

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## HOW WE WON THE WAR AND LOST THE PEACE

*The above is the title of William C. Bullitt's latest book, in which the former American Ambassador (to Moscow 1934-36 and to Paris 1936-40) reveals how the present Communist threat to Western Civilisation is the direct result of the disastrous policies of the Roosevelt regime. Although Bullitt makes no reference to the matter, the Roosevelt regime was dominated by Zionist Jews. It is well to bear this fact in mind in examining the information, which Bullitt outlines in his book.*

*"How We Won the War and Lost the Peace" was published in the U.S.A. in September 1948, but as yet appears to have received little attention in Europe. The following review of the book has been supplied to us by an English reader of the "New Times." We draw particular attention to the events that led to the Communist*

*victories in China:*

1. Roosevelt had been warned by U.S.A. Intelligence since autumn, 1934, that Hitler could have a Stalin pact when ever he liked. The Hitler-Stalin negotiations at the beginning of the summer, 1939, were reported to Roosevelt day by day and in detail. France and Great Britain were advised, but incredulous, continued their Stalin negotiations.

2. Notwithstanding the insistence of Bullitt and others during the summer of 1941 that Stalin should not be granted Lend-Lease except upon formal, public, and written agreement to respect the August, 1939, frontiers, to place no obstacle to the formation of a Confederation of European States, and to make no claims upon China, Roosevelt desisted, arguing that even if Stalin would accept such an agreement he would probably "rat" back to Hitler at the first opportunity, and that anyhow his word had no value. Stalin thus received Lend-Lease for one thousand million dollars without any counter-consideration whatever.

Bullitt argues that an agreement, subsequently broken, would have been preferable because (a) Stalin could not have exceeded its terms or made irreconcilable demands so long as he needed US help; (b) Stalin could not have objected to U.S. "plans" for Asia and Europe - for Asia the prevented development of the Chinese Communist Party, for Europe a Confederation to withstand Russia's ambitions, which would have saved some 120,000,000 from present Russian domination—and (c) even if Stalin broke the agreement, the American people would at once see the danger of Soviet Imperialism and have reacted accordingly.

### *Roosevelt's Pro-Communist Propaganda*

3. On Eden's visit to Moscow in December, 1941, Stalin had the effrontery to demand Great Britain's agreement to Russia's immediate annexation of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, part of Finland, and the whole of East Poland. Roosevelt opposed the idea, but took no action to bring Stalin to heel.

"Bill," said Roosevelt to Bullitt, "your facts may be right. I do not question your reasoning, but there is just a chance that Stalin is not that kind of man. Hopkins says that he is not and that he only wants security for his country, and I believe that if I give him all the help he needs without asking anything in return, 'noblesse oblige,' he won't try to annexe territories and will work, with me to construct a new world of democracy and peace." To Bullitt's rejoinder that it was not the Duke of Norfolk but a Caucasian bandit he was speaking about, Roosevelt insisted: "Bill, it's my responsibility and not yours. I'll take the risk."

4. Roosevelt set out upon a mammoth propaganda campaign to put over the Soviet myth. The "mots d'ordre" were Russia "a democracy in love with peace," and Chinese Communists "agrarian reformers with nothing to do with Moscow." J. E. Davies (U.S. Ambassador to Moscow 1936-38) asserted: "In my opinion the Soviet Government's word of honour, as its exploits show, is as sacred as the Bible." Whosoever, Communist or sympathiser would repeat that "Stalin has changed" found speedy advancement in State Departments, &c.

### *The "Sellout" at Teheran and Yalta*

5. Teheran, November 28, 1943. Churchill agreed, Roosevelt being absent ill, to Stalin's demand for East Prussia. Both Roosevelt and Churchill justified that an absolutely free Poland was more important than specific frontiers. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to switch arms and supplies from Mihailovitch to Tito. Fear of Stalin "ratting" was always the excuse. Roosevelt could so easily have put a stop to Stalin's ambitions; "set out for Stalin's benefit upon a mission of good neighbourliness."

6. Yalta, February 4, 1945. Roosevelt, sick and moribund but still determined upon cajoling Stalin. Cordell Hull on October 30, 1943, reported Stalin's affirmation "unequivocally that once Ger-

(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 OUT lips  
are forging,  
Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

## How We Won the War

(Continued from page 1)

many is defeated Russia would join with them in defeating Japan, commenting, "Stalin was sincere and wanted nothing in return." Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang Kai-shek declared publicly at Cairo, November, 1943, that "... all territories stolen from China by Japan, such as Manchuria, Formosa . . . will be returned to the Chinese Republic." Yet at Yalta, February 11, 1945, Roosevelt and Churchill signed a secret agreement sacrificing Manchuria to Russian imperialism, granting Russia special privileges over Dairen and Port Arthur with assurance of absolute control of the Chinese Manchuria railway. As a special Stalin bonus the Communist State of Outer Mongolia was detached from China, while South Sakhaline and the Kurile Isles, cutting the air route from Alaska to Japan, were handed over to Russia. And all for assistance already promised unconditionally to Cordell Hull! Roosevelt pleaded that the military experts had overestimated Japanese resistance and that Stalin's former offer of aid was not specific enough.

7. Truman inherited great power with out any idea of what to do with it; he also inherited advisers who had got their jobs by applauding Roosevelt's policy of kindness to Stalin. It took Truman two years to find out that he could no more cajole Stalin than could Roosevelt.

Stalin had broken his undertakings on Poland and Rumania. Eisenhower could easily have taken Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and most of Germany and occupied them until Russia began to fulfill engagements, but Truman's advisers insisted that Russia should have Berlin without insisting upon an American controlled corridor.

8. Potsdam, July 17, 1945. Truman, with Davies among his advisers, all-powerful in his atomic might, made no attempt to oppose Stalin, agreeing to Russian annexation of Konigsburg and parts of East Prussia. Edwin Paulus, his reparation representative, agreed to Russia taking whatever property Germany might have abandoned in Austria—thus permitting Russia to take possession of almost all industrial plant under pretence of Truman's approval. Truman further agreed that Russia should take as reparation payment whatever it found in the Russian zone, in addition to 10 percent, of transferable industrial plant not indispensable to German peacetime economy from the Western zone, free of counter-consideration.

### The Morgenthau Plan

9. Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed to Henry Morgenthau, junior's, plan, supported by many U.S. Treasury officials that "not only will the already existing Ruhr factories have to be destroyed but the area will have to be so controlled that never again can it be an industrial zone . . . all industrial works not destroyed by military operations shall be completely dismantled and transferred as reparations.... The mines shall be stripped of equipment and closed down."

Hull and Stimson opposed in vain. German factories were being dismantled down to April 1948, Stalin's Berlin blockade notwithstanding.

10. Autumn, 1945. General Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, declared publicly on resigning his post that Communists in the State and Foreign Affairs Departments had sabotaged his work. To smother up the scandal Truman sent out Marshall as special envoy. Marshall, who knew as little about China as Truman, sought the advice of State Department officials who still believed that Russia was a democracy in love with peace and that Chinese Communists were agrarian reformers with no connection with Moscow. The General then drafted out his own instructions, which the President signed—to put a stop to the civil war by bringing about a reconciliation of Nationalists and Communists.

