

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## How the International Communist Conspiracy Affects Australia

### Dr. Evatt's Dangerous Nonsense

A RADIO TALK BY ERIC D. BUTLER.

*Now that the Chinese Communist leaders have made it clear that they are directly associated with Moscow, thoughtful Australians must give more attention to the international Communist conspiracy, and the very vulnerable position in which Australia is placed.*

In his speech on International Affairs in the Federal Parliament on June 21, 1949, Dr. Evatt made a most dangerous and misleading comment on the Communist menace in the Far East and South-East Asia. These are Dr. Evatt's words: "There has been a growing influence of Communism throughout the area and the tendency is to attribute the instability solely to that cause . . . It is true that all countries of South-East Asia have organised Communist movements . . . but the strength of these movements, and the extent to which they are acting in unison, are apt to be exaggerated. This is a most important fact that I ask honourable members to consider."

Dr. Evatt then went on to say that it was the "genuine nationalists" who were responsible for the stirrings in South-East Asia, and that the Communists were regarded as an embarrassment by these "genuine nationalists." This is, of course, the very "line" adopted by the Communists in this country. They claim that it is the nationalist aspirations of the peoples of South-East Asia which are causing all the trouble. Dr. Evatt's misleading observation is similar to Professor Copland's contention, after returning from China, that the Chinese Communists were not really Communists at all, but only agrarian reformers.

#### Facts of History

But now let us ascertain the truth about the matter by reference to the facts of history. On May 18, 1925, Stalin gave a lecture to the students of the University of the Peoples of the East. Stalin's address dealt with revolutionary activities, directed from Moscow, in the Far East and South-East Asia — the very areas in which trouble is developing today.

In his address Stalin said: "In the University of the Peoples of the East there are about ten different groups of students who have come to us from colonial and dependent countries. We all know how eager these comrades are for light and knowledge. The task of the University of

the Peoples of the East is to train them to become genuine revolutionaries armed with the theory of Leninism, equipped with the practical experience of Leninism, and capable of conscientiously fulfilling the immediate tasks facing the liberation movement in the colonies and dependencies."

Australian Communist leaders have kept closely in touch with the Communist agitators in all countries to the north of Australia. It will be recalled, for example, that in February of 1948, Australia's leading Communist, Mr. Lance Sharkey, attended the Indian Communist Party Congress in Calcutta, India. On his way he contacted Communist leaders in Malaya. Although Comrade Sharkey denied having had anything to do with the Communist campaign of murder and destruction in Malaya, on August 17, 1946, he told a Communist rally in the Newcastle Town Hall that "Australia must keep out of the Malayan revolt . . . I am prepared to support the Communist Party in Malaya in its fight."

#### Instructions from Moscow

The Communists foment revolution wherever possible, all instructions coming from Moscow in accordance with the theory of Marxism-Leninism. In an article in the *American News of the World*, October 13, 1946, Victