

THE NEW TIMES

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

VOLUME 15, No. 14,

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 8 1949

SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

FAGIN

By BORGE JENSEN

The audacity and arrogance of Jewish leaders become more breathtaking every day. The Melbourne *Herald* of March 26, 1949, reports that both Charles Dickens and Shakespeare are now under fire in New York because it is alleged that their writings are anti-semitic.

"The first legal suit of its kind in New York State, where more than two million Jews live, will be brought against the Board of Education if it refuses to eliminate from public schools *Oliver Twist* and *The Merchant of Venice*."

In view of the above news from Jewish dominated New York, which closely follows upon recent rioting by Jews in Germany when the British attempted to show the film version of *Oliver Twist*, we have much pleasure in republishing from the English *Social Crediter* of March 19, 1949, the following informative article by Mr. Borge Jensen:—

Almost a century ago a lady belonging to the Imperial Jewish family of Rothschild wrote a letter of remonstrance to the author of *Oliver Twist* taking him to task for having chosen as his arch villain a member of the race to which she belonged. Charles Dickens wrote politely back explaining that, much as he regretted that his choice of scoundrel did not find favour with Madame de Rothschild, this choice was natural, nay inevitable as (I quote from memory), everybody acquainted with the criminal world of the East End of London of the period knew that the Jewish element predominated there.

The shocking conditions prevailing in the late 18th century in London Ghetto are described by Patrick Colquhoun, a London magistrate, in his *Treatise on the Police force of the Metropolis*. The horrors of the Frankfurt Ghetto of the same period are vividly depicted by Jens Bachesen, the Danish romantic traveller, in his *Labyrinth*, while the mechanism of frustration which rendered these and all other "Jewries" stagnant social pools productive of the kind of social misfits, which were let loose on the Gentile populations in successive waves from the "French" revolution onwards, are searchingly analysed in Jacob Brafmann's *The Book of the Kahal*. Brafmann lists a large number of *Protocols*, or Edicts of the Russo-Polish Kahal of the late 18th century, when the Kahal (i.e., the oligarchy in control of a local Jewish community) was almost completely independent and invariably intensely unpopular with their own people. Every Protocol or Edict was designed either to create a 'problem,' or prevent one from, being solved. The Kahal legislator is the prototype of every "Socialist" politician of the 19th and 20th century.

The London Ghetto of Colquhoun's times was at the mercy of gangsters of the identical Russo-Polish (i.e., Tartar Mongol) type which broke into the Berlin

theatre to prevent the figure of Fagin (note the "Russian" ring of the name) from reminding the Berliners of those qualities of the *Ostjude* (Eastern Jew) with which they are all too familiar.

Colquhoun's revelations disturbed the London Jewish oligarchy, and Abraham Goldsmid detailed one of his public relations officers, Joshua van Oven, honorary physician to the Great London Synagogue, to "look into the matter." His findings "shocked" the leaders of the synagogue, but they had an explanation ready to hand. Jewish "explanations" do not vary much from century to century: the root trouble was that the Jewish masses were prevented by Gentile regulations from acquiring skilled trades, and they were necessarily driven to make shift for money as best they could, and were inevitably implicated in the wave of crime which spread over London in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

This statement from Paul H. Emden's *Jews of Britain* (pp. 94-95) merely re-echoes the official explanation.

Messrs. Goldsmid and Co. then offered their services in the solution of the 'problem' of London poverty. Van Oven contacted Colquhoun. The Jewish savant and the Gentile magistrate proceeded to draft a comprehensive scheme aiming at "diffusing knowledge of trades" among the Jewish poor. The scheme was submitted to, and approved by, Goldsmid (*op cit*, p 95), who placed a Bill in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, supported by a petition in its favour. The scheme, if duly carried out, would have done an immense amount of good; but, owing to opposition, including some from *Jewish ranks*, Goldsmid found himself compelled to withdraw the application to Parliament.

The Jews remained as trade-less and proletarian as ever. But it is an interesting reflection that it was the same Colquhoun, who had collaborated so closely with the

London Kahal, who was later to work out the plans on which Sir Robert Peel formed his Metropolitan Police in 1829. So we see that "Fagin" corresponds to an historical fact, and that the coming into the country of the Russo-Polish Tartar-Jews produced that "general lawlessness" which "justified" the formation of a regular Police Force, the strength of which grew in exact proportion as the Jews were emancipated from the Ghetto and freed from their Civic disabilities.

The fight for the Political Emancipation of English Jews was led by Baron de Rothschild, the pillar of Change and Synagogue, whose vast charities were bestowed in such a way that the greater number of his East End co-racialists remain—

(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink
is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while
there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our
lips are forging,
Silence is crime. WHITTIER.

FAGIN

(Continued from page 1)

ed submerged in the shocking conditions of "spivery" and lawlessness described by Dickens and analysed by Colquhoun and Van Oven. Nor were Rothschild's descendants any more successful in abolishing the East End Ghetto world from which have emerged many of the leading social reformers of our own day. The various vast schemes for liquidating the Ghetto, as often as not drafted by Gentile reformers and sentimentalists, invariably foundered on the disunity among the leading Jewish families (the Kahal) who, *vis a vis* the Gentile world, always preserved, so impressively united a front. In 1889 Nathan Meyer, first Lord Rothschild became a member of a parliamentary commission appointed to report on the congestion in the population of London. He urged the London Jewish community to unite on what was known as the "East End Scheme," a plan for improving the spiritual and social life of Jewish East London. Though Lord Rothschild offered £20,000 toward the expenses, the plan was vigorously opposed by Sir Samuel Montagu, and others, and nothing came of it . . . and the "congestion" in the East End remained much as it was in Fagin's days. Note that it is always the leading Jew who takes the reformer's role, while the "opposition," to which the leader "reluctantly" yields, emanates from a member of a less conspicuous family.* But even so it should have struck Lord Rothschild's contemporaries as odd that only relatively small sums were offered by their Royal family to solve the internal problems of Jewry while hundreds of thousands and even millions were given to any Gentile project anywhere which promised a safe return in terms of Rothschild control of the Gentile enterprise. They might have asked themselves: How much of the world must the Rothschilds control before they begin to remove the worst sores from the social-racial unit of which they are the supreme arbiters?