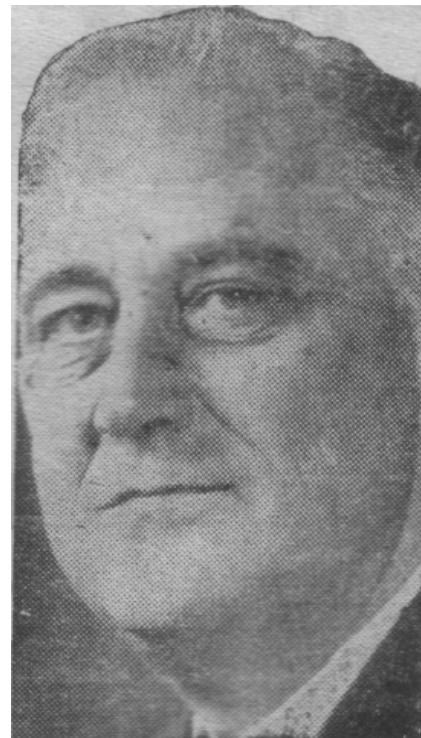
### Marshall "Aid" to China

Marshall's prestige was so great upon arriving in China that he succeeded in persuading Chiang Kai-shek to sign an armistice. January 10, 1946. The armistice proved a godsend to Soviet policy. At that moment there were no Chinese Communists in Manchuria, which Russia occupied under the Yalta agreement. Russia therefore planned (a) to send as many Chinese Communists as possible from North China to Manchuria to be armed with equipment and munitions taken from the Japanese; (b) to retain its Russian army in Manchuria until it could be replaced by Chinese Communists properly equipped.

11. On April 14, 1946, Chinese Communists, well armed, broke the armistice and attacked Chang-chun in Manchuria. Marshall, furious, unable to touch the Communists, took it out on the nationalists—he stopped all military supplies to Chiang's armies. At the beginning of the summer, 1946, endeavouring to force Chiang to admit Communists into his Government, he instructed the State Department to refuse further export licences for munitions to China. From the summer 1946, to February 1948, the Chinese Government did not receive a single cartridge for its American arms, during which period the Communists got all they needed from Russia and were able to occupy vast tracts of territory. In September 1946, Marshall deliberately broke the American contract to furnish aircraft, munitions, and supplies for a period of three years, since when neither bomber nor fighter has been delivered against the contract. Chiang, nevertheless, persisted in refusing to admit Communists into his Government.

12 June 1947. Marshall returned to the USA to become Secretary of State, embittered equally against Chinese Nationalists and Communists and equally blind to the mortal danger facing China, as also the fact that a Japan alongside a Communist China could only survive by becoming a Russian satellite. Truman always under Marshall influence refuses to see that the independence and integrity of China is the key to US. Pacific security.

"We are today exposed to a struggle concluded Bullitt, "not for our security but for our existence."



## Empire Liquidation

Once again we revert to the significance of Mr. Churchill's speech at the Mansion House, in, if our memory serves, 1942. It will be recalled that he said: "I have not become His Majesty's First Minister to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire. For such a task, another must be found, and a mandate would no doubt be sought."

No one can suggest that we have any love for Mr. Churchill, and in many ways we view his activities with deep suspicion. Nevertheless, a very wide gulf indeed separates him from the type of Minister who, as we observe with listless eyes, regards our extremities as his opportunity.

We believe that the speech in question was a warning (and in all the circumstances, a brave warning), that the degradations now being heaped upon us had already been concocted, and that we should suffer them when our task of decimation and impoverishment in the interests of our enemies had been completed.

The interlocking of this warning with the declaration of Mr. Attlee in 1934 that "we have absolutely abandoned every idea of national loyalty . . ." and Sir Stafford Cripps's recent statement that he adhered to the policy of breaking up the British Empire in the interests of Socialism must be obvious.

Now it is the fashion (or is it just propaganda?) to assert that although of course they are misguided, everyone must agree that Messrs. Attlee and Cripps are men of the utmost sincerity.

Very well. Let us place upon the record that all the same people who say that said, and had the same justification for saying, that Hitler, Goebbels, von Brauchitsch, Goering, et al., were scheming rascals, and stood by while they were put to a shameful death after a trial which outraged every canon of law and decency.

—The Social Creditor, Dec. 4, 1948.

# NOTES ON THE NEWS

The State Governments are faced with an alarming increase in prices caused by the financial policy pursued by the Federal Government, particularly in relation to the recent unnecessary and deliberate withdrawal of subsidies.

The State Governments have issued an edict reducing the retail margins on a wide range of lines by 7%. This will fail. It has already failed in France, where a Socialist Government tried a similar profit reduction scheme. It gave the Black Market a new lease of life and of course favoured monopoly chain stores. These are the only results we can expect here.

Unless the State Governments are prepared to (1) examine the basis of the present industrial costing financial system, which has progressively caused price inflation; and (2) challenge the Financial Policy of the Federal Government by immediately inaugurating their own credit facilities which they have Constitutional authority to do. Only in this way can they possibly tackle price inflation.

Here is a chance for one of the State Liberal Governments to stop talking about fighting Socialism and really get to grips with it.

## U.N.E. S.CO. Upset

Unesco (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation) is certainly setting a standard in cultural ethics, judging by public disclosures described as "accounting scandal." One executive of this useless socialistic tentacle of the aspiring World Government (U.N.O.) has helped himself to 1,173,000 francs. Its general "cocktail party" atmosphere and a growing staff of about 700, half of them looking after the other half, are also under fire.

This useless body is battering on the people of all countries to the tune of £2,000,000 for this year. Australian taxpayers will be robbed this year of £65,000 to maintain this bunch of doubtful characters in luxury and idleness. Last year it was £60,000, so the bloodsucking grows each year. It's the same old story with these international organisations, which owe no allegiance to any country, and therefore become exceedingly difficult to control. U.N.R.A. was another racket that was ultimately exposed. The United Nations Organisation itself is only a cover for international Jewry, helping to implement their ideal of the World State. The whole lot should be scrapped.

## Indonesian Intrigue

It is difficult to follow the position in Indonesia, but the following extracts from Press articles of December 28 should be interesting and helpful. The first item concerns Soekarno, President of the Republic: "They (the Japanese) flew him to Indo-China just before they surrendered, and the S.E. Asia Commander there commissioned him to form his Government." That at least shows how little the Indonesians had to do with forming the Republic. The second item is an account of conditions in Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, which has now been taken by the Dutch: "The occupation was done practically without bloodshed or damage. . . . Today men were removing 16 Japanese bombs placed in position to destroy the large railway workshops. . . . The town's normal population has been doubled by refugees, but there is no disaffection toward the Dutch. The town has clearly deteriorated under the Republican rule. The water supply is choked, houses are dilapidated, and the people are poorly dressed. Eight hun-

dred Japanese in Jogjakarta who had avoided surrender have been instructors for the Republican Air Force." In view of international Communist support for this regime it has all the earmarks of a Communist puppet set-up.

## Zionist Zeal

In the issue of December 16 (the eve of the U.N. vote on recognising Israel), the Melbourne *Herald* featured a big print article assuring us that "the Jewish win in Palestine was assured." The article pointed out that even Britain accepted the inevitability of the outcome of Jewish armed conquest of Palestine, and that Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's U.N. Minister, was of a similar mind, along with Mr. Churchill. Two days later a small print back page *Herald* article quoted Sir Alexander Cadogan as opposing the proposal at U.N. and informing us that the move for recognition had failed. Further, Sir Alexander said he could not "understand Soviet delegates urging the immediate membership of Israel after having vetoed the application of 12 other countries." It is reasonable to assume that the article of the 16th was a propaganda blast designed to condition readers' minds. — O.B.H.

## Labour Monopoly

The hold-up of R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" at Southampton provides a cameo of a disordered society. Even the London School of Economics would hardly contend that her primary reason for existence is not to render services and transport to consumers, although Professor Laski might snigger as he agreed. But the only interest not considered in the dispute is that of her passengers; no one can explain why she should not sail for Halifax; all austerity ends at the gangway; it is not clear why the Cunard-White Star Line should be penalised by a New York dockers' strike; and the same strikers who are "showing their solidarity" with them will no doubt turn up at the next Communist meeting to denounce the Marshall Plan. What does become plainer with each day that passes is that the rule of policy by function (e.g., Labour monopoly) is an abomination.

—*The Social Creditor*, Dec. 4, 1948.

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## TROUBLE IN TANGANYIKA

By NEVILLE SMITH

Britain's Socialist Government, having disposed of a large section of Empire, is encountering serious difficulties with the plans that it made partially to replace what was lost.

As a result of international currency problems and Britain's postwar food shortage, several schemes were put on foot to utilise undeveloped areas in the colonies for large-scale production of basic foods. Of these, the first and biggest was the proposal to use 3 million acres in Tanganyika, in East Africa, to grow "groundnuts" (peanuts), chiefly to supply vegetable oils. Hardly less important is the proposal at present being investigated for large-scale sunflower and pig production in Central Queensland.

### *Blanket of Silence*

The Tanganyika scheme was launched with a great deal of publicity, and was visited by the British Minister for Food, Mr. John Strachey, early last year. But since the Overseas Food Corporation, a Government body took over control from the United Africa Company last April a blanket of silence has fallen.

Now comes information that the main reason for this is that things are not going well.

*As often happens with Government enterprises, there is too much administration; experts on the spot are hampered; and plans are not working out as academic planners envisaged them. Further, the planners overlooked a few practical difficulties.*

The original developmental programme optimistically forecast that 1,230,000 acres would be planted with groundnuts in 1949, but it looks as though there will be only 27,000 acres of groundnuts in the coming season, plus 24,000 acres of sunflowers.

Ambitious and energetic young men who went to Tanganyika from Britain to undertake field work have become dissatisfied; there is serious uneasiness in Kongwa, capital of Tanganyika; many of the native African workers are so unhappy that in the one area there has been 100% turnover in labour in six months.

It has also been necessary to revise plans so that adequate food can be grown for the native population. It has been necessary to revise methods to stop soil erosion and to sow large areas with grass ley. The makeshift machinery (much of it fashioned from wartime surplus) has not done what was expected of it. The whole plan of rotation planting has had to be changed.

It looks as though there will be some awkward explaining to the British taxpayer before the Tanganyika groundnut scheme begins to pay off.

—*The Argus*, Dec. 17, 1948.

We predicted trouble for this Socialistic venture when it was first mooted. We have not had to wait long for confirmation. We take this opportunity of predicting the same disastrous results for a similar scheme to grow Soya Beans in Central Queensland.

Let us hope that that doughty fighter of Socialism with Socialism, Mr. R. G. Casey, who is very enamored with the Queensland scheme, has read the above". He might change his opinion!

## MR. L. D. BYRNE'S FINAL REPORT

Our regular readers will recall how Mr. L. D. Byrne, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs in the Alberta Social Credit Government, was removed from his post last year after he had presented a final report to the Social Credit Board. This Report was prepared as a result of the Government's declared intention late in 1947 to discontinue the Social Credit Board.

At no time did Mr. Manning, the Premier, nor his Cabinet, discuss the Report with Mr. Byrne. But when the Hon. R. E. Ansley, Minister of Education, agreed with the Report at the Cabinet meeting at which it was discussed, he was asked for his immediate resignation by Mr. Manning.

Because of its clear analysis of the fundamental issue confronting civilisation, we have much pleasure in publishing for the benefit of our readers Mr. Byrne's complete Report. The fact that it was rejected by the Manning Government in Alberta provides further disturbing evidence of how a government retaining the label of Social Credit is tending to further anti-Social Credit policies.

Mr. Byrne's Report must not only be read by Social Creditors; we recommend it especially to those who still believe that Social Credit is merely a "funny money scheme."

### Introduction

1. The intention to discontinue the Social Credit Board, as constituted at present, imposes upon me an obligation to submit, in my final report as adviser to the Board, an appraisal of the perilous situation which is developing, viewed in the light of Social Credit tenets.

2. It is my considered opinion that any action taken to further the objectives of Social Credit and to deal with the far-reaching political and economic problems confronting Canadians is foredoomed to failure, besides being likely to prove dangerous, unless it is based upon the following factual considerations:—

(a) *That the issue in the world at the present time is Christendom, versus Zionism; that the present plight of the remnants of our civilisation is the result of a deliberate and deep-seated conspiracy to enslave humanity under a World Police State pursued through*



*the policy of monopoly, manifested in international finance, socialism, and communism, and rooted in political Zionism.*

(b) *That war, revolution, and economic collapse on a world scale are being promoted deliberately for the purpose of creating a situation out of which will emerge an international slave state modelled on the U.S.S.R.*

(c) *That the approaching war and universal turmoil is but a matter of months distant—not years, as current propaganda would have us believe.*

(d) *That the instability of the U.S. and Canadian economies, combined with the powerful Communist-Socialist-monopoly finance fifth column, pursuing a common policy, constitute a situation of appalling peril.*

(e) *That the conditions with which the Social Credit Movement is confronted are fundamentally different to those existing before the war. Whereas before 1939 the credit system was the main instrument for centralising power and exercising control, since the war it has become a matter of relative secondary importance. Not only is financial reform not the issue, but under existing world conditions it is*

*not even practical politics on the national plane.*

(f) *That the problem confronting Canadians is essentially of a military nature. It is a matter of mobilising sanctions on a scale, which will defeat the rapidly maturing conspiracy directed against human freedom.*

(g) *That the only human course of action likely to prove effective is to expose the nature of the conspiracy of which people are the victims, to identify the conspirators and those aiding them, and to bring the institutions of democracy—and specifically Parliament and through it the armed forces of the Crown—under the effective control of the electorate.*

(h) *That any attempt to alleviate economic conditions and to introduce economic reforms in face of the situation which exists, without dealing first with the political realities, will play into the hands of the enemy.*

Consideration of certain features of the Social Credit battle waged in Alberta since 1935 will enable the present situation to be viewed in clearer perspective.

