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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

THE COMMUNIST - ZIONIST SMEAR CAMPAIGN

A recent broadcast from Edmonton, Alberta, by Mr. Norman Jaques, Canadian Social Credit member of Parliament.

On January 20 last, Prime Minister MacKenzie King said:—

"The world is in an appallingly dangerous condition today. Let us not speak of having entered upon an era of peace, where all about us are evidences of strife. Today a new tyranny seeks world domination. Communism is no less a tyranny than Nazism. It aims at world conquest, and hopes to effect its purpose by force. Communism seeks to create unrest in all quarters of the globe by devious underhand and underground methods. It seeks to undermine, where it does not openly defy, the authority of government itself. Let us not allow another wolf-like menace to masquerade in sheep's clothing, seeking all the while whom it may devour."

Now, either Mr. King was talking sense, or he was talking nonsense. I have every reason, and many proofs, to believe that Mr. King did not in any way exaggerate the nature or the dangers of the situation.

Further, I have every reason to believe that the vast majority of people fail to realise our appallingly "dangerous position, still less do they recognize the devious underhand and underground methods by which Communists seek to undermine all who stand against their plans for world domination. *THAT is the sole reason for this broadcast.* I shall say nothing but what already has been said, or published, and from this record I shall leave you to draw your own conclusions.

Fascism, Anti-Semitism

Now, the Communists always seek to undermine those opponents whom they fear by "smearing" them with Fascism and anti-Semitism.

This "smear" is the Communists' method of undermining, and is the main reason for their success as wolves in sheep's clothing. I, and certain other Social Crediters, have every reason to realize this fact. For years we have been the victims of this Communist smear because for years—long before Mr. King awoke to our appalling danger—we have led the fight against Communism. But Zionists have actually persuaded some

Social Credit leaders to regard Communist wolves in sheep's clothing as dear little pet lambs, while Social Credit watch-dogs have been muzzled.

According to Canadian Press news of December 16 last:—

"Norman Jaques, M.P., would be banned from the *Canadian Social Crediter* because of his anti-isms attitude, in particular his anti-Semitic attitude, said the new editor of the paper."

Note the "anti-isms," which includes Communism.

Henry Morgenthau, Snr.

Again, last month, according to a statement given to the press by a top party advisor, some Social Credit leaders have publicly dis-associated themselves from Mr. Jaques's more extreme racial views. I am not anti-Semitic, but, for good reasons, I am opposed to political Zionism, and I shall quote eminent Jewish authorities to prove that it is the Zionists who are the extreme racialists, and I shall submit evidence to prove that Communists and Zionists are working together to gain their own ends.

First, the opinion of the late Henry Morgenthau, Senior, as recorded in his autobiography: "ALL IN A LIFETIME":

"Zionism is the most stupendous fallacy in Jewish history. I assert it is wrong in principle, and impossible of realization, it is unsound in its economics, fantastical in its politics, and sterile in its spiritual ideals. Zionism is a surrender, not a solution. It is retrogression into the blackest error, and not progress toward the light. I will go further and say it is a betrayal; it is an Eastern European proposal, fathered in this country by American Jews, which, if it were to succeed, would cost the Jews of America most of what they have gained of liberty, equality, and fraternity."

That was the late Henry Morgenthau's considered opinion of Zionism. Was he anti-Semitic? He was a very eminent Jew.

Mr. Benjamin Freedman

And now listen to *Mr. Benjamin Freedman*, another distinguished American Jew:—

"The threat of political Zionism to the welfare, and security of America is little realized. It is a dangerous mistake to think of it as a localised Arab-Jewish struggle. There may soon take place in Palestine an explosion that will set off another world war. Every American citizen, every head of a family, all members of Christian Churches, every non-Zionist Jew, should be brought to understand that the consequences can be fatally disastrous.

"The influence of the Zionist organization reaches into the inner policy-making groups of nearly every government in the world—particularly into the Christian West. This influence causes

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OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all 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 COMMUNIST - ZIONIST "SMEAR" CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1)

these groups to adopt pro-Zionist policies which are often in conflict with the real interests of the people they govern. This condition exists in the United States. Its extent is so great as to make it a threat to our future.

Zionist Minority

"It has always been a cardinal principle of American policy that all civilized people have a right to enjoy their own freedom. No free people would hesitate to resist forced immigration of aliens across their borders. The United States would never permit it, yet our President has demanded that Britain should, by the exercise of military power, and against the wishes of the present inhabitants, force into Palestine hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Eastern Europe to set up their own national state.

"This utterly immoral, and unjust policy is producing an unanticipated result. An explosion is brewing, and, as it approaches, Christian supporters of Zionism in our Government are almost panic-stricken. Yet they fear to reverse their position lest they be stigmatized by Zionists as anti-Semitic. The ability of Zionists to have things their own way stems from the organized pressure they can bring upon people who do not agree with them.

"By holding the threat of being called anti-Semitic over men in public, and business life, they have been able to stifle opposition—even among American Jews.

"It will take courage for Americans, of what ever origin, to think these facts through, and take public positions under them. They will be smeared. They will be slandered. Already Zionists have been able to bring about economic ruin of many Christians and Jews who have dared to challenge their right to claim Palestine for a national Jewish state. We stand at the crossroad. The majority of Christian Americans must decide whether it will longer submit to being the tool of a small, but ruthless minority of a minority people. The great majority of American Jews also must choose. Will they follow political Zionism to its inescapable consequences? If we do, we shall be walking the road to ruin."

Racial Extremists

I could quote many more Jews to the same effect. How can these Jews be labelled anti-Semitic? The Arabs are purely a Semitic people. It is the political Zionists who really are anti-Semitic. The British Government refuses to be a party to a Jewish state, the partition of Palestine, or to the use of force against Arabs, or Jews. Does this make Bevin anti-Semitic? According to Zionists, it does.

Mr. Albert Kahn, a leading American Zionist, says that the British are worse than Nazis, and should be driven into the sea, that anti-Semitism is raging in U.S.A. and Canada, and that Jews must look to Soviet Russia for protection through the labour Unions.

Another Zionist, Ben Hecht, tells Americans that:

"Every time a British soldier, policeman, or civil servant is shot or bombed in Palestine, the Jews in America make a holiday in their hearts."

Who are the racial extremists? — people such as Morgenthau, Freedman, and Bevin? Or, Zionists such as Albert Kahn, and Hecht, who, like so many Zionists, are Communists, which explains why the partition of Palestine is the only "U.N." policy with which Moscow agrees. (The C.C.F. back capitalist America for partition against Britain's Labour Government's opposition to it.)

According to an official report, the 1946 Communist Convention in Alberta condemned the members of the Social Credit Board; the policy of the Social Credit paper in general; and me in particular. All these objections have since been removed. Why? Well, according to the Canadian Jewish Chronicle of January 9 last:

"Social Credit leaders, following conferences with Joseph H. Fine, chairman

public relations committee of Canadian Jewish Congress, have banned publication of anti-Semitic articles in the Social Credit paper, and have forced the resignation of its editor, and sub-editor. Chiefly affected will be Norman Jaques, who has used the paper for anti-Semitic propaganda."

Inner Policy-making

So now we know who really controls the policies of our Social Credit paper, and movement. As Mr. Freedman says: —

"The Zionists reach into the inner policy-making groups of nearly every government, —particularly the Christian West. Their influence is so often against the real interests of the people. Soviet Communism will succeed in its attempt to conquer the world in direct proportion to the support given to Zionism."

Zionists demand an international army to enforce partition of Palestine. If Russia sends a Red Army to Palestine, it will be there to stay. In the face of this appallingly dangerous world situation, why does Mr. King's government agree to start another war in Palestine?

Ask the Zionist leaders. But "Ye shall know the truth, and the Truth shall make you free."