But Rothschild's contemporaries might be excused for averting their glances from the central plague spot of their fast growing Empire, and for leaving to bloodless "reformers" the task of finding a way out. There were so many exciting things to do. So many new worlds to conquer. It was the hey-day of British Power and Prestige. Not one person in a thousand questioned the dogma of the inevitability of Progress, and only a very few, like Trollope, noticed that there had set in a subtle decay of manners and morals, spreading from the top downwards. The period marked the culmination of Gentile tolerance towards the Jews, and of Jewish "assimilation" among the Gentiles. They had penetrated every circle, married into

* In this way a vague impression is conveyed that Jewish leadership has tried its best and been foiled in its efforts to reach a solution by the inherent difficulties of the "problem." The curiosity of the Gentiles was, until recently, always easily satisfied in matters of internal Jewish administration—they could not care less."

half the Peerage, gained key positions at Court. Well could the late Victorian and the Edwardian Jews afford to allow their fellow citizens a few harmless jokes about Jewish peculiarities. *Oliver Twist* had been reprinted in scores of editions and scores of different languages, and "Fagin" had become one of the favourite scoundrels of the British juvenile readers, without any Jewish "Defence" Committee having deemed it necessary to "take any appropriate steps" in the matter.

Then came the first Great War in which, as we now know, the Rothschilds and their colleagues on both sides of the firing lines held all the important cards. Every chronicler and every novelist has told you that 1914 marked the end of an epoch and that "things" were never the same again. Nor were they. If the Jews in English-speaking countries were not as yet under suspicion, as a collectivity, they were no longer implicitly trusted. Some Gentiles had observed certain phenomena which they were unable to forget. Mr. Hilaire Belloc was one of them. His findings can be seen in *The Jews*. Mr. Cameron, the brilliant Scottish-American writer, attached to Ford's *Dearborn Independent*, was another. Mr. Cameron's striking revelations of Jewish penetration into American political and cultural life are collected under the title of *The International Jew*, and constitute a major contribution to Gentile enlightenment on the true nature of the Fagins of this world. He reveals that *The Merchant of Venice* had, in many cases, been banned by Jewish blackmail, from the curricula of colleges and the repertoires of theatres in the U.S.A. (During a chance conversation in a Scottish hotel recently, the writer learnt that the rigorous methods of enforcing a racial policy in the realm of culture described by Cameron in 1921 are not unknown in this country: the experts connected with the English and Scottish Drama Leagues received from time to time pointed injunctions to withdraw "the Merchant" from their season's repertoires.)

It is true that there was much planning and talk of slum-clearance during the brittle, "collective-security"-conditioned twenties, and the depressed, "poverty-amidst-plenty"-dominated thirties, but, judging from writers like Colonel Lane (*The Alien Menace*), one would not expect that Fagin and Co., if transplanted to the London of the early 20th century, would have to experience any difficulty in "finding" their feet in the New and Municipal Ghetto of that period. The Ghetto-slum was "cleared" only in the sense that it was allowed to spill over into new tenement houses which soon acquired that look of disreputable squalor which is the hallmark of Jew-quarters in every part of the globe. A study of Col. Lane's book reveals that Ghetto-land was still dominated by the "Russian" variety of Jew, and bears out the statement made by Captain W. Stanley Shaw, of the London Police Court Mission, in the *Daily Mail*, April 16, 1928, that: the master crooks in this country are mostly aliens; so are master crooks in the United States. The British and the Irish races are on the whole naturally honest. With thousands of the aliens who

(Continued on page 5)

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

The Enemy Within the Empire, 10½d
Over 30,000 copies of this book have been sold in all parts of the English-speaking world. Carefully documented, it is essential for those who desire to understand the background of the present world situation. The policy of the International Financiers in using the Bank of "England" to cripple the British Empire while helping Hitler is dealt with in detail. The origin of what is now known as the "Financier-Socialist" plot is revealed. This book is generally regarded as one of the author's finest works.

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TO THE POINT

Subtle Propaganda

Communist influence at the Melbourne University continues to grow like a cancer. A text book entitled *Atomic Challenge* has been chosen for the 1949 English matriculation course. This book includes the views of representatives to the World Youth Organisation, a Communist-controlled body which faithfully follows the line of propaganda laid down by the Soviet Union. Needless to say, all those who oppose the subtle propaganda spread by the World Youth Organisation are denounced as warmongers.

A Centraliser

Professor W. Friedmann, lecturer at the Melbourne University, and prominent feature writer for the Melbourne *Herald*, is, like most Jews, a centraliser. While giving the appearance of being strictly objective, Professor Friedmann's writings always create the impression that political and economic developments are inevitable. In an article in the Melbourne *Herald* of March 28, the Professor writes that the Atlantic Pact "will probably widen and strengthen the cautious beginnings of economic and political integration which have already taken place in Western Europe under the auspices of Marshall Aid." In other words, although Marshall Aid and the Atlantic Pact are allegedly necessary to defeat Communism, they are used to further that very centralisation of political and economic power so essential for the creation of the Communist State.

The centralised planning of Western Europe is desired by the German-Jewish financial groups in New York, and their agents in other countries. The Communist threat is their greatest ally. It is, of course, merely a coincidence that these German-Jewish plotters have been responsible for a long chain of events leading to the present threat from Soviet Russia!

A Welcome Defeat

It was encouraging to notice that in the Victorian Labour Party's first pre-selection ballots for the next Federal Elections, the well-known Socialist-Zionist lawyer, Mr. M. Ashkanasy, was well defeated in spite of the fact that he polled so well at the last Federal Elections. He was defeated by Mr. J. P. Bourke.

Psychological?

Reviewing M. Mikolajczyk's book, *The Pattern of Soviet Domination*, Dr. Edmond Parnes, writing in the Melbourne *Argus* of March 28, 1940, says: "Following Mikolajczyk's hints, the historian will certainly avoid blaming too much the British statesmen, and place the burden (of betraying Poland) mainly on the late American President. Why did Mr. Roosevelt push his appeasement policy so far as deliberately to mislead Mr. Mikolajczyk? Why did he first pledge his word to protect Poland, and shortly afterwards break it at Yalta? This links up with the American President's policy of lavishness towards Stalin in territorial questions of the Far East, a policy, the serious consequences of which become more and more apparent, affecting, indirectly, also Australia." Although Dr. Parnes says that the answer

to the above questions "will be found rather in the field of psychology," the real answer is more likely to emerge from a study of the individuals, the most important of whom were Zionist Jewish financiers, who advised Roosevelt. A reckoning must be had with this gang if the remaining vestiges of civilisation are to be saved from the fate of Poland and other victims of the butchers of the Kremlin.

Suppressed!

Although made available to the Melbourne Public Library, Mr. Eric Butler's comprehensive study of *The Protocols, The International Jew*, has been suppressed. Several books attacking *The Protocols* are available at the Library.

Dr. Evatt's Choice?

"Queensland Opposition Leader, Mr. Bruce Pie, has expressed astonishment that the Queensland and New South Wales State Governments should have employed the notorious Communist lawyer, Pritt, to intervene in the Privy Council Case. It is just possible that the two Premiers are equally surprised, for it is generally believed in Canberra that Mr. Pritt has been briefed for these two States by the Federal Attorney-General."

—*Canberra, News Letter.*

Mumbo-Jumbo

It is some time since there was such a dose of mumbo-jumbo economics foisted upon the public as the following from the Melbourne *Herald* of March 28, 1949: "Unless gold prices are increased sufficiently and in time, there will be, like the similar failure after the first World War, a severe credit deflation with its inevitable consequences of widespread unemployment and misery. This view was expressed in a paper read in Johannesburg, and the South African Institute of International Affairs by Mr. W. J. Busschau, doctor of philosophy and joint editor of the South African Journal of Economics . . . His case is that, because of tremendous growth in incomes and credit, increases in gold prices are needed to restore banking liquidity. This is necessary to maintain, throughout the world, high levels of incomes and employment. A rough measure of banking liquidity can be obtained . . . by the ratio of a country's gold stocks to its money supply in the form of bank deposits and notes." The essence of Mr. Busschau's thesis, appropriately outlined in Johannesburg, or, as it is sometimes known, Jew-burg, is that unless sufficient yellow metal can be dug out of one hole in the ground (a gold mine), and carefully placed in other holes in the ground (bank vaults), it is impossible for sufficient figures to be written in bank ledgers to enable production and consumption to be carried on. It is astonishing that there are still people who can take this smelly economic tripe seriously.

Cheap and Nasty

Back in the days when he was appearing on the same platforms as the Communists he now attacks — verbally — Sir Stafford Cripps proclaimed himself an anti-Monarchist and a Republican. But to-day he has modified his view-

point a little. Speaking at Bristol on January 23, 1949, he said: "Our Monarchy is the cheapest form of titular head of any Government. If you have a President it is just as expensive, only in a different way, whether it is the head of the State in the U.S.S.R. or anywhere else. Personally, I prefer a constitutional Monarchy to a politically-elected President."

This viewpoint is in keeping with the rest of Cripps' cheap and nasty outlook. Apparently the Crown is only safe so long as it does not cost more than a few "bob" per head of the population.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

"Professor Laski (recently chairman of the Labour Party), and Dr. Dalton — both of the London School of Economics — are strong supporters of Marxian theory — the theory of a 'planned' (directed) economy. They say that they are not Communists, and yet Laski has just written 'An appreciation of the Communist Manifesto for the Labour Party.' This is strange enough in view of what Mr. Attlee has said about Communism recently. 'Stranger still is the 'Foreword' to this Appreciation by the Labour Party.'

"In it some of Marx's requirements for the 'most advanced countries' are mentioned. They include, amongst others, nationalisation and high taxation, and the centralisation of credit in the hands of the State. The passage points out how the Labour Government has achieved all those, and concludes with the truly astonishing admission 'who, remembering that these were the demands of the Manifesto, can doubt our common inspiration!'" — Antony Fisher in *The Case For Freedom*

Laski's friend, Dr. H. V. Evatt, might care to elaborate on the above when he visits Australia again. He is one of the local Labour-Socialists now "opposing" Communism.

A STOUT ALLY

"It is stressed that Transjordan is well-known throughout the Middle East as Britain's most devoted ally, and if Britain had allowed Transjordan to collapse, no other Eastern country would trust her pledge again.

"The British Commander of the Arab Legion, Brigadier Glubb Pasha, recalled to me to-day: —

"When France fell, King Abdullah cabled to Britain placing all his forces at her disposal. Transjordan was then the only country in the world except members of the Commonwealth, which openly offered armed forces to Britain.

"This was no empty gesture. The Arab Legion fought throughout the Middle East with the British Army, serving in many countries from 1941 to 1948. There is so much Jewish propaganda about what the Jews did in the war that the British public does not realise that for her size and population Transjordan did far more.

"But Britain has not done a very great deal to help Transjordan while she is endangered."

—*The Herald, Melb., Mar. 28.*

The New Times

Established 1935

Published every Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834

VOL. 15

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1949.

No. 14

THE PERMANENT OFFICIAL

One point of major importance has emerged from the Royal Commission on New Guinea timber leases. In a report appearing in the Melbourne *Herald* of March 10, Mr. "Jock" Garden is quoted as having said to Mr. Halligan, the permanent head of the Department of External Affairs, that "Permanent heads always remain, but politicians are here to-day and gone to-morrow. In my long experience I have found permanent heads have more to say than Members of Parliament. Even our own movement says, when a Labour man goes in, he is only a rubber stamp for the permanent secretary."

Mr. Garden should know what he is talking about! Apart from having been a Federal Member at one time, he has, over a long period, played a most vital role in the Australian Labour Movement. He was also associated with the early Communist Party and helped have the famous Socialisation objective written into the Labour platform. He claims to have been responsible for the political education of Mr. Ward, Mr. Chifley and others. Most interesting is his claim that he was also responsible for Dr. Evatt's political education.

In his work over the past few years there is little doubt that Mr. Garden was able to see considerable evidence supporting his contention that most politicians are governed by the permanent officials. Now, every increase in Government power means still more effective control for the permanent officials. The Socialists and Communists understand this very well and know exactly what they are about when they encourage by all means at their disposal the idea that Governments must do more and more planning in the community. Men like Mr. Casey, who also advocate a "degree" of Government planning, help foster the growth of the bureaucracy which is always inseparable from Government planning. The more complicated Government planning becomes, the more powerful becomes the position of the permanent officials, particularly the key economic "advisers," without whom the politician finds himself helpless.

One of the first steps towards a restoration of genuine responsible Government, which only requires a comparatively small civil service faithfully implementing policy decided by a Parliament reflecting the desires of the electors, is the stripping of Governments of many of the powers they are at present trying to wield. Unless the present swollen powers of the Federal Government can be drastically reduced, the next Federal Election results will make no difference to the growing power of the bureaucracy over the Members of Parliament. Corruption must always be inevitably associated with this state of affairs.

We are waiting patiently for Mr. Menzies to say something clear and definite as to what he proposes, if given the chance, to do about the bureaucratic menace. We trust that he is not following the lead of no-policy Casey and his negative nonsense about a "secret" policy which will be produced "from the bag" just before the Election. Even if Mr. Menzies would only go as far as Mr. Fadden did recently and talk about "sacking useless economic advisers," it would be something. But if he ignores the important problem we have touched upon in this article, he shall merely confirm our worst fears; that he proposes to adopt a passive attitude towards the Socialist technique of furthering the revolution through the bureaucratic army of occupation.

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COMMUNISTS ATTACK ERIC BUTLER

In his capacity as Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, Mr. Eric Butler has been directing a growing number of lunch-hour meetings in and outside Melbourne factories. Although Mr. Butler and other League speakers addressed over 100 meetings over the past six months, the League's programme is now being stepped up to the stage where at least twenty meetings a week will soon be taking place. This programme will continue right up until the next Federal Elections.

The success of the League's work can be judged by the fact that the Communists are getting worried — in fact, so worried that they have started a character assassination campaign against Mr. Butler. In a roneoed screed issued at a Spotswood meeting on March 24, Communists screamed that "Butler is anti-Labour . . . anti-Union . . . anti-Jew . . . anti-Communist, And anti-Democracy. Butler is a Fascist!!!" Workers are warned that "although he poses as a progressive, radical democrat . . . Eric Butler is a Fascist!" The screed makes many other allegations and finishes by warning workers not to be deceived by Butler.

The growing strength of the League of Rights appears to be causing considerable apprehension in many circles. We understand that there will be still greater apprehension when the League gets its pre-Federal Election Campaign under way. All candidates are to be questioned on basic policies, and their answers made known to the public. Electors will be urged to vote against those candidates giving unsatisfactory replies.

VERY INTERESTING

A dispatch out of Rome reveals that Palmiro Togliatti, dictator of the Italian Communist Party, who was recently seriously wounded, has been convalescing in the luxurious country estate home of the Rothschild family on the shores of Lake Orta in northern Italy.

— *The Letter*, Washington, U.S.A.

INFLATION

Since the war's end on the all-items "C" Series Index, cost of living has risen by 5/7 in the £1 over 1936-39 prewar figures.

The Chifley Socialist Government was to blame to a large extent by its removal of subsidies and its refusal to reduce indirect taxation.

By December last living had risen by 10/3 in the £1 over the prewar base. Clothing costs had increased very considerably since prewar. On the average a pound's worth of clothing had risen since prewar days to about £2/4/5 in the December quarter of 1948.

Sharply rising costs were accelerated by the Government's policy of continuing to levy heavy indirect taxation. From Customs, excise, and sales tax alone it received £19/19/- a head of population last year, or for a family unit of four persons, about 5/4 a week.

— *The Countryman*, Mar. 23.

Printed by W. and J. Barr, 105-7 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, N.6., for New Times, Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.

F A G I N

(Continued from page 2)

settled in Britain and the United States during the past thirty-five years the reverse is the truth. Their instincts are predatory.