### Action and Counter-Action

4. It was unfortunate that the rapidly mobilised and improperly informed Social Credit Movement in Alberta was forced, by the stress of events, to enter the party political field in 1935. In no sense can Social Credit be considered sympathetic to party politics, but the inevitable effect on the provincial movement entering party politics was to identify it as a political party in the minds of people, and to condition members of the movement to a partisan political outlook. However, very substantial benefits did accrue to the worldwide movement from the election in Alberta of a Government identified with Social Credit. Not only did it secure wide publicity, but it provided a salient from which the inevitable fight against the forces of political and economic monopoly could be waged, and, for the first time, placed Social Credit forces in the strategical position of being able to force the enemy to assume the defensive.

5. It may be assumed confidently that the potential menace to their plans with which the international plotters for world power were confronted by the Social Credit breakthrough in Alberta provided a lesson which they will never again willingly permit to be repeated. At the time, immediate action was taken to seal off the Social Credit threat in Alberta and confine it within provincial boundaries to attack the newly elected Government and to engender internal disruption within the movement. A vigorous campaign was launched to discredit both Social Credit and the Government to single out for attack the strongest personalities and to spread confusion.

6. "The strategy of the Government and the Alberta movement was to thwart the attack by counter-attacking, to expose the enemy and the nature of his tactics, to clarify the issues and to hammer at the soft spots in the opposing defences. The Government

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"New Times," Jan 14, 1949 — Page 5

**MR. L. R. BYRNE'S  
FINAL REPORT**

(Continued from page 4)

would have been helpless to take any such counter-action unless they had been able to maintain substantial popular support and unless they had been in possession of sanctions, which could be employed.

7. The main sanctions at the disposal of the Government during the five years preceding the war were: (a) taxation powers especially in respect of corporations, and the taxation of incomes as a protection for individuals against Federal powers in that field; (b) the provincial debt as a bargaining weapon; (c) the protection which could be afforded provincial debtors, against whom the financial corporation's could otherwise employ coercive sanctions; (d) the protection of property rights under then existing market conditions; (e) a virile Social Credit organisation.

8. The Federal Government, under pressure from the organised forces opposing Alberta's bid for freedom, sided against the Province. Through the Loan Council proposal, and later the Rowell-Sirois Commission's recommendations, strenuous efforts were made to divest the Province of its taxation and debt sanctions. An attempt was made to remove former debtors from the protection of Provincial legislation under the Central Mortgage Bank Act. The powers of disallowance and Federal legislation were employed to block Provincial legislative action. However, on the whole, the Alberta Government was able to resist these attacks to render the Government helpless and to centralise the power of control in Ottawa. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of these victories on the entire national, and, in fact, the world, situation at that time.

9. With the outbreak of war, the Province was maneuvered into a strategically weaker position. The offensive against the financial monopoly and the policy of centralisation had to be subordinated to the national war effort. The Social Credit forces were thrown on the defensive.

10. Despite this, however, during the first part of the war the defensive action was effective, both in resisting the attempts made to centralise permanent control in Ottawa under cover of war conditions, e.g., the Rowell-Sirois proposals, and in keeping the issues clear in the rapidly changing world picture. But it was not possible, under war conditions and the enforced offensive in action in regard to Social Credit, to maintain a strong organisation. This continued to weaken, and the movement was held together largely by the personal initiative of a relatively few individuals.

11. It should now be evident, viewing the events of the war years in retrospect

(Continued on page 9)

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The following list of Douglas's works are available:

*Social Credit* ..... 6/6

Written in 1924, this is one of Douglas's earlier works. *Credit,*

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## LIBERALS AND STATE RIGHTS

*The Melbourne Press, of December 31, reported Mr. T. Hollway, Liberal Premier of Victoria, as saying at Ballarat that "Uniform Taxation was retarding progress of the State (of Victoria) and his Government would continue to fight it." Also, "he felt, however, that defeat of the Chifley Government was the only way of obtaining restoration of State rights."*

*If Mr. Hollway really believes that the defeat of the Chifley Government would automatically result in the restoration of State rights, he stands self-condemned as a political incompetent. The centralising policies being pursued by the Chifley Government are those, which suit the purposes of the economic planners such as Dr. Coombs. The politicians are becoming more and more dependent upon the experts. Does Mr. Hollway seriously believe that a new set of Federal politicians would do any better than the present set? If he does, he has no understanding of the real totalitarian threat confronting the Australian people. Which would explain why in the State sphere he is going in for even more Socialist planning than did Mr. Cain's Government.*

*However, a close study of Mr. Hollway and other Liberal leaders over a number of years convinces us that they are not all fools being unconsciously used by the Socialist economic "advisers." Like most politicians, their primary objective is to get power. The only real basic agreement between the Liberals and the Country Party is that in the Federal sphere they should have power instead of the Labour Party. While there has been much verbal opposition to Socialism—i.e. the centralisation of all power and the destruction of individual rights and independence—We have not as yet seen any real evidence that a Federal Liberal-Country Party Government would, unless compelled to do so by a united and informed electorate, reverse the major policies of Dr. Coombs and his associates. It is important to recall that it was Mr. Menzies who first appointed Dr. Coombs, educated at the notorious London School of Economics, as a Government "adviser."*

*If Mr. Hollway and his Federal Liberal associates really mean business about the Socialist menace, will they please make it clear to electors that (1) they all stand for the complete abolition of Uniform Taxation in any shape or form; (2) the immediate reduction of the Federal bureaucracy by a specific percent.—say 20 percent, for a start; (3) the progressive abolition of all Socialist legislation such as the "Free" Medicine Scheme, the National Health Scheme, the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, etc.; and the abolition of the Financial Agreement, which was the first major assault upon the sovereignty of the States.*

*In discussing the above propositions with many Liberals we have been invariably told that an uncompromising stand on such issues as Social Security schemes and the bureaucracy might mean the loss of the next Federal Elections. The inference is that every effort should be made to get the Chifley Government out of office and hope that the new Government will then deal with fundamental issues. No one in his right senses can believe that such blatant political expediency can lead to anything but even greater victories for the Canberra totalitarian planners and the powerful international groups whose interests these planners serve.*

## A. N. Field on Money

Nothing is more curious, and in its way, depressing, than the inflexible determination to accept the banker-Socialist idea of money as something proper to be manipulated, just as a fraudulent company promoter manipulates a company account. That rather mysterious, but often informative individual, Mr. A. N. Field, in his paper, *The Examiner*, in May, 1939, states, for instance: "A sane money system is one that aims at keeping in circulation the largest volume of money that can be absorbed (our italics) without inflation of the price level . . . the principle of control of the currency of New Zealand should be changed from stability of the exchange rate with sterling, to stability of the internal price level."