The Lifesavers

John Masefield On Bureaucracy

Britain's Poet Laureate, John Masefield, in a letter to the London *Times*, attacks the lack of books, which, he says, is cramping and crippling this generation, already shaken by years of horror and misrule.

He says: "Paper can be wasted in other ways than in the publication of rubbish. I have in the past year received from one Government department alone enough useless forms to make from 30 to 40 crown octavo pages.

"A hundred and fifty million octavo pages have been flung, not into the dustbin where they might be sal-

vaged, but into that waste of time, life, strangling every effort of man," he says...

—The New Era (Sydney).

THE ABSOLUTE STATE

"In the objectivised world, there are only necessary functions; nothing more than that...The State ought to defend freedom and Right. That is the justification for its existence. But every process by which the State is made absolute, is a great evil . . .

The State should be limited, it should be brought within the bounds which it ought not to go beyond."

Nicholas Berdyaev, *Slavery and Freedom*.

Australian Food For Palestine War

Purchasing agents for the Jewish Agency operating in the Australian live stock market have been largely responsible for the recent increases in the price of Australian beef. The meat is sent direct to the Palestine battlefield.

Orders to the extent of 370 tons a month have been approved. Inquiries directed to the Australian Department of Commerce have brought the reply that the supply of such orders has had the prior approval of the British Ministry of Food.

Most of the purchases have been made on the Melbourne market. This is because shipment is much easier from Melbourne than from Brisbane, where beef is normally in more ample supply.

The purchasers are concentrating on forequarters only. Only the prime quality meat is being bought. The result has been a general rise in beef prices on the Melbourne market. The big operators are now looking for the representatives of the Arab League to make their appearance. In that event, competition should result in still further price rises, and more woe for the Australian housewives. The position has now been reached where Australian consumers are being rationed to provide army supplies in the Palestine War. The general understanding was that the basis for continued rationing of meat in Australia was that it was intended solely to assist the people of Britain. It was never intended as a means of providing army rations for nations at war, as at present in Palestine. Such supplies have not been confined to beef. Other orders have been pouring into Australia.

Interesting Statistics

According to the March Bulletin of Overseas Trade Statistics prepared by Acting Statistician S. R. Carver for Prime Minister Chifley, there have been substantial increases of other exports to the Near East. Butter, also rigidly rationed for Australian consumers, is high on the priority list for export to Palestine. For the nine months ended March 1948, Australia exported 11,839 centals of butter, valued at £108,000 f.o.b. to Palestine. In a similar period for the previous year, the exports amounted to only 2,122 centals, valued at £15,000. Who made the decision to divert Australian butter from England to Palestine? Significantly, three times as much Australian butter went to Palestine as to the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan.

Beef and lamb exports to Egypt from Australia have also increased during the same period.

Flour Exports Jump

But the biggest increase of all is in the flour exports from Australia to Palestine. For the nine months ending March 1948, Australia exported 544,062 centals of flour to Palestine, valued at £968,000. In the same period during the previous year, exports amounted to only 20,000 centals, valued at £19,000. While Australia was sending flour to Palestine valued at £968,000, the total exports to the United Kingdom, in the same period amounted to only 193,094 centals valued at £414,000. So Australia's contribution to Britain's battle for food was only just half of that sold to Palestine, in preparation of the impending war between Jews and Arabs. These figures will take a lot of explanation.

During the same period, exports to

Egypt also went up in a sensational manner. For the nine months ending March 1947, Egypt purchased 244 centals of flour from Australia valued at

£1,000. For the nine months ending March 1948, the purchases amounted to 927,058 centals, or a total of £1,806,000. It looks as if Australia is cashing in on the Palestine War and forgetting about the Battle for Britain. *Still, the Australian people are entitled to know a little more about the purpose of our continued food rationing.*

It would be interesting to know whether these deals have had the approval of U.N.O. headquarters as well as the figures since March, when the really big buying is stated to have commenced.

—From Sydney Century, May 21.

The Doctor-Patient Relationship

(British National Health Services Bill).

The doctors, therefore, fear this Act [British National Health Services Act] as a ready-made instrument of a future salaried service. But the vast majority of people earn their living by wage or salary, and it must puzzle many why general practitioners should show violent opposition to such a very normal method of income. This difficulty can best be resolved by considering the nature of a doctor's work, and more particularly by considering how he thinks and feels towards each individual patient. I am naturally talking of the average doctor and not of the worst.

He has been trained from his student days to believe that his first duty is to his patient. In general practice, when he visits a patient he is concerned not only with the technical problem of diagnosis and treatment. He is conscious of a contract between two persons—the doctor and patient—in fulfillment of which he will use his professional ability in the patient's legitimate interests, often including advice and help on matters not strictly medical.

He gives his services, for which the patient pays a fee. If the patient is dissatisfied with that service, the doctor knows that he or she will seek another adviser. That is true of both private and panel patients—both are free to choose another doctor whom they think will be more helpful. And they very frequently exercise such a choice.

Moreover, the relationship existing between the doctor and the patient whom he has known for months or years is something very personal and not purely technical. The contract, then, is between patient and doctor, without the intervention of a third party.

If the general practitioner received his whole salary direct from the State, it will readily be seen how the present doctor-patient relationship would be destroyed.

It is in the nature of things that the salaried doctor will ultimately try to please his State employer rather than his patients; for the interests of both are not always the same. He will quickly forget his graduation oath to put his patient's interests first.

A few of the more saintly may listen to their conscience and lose their living. I have never met a medical saint. Most doctors are fairly decent men with all the frailties of humanity generously distributed among them. Our job is often difficult enough without this added burden being placed upon us.

Under such a system of nationalised medicine, the doctor and patient are no longer alone in the consulting-room. In a very real sense the State is also there, preventing the more sensitive patient

from giving his whole confidence, preventing the conscientious doctor from giving the patient his whole allegiance.

It is a very understandable state of mind, which gave rise to the phrase "It can't happen here." But we are not without examples today of the effects of Socialised medicine in this country.

There have been frequent disputes between the Ministry of Food and general practitioners who have demanded extra food for certain patients who were seriously ill. These demands have been rejected by the Ministry on the advice of its medical dietetic experts sitting at Whitehall.

These advisers, working on abstract principles, had never seen the patient in question.

But the general practitioner, roused to fight a Government Department, was not attending and examining a lay figure artificially made to demonstrate the unvarying truth of dietetic principles. He was attending someone whom he knew well by the use of his physical senses—someone made of flesh, blood, and mind.

If the doctor in such a service will be at the mercy of the State, the unfortunate patient will be even more at the mercy of the authoritarian doctor.

Listen to Mr. Somerville Hastings M.P., a Socialist surgeon, speaking in the House of Commons (*Hansard*, February 9, 1948):—

"I also find that if I put my patients in a hospital, as part of an organized service, I am able to persuade them to undergo the treatment which I think is necessary in their interests much more easily than when they are paying directly and individually for advice and treatment; they seem to think that because they are paying the piper it is their bounden duty to call the tune." To those who wish to have some control over what is done to their mind and body, further comment is scarcely necessary. *But it does strike one that "free medicine" is going to leave little "free choice."* —*The Tablet* (Eng.), Feb. 21

THE MENACE OF CENTRALISED SOCIAL SERVICES

By H.R.

Members of the Storemen and Packers' Union in Melbourne were incensed during April by the action of a firm of poultry farmers at Werribee refusing a home to one of its employees who was a shop steward. The firm had embarked upon a scheme of home building to encourage labour to the district, as well as providing an investment for its surplus funds, and presumably had followed a policy of preference to applications from its own employees. But in this case the employees went on strike because tenancy was given to a policeman instead of to the shop steward.

Although the unionists were persuaded to resume work on the farm, the dispute had not been settled finally when these words were penned. A dismissal notice had been served on the shop steward after resumption of work by the strikers.