The newspapers of the period referred to these aliens, when they mentioned their nationality at all, as "Russians" and "Poles," and their editors should be thankful that no native Russian or Polish politician had even thought of passing legislation to render libellous statements made against sections of the earth's population a criminal offence, for these criminals were, in fact, the blood brothers of Fagin, born in Ghetto-land, with Yiddish as their mother tongue.

Nor should it be overlooked that the Municipal Ghetto of the long Armistice period was increasingly under control of people born in the Ghetto. A perusal of the names of the councillors of the L.C.C. of the time makes it clear it was, once again, the "Russo-Polish" element that predominated. The L.C.C. became recognised as a training ground for the members of future "Labour" Governments, and it is therefore only natural that its present Chairman should be Lady Nathan, nee Stettauer.

The London and the New York, or Chicago, Ghettoes were the habitual setting of the murder-detective novels and crime-and-sex plays which became all the rage after the first World War, and which are still much in vogue. Some of our leading political planners (like Mr. Cole), spend much of their leisure in writing detective stories with a large circulation. When, during the second World War, the Internationally-imposed Black-Out (Russia was an exception, in Moscow, it was found that a Light-out was more effective!) prevented film-fans from wallowing in their weekly orgy of blood and murder, the B.B.C. came to the rescue and did its utmost to supply the ever-growing volume of demand for bloody murder at one remove. The Second World War ended and, once again, it was felt that things could never be the same again. In Great Britain, a "Labour" Government came to power, and the planning of Britain's Towns and Countryside was taken over by Mr. Silkin, son of an East-End Talmudist, born in the Russo-Polish Ghetto-land. Lord Rothschild, who joined the "Labour" party, and who, during the war, had assisted in the Government's scientific (chemical) programme, as well as in its internment policy (18b), no longer, as was formerly the rule with the head of the House of Rothschild, found it necessary to guide the destinies of world Jewry from the City of London offices of N. M. Rothschild and Sons. But he regained, like his forbears, much interested in sociology, and continues to mingle his chemistry (like Dr. Weizmann, in Palestine), with efforts to advance large-scale social planning. He is, with a Mr. Samuel, a member of the Government's Overseas Corporation which is in charge of Mr. Strachey's African Ground Nut Scheme.

In the U.S.A. there became visible a new awareness (but not, as yet reflected in the official U.S.A. press) of the racial origins

of most of the world's discontents. The Committee of Un-American Activities chose to direct their investigations towards the Communist aspect of the Hollywood "amusement" industry. It was found that Hollywood was, in fact, a hotbed of Communism, and the fate of the many Jewish portrayals of Gentile criminals (this is, in fact, a favourite trick: a Jewish actor plays the bad boy of the piece, simply because that is the best part; but he is surrounded, on the screen, by an obviously Gentile family, and carries a Gentile name, as does the actor himself, although born in the Russo-Polish Ghetto), hangs in the balance at the time of writing. This, and related phenomena, have made it imperative to strengthen Jewish "Defence" Committees and to explore for new techniques of "combating anti-semitism."

Now, the Jewish World Congress is the body which looks after Jewish cultural and other interests throughout the world. When, after World War II, a Swede by the name of Einar Aaberg, by his pamphleteering efforts, caused too much attention to be drawn to the Jewish contribution to the Soviet Menace, the World Jewish Congress sent one of their most experienced people to Sweden, whose Minister of Justice happened to be married to a Jewess, and a series of proceedings were instituted against the delinquent. While the Swedish authorities, making use of their finest experts in psychiatry, did not succeed in having Aaberg declared insane, and interned in a lunatic asylum, they managed to have put on the Swedish Statute Book a law making mass-libel a criminal offence. The jovial Swedes have nicknamed the law *Lex Aaberg*.

In the latter part of 1948 a British film version of *Oliver Twist* was given its opening run in London. The first night was attended by Her Majesty Queen Mary, and the film was well received by critics and public. In the U.S.A., however, "Oliver" immediately ran into heavy weather. Jewish guttersnipes formed "picket" lines and Jewish Rabbis wrote letters of indignant protest to the New York press. The World Jewish Congress (which had just published a substantial report: "Unity in Dispersion," which set forth in detail the nature of Jewish International Defence-activities, which should be studied with care) got busy. They made representations to the American authorities in Germany, and General Clay obediently had the film banished from the American Zone. The British authorities were, of course, also approached, but the issue remained in the balance until the other day, "When hundreds of Jews, for the second day in succession broke into the Kurbel Cinema, in the British sector, armed German police were stoned. One Briton was hit on the head with a club when trying to break up the fight . . ." — (*The Scotsman*, February 22, 1949.)

The attacking Jews were of the usual Russo-Polish (Tartar-Mongol) variety which stands out, and takes the leadership, in "Communist" disturbances everywhere. They shouted that "no anti-semitic films must be seen in Germany." The Germans themselves looked on passively, as

did also the British Police and Military. The agents of the Company declared that they would stand firm, and carry on if assured of British Police protection. But the Chief of the British authorities, like Pilate, washed his hands of the affair, declaring that *the British would not interfere*. The following day came the announcement that the British had surrendered unconditionally to the Yiddish bandits; the film would not be shown in the British sector of Germany.