The most charitable, and probably the true, explanation of Mr. Field's statement is that he does not understand the nature of the problem on which he comments, or the limitless objections to a system based on fraudulent centralised accounting. — *The Social Crediter*, Dec. 4, 1948.

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## Power Usurped

If this materialistic civilisation is to continue, and we see no immediate alternative, there is no way open to man by which he can control his destiny other than by exactly the same method by which the Mediaeval Parliaments controlled the King—by voting or withholding Supply. That power has been usurped almost entirely; and the usurpation would be completed by the abolition of the "interest" which is all that the public gets of the financial credit created by the centralisers, on behalf, and to the injury of the individuals who comprise it.

So far as we have noticed, in no letter of the series is there any mention of a subject, which is integral with that of "interest"; we refer to the steady fall in value of money units. If this were not due to a hypnotic blindness, induced by an "educational" curriculum designed to blunt the critical faculty, surely someone of the intellectual standard proper to a writer to *The Scotsman* would have commented on the fact that the fall in the value of money exceeds the rate of interest allowed on Savings Certificates. That is to say, in terms of real values, they are a fraudulent offer. This coin clipping, introduced by the Jews six hundred years ago, and pursued in various forms since then, has more to do with financial disorder than all the normal interest rates paid to individuals. — *The Social Crediter*, Dec. 11, 1948.

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All Governments are inherently evil. When enough electors appreciate this truth they will take appropriate steps to deal with the evil. Mr. Hollway's remarks about a Liberal Government restoring State rights can therefore be taken as a further example of that misleading and irresponsible comment which our political "leaders" impose upon us from time to time.

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## STATEMENT ON ALBERTA

Subsequent to the re-election of the Manning Government in Alberta late last year, the Alberta Douglas Social Credit Council published the following critical comment and suggestions in "The Social Credit Challenge" of October 12, 1948:

The election was called at short notice, and an ambiguous and socialistic platform (which had never been approved by any convention or even the Social Credit M.L.A.'s) was placed before the people. However, in point of fact, the election campaign was fought on the basis of the democratic principles of Social Credit versus the policies of State Socialism. Notwithstanding their progressive repudiation of Social Credit, spokesmen for the Government gave emphatic assurances of adherence to Social Credit principles and sought a mandate on that basis.

The D.S.C. Council considers, therefore, that the strong mandate given the Government is for the pursuit of the policy of Social Credit and that it will be the solemn duty of all genuine Social Credit M.L.A.'s to insist on the Government taking effective action toward the realisation of a Social Credit democracy, and adhering strictly to Social Credit principles and policy as enunciated by Major C. H. Douglas.

While the record of the Alberta Government for good administration is outstanding in all Canada, nevertheless "good government" is not enough in the present menacing situation.

The Council cannot accept the view that because constitutional and legal difficulties have been raised against the Province exercising effective control of its credit structure, therefore no action can be taken in the provincial field to advance the policy of Social Credit. Unless action is taken within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction, we shall continue to submit to increasing monopoly-cartel control and to drift helplessly (towards the servile state being promoted by the forces behind State Socialism, Communism, international Zionism, and international finance alike. It is not what is SAID in this connection but what is DONE that is important.

### Steps Outlined

Accordingly, in view of the fact that the constitutional issue can be dealt with only by the establishment of a genuine political democracy as an essential preliminary to the economic reforms of Social Credit, the D.S.C. Council will press for the following measures, which not only represent the effective steps which can be taken forthwith to further the policy of Social Credit, but should have the support of an overwhelming majority of the people of Alberta:

(1) An immediate and, as revenues increase from oil royalties and other sources, a progressive reduction of taxation on individuals.

(2) All taxation coming within provincial jurisdiction to be subject to the consent of those required to pay the taxes.

(3) The multitude of provincial laws, regulations, licences, and other controls—most of which are pure Socialism—to be reviewed and all restrictions on the freedom of the individual conflicting with traditional British common law, to be abolished.

The Treasury Branches to be expanded and developed to fulfill the purpose for which they were originally established.

(5) Monopolies to be discouraged and every, encouragement accorded to promoting free enterprise and personal initiative without any strangling government interference.

(6) Electoral reform to place M.L.A.'s and other elected representatives under the effective control of their constituents.

(7) All major Government policies to be referred to and approved by the electorate before becoming law.

(8) All social security measures to be on a voluntary basis, and in this, as in all matters governed by legislation involving the organised association of

individuals for the purpose of gaining some advantage in return for stipulated payments, the individual to be absolutely free to contract out if he so desires.

Failure of the electors to thus unite in assuming their democratic responsibility to direct their Government can very easily result in government by Cabinet dictatorship and apathetic administration.

The essence of democracy is personal responsibility, and the D.S.C. Council submits that the people of Alberta being responsible for the election of a Government with virtually no opposition in the Legislature, every elector should make it his personal business to join with others in keeping the pressure on their M.L.A. so that he will carry out their wishes and bring constant pressure to bear on the Government. In this way the people will ensure getting good government and in the process they will be taking the initial step towards an effective political democracy.

### Myth of the Post-Office

An American pamphlet, *The Myth of the Post-office*, by Mr. Frank Chodorov, raises by its title as well as by its contents the problem of Government public services and the distance which separates the facts of them from the carefully fostered picture in which they are presented to a gullible public which pays their losses.

The pamphlet deals, of course, with the American Post-office, but might just as well be addressed to St. Martins-le-Grand or King Edward Building. The author points out that the Department is a political institution run for political ends, and only incidentally and decreasingly for service to the public. He asks: "Why is the transmission of private messages peculiarly a government function? How can we know that public operation is superior, when private operation is prevented by threat of punishment?" He proceeds: "Where competition is allowed, its inefficiency is glaring and definitely measurable . . ." The inefficiency is financially gigantic, but it extends to all its aspects.

The explanation is, of course, simple. The Postal services everywhere are the foundation course of the World Dominion Plot. —*The Social Crediter*, Dec. 4, 1948.

### The Lawyers Next

The "B". (or "Commonwealth") B.C. Bulletin of November 19 informs us that free legal aid will shortly be available to all with incomes of less than £8 per week. So the lawyers are going the way of the doctors; and now you know what chance you have of a lawyer pressing your case against a Government Department.

The next step, of course, is to adopt the Soviet conception of Law, that it is whatever is the policy of the Government for the moment. — *The Social Crediter*, Dec. 4, 1948.

## HOW TO INCREASE WAGES WITHOUT INCREASING PRICES

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## THE DESTRUCTION of the MIDDLE CLASS

In this country (Great Britain) the advertisement columns of the newspapers are more and more filled with requests for employment from middle-aged people coming from the strata of society in which a real sense of social security was once most widely diffused, but which now, when phrases about social security are so freely used, feel less secure than anybody else.