The matter has since been referred to the Trades Hall Council Disputes Committee. The firm evidently still reserves the right to refuse tenancy to persons not approved by itself, and the union considers that action of that nature, when applied to its own employees, constitutes victimisation of the persons concerned.

It is essential to an understanding of the implications of the dispute to realise that the firm had launched upon their homebuilding scheme with the best intentions in the world. They were providing homes for the workers, just like Mr. Hollway and Mr. Chifley, and were helping towards the decentralisation of population fostered in State and Federal spheres. But their activities became a menace to their employees, when they exercised the right to refuse or withdraw that which they were capable of giving. By exercising that power they demonstrated that the social service they had provided for their workers, also constituted a sanction over them of no mean order.

In effect, the employer could say to the shop steward or any other employee, "Behave as we want you to, or lose the roof over your head and your employment as well." You see that by being dependent upon his employer for social services the worker is brought under the control of the employer, who, by threat or exercise of the sanctions involved, can mould the words and actions of the employee to his own will, or throw him out. At present under private enterprise the workers at the poultry farm can protect themselves by changing their employment, and finding other accommodation, if they can, but it requires little imagination to see what will happen to them when the dream of the socialists materialises and there is only one employer in Australia and one source of social services.

The behaviour of the worker will then be subject to the approval of the socialist moralists administering the social services. Behaviour not approved by them will involve a fate much worse

than that experienced by the shop steward at Werribee. In the socialist Utopia, the worker who by his deeds and utterances brings upon his head the wrath of his employer—the Commonwealth Government—will not only forfeit social services as well as his job, but will find it impossible to obtain employment elsewhere, unless he mends his ways and becomes a Yes man to those in authority. His only escape from his employer under those conditions will be to jump into the sea, or starve to death, as it will no doubt be intended that he should.

That is how Russia is able to obtain obedience from its workers, and how socialism obtains obedience wherever it establishes itself. The mere existence of such power in most cases is sufficient to call forth the required response. An evil exercised by the private employer does not become a virtue when exercised by a government—it becomes a positive menace.

The Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act provides a fairly good example of what can be expected under a socialist set-up, when the bureaucracy really gets into its stride. Section 28 of that act states—

"The Director-General may postpone for such period as he thinks fit the date from which unemployment benefit shall be payable to any person, or may cancel the payment of unemployment benefit to any person, as the case requires— subsection (c):

"If that person has refused, or failed without good and sufficient reason, to accept an offer of employment which the Director-General considers to be suitable."

In most socialistic legislation of this type, the decision as to what is good and suitable for the individual elector is left to the choice of the Minister or the Director, the elector being expected to do what he is told. Not content with this power of top ranking officials to direct and discipline the poor taxpayer, legislation was passed within recent months by the Chifley Government which makes it possible for this power to make and enforce decisions to be delegated, at the discretion of the Ministers or Directors, to any of their underlings wherever situated.

Electors should not be misled by the fact that these Ministers and officials have been more or less cautious in the exercise of their power. Caution is necessary at present because nearly all

workers are in receipt of a steady income, and are in the position of being able to display a little independence if ridden too hard. That state of affairs will not always prevail. Any change of conditions in industry, which tends towards unemployment, or lessens the security of the worker in any way, is bound to provide a temptation to the bureaucrat to exercise these more or less dormant powers. Before men can be driven as sheep, they must be conditioned to fear of the shepherd. There is nothing, which can bring men to that condition more quickly than economic insecurity, or danger of starvation for themselves or their families. In addition to this possibility, it must not be forgotten that every additional cog in the machinery of bureaucracy, and every new step towards the centralisation of power, increases the ease with which a dictatorship can be established by the ever-watchful communists. The only real difference between the socialist and the communist is that the socialist prepares the bureaucratic state, whilst the communist ultimately establishes a dictatorship and runs it.

When its cumbersome construction, and the destruction of incentive and initiative, sets the socialist state tottering towards chaos and destruction, the need for a strong and ruthless hand at the helm becomes apparent. Given the opportunity the communist will not fail to provide it with all the enthusiasm of the tyrant, and with none of the sentimental impediments of the socialist. The final catastrophe on the road to socialism can only be avoided by a determination not to take any further steps along that road, and to retrace those we have taken already. By all means provide for the aged and for those in need, but why create the need by permitting conditions which destroy the independence of the worker by undermining the purchasing power of his income, or levying burdensome taxation which must fall upon his pay envelope directly, or indirectly through prices.

The individual cannot avoid the loss of his sovereignty if he places himself in a position where others can apply sanctions against him. The experience of the workers at the poultry farm at Werribee shows quite clearly that social services give such a sanction to those who provide them. It only remains for suitable circumstances to provide the temptation for the exercise of the sanction.

To be really free the individual must be master of his own actions. He cannot possibly be master of his actions whilst he is subject to the will of government officials, or subservient to a financial policy, which deprives him of an income, or destroys the purchasing power of what money he has. Dependence upon paternal or domineering officials is no cure for financial insecurity, particularly when the social services provided by the officials are a tax upon the recipient, and call for a host of form-sorters and rubber stamp wielders who feed from the pocket of the recipient and could be more usefully employed elsewhere.

Under a money economy the independence of the individual is linked insepar-

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ably with financial policy. Without money there can be no free choice of goods and services. With money he can have what he likes, how he likes it, and when he wants it, whilst the money lasts and production is maintained. In other words he achieves economic democracy, which is what every self-respecting person wants and what every socialist is determined to prevent him achieving.

The socialist prefers social security instead of real economic democracy and individual freedom, because as a socialist he is linked inseparably to a planned economy, and planned economies, particularly big ones, have no place for any plans concerning the welfare or movements of the individual which originate in his own mind. Big plans applied to broad masses of people call for uniformity, obedience, monotony, medio-

crity, docility, stagnation, and decadence, and are a negation of the courage, initiative, self-reliance, mutual trust, and self-respect which built the British Commonwealth of Nations, and can yet rebuild it if the remnants of our national and personal sovereignty are snatched from the clumsy feet of the socialist planners, who, whilst dreaming of a golden age for all countries, pave the way for hell in their own. This should not be construed as meaning that a change of government by itself will save Australia from the blight of socialism. The parties now in opposition at Canberra take pride on occasions in reminding the Government that much of our socialist legislation was introduced by themselves. Any move, from whatever source, which has the effect of undermining the sovereignty of the individual, and increasing the power of governments, should be rebuffed emphatically.

EVIDENCE OF PALESTINE PARTITION SCANDAL

(Reprinted from "Arab News Bulletin," February 27, 1948.)

We have placed before our readers in the course of the last few weeks an abundance of evidence concerning the manner in which the United States Government secured a majority for partition in the U.N. Assembly. It may not, however, be out of place to present here two more witnesses to the scandal—both American witnesses this time, and congressmen—particularly in view of the possibility that the question may have to be referred to the Assembly once more.

The first witness is Representative Lawrence H. Smith, of Wisconsin, and this is what he said in a speech he made in the House of Representatives on 18th December, 1947, *i.e.*, some three weeks after the partition solution was adopted by the Assembly:—

"Let's take a look at the record and see what happened in the United Nations Assembly Meeting prior to the vote on partition. A two-thirds vote was required to pass the resolution. On two occasions the Assembly was to vote and twice it was postponed. It was obvious that the delay was necessary because the proponents did not have the necessary votes. In the meantime it is reliably reported that intense pressure was applied to the delegates of three small nations by the United States members, and also officials at 'the highest levels' in Washington. Now that is a serious charge.