In war, nothing is more, instructive than to observe the reactions of your enemy to the successive phases of the battle, and the caption announcing the massed attack of the "Polish" Jews on the Berlin Cinema is illuminating: "*Olivet-Twist: Jews hurt in Berlin*". The attack was carefully planned, openly threatened in advance, and carried out to schedule. The Jewish mob is referred to as "demonstrators"; "The demonstrations ceased only when a Jewish spokesman announced that the film would not be shown," says the *Jewish Chronicle* of February 25. The "incident" is treated as a major victory deserving of a leader-article. In this we read: The events which occurred in Berlin this week as a result of the showing of the film "Oliver Twist" have a far wider significance than the immediate setting, and contain certain implications which would seem to need clarifying.

We are told that a tripartite film committee set up by the Western occupation Powers to "vet" films had not approved the showing of "Oliver."

It was a matter for regret that the authorities had not followed the Committee's advice and taken the line adopted at Frankfurt, two years ago, when the performance of *The Merchant of Venice* was postponed indefinitely until the time when Germany becomes sane again.

It is notorious that mad people have a habit of accusing their fellows of having taken leave of their senses. On the political plane, we have noticed the Communists' "tactic" of accusing their opponents of committing the very crimes that they have, or are about to, commit themselves. We have Jewish authority for the statement that the Jews are more liable to suffer from various mental diseases than any other racial group. In the light of this, let us ponder this complementary passage from the leading article (*Anti-semitism in Germany*), which precedes the one already quoted in the same issue of the *Jewish Chronicle*:

Startling proofs of widespread anti-semitic activity are coming out of Germany . . . in the British Zone of Germany, says a recent report submitted to the American Institute of International Learning, of which Mr. Herbert Lehman and Mr. Sumner Welles are directors, former Nazis have a better chance of gaining British goodwill than Jews. The Americans, who, like the British, were at first friendly to the Jews, have, with some exceptions, themselves been influenced by the growing impact of anti-Jewish propaganda.

In other words, Gentile British and American administrators find the Gentile

(Continued on page 7)



FARMYARD MANURE IS ESSENTIAL

The extreme importance of returning organic matter to the soil in order to maintain fertility and to prevent sheet erosion on pasture and arable land is becoming more and more recognised by the authorities, as is shown by a recent pamphlet issued by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, extracts of which are given here.

"Farmyard Manure to the value of some £3,250,000 is voided by coastal cattle every year. It is not utilised systematically and efficiently, and does little to counterbalance the loss of plant foods used up in the production of fodder crops and pastures.

"More important still, this farmyard manure is not used to restore the soil organic matter, a task which cannot be performed directly by artificial or chemical fertilisers, no matter how liberally applied.

"The most valuable soil fertility maintaining material on the dairy farm is unquestionably farmyard manure.

"The immediate task is not only to evolve ways and means of using it to the best advantage, but to make its utilisation the basis of our entire soil improvement policy in coastal districts.

"European soils owe their continued productivity, following centuries of use, to farmyard manure and other organic materials. We must recognise this fundamental principle and work for its universal application."

Why Have Our Soils Deteriorated?

"Because of—

- "1. Continuous cropping of the same paddocks with soil-exhausting crops.
- "2. Failure to practise sound cropping rotations.
- "3. Neglect of green manure crops.
- "4. Failure to utilise farmyard manure and to fertilise crops adequately.
- "5. Continuous grazing of pasture lands without replenishment of the plant foods removed in the form of milk and meat."

Properties of Farmyard Manure

"In soil improvement work farmyard manure has the capacity to supply plant foods, humus (soil organic matter), and certain organic constituents.

"Its ability to supply humus is the paramount consideration because of the serious deficiency of this material in coastal soils.

"A sufficiency of organic matter increases the capacity of soil to absorb and retain moisture, it regulates soil temperatures, and furnishes food for soil micro-organisms. Soils well supplied with organic matter contain a liberal supply of nitrogen, and they are friable and easy to work.

"Summed up, soils rich in humus are

fertile, and produce good crops or pastures even under adverse climatic conditions.

"To give your soils these essential features apply farmyard manure. Its action is rapid and profitable."

How Farmyard Manure May Be Used Cropping Paddocks

"All manure from bails and assembling yards may be collected in heaps to be spread as circumstances permit. Ideally such heaps should be covered to avoid loss of valuable constituents. This may not be practicable, but even if exposed to the weather the material will still contain essential properties urgently needed by your soils.

"If cover cannot be provided, make the heap high on a comparatively small base, so that it will not dry out readily. The heap must be compact.

"Locate heaps away from dairy buildings to obviate the fly nuisance.

"It may be more convenient to cart the manure to the paddock where required immediately following collection. This procedure reduces loss of plant food constituents to a minimum, especially if the manure is ploughed under before decomposition takes place.

"When the material has been spread evenly it should be ploughed under as soon as possible and the land prepared for cropping in the usual way. Do not allow it to dry out before ploughing under otherwise losses of plant foods will occur.

"It will be found more profitable to crop small areas to which farmyard manure has been applied than larger areas which have not been so treated. Yields will not only be higher, but will be more reliable.

"Labour now utilised in cultivating large areas for fodder crops could often be more profitably employed in spreading manure on smaller more highly productive areas. Less seed and fertiliser and less labour for harvesting will be required for the smaller areas.

"The low fertility conditions characteristic of extensive sections of dairying country are responsible for the wastage of many labour hours in preparing land for low-yielding fodder crops.

"Prior to breaking up a grass paddock for cropping, use it as a night paddock until there is an accumulation of manure; if necessary, feed the animals in the paddock. Then harrow to spread, and plough under.

"About 8 tons an acre is a good allowance of farmyard manure for maize, potatoes and similar crops. Good results will follow its use at 4 or 5 tons an acre on Lucerne and clovers, or in preparation for winter cereals, field peas, vetches, cowpeas, Italian rye and red clover, etc."