A man who joined the public service in the reign of Edward VII. and is now retired frequently made, in effect, a contract with the State to provide for his retirement, which the State has since broken. He would forego a proportion of his current earnings in order to ensure a standard of living in his riper years, which in fact he has not got. Men who died ten years ago and more in the belief that they had provided, frugally perhaps but adequately, for their widows did not in fact do so, and the widows are now moving into bed-sitting rooms or casting about for positions as housekeepers and secretaries to clubs. And savings invested in industries, which have been nationalised, cannot in fact provide the amenities, which they were intended to provide. This country has an ageing population; with every year that passes the proportion of those who are too old to work becomes higher. But it is not desired that they shall be able to support themselves from the invested fruits of their earlier activity; it is preferred that they shall all become dependent on pensions received from the State.

It is obviously not possible to lay all the blame for this situation on the Government of the day; but it is possible to say that the Government has systematically discriminated against the middle

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class, and, instead of alleviating, has accentuated their widespread distress. And a direct consequence, welcomed in principle by some at least among the Labour Party, is the rapid dwindling, all over the country of those who have the opportunity "to give the multifarious forms of voluntary service which have in the past been one of the great characterizing marks of British life and of the free society.

.... it is also important to look at that other field of voluntary work, often overlapping, of which the test is not whether the public authority is involved or not, but whether the person doing it is paid or not. Justices of the Peace, for instance, and those who take part in Local Government, voluntarily give unpaid services that are of the greatest public value; and, while they can often do so in the spare time left by some professional activity, their ranks would be gravely depleted if there should one day be no one left living on private means, with spare time to employ in a public-spirited manner. Already there are many offices for which paid employees of the State have had to be recruited, but no one will care to envisage, for example, a day when all Local Government might have to be entrusted to paid civil servants, or to petty professional politicians elected for five-year terms. It is plain enough today that bad consequences can likewise come from leaving national politics in the hands of purely professional politicians, who have no other means of subsistence than their parliamentary stipend, and therefore covet minor office inordinately for the "rise" it brings.

In many fields more obscure than these there has already been great loss as the result of the thinning of the ranks of those who used to live on private means. The maiden ladies, the retired professional men, who have in the past devoted themselves in every village and every town to serving on the committees of the hundred and one organisations, seemingly trivial and often purely social in character, which have bound together the very stuff of our society, particularly in country districts, and upon which local life should depend more and more with, the passing of the parish as the social unit—these are the people whose liquidation, in the fiscal sense of the term, is contemplated with indifference by a large part of the Labour Party, blind to every feature of society save industrial magnates and oppressed proletarians. The loss is greater than they know.

**The same process is proceeding rapidly in Australia. What with penalizing and discriminatory taxation, the progressive destruction of the purchasing power of money and the misuse of the majority vote, the middle class is fast losing its capacity to set the tone, both industrially and culturally, of our society.**

— *The Tablet*— (Eng.), Nov. 6, 1948.

## HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE?

The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

*The Real Communist Menace*,  
by Eric D. Butler. 1/8d.

This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report.

*Red Glows The Dawn*, by  
Michael Lamb..... 8/d.

A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow.

*Communism in Australia*, by  
J. T. Lang, M.H.R. .... 2/2d.

This hard-hitting book gives detailed information concerning the Communist domination of Australian Unions. Communist leader Thornton took unsuccessful legal action against Lang when this book was first published.

*20 Questions About Soviet  
Russia*, by H. W. Henderson ..... 7 d.

*More Questions About Russia*,  
by H. W. Henderson . 10 d.

*What Are Russia's Ultimate  
Aims?* by H. W. Henderson ..... 7 d.

*The Red Spider Web*, by  
Bernard Newman..... 18/6

A famous mystery writer deals with the thrilling story of the Canadian Spy Trials. He shows that truth is stranger than fiction.

*Report On The Russians*, by  
W. L. White..... 17/-

This famous book is the one, which caused considerable consternation amongst the Comrades all over the world. White visited Russia during the war years. A brilliant first-hand account.

*Communism — Why Not?* by  
"Advance Australia." ... 2/8d.

A well-documented book dealing with the Jewish influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book banned during the war years.

*Communism in Action*. ... 3/2d.

This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress.

*The Answer to Socialism*, by  
C. Barclay-Smith..... 2/8d.

This excellent book is a "must" for every student of Communism. All the essential facts and figures are available for those who engage in controversy on the Communist question.

*Inside Red Russia*, by J. J.  
Maloney, M.L.C ..... 4/8d.

In this book, the former Australian Minister in Moscow, "pulls no punches" about what he saw in Russia. He saw Russia as an Australian Labour man officially visiting a Socialist state, and returned to Australia horrified at what he had seen.

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## MR. L. D. BYRNE'S FINAL REPORT

(Continued from page 5)

and in the light of the present situation, that, as informed Social Creditors appreciated at the time, the war was promoted, developed, and used to consolidate and strengthen to the point of invincibility the international Socialist-Communist-financial combine centred in political Zionism.

13. Shortly after the end of the war, Socialist Governments were strongly entrenched in Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand; Governments pursuing Socialistic policies were in power in Canada and the U.S.A.; half of Europe was under a Communist reign of terror, while unstable but strongly Socialist Governments controlled most of the remainder of that Continent. Communism was being openly advocated and favourably publicised in the nominally democratic countries, where powerful fifth columns were being organised, aided by under-cover Communist organisations. The framework of a world authority of control was brought into being under the United Nations Charter, with Zionists and their nominees occupying the controlling positions. The Atomic Bomb Control Committee in the U.S. was successively placed under Zionist chairmen. The Palestine issue has been developed by the Zionists as the focus of the deteriorating situation. World scarcity has been promoted, and the attack against the British Commonwealth, with the aid of the Socialist British Government, has been intensified. And so the situation has been developed systematically towards the desired goal of the promoters.

13. Rather more than two years after the war—and for that matter ever since a few months following the end of hostilities—the Alberta Government and the Alberta Social Credit Movement find themselves confronted with a situation far more perilous and forbidding, and facing an enemy infinitely more powerful, without possessing one single sanction of those available to them before the war. The Province has been divested of its taxation powers in the fields of income and corporation taxes, and is dependent upon Ottawa for a substantial part of its revenue. The refunding of the Provincial debt has placed this sanction beyond any practical use. The enforced marketing of grain through Federal agencies and the dependence upon Ottawa by farmers for the price of their products—combined with the systematic dispossession of their savings by Federal income tax officials and court rulings against protective Provincial debt legislation, places the farmer at the mercy of centralised authority and outside the protection of the Province. The Social Credit organisation in the Province has ceased to be an effective instrument. And this smashing defeat, with the loss of all the ground gained in earlier battles has been inflicted on the Alberta Social Credit forces without any serious attempt at resistance or any counteraction being taken.

To be continued.

## COMPULSORY IMMUNIZATION?

In recent times there has been growing propaganda in this and other countries urging that all individuals be compelled to submit to an X-ray for T.B. and to immunization against various other diseases. In view of this new totalitarian threat, we are re-publishing the following article from the leading British Medical Journal, "The Lancet":

When Jenner and Pasteur developed the idea of artificial immunization they did something more than make a scientific discovery; they founded a faith, and, as so often happens with faith, there came an offset of superstition and charlatanry. Neither of these great innovators approached the matter as entirely unprejudiced and impersonal observers. They aspired to be missionaries as well as scientists. Immunization was born, and it has continued to live in a dangerous atmosphere where the wish has been wont to be father to the thought.