"When the matter was finally considered on the 29th, what happened? The decisive votes for partition were cast by Haiti, Liberia, and the Philippines. These votes were sufficient to make the two-thirds majority. Previously these countries opposed the move. Do not forget that they are considered satellites of our own country. The pressure of our delegates, by our officials, and by private citizens of the United States, constitutes reprehensible conduct against them and against us. . . . Haiti, Liberia, and the Philippines opposed partition prior to the 29th, and the question is what kind of coercion was used to force a change in their positions, and by whom? Time will tell and this Congress

should authorize a full-dress investigation so that the people of this country may know that the United Nations has been used in this instance as a vehicle of torture and not as an instrumentality of international justice.

"The enforcement of partition at this time can only be achieved by the imposition of force. . . . It has been suggested in reply, however, that the United Nations Assembly action is ineffectual unless approved and implemented by the Security Council. It is true that no actual authority has been taken yet to enforce the recommendations, but already those who seek partition are now insisting that the Security Council take action. . . . Those who press for enforcement of the partition mandate prayerfully hope that the Arabs will not resist partition, but will ultimately comply with the Assembly mandate. If the Arabs refuse, then there is only one action to be taken and that is for the U.N. to impose its will by military force, and what military force? Only two nations will be called upon for that purpose: to wit, Russia and the United States. . . . When Russia joined the United States in approving partition the people and the press of this country could not understand why Russia had agreed to join with us in this move. The reason is now perfectly obvious. If we send American troops to enforce partition at the request of the U.N., then Russia will do likewise. Once Russia sends its military men to Palestine, no force on this earth, short of war, can expel them from it."

The other witness is the Hon. Edward

Building Materials Scarcer

A steady decline in the production of building material toward the end of last year and in the beginning of this year is shown in figures issued today by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. Carver).

BRICKS. Output declined from 47,900,000 in November to 37,400,000 in December, and 31,500,000 in January.

CEMENT SHEET.—Production fell from 1,870,000 sq. yds. in November to 1,160,000 in December, and 1,210,000 in January.

PORTLAND CEMENT. - Output fell from 93,800 tons in November to 63,000 tons in December, and 52,600 tons in January. In February cement production increased to 74,400 tons. This is the only building material for which records of February production are available.

ROOFING TILES fell from 3,450,000 in November to 2,610,000 in December and 2,520,000 in January.

FIBROUS PLASTER production declined from 1,470,000 sq. yds. in November to 804,000 sq. yds. in December, and 000 sq. yds. in January.

—Melbourne *Herald*, April 28.

Gossett, who, speaking in the House of Representatives on December 11, said:

"It seems to me to be ironic and tragic that we should be fighting Communism with the one hand and encouraging it with the other. I refer to what it seems to me a stupid, if not a criminal, act on the part of our delegation to the United Nations in the partition of Palestine and in the delivery of that part of the world to Communist influence. . . . In this Palestine partition we have played petty partisan politics. . . . We may have signed the death knell of the United Nations. It seems to me it might be well for the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate the part played by the U.S. delegates to the United Nations. Not only was their action in the partition of Palestine a great disservice to the Jew but it was also a very real service to Communism in the Far East, the Middle East, and the Near East."

The United States delegate on the Trusteeship Council denied in the name of the American Government on 19th February that the United States has exerted extreme pressure on delegation and governments to vote for partition. He referred to these charges as allegations made by Arab circles. The truth of the matter, however, is that account of American pressure in favour of partition did not by any means emanate exclusively from Arab circles. As our readers will remember the charge was made by almost all the correspondents' British papers present at the Session. The facts were boasted of in some of the Zionist papers in America and now several congressmen have added corroboration by putting forward the accusation officially in the House of Representatives.

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AN INTERIM VICTORY

The result of the Prices Referendum was so overwhelmingly against the Federal Government's proposals for more power that even Dr Evatt was forced to admit that "The decision of the people is clear and unmistakable. The people have decided that permanent power over rents and prices shall remain with the six States acting separately and not with the Commonwealth Parliament" (Vide Melbourne "Sun," May 31, 1948). That is worth bearing in mind for future reference.

In spite, however, of, from our point of view, the very heartening results of the Referendum there is no ground for complacency. It must be remembered that nearly forty percent of the electors in this country were prepared to vote for a potential dictatorship.

It is, however, clear that many who formerly blindly followed the Labour Party's policy have now got some very grave doubts about the omniscience of the party machine and the wisdom of all power to Canberra. It is vital that those who now doubt are provided with the genuine alternative, the correct way out, otherwise we are faced with the total collapse of our civilisation. It is now our turn to force the pace—and it can be done.

Although temporised perhaps with election bribes there is little doubt that each setback to the Federal Government will mean their resort to more desperate measures, which will make them show their hand even more clearly. Following the familiar pattern of totalitarian policy they will become like trapped criminals, who will resort to any means to avert their downfall.

One thing has clearly emerged: The electors are waking up to the menace of centralised control. It is our job to show them what can be done to defeat the menace.

"B."B.C. BIAS

I notice that the B.B.C. have taken skilful evasive action to avoid further charges of Left-wing bias. As pointed out in the *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 4, a series of talks was planned for the European service on the Communist Manifesto of 1948.

The speakers, it was stated, would include a Communist, a Socialist economist, a Roman Catholic writer, and

a philosopher. No mention was made of a contribution from a Conservative.

The Roman Catholic writer, however, turns out to be that doughty Conservative M.P., Mr. Christopher Hollis. The Communist is to be Mr. William Rust, editor of the *Daily Worker*; the economist Professor G. D. H. Cole; and the philosopher, Bertrand Russell.

Some critics may still consider the scales unfairly weighted. Many may wonder why at such a time it was necessary to have the series at all.

—*The Daily Telegraph* (Eng.), Feb. 28, 1948.

WINTER SERIES COMMENCES

Fortnightly Lectures In Melbourne

FIRST LECTURE: June 10, 8 p.m.
Speaker: Eric D. Butler.

Subject: "Our Empire: The Enemies' Objectives."

SECOND LECTURE: June 24, 8 p.m.
Speaker: Bruce H. Brown.

Subject: "Current Events."

To be Held Under the auspices of the Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria, Room 8, The Block, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

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Socialist Preference

Such competition as exists in a socialised world is of the worst kind, for it is a competition for power. A free man feels no great desire for power over others; the economically dependent man, the servant, can attain even a sham freedom only by attaining a position where he can exercise power and enjoy privilege.

The evidence of this surrounds us today. The important figures in socialised industry get a preferential rate of tax (for that is what these great allowances for expenses amount to); they get free travelling in large limousines; they get titles. Furthermore, "there is no damned merit" about it: all these appointments are patronage appointments of the kind that our great-grandfathers worked so hard, and so successfully, to abolish a hundred years or more ago.

—Mr. Jerrold in the February issue of *The New English Review*.

Without Comment

The "B". B.C. broadcast on April 29 "an incident typical of life in Jerusalem." The incident was the murder of an Englishman by an Arab, and the narrator was an anonymous "British Official" evacuated by air from Palestine.

Mr. Shinwell's Thanks

In the "Letters" column of the London *Daily Express*, Mary Hughes, of Towcester, reported last winter:

"I wrote to Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power: 'Although not a Socialist I must congratulate you and your colleagues on a remarkable achievement. In less than two years you have reduced this country to a state of coldness, starvation, and misery which the submarines and armed might of Germany could not do in six years. . . .'

"I received this acknowledgment: 'Mr. Shinwell is very grateful for your kind message of encouragement, which is much appreciated. He has received hundreds of similar letters from all over the country. The crisis is severe, but we shall win through.'"

JEWISH PROPAGANDA MUST CEASE IF JEWS WANT TO LIVE IN PEACE

By Jewish Writer, HENRY, H. KLEIN. Reprinted from "Tomorrow" England, February, 1948. The nations of the world have been stirred during the past twenty-five years by Jewish propaganda. This has become so strong that it threatens the peace of the world. During the last war, and since, newspaper offices have been flooded with Jewish publicity handouts.