Farmyard Manure on Grasslands

"Under local conditions most of the animal droppings are voided in the grazing paddocks. Unless paddocks are harrowed regularly these droppings are responsible for rank, unpalatable growths sometimes amounting to 60 per cent, of the area.

"Harrow all grazing paddocks periodically with a proper grassland harrow. This should be the most important and frequently used implement on every dairy farm. It should be the first implement acquired.

"Where paddocks are small, harrows should be used following each grazing.

"Should harrowing be delayed it may be necessary to await rain to soften the dung. It is useless attempting to break up and distribute hard dry dung.

"Subdivision of paddocks into small units facilitates concentration of grazing to any section of the farm and enables maximum value to be obtained from manure.

"If the property is too large for complete subdivision, endeavour to subdivide sections so that intensive grazing can be carried out. This applies particularly to areas sown to improved pastures.

"Temporary and electric fences may be utilised to secure concentration of droppings which can then be harrowed and distributed."

Do's and Don'ts and Observations

"Don't confine the grazing of highly-improved pastures to short periods. By doing so these paddocks which are the most productive will gradually deteriorate because they will not be receiving their proper proportion of dung. Use each in turn as a night paddock. Grazing animals void most dung during the night and in the early morning.

"Don't neglect paddocks some distance from the dairy buildings, otherwise the fertility of the home paddocks will be built up and the outer area impoverished."

A National Problem

"Our existence as a nation depends on our activity and skill in maintaining the fertility of our soils. If we fail in this task our farm lands will suffer from permanent 'man-made drought.'

"A dairy farmer can best do his share in building up fertility by efficient utilisation of the natural asset — farmyard manure."

We hope that not only Dairy Farmers, but all engaged in primary production, will follow the advice given in this excellent publication. By collecting all the available organic wastes which are to be found round about the yards in addition to the farmyard manure and heaping them together, rough compost would be made which would be more valuable still when applied to the land.

— *Victorian Compost News*

COMPOST

IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY INDIA'S FOOD MINISTER

"Compost manure is the immediate need of the hour," the Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, told a conference of over 400 official and non-official delegates held in June, 1948, to concert measures for the increased production of this rich natural manure.

The Food Minister estimated that it was possible to produce over 500,000,000 tons of compost, which is at present lying as dust and waste, and was disfiguring 650,000 villages. "By using this waste properly," he said, "we would produce enough rice, wheat, and millets to feed a population of 50 to 60 crores, whereas to-day we are a nation of only 35 crores." (Crore = 10,000,000)

Mr. Jairamdas said: "We need not go abegging to any foreign country either for agricultural machinery or fuel oils or invest crores of rupees of valued taxpayers' money in fertilisers," if there was a vigorous drive on the part of Governmental organisations, and local bodies, and also cultivators, in turning waste into rich compost manure.

This natural manure, he said, has a great value as the basic factor in India's prosperity, which had been vividly realised in recent years. With it was linked up the well-being of the agriculturist, for, on it largely depended the success of the scheme to increase agricultural production. Mr. Jairamdas urged that they must consider the present period, and proceed to act with speed. He also called for a vigorous drive on the part of the local bodies to turn waste into rich manure that could be used in stepping up food production.

After describing the relation between agricultural and rich manures, he said that

The Dairy Farmer for June, 1948, contains a most interesting article, by E. D.

the sole objective of economic activity was to increase the purchasing power of the masses, and this they could hope to do when the masses, largely agriculturists, were able to add very much to what they now produced. For India there was no other programme possible, or profitable, except that of the vast increase in agricultural production.

It was in this setting that they must view the place of natural manure, called compost in the programme, to increase food production. "We must employ," he said, "enthusiastic technical staff to spread itself out into the countryside, and with missionary zeal break down the inertia and conservatism of the people." Inaugurating the conference, Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor of C.P., said that food and defence were the two vital problems they had to tackle. He "described the measures the C.P. Government had taken to increase production of manures in rural areas.

With regard to the urban compost scheme, the Committee recommended that legislation be introduced in all Provinces and States to give power to the respective Governments to force municipalities to convert the whole of their refuse and night-soil into manure. In order that the distribution of compost may not be hampered for lack of motor trucks, Provincial Governments have been advised to give high priority to compost work after meeting the Defence and Food transport requirements.

— *N.Z. Compost Magazine*.
single item of all is "failure to breed,"

farms are in a position to use skim milk in this way. But Mr. May's experience does strongly suggest that there may be essential substances or properties in liquids secreted or excreted by the cow, and that those must be returned to her system via the soil and pasture if the cycle of fertility is to be maintained. Clearly the old formula of phosphates and lime is no longer adequate, even if no obvious "deficiency" is revealed by chemical analysis.

— *Mother Earth*.

F A G I N

(Continued from page 5)

Germans more congenial and easier to deal with than the semi-demented "refugees" who have "returned" to Germany from the East or the West, and the impact of the "democratic" behaviour of the Jews is beginning to tell against them. Where then, can a leader-writer of a Jewish journal look for a haven of rest for his eternally persecuted brethren-in-race on the Continent? Well, if you did not know that Sovietland now contains more Jews than any other country outside the United States, and that more than a third of the Soviet-Jewish population are directly or indirectly part of the Soviet Governmental set-up, and that the World Jewish Congress in its 1948 report recommended its members to take up an attitude of strict neutrality in the growing East-West conflict of Communism versus the World, the answer might surprise you:

In the Russian Zone, the few Jews who still remain there, if they happen to be Communists, are safe, and any manifestations of anti-Semitism are, as in the Soviet Union, punishable by Law. But in the other sectors it appears that even German Communists are free to insult the Jews . . .

The only territory where sanity reigns supreme must therefore (if we adopt that syllogistic method of reasoning so beloved by Jewish intellectuals) be that dominated by Soviet Law.

It may seem a far cry from the gentle hint to Dickens contained in the Rothschild letter of almost a century ago, to the massed assault by the Tartar-Mongol or Jew rabble on the Berlin cinema the other day. But we should do well to recognise the family likeness between the slightly impertinent intolerance of Madame de Rothschild and the madly fanatical intolerance of the Russo-Polish Ghetto-Jew who hit a British subject on the head with a club because of his burning belief in his "divine mission" to decide the suitability or otherwise of which *British* film versions of which *British* classics should be performed for the amusement of the predominantly *German* inhabitants of the *British* sector of *Germany*.

Intolerance is in its effect invariably obstructive of national culture, and no culture can flourish except in an atmosphere of gentleness and tolerance: "The quality of mercy is not strained . . ." but it is equally true that no culture has a hope of surviving unless its "bearers" are prepared to fight to the death in defence of the concrete embodiment of their "cultural inheritance."

HOW STERILITY HANDICAPS PRODUCTION

Ashton, based on the Annual Report on Milk Records, published by the Milk Marketing Board (England). The figures, Mr. Ashton points out, refer only to recorded herds, but these are probably managed better than average.

The records show that the average yield of milk per cow rises gradually from 500 gallons a year in the first lactation to about 650 gallons in the seventh, when most cows reach the peak of their production; indeed, in most cases, it is not until the end of the third lactation that costs of rearing are paid off and profits begin to emerge. Yet only 7.2 per cent, of cows reach their seventh lactation; 65 per cent, have been discarded by the end of the third lactation — the point of profit-reaching. Probably half the cows in our herds "die in debt."

This shortness of working life is a big obstacle to increased food production, since every acre that must be used for rearing heifers for replacement purposes means that much less land available for actual milk production or for growing food crops. Statistics for 1940 showed that England and Wales had 78 uncalved heifers one year old and over for every 100 dairy cows, as compared with 38 in Denmark, and 26 in the Dutch province of Friesland.

Disease of one kind or another accounts for no less than 47.7 per cent, of this high rate of wastage, and the biggest

which accounts for no less than 23.7 per cent, of discards. Sterility in cattle can be due to a number of factors, but it is difficult to believe that there is no connection with sterility in soil. Certainly farmers who have built up fertility of their land by organic methods report that the fertility of their livestock has also improved.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the experience of a New Zealand dairy farmer, Mr. S. M. May, of Tokoroa, Putaruru, as recorded in the New Zealand Compost Magazine some years ago. After top-dressing his pastures for a number of years with superphosphate and basic slag, Mr. May abandoned these in favour of liquid manuring with a mixture of diluted cow urine (cow-bail drainage) and skim milk. This was fermented in a concrete cistern, after which it became sweet-smelling and pleasant to handle. It was distributed throughout the season at the rate of approximately 3,000 gallons per acre.

Mr. May reported a much-improved growth of grass and clover, the formation of an inch of black humus on top of the soil, and an abundance of earthworms. Most striking of all, he was able to get almost the whole of his herd of 125 Friesians in-calf; in previous years, about a third had had to be discarded for disease and sterility each season.

An isolated result such as this of course proves nothing. In any case, few British

HOW TRUE

"You can't build a nation on starch," Sir Raymond Connelly said when opening an exhibition of paintings by Ethel Baines in aid of Food for Britain at the Melbourne Book Club Gallery yesterday.

He blamed Britain's food shortage on control of the import of food by one Government organisation. Much hardship would be alleviated if private enterprise could buy where it liked, he said.

There was no occasion for British people to be suffering as they were. By appointing one organisation to buy food, and debarring anyone else from importing it except through that organisation, the British Government was responsible for much of the shortage.

Conditions in Britain were appalling. The recent meat cut to 8d. a week would force Britain to be a nation of vegetarians. —*The Sun*, Melb. March 23, 1949

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Essentials

The main truth about the appeal of Communism is that it is couched everywhere on a level neither higher nor lower than other appeals made in modern commercial society. Its propaganda says "there is something in this for you," and it appeals to those who in any society see other people enjoying greater advantages. It attracts some young people by giving them a sense of *belonging* to something big with promise. Some are idealists. To others it is a way up, as the Nazi party was. The more men are made to be interested in political power, and to think of it as their right, the easier will it always be to incite the many who do not wield it against the few who do.

It is of the nature of human society that power can only be wielded by the few, though it has seldom in history been wielded by so few as to-day, when a handful of men in Moscow are the absolute masters of a hundred and eighty millions. Catholic social teaching, profoundly conscious of the dangers of power, has always favoured its careful distribution among many agencies. But in every society there must be one centre which commands the force. Here there are two great essentials; that what commands shall not also command conscience, that there shall be some other centre of moral authority; and that in any society those who have the power shall be those who have the culture. The retrogression to barbarism is inevitably assisted as the importance of morals or manners is denied. Refinement is a slow process; and those who speak against inheritance and classes are speaking, although they do not always know it, for barbarism. The Third Reich was vastly more uncivilised than the Second.

This is one of the great weaknesses current among Christians, to think of social justice too much in short-range material terms, and to lose sight of the fact that no material benefits can make up to a man for living in a more barbarous and insecure society. The poorer a man is, the more it matters to him, with his frail fortunes, that he shall not live in a society continually subject to violent convulsions; and charity no less than commonsense make settled and more civilised order the first priority to be secured.

—*English Tablet*, August 28, 1948

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