### Are the Promises Honored?

That diphtheria can be prevented by immunization no more implies a command to immunize people than the fact that nitric acid and glycerin make an explosive mixture implied a command to blow up our neighbours. Yet the immunization of the masses has been undertaken with almost a religious fervour. The enthusiast rarely stopped to wonder where it would all finish or whether the fulsome promises made to the public in the form of "propaganda" would ever be honoured. When inject-

ing a healthy individual with anything we are always skating on thin ice.

### What Is Your Choice?

The gradual extension of immunization to an increasing number of diseases is rapidly bringing us to the stage when we have too much to choose from. Shall I be immunized against smallpox, diphtheria, and typhoid (a standard selection), or shall I choose influenza (by the new method), the common cold (by the old method), and scarlet fever? It is quite clear that if I don't want to tattoo myself from head to foot with injections, or come out in as many rashes as a chameleon, I have to stop somewhere.

Can we ever abolish a human disease by a mass immunization? While the craze is hot we can immunize a thousand or ten thousand, but sooner or later the apostolic zeal wanes, or the available billboards are wanted for some more fashionable advertisement. **Immunization surely should remain a matter of private, not of public, venture—a question for the individual to decide on personal grounds and in terms of his own risks, fears, and prejudices.**

## The American Empire

There is mounting evidence that the American Empire, like the policy of the Gadarine swine, has no future. Far more than has ever been admitted publicly, United States (Yankee and Dutch-Jew) foreign activities have been directed to the penetration and encroaching control of China. How much of the trouble in the Far East derives from the Finance-backed crudities of Mid-West American missionaries, superbly ignorant of the thousand-year success of the Confucian civilisation they came to "convert" (and how!), will probably never be known. That there was the closest underground connection between Wall Street and the modern edition of Cromwell's Praise-God Barebones let loose on the Far East would not be contested by anyone who has worked east of Singapore. The significantly named Dollar Line of steamships maintained an intelligence service not less real because unofficial, which began with the tea-clippers of the immediate post-revolutionary era, and the information thus carried was not wasted.

It is true that a good deal of this activity stemmed from the kind of megalomaniac thinking which envisaged the Pacific Ocean as an American lake. But much of it was cool, calculated plotting by first-class brains. And it has crashed in ruins at the hands of the so-called Communists.

It may be thought that, having been successfully driven out of Shanghai (and not merely during the Second World War, but before), the British, if there are any such people left, are not greatly interested in China. That would be a cardinal error of judgment. There is an idea prevalent in certain quarters, which

## R. G. MENZIES AND THE SOCIALIST MENACE

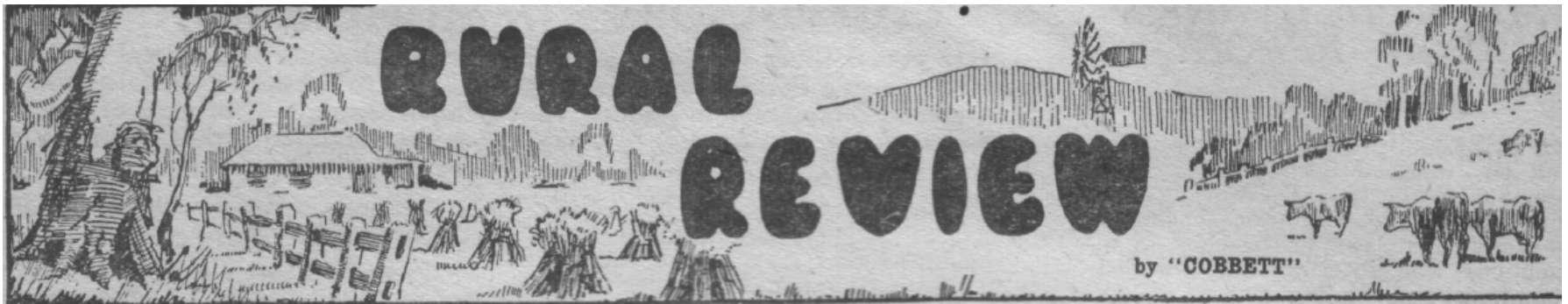
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deserves the most serious attention, that the froth and fury of the Washington-Moscow back-chat is "just another of those." It is the provision of "threat of war" because "We have proceeded from the assumption that only in war, *or under threat of war*, will a British Government embark on large-scale planning (our emphasis). Without pausing to speculate whether there is such a thing nowadays as a British Government, we may notice that China is the only large problem, which is laid squarely on the doorstep of the United States. The present situation is a major defeat for Wall Street and Washington, and no amount of froth and fury will substitute for the loss of face, which American diplomacy has sustained.

For the people of these islands, that may be the gate of salvation. — *The Social Creditor*, Dec. 4, 1948.

"New Times," Jan. 14, 1949 — Page 9



## The Sod as Storehouse of Energy

By A. W. CASSERLY

Australian pasture improvers and organic farmers will read with interest the views of J. M. Appleton, one of Canada's leading authorities on soil husbandry, in an address before a recent conference of the Ontario Crop Improvement Association. An advocate of the Stapledon plough-down principle, his belief runs in line with that of Col. H. F. White, of Bald Blair, whose successful example is today being widely followed throughout N.S.W. and Victoria.

The science of agriculture, he said, was not like chemistry or physics, in which experiments can be conducted in a day, and great results obtained. The greatest contribution to the science of agriculture was the result of a test commenced in 1835 and completed in 1935 at Rothamsted, in England, at the world's oldest experimental station.

In agricultural investigations no conclusion is binding until it has been verified over a very long period of time. As the result of continuous tests over 100 years this famous station had conclusively demonstrated that nothing could replace grass in rotation.

**Not even 15 tons of farmyard manure to the acre, nor any technique fertilising known to man, could save a farm from eventual destruction if it were not rotated with grass. Today no national farm policy could be formed without an adequate appreciation of the role that sod and grass must play.**

There were very few things in this world that were obtainable free. One of them which was abundant and available to all was energy. In most parts of the world energy was produced by coal, which was burnt to generate steam or electricity. But coal originally came from plants, and just as the plants that formed this coal obtained their energy from the sun, so also does the sod store up energy for the future use of the plants that are growing on the paddocks today.

Actually a farm is nothing more than a food factory. A manufacturing concern buys its electric energy to run its machines, or to cause chemical changes in the material being manufactured. Without this energy the factory could produce nothing. So it is with the farm—it takes energy to push crops up in the air, hold them upright against the pull of gravity, and assist them to function and develop. Without this energy the farm would soon use up the natural fuel stored up in it and would be as unproductive and as unprofitable as the factory with the power cut off.