Why all this pro-Jewish agitation? What is its purpose or what does it conceal? Jews have been led to believe that they are the chosen people: that they will soon possess Palestine, and that they will then rule the world. That is the essence of the dream for Messianic Power that has been drilled into them. That is the vision set before them by professional Zionists and Sanhedrinists who aim to fulfill the plan for world control outlined in the so-called Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion.

What is the truth about all this nonsense? Why are Jews being misled by such false promises?

The answer is that many so-called leading Zionists are interested in the commercial development of the Dead Sea in Palestine from which they expect to extract great wealth.

Twenty-five years ago a concession was granted by the British government to a group of British and American Zionists and financiers for the exploitation of the Dead Sea. This concession was then appraised to be worth two thousand billion (two trillion) dollars. Its value today is estimated at five thousand billion (five trillion) dollars. The British Chemical Trust has been working this concession about fifteen years, extracting chemicals from the Dead Sea.

These concessionaires do not want to lose this concession. They want to own the Dead Sea area. They want to control the government of Palestine so that no one can take the concession away from them, and they are prepared to defend it by force. That is the reason for all the Jewish propaganda and for all the agitation for a "national homeland" for Jews in Palestine.

Dead Sea Exploitation

No such homeland was promised Jews by the British government. No such promise is contained in the so-called Balfour Declaration, issued in November 1917, when the British sought Jewish influence and aid in their war with Germany.

The Balfour Declaration simply states that the British government "looks with favour on the establishment of a homeland for Jews in Palestine." That does not mean the establishment of a Jewish nation there.

Lord Balfour could not have meant that because only two years before (1915) the British Government guaranteed the Arabs in Palestine independence from Turkish rule. Turkey was Germany's ally, in the First World War and controlled Palestine at that time.

The British government knew then that the Turkish government had granted a concession for the exploitation of Dead Sea chemicals to Turkish

subjects in 1913 and that Standard Oil had explored the oil resources under the Dead Sea and found them ample; also that the oil beds under the Dead Sea were covered with a valuable mineral known as carnalite.

All this was reported by a group of British scientists after the peace treaty was signed in 1918.

Nineteen commissions have investigated the friction between Arabs and Jews in Palestine since that time, but not one of them reported the real cause—the fabulous wealth in the Dead Sea and the right to extract it. The reason for this failure is plain. Important British and American personages are interested in the Dead Sea concession.

U.S. Interest

The British Chemical Trust was dominated by the late Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond), who died about ten years ago. He conceived the idea of getting

Zionists interested with him before the First World War.

He knew that if the Dead Sea chemicals were extracted by any other group than his own, his monopoly would suffer serious competition and loss.

He therefore got British and American Zionists interested with him with the result that Lord Balfour was induced to sign this famous Declaration and the United States was induced to enter the First World War on the side of Great Britain.

After the war, Lord Melchett undertook to discredit the Turkish concession and to obtain the concession for his own corporation, which he accomplished. The British House of Lords voted the concession in 1924.

It is this concession that the professional Zionists and their financial backers aim to protect. It is this concession that is causing the trouble between Arabs and Jews in Palestine. Neither the Arabs nor Jews there or elsewhere understand the cause. All they know is that trouble exists where there was peace and harmony before.

The Dead Sea concession is not being operated by the British Chemical Trust directly. It is being operated by a cor-

(Continued on Page 8)

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VISCOUNT BRUCE AND THE WORLD FOOD "SHORTAGE"

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown.)

Sir, —In the Melbourne "Argus" of 14th May, 1948, we were informed as follows:

"The world food situation was serious to the point of tragedy, declared Viscount Bruce, in appealing for a vast production effort yesterday. Lord Bruce, who is Chairman of the World Food Council, was speaking at a luncheon of the World Trade Alliance."

When I read that I said to my wife, "What else did he expect?"

It has probably been forgotten by most people that in the year 1934 Stanley Melbourne Bruce was Australia's High Commissioner in London, and while holding that office made a special journey to Australia to deliver an ultimatum to us at the behest of the international financiers. For several months prior to that, as if by special inspiration, the newspapers of the Commonwealth had been full of adulatory comments about him. These comments were so similar in character that one could not escape the conclusion that they must have come from the same source and were all part of the same policy.

Immediately upon his arrival at Fremantle he informed us that he had come to tell us that the world thought we were wonderful. In every public speech he emphasised the magnificence of our achievements in emerging from the depression, and of the world's exalted opinion of those achievements. He had been told so in America, in Britain, and in Geneva, but he was always careful not to say by whom. In an unguarded moment, however, he told us this:

"If Australia had not met her obligations, the door to the only market in the world which was really vital to her would have been closed, and terrific duties would have been imposed on all Australian goods entering Britain."

And so we thus saw that "markets" are opened and closed at will by the controllers of "obligations," i.e., the international financiers, and that Mr. Bruce had come here as their mouthpiece.

The "obligations" referred to had been the occasion of an earlier ultimatum which had been delivered to the Australian Government and people by two special emissaries from the privately-owned Bank "of England" (an instrument of international finance), bearing the good old English names of Otto Niemeyer and Teodor Emanuel Guggenheim (name used here was Professor Gregory—sounded better).

It soon became evident that Mr. Bruce had come on a similar mission to those two great Englishmen, i.e., to deliver another ultimatum. No one else, we were assured from London, would have suited the role. The *Yorkshire Post* went so far as to say, "It is remarkable that even he dared to make such proposals." He came to demand limitation of Australia's production and the regulation of marketing. I should like to repeat that—he came to demand limitation of production and regulation of marketing, and it is for just such a purpose that we are now



Viscount Bruce

being asked to give further powers to the Commonwealth Government.

At that time people were underfed and undernourished in millions, but instead

of allowing them to eat, the controllers of the "market" decreed destruction of the food and the sabotage of production, and Mr. Bruce gladly accepted the role of advocate for such treasonable ideas.

The Melbourne *Argus* at the time was very guarded, but openly admitted that in giving effect to the "scheme" it would be necessary for the Governments to combine with the leaders in finance!

A year later when knighthoods were being handed around in great numbers I inquired why the name of Stanley Melbourne Bruce had been omitted from the list, and suggested that perhaps he was being placed in cold storage for subsequent raising to the peerage, and so it has proved.

What troubles me is that despite the fact that Viscount Bruce, right through his public life, has been the mouthpiece for anonymous persons who have been plotting for the destruction of the British Empire and the imposition of anti-social policies upon the people in general, he is still quoted to us as an authority and almost with the suggestion that we should give thanks that we have such a man to advise us. In my view he must share a lot of the responsibility for the present condition of affairs in the world, and is the last man in the world who should be speaking about the tragedy of the world food situation. It is time someone told him so.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

189 Hotham St., East Melbourne, C.2.
23rd May, 1948.

JEWISH PROPAGANDA MUST CEASE IF JEWS WANT TO LIVE IN PEACE

(Continued from page 7)

poration known as *Palestine Potash Limited*, which was organized for that purpose.

American and British Zionists and financiers are stockholders in this corporation and divide the profits. A shift in the control of this corporation from British to American interests was indicated by the recent change of control in the world Zionist organisation when Dr. Chaim Weismann was denied re-election as head of the organization. Weismann represented British control.

Zionist Deception

Great Britain cannot afford to antagonize the Arabs in Palestine. There are too many of them there, in the Middle East and in Africa where the British control vast territory. Russia has twenty million Arabs within her border, and if report is true, she has already armed them with American-made weapons of war. Maybe Russia expects the third world war to start in Palestine.

Zionism is spread all over the world. It has raked in hundreds of millions of dollars from its deluded followers and supporters.

Those who have conducted Zionist propaganda have enjoyed lucrative living. Some of them have become rich.

Zionists' propaganda has made it appear that all Jews are Zionists. This is a gross deception. Not ten percent of Jews are interested in Zionism, and of these not one percent knows the truth.

American Jews do not want to go to Palestine. They want to stay just where they are. So do European Jews; they want to stay in Europe.

Why then are European Jews being driven to Palestine? Why was there a second world war? These questions will be answered correctly when Jews begin to learn the truth. They have been so thoroughly deceived that they cannot believe that they are victims of the greatest deception ever practised.

They will not be able to understand the truth until unconscionable propaganda ceases or until hostilities break out in Palestine and Jews are slaughtered.

There is no hope for Jewish world rulership. There is no hope for Jewish rulership in Palestine. Either Jews will live in peace with Arabs there or they will be driven out or slaughtered. The propaganda has gone too far.

I have written this article in order to wake Jews up to reality. I have written a dozen previous articles for the same purpose. I will continue to disclose the facts until it is too late or until Jews wake up and demand to know the whole truth. Then I will inform them further.

AN UNMUSICAL MINISTER

By FOOTLE

I find there is a streak of crudity in me, which really enjoys frankness. And when I meet this awkward virtue in a politician I positively glow with pleasure. It's the unexpectedness, I suppose, reminiscent in a way of the frank Gilbertian character who,

"In spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations,"
risked his social popularity by owning to his English origin.

The Minister for Immigration (Mr. Calwell) risks his cultural popularity by putting music in its place. He is reported as having placed skivvying higher in the scale of utilities than operatic singing, and reveals the unpleasantly stern stuff of which he is made when he might more easily but less frankly have informed the world that he couldn't live without culture of some kind.

The actual report on the matter states that "Miss Apalonia Sapalis, 31, the Latvian migrant singer, was performing more useful work for Australia by working as a domestic than singing in an Italian grand opera company."

Most singers or even would-be singers—let alone grand opera singers—would regard that as a libelous statement. There are certain crooners of whom such a thing might reasonably be said, but I refuse to believe that a Latvian lady, even though aged 31, is as bad as all that.

Apparently Mr. Calwell doesn't like music. Quite a lot of people don't. Mark Twain didn't care for it. I think it was he who said there were no good tunes in grand opera; they only seemed good by comparison with the general dreariness. Mark, of course, had compensations. But, although awarding Mr. Calwell full marks for frankness, I think I should warn him that others and greater than Mark Twain have held very strong views about the importance of music. "The man that hath no music in himself," sang young Lorenzo,

"Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds:
"Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils:
"The motions of his spirit are dull as night
"And his affections dark as Erebus.
"Let no such man be trusted."

A weaker man, on encountering this centuries old indictment, would have sailed straight up to Miss Sapalis and said something like this:

"Miss Sapalis, or may I call you 'Apalonia,' welcome to the land of the free. We are honoured by your adoption of our country: it is not every land that can boast a Prima Donna to wash its dishes. You may think it somewhat unusual, of course, that we should recruit our kitchen staffs from the operation stage, but the fact is we are trying an experiment rather similar to the one we have already carried out on our fowls and cows with such favourable results. And we are hoping that your singing may result in fewer breakages, quicker and brighter washes, and so on. And by the way don't take any notice of that dirty crack about your age: I assure you I never know a lady's age unless she tells me."

That is what a lesser man would have

said: but not Mr. Calwell. He went on to say: "Australia has a right to expect that these people, no matter what their skill or attributes, will give their services for periods up to two years in some branch of Australian economy in which labour is scarce."

He might have said that more gently. He might have pointed out, for instance,



Mr. Calwell

that as recently as just before the war we expected our own accomplished nationals to line up for pick and shovel work. And if that is good enough for our nationals—well. I ask you!

He should also have explained how it is that labour is scarce anywhere at all. These foreigners might be a bit simple-minded. They might, for instance argue: "This country, when war was on, achieved marvels of production with the best part of its working population engaged in war work. What would they not achieve with all their war workers returned to production?" How could they know that not achieving production is our long suit?

Mr. Calwell's concluding observations are, from this standpoint, most inelegant. He pointed out that among displaced persons are many professional and skilled workers for whom Europe offered no future and but for Australia they would still be living in semi-starvation and without hope for the future. But of course, the displaced persons knew all about that; what they probably do not understand is how democracy works. I fear it will be hard to get it

into their educated heads that culture must necessarily land you in a foreigner's kitchen.

I wouldn't be a Minister for Immigration for something, I can tell you! I'd soon get sick of explaining that we were so busy training people to watch other people that we had run ourselves short of kitchen maids, mud shovellers, and sanitary wallahs, and that we didn't hold with this 'ere culture anyhow. Lilies of the field, me foot!

ENGLISH CHARACTER

"A second important aspect of English character is the belief that character is something which grows like a plant, given proper soil and proper care; something which cannot be hurried and which is also, the English believe, ultimately dependent on the quality of the seed. . . . Perhaps indeed because of a failure to apply strictly enough the adage 'you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear' it is necessary to recognise the equally English attitude of fierce equalitarianism. . . ."

The preceding quotation is an extract from a penetrating analysis of the English character, "The English as a Foreigner Sees Them," by Miss Margaret Mead, an American anthropologist, which was broadcast in 1947.

PLANNING

Already today the word Planning arouses faint feelings of nausea in the more sensitive, summing up visions of fiat-roofed communal flats, dehydrated vitamised State-provided nourishment for all, cast neon-lit arterial roads slicing through every valley—in brief, a world fit for the London School of Economics to live in. (London).
—Osbert Lancaster in *The Observer*.

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WHAT IS SOVEREIGNTY?

By W. WILSON

Supreme; supreme power; supreme legislative jurisdiction; king; emperor; monarch. These are the generally accepted dictionary definitions of the word SOVEREIGN. In a society schooled to a monotheistic-monarchist philosophy, any of these definitions may be passed as adequate. But the reality of sovereignty calls for something more on every count. The word belongs essentially to the Trinitarian vocabulary, and without the Trinitarian "climate" might for any useful purpose it serves be dropped from the dictionary altogether.

Sovereign is *the* sovereign word. A whole definition of it would hold the very pith of social credit—or, if we prefer it, of Christianity. The idea of the truly sovereign State comes as near to the kingdom of heaven on earth as we can envisage. But that does not define anything.

In drawing the distinction between immanent and non-immanent sovereignty, Douglas carries us at a stride over the most difficult part of the territory to be investigated. True, the distinction still leaves sovereignty undefined; but it succeeds in expunging the lie about it. Real sovereignty incorporates the reality of immanence. Non-immanent sovereignty is not "just another form of sovereignty"; it simply does not exist except in the minds of the wrong-minded, and, if pursued, leads to the Lie Incarnate—death more abundant.

Supreme power, what is it? In the dictionary sense, it is something Hitler had for a little while, and which Edward I. had for a lifetime. Why are we more disposed to attribute the word sovereign to Edward I. than to Hitler? Was Edward I. more supremely powerful, and if so, in what way?

Surely the difference was that Edward I. recognised that power will not tolerate a one-way street. There must be give and take. The individual who "takes upon himself" the whole power of the Realm soon learns that such power, far from being supreme, is peculiarly vulnerable. If, then, we accept for the moment that sovereignty IS supreme power, we are bound to deny that it is monarchy (using that word literally).

But we still have to find a meaning for supreme power. If the life, either of the individual or the group, is to be "supremely" operative (most abundant) it must manifest enough equilibrium to give it form, and enough disequilibrium to enable it to grow. This requires that all forces should hold together in a near balance—a condition which, while it may be supremely satisfactory, can hardly be defined by the single word supreme; and, since power must pull in at least two ways at once in order to maintain such a condition, supremacy—if the correct word at all—must apply to control of power rather than to power itself.

So we are brought to a discussion of human power in its positive and negative aspects—of initiative and responsibility.

Initiative is the point at which motive is energised into action. It is the vital spark which connects the subjective self with the objective world; the operative link between thought and things; the "psychological moment," as well as the

"energy-impulse" of every purposeful act.

And what is responsibility? It is, I suggest, the control of one motive by another *at the moment of initiative.*

I might feel an impulse to touch a live rail, but at the moment of initiative another impulse comes to arrest the act. Notice that my second impulse is not merely the negation of the first; it would be incorrect to describe it as a desire *not* to touch the rail. It is the desire, *based on certain knowledge*, not to suffer an electric shock.

From this it follows that responsibility is, in reality, a more complex expression of initiative—initiative being, simply, action out of motive," while responsibility is "controlled action involving motive, counter-motive and certain knowledge as to consequences."

Responsible self-control is the *subjective* complement of freedom, as defined by social crediters. Instead of being the power to choose or refuse one thing (that is, one proposition) at a time (objective), we get the power to originate or not to originate one action at a time (subjective). When these two freedoms operate together in one individual, we have the reality of individual sovereignty—mastery over self and environment.

Initiative is always an individual manifestation. Every purposeful (political) group either forms around or "throws up" an initiator. Herein is the idea of monarchy and, in this sense, monarchs are as natural to social organisations as are stones to cherries.

Responsibility, however, is a complex of factors, which, in the group, tends to separate out among the individuals concerned. One individual will advance one motive; another another, and each will try to empower his own motive. The result is not control but a clash of forces.

We have seen that the third factor in individual responsibility is *certain knowledge of consequences.* The way in which truth makes us free is by leading us to a responsible exercise of initiative. The effectiveness of the counter-motive which prevents me from electrocuting myself depends directly upon my awareness of the reality of the danger. It seems equally true that society can "save itself" just to the degree in which it is in possession of the Truth, and that the truth must operate as a canon of social behaviour.

This points to what should be the proper functions respectively of Church and Law. The Church should establish the truth; and provide "the evidence of things unseen" — the "electrocuting cables" of the social make-up no less than the beneficent influences. The Law should provide social sanctions for con-

straining acts of initiative, which violate the canon.

We are left, then, with a picture of society so constituted that any one centre of initiative can be challenged from any other centre, the merits of the challenge being judged in relation to a code based on truth. Which is a restatement of the idea behind the English system of Common Law based on the Natural Law.

It is perhaps worth noting that the distinction between initiative (motive into action) and responsibility (dual-motive with truth as the control) runs parallel with that which we draw between technique and policy. The motives of the technical mind are, broadly, of the former type—desires to do for the sake of doing—while those of the political mind are concentrated upon ends; and, without a canon—a whole directive based upon natural truth—political minds must forever lead society to physical clashes, using technical minds as their not-unwilling tools.

To return to our definition, *it would seem that sovereignty in the individual, institution or State, is a condition in which initiative is held in a just balance.*

It may be described as the supreme utilisation of human power to human ends; but it denies unchallengeable power at every point. A Sovereign is the king of a sovereign State—the individual who represents, in his person, power in equilibrium; the embodiment and defender of the Whole Spirit of his Realm.

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

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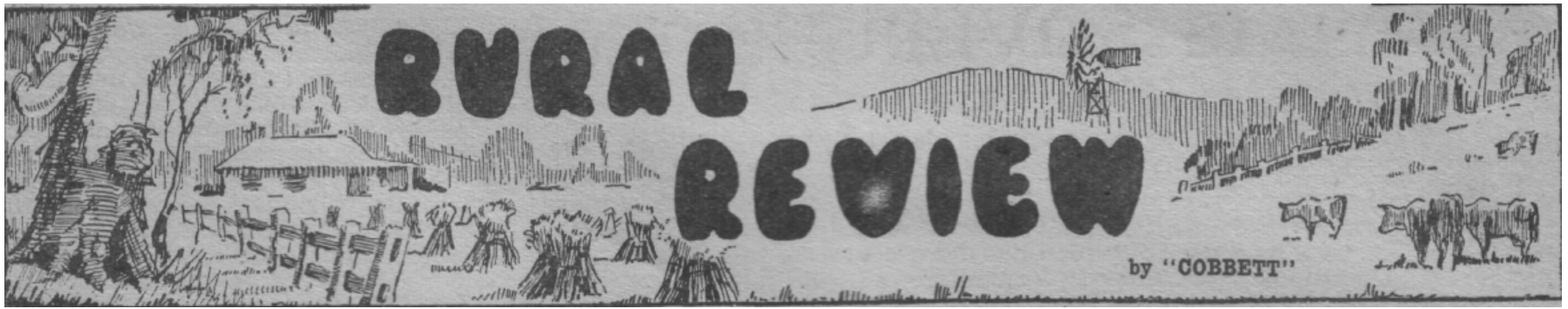
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NEW LIFE TO LAND AND LIVE STOCK

By F. Newman Turner, Goosegreen Farm, Sutton Mallet, near Bridgwater. No man can have inspired a greater amount of service to humanity from ordinary people than did Sir Albert Howard. He had the happy habit of seeking out men and women who were toiling with the truth in their lives on the land and illuminating their work with a flood of importance. To meet Sir Albert and talk to him about one's efforts in farming or gardening was to be dazzled by the value of one's own contribution to the welfare of mankind.

When I first met him, I had just come through the blackest period of my farming life, having discovered from costly experience the harm that is done to animal and human health by unnatural methods of farming. I had first suffered the consequences of orthodox farming and then almost overcome them by getting my farm back to Nature, both in treatment of the soil and management of the animals. It was at that stage, groping along the road to success, that I met Sir Albert Howard and he gave meaning and scientific purpose to my practical results.

I have previously written briefly about the disease which drained my resources and nearly ruined two herds of cattle; how artificial manures were dispensed with entirely and how, manuring entirely by natural means and feeding my cattle mainly on compost-grown food, I restored my herd and my farm to health and abundance from the stage when 75 percent of my animals were suffering from contagious abortion, sterility, tuberculosis, and mastitis.

During two years I spent over £ 100 on vaccination and the orthodox veterinary treatment of sterility, and the only result was increasing disease. Some cows aborted their calves as often as three times after being vaccinated, and one after another the cows were declared by the veterinary surgeon to be useless and incapable of further breeding after he had applied a succession of orthodox treatments and failed. He told me that I should never be safe from these diseases until I adopted a system of regular vaccination of all my cattle as they reached the age of six months; I must also fatten the sterile animals and all my tuberculosis reactors. In spite of extreme pressure I resisted all this advice, largely because I had not the capital to replace the "useless" animals, which I was advised to dispose of, and partly because I was in any case becoming convinced that we had been tackling the disease from the wrong end.

My faith in the germ theory had already been severely shaken by experience of nature cure in my own family, and

when 25 percent of my cattle continued normal and healthy lives in the midst of millions of brucella abortus, staphylococcus pyogenes, streptococci of all kinds and tuberculosis bacilli I became convinced that the much maligned bacteria



Sir Albert Howard

were not the primary factor in the cause of disease. And after five or six years working on that assumption, with the gradual elimination of so-called contagious diseases from my farm, although I am regularly taking diseased animals in for treatment, I have reached the conclusion that bacteria are not only NOT the main cause of disease, or abnormality in the body, but they are Nature's chief means of combating it. What we choose to call harmful bacteria are ineffective or inactive except where the abnormal condition exists to make their work necessary. If we allow them to clear up a diseased condition, which is their natural job, and do not continue the malpractices which gave rise to the ab-

normality, leaving the body entirely free of external sustenance until the cleansing work of the bacteria is done, and then only introducing the patient to natural food grown from the compost which Sir Albert Howard originated or rediscovered, good health is the natural outcome.

In experimenting with a particularly troublesome disease of the cow's udder, mastitis, I have taken the discharges of cows suffering from it and applied the virulent bacteria to the udders of healthy cows, with no ill effect whatever to the healthy cow. This is a disease, which is said to be spread from one cow to another by invasion of the udder with bacilli. Strict germicidal measures are claimed to be the most effective, and still mastitis is costing the farmer more and more. My own cows suffered most severely with this disease when everything to do with them was almost continuously submerged in disinfectant and when I was using all the orthodox treatments. Every farmer knows that his cows will get mastitis under orthodox methods of management even if they are kept under glass cases as well! The fact is that this disease is merely a catarrhal condition of the udder, brought about by feeding cows for high yields on foods in which the natural elements, vitamins, and plant hormones, essential to proper endocrine functioning, either never existed because the food was grown from a soil dying of chemical poisoning, or were removed in the process of manufacture.

For many years now my farm has been manured exclusively by natural means, and the animals fed almost exclusively on naturally grown crops. Up to the time of meeting Sir Albert I had used a form of compost, which resulted from my efforts to utilise all available organic matter to replace the chemical manures. Since Sir Albert first came to the farm, I have followed more closely the Indore system of composting, and encouraged by him, I have evolved an adaptation of his system, which makes turning unnecessary or reduces it to one turn at the most. This is done by reducing the proportion of animal manure and increasing the proportion of green vegetable matter; but more details of this will be printed later in my publication "The Farmer." I have also taken Sir Albert's advice about subsoiling, and bought a subsoiling plough, so that all my land gets a routine shattering of the subsoil every time a field is ploughed.

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NEW LIFE TO LAND AND LIVE STOCK

(Continued from page 11)

Kept under this regime, the sterile animals I was advised to have slaughtered have come back to breeding again, and formerly useless cattle have been turned into a valuable pedigree herd, the only cost being hard work and a respect for Nature. Had I taken the veterinary surgeon's advice I should have been ruined, but instead Nature and Sir Albert have made me into that rare specimen, a happy farmer.

Encouraged by success with my own animals, after I had Sir Albert's confirmation that my land was in good heart, I advertised for other farmers' rejects, particularly those that had been declared incapable of breeding by veterinary surgeons. Regularly, now, I am curing these cows upon which orthodox treatment has failed, and only in cases where physiological defects prevent breeding has cure been impossible.

Similarly with tuberculosis, I have reclaimed reactors, which would otherwise have been useless. Among these is my present senior stock bull, a most valuable pedigree Jersey whose dam won the national trophy for production of milk and butter fat against all breeds, and whose grandsire won supreme championships at all the main shows both in England and in Jersey. His reaction to the tuberculin test was so violent that the Ministry would not allow a re-test and insisted on the disposal of the animal. But I could not afford to lose him, and after moving him to some off-land I gave him natural treatment and restored the deficiencies that gave rise to his toxemia by a careful diet of fresh food grown in virile soil. He was tested six times over the period of a year and showed a gradual improvement until at last he was clear. The Ministry of Agriculture veterinary surgeon then gave him two clear tests at two-monthly intervals and re-admitted him to the herd, free from disease, in which condition he has continued to do his work for the past two years, showing no further sign of reaction. I am engaged on more work with tuberculosis, and I am satisfied that it can be prevented and cured on food grown under properly managed soil.

Magnesium deficiency, which is a disease arising from the destruction by potassic manures of a trace element in the soil, has also been cured at Goosegreen Farm. One animal suffering from this deficiency lay stretched out as though dead for ten days. By a course of warm water enemas, plain warm water drinks and no food until the animal was so emaciated that some sustenance was indicated, then introducing diluted molasses and fresh mineral-rich green food I got the animal back to health. She has since given me two heifer calves, 900 gallons of milk in one lactation, and is again producing four

gallons a day and is one of the healthiest animals on the farm.

Turning to crop diseases, I had, in my early days on this farm, bad attacks of smut in wheat in some fields, and on one field "take-all" was serious. In all cases I was using dressed seed. This was sufficient to make me sceptical of the value of the seed dressings, which like the chemical manure business is stressed as an essential of good farming vested interests. Consequently I gave up dressing seed in any way five years ago when I became convinced of Sir Albert Howard's conclusion that crop diseases were not prevented or cured by poison dressings and sprays, but by getting the soil into a healthy and fertile condition. Although I have sown grain crops in each of the fields that previously produced diseased crops, I have had no repetition of disease in these fields since they were naturally manured, except one case of rust where the crop was under water during the winter and the seed was of recent breeding. I have even in one case sown some of the smutty wheat and harvested a healthy crop.

Using my own compost-grown seed year after year and without any so-called protective dressing, I am able to harvest healthy crops with increasing rather than diminishing yields. My Holdfast seed wheat is now the fourth generation of homegrown compost-grown seed. The "Pilot" has been compost-grown since I had the first seed issued by the breeders three years ago. As far as I know, I have the only strain of this variety of wheat seed that has been naturally grown and untreated in any way since its origin.

After working for forty years to prove his discoveries, Sir Albert Howard has declared that disease is but Nature's indication that our methods are wrong. His work has not gone unheeded by practical farmers. In their management of the soil, these men, whom Sir Albert called the "creative minority," have left the experts behind. With Sir Albert as our guide we have turned to the only true expert—Nature.

What I, and many other farmers, have done is merely to add convincing practical evidence to the basic principles already proven by Sir Albert.

—Reprinted from *Soil and Health*, Spring, 1948.

COMPOST AND TOMATO DISEASES

Further light on the safety or otherwise of composting diseased materials has been shed by Mr. A. R. Wills, a member who has a large nursery and market garden at Romsey, in Hampshire. Writing in "The Grower" of December 13th, 1947, Mr. Wills says that it was in 1937 that he decided to adopt the Indore method of composting after seeing it in operation at the Icen Nurseries.

Since, however, Dr. Bewley had found some years before at the Cheshunt Experimental Station that compost made from tomato trimmings with a chemical activator had given 98 percent of diseased plants where used, he (Mr. Wills) raised the question of disease-reproduction with the late Sir Albert Howard. Sir Albert having reassured him, he put the matter to the test "in a very bold and conclusive manner.

"At that time we had three 200 x 25 houses of tomatoes with a very bad attack of verticillium. It was by far the worst attack I had ever seen. There were other diseases also present. We decided to compost the lot, which meant pulling out 6,000 plants 4 to 5 ft. high, all with verticillium and quite a lot of diseased fruit. . . .

"The compost pit was constructed by taking out a foot of soil and packing at the sides to form walls. It was 28ft. long by 14ft. wide and 18in. deep, with ventilating channels in the bottom.

"Having got the compost made from diseased plants we did a few experiments on single plants, and later took one house in a block of 13 and put 3 inches of compost in each planting trench, pricked this into the soil, and planted the tomatoes in that.

(Mr. Wills reports that this house was not sterilised by steam or in any other way.)

"The result was that this house was the best in the block; all the season it looked healthier, and the fruit was of

excellent quality. Since then we have composted everything rottable on the nursery, and for this purpose have fifteen pits 28 x 14. The output of compost from one pit at each making is eight to nine tons. Thirty hundredweights of horse manure have been used in building up the heap."

Among other testimony to the value of compost, Mr. Wills cites the case of a field, which was part of some bogged land reclaimed by the Hampshire War Agricultural Committee. This field he divided into strips of about half an acre each and planted with celery, brassicas, and other crops, the rows crossing the strips; no artificials were used.

The soil was dead, and on the control strips, and those treated with lime only, not even weeds would grow. The strips dressed with fresh, strawy cow manure were good in patches; but "the compost strips grew full-sized, well-balanced plants of very good quality."

—Reprinted from *Mother Earth*, Winter, 1947-8, Journal of The Soil Association, England.

ON THE RECORD

Legislative Council (Vic.), May 5:

The Hon. A. M. Fraser. —If the honorable gentleman would care to introduce a Bill designed to wipe out a court such as the Privy Council there is no doubt that my colleagues and I would support it.

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