Whether the farmer operated on long term permanent pastures or on the tem-

porary ley system, the conservation of energy was the fundamental principle of good management. Only those who appreciate the importance of pastures in a farming system can understand why a permanent pasture is an inefficient and an outmoded farming practice.

### Better Soil Structure

Most of the common grasses that have been developed contribute to better soil structure chiefly through the activity of live roots and the decomposition of the old root system. The maximum production of root growth occurs at or about four to five years after sowing. From that time on the sod is neither gaining nor losing. For this reason the long-term permanent pasture is condemned. At the end of a six-year period the grass has done its best job. If the pasture has been treated with respect up to this time the sod will have gained substantially in energy. The land is now ready to be ploughed up and used for crops which will give a higher cash return.

**If proper grazing and fertiliser treatment has been practised it is permissible and profitable to fallow the pasture with two years of grain crops, and in many cases an additional four years of hoe and grain crops, before returning to sod. This conception is based upon a reasonable supply of organic matter in the soil before the rotation is begun.**

It follows that to obtain the maximum benefits from this excess built-up under the sod, from which the sod itself can no longer benefit because of the introduction of entirely different growth factors, such as availability of light and carbon dioxide, then the sod must be ploughed. By ploughing, the fire is stoked, and the grates of the furnace shaken as it were, thereby releasing energy which otherwise would remain latent.

### Grossly Inadequate

When one reads that Mr. So and So has obtained as much as £100 per acre from dairying on improved pastures, it is evidence of the tremendous amount of energy that has been taken out of store. Withdrawal to such extent should not be carried on in the same area next season. The safe slogan for farmers is: "Once a practice has proven successful

never in the same place try it again without a spell."

To stock breeders he would say that the contribution that pasture made to the soil was even more important than the contribution it made to the health and productive capacity of the farm animals. If farmers were to increase production through the use of fertiliser they must use it with full consideration of the effect of sod as a storehouse of energy. The agricultural future of the nations would depend upon the development of a race of farmers who took as much pleasure out of giving to the soil as of receiving.

He committed to their deep consideration the most thought-provoking tribute to grass that has ever been written. It came from the pen of "John James Ingalls, an American writer: —

*"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten.*

*"Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges on the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibres hold the earth in its place, and prevent its soluble components from washing into the sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations.*

*"Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigour and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance of splendour, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."*

This is an epic that should be printed and hung on the walls of all schools in Australia, as it is in thousands of classrooms in U.S.A. It brings a message to all humans, which should never be forgotten. *The Age*, Melbourne, Dec. 15.

## Live In the Country — And Live

... Human contacts here are unquestioning. People are at their best with one another. They have time to be. Here people have confidence in you because you are a neighbour. That's why none of us ever has any cash in his pockets. We have all the credit we need. The only time we need cash is when we go to the city.

Why this confidence in one another? In a broad way, because of a sense of security. City folk, deep within themselves, feel temporary. Country folk feel arrived, permanent. City folk have jobs, but country folk have all sorts of reserves and resources to provide the necessities of life. Land grows food; wood lots produce warmth—and more.

Yet for all its riches, living is cheaper in the country. We spend no money on expensive entertainment and amusements. We're too busy. Clothes cost far less, because we need less, and because our informal, colourful clothes cost less, garment for garment. Food costs less, because we eat less often in restaurants, and because we raise some ourselves.

On our place we raise food for the sensuous bliss of feeling the clean earth in our hands, for the excitement of seeing the plants push up out of the soil, and for the ravishment of the palate. But it is extraordinary how little you need put in the earth to have it return you abundance. A little package of string bean seed would almost feed a regiment.

Our life is full of contentment—and excitement. Come around and see for yourself. If it is summer, join our square dances on the green. If in the autumn, come to the harvest festival back of Community House. Or come just before Christmas, when we go into our own woods to gather ground pine and hemlock for Christmas wreaths. Last year we did it on a dark evening. While we were in the woods the snow started. Have you ever heard the hiss of snowflakes on dry autumn leaves? And down in the house the fire will be bright on the hearth.

By ROGER WILLIAM RUS, *The Reader's Digest*, Oct. 1948.

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## The Truman Victory

There are as many explanations of the Truman victory as there were prophets of his defeat, and many of them doubtless contain an identification of contributory factors. But of those, which proceed on the assumption that the issue was decided by votes expressing an intelligible policy, we have no doubt at all that M. Bertrand de Jouvenel, writing in the European Supplement to *Human Events* (Washington, D.C., November 17) has isolated the major factor. It is that "the public will not stand for price instability." It will be recalled that Mr. Truman cleverly passed the responsibility for the steady and rapid rise of prices to the Republican-controlled Congress.

Few economic-psychological facts are more curious, and have had more decisive consequences, than the careful separation in the public mind in every country of money policy and its obverse, price levels. To contemplate the subject superficially in the light of rising prices everywhere, it might appear that our economics were the outcome of half-wits, powerless in the grip of irresistible natural forces. Of course, neither of these assumptions will bear five minutes' examination. We are the victims of a conscious, cool, clever policy, intended, in co-operation with the taxation system, to rob everyone except its progenitors of the benefits of real and financial credit (i.e., an individual share of Social Credit).

Even now the technique of the policy is wholly veiled from most of its victims, but the fact stands out like the angry glow of a rock-perched lighthouse. As M. de Jouvenel remarks in connection with France and Italy, "If prices are not kept steady, there is nothing which will avert popular discontent." Without endorsing M. de Jouvenel's exact prescription, we should comment that the first point to be emphasised is that nothing

is further from the wishes of those who sport with us than to "avert popular discontent."

That is why one of the Red Dean's Kremlin friends commented, "Social Credit? Of course, we know all about that. It is the only policy of which we have any fear." Fishing in troubled waters is easy and lucrative.

If there were no other evidence that the policy of the so-called Conservative Party is dictated from practically the same source as that which exhibits Mr. Aneurin Bevan to an admiring world as an exemplar of "Commonwealth" culture (and there is much) the fact that it is silent on the robbery of every class except the Trades Unionist ("Turner") and the Cartel-industrialist and banker ("Mond") by devaluation of savings (rise of prices), in addition to taxation for politics not revenue, would condemn it as a useless booby-trap—unless it is drastically reformed.

But the sands are running out; what will be will be. — *The Social Creditor*, Dec. 4, 1948.

### Abstractionism

Those of us who have struggled against the raging torrent of abstractionism, which resulted in the "nationalisation," i.e., centralisation of control with that of police sanctions of the Bank of England, must feel that once again we are confronted with Original Sin. Yet it is not so. It is not natural to argue and fight to the end that two oppressive agencies, those of Government and Finance, shall be combined into one irresistible tyranny, but rather an acquired and cultivated madness. If a simple child of nature were to be convinced that an accounting of the fructification of a grain of wheat was necessary to the useful distribution of the crop, it would delight him that a device which would tally with that increase should be employed. But the products of our educational system ("Who can trace what is taught in our village schools?"—*Protocols of Zion*) have acquired such immunity to the idea of a connection between the mind and things, that they see neither the necessity nor the connection.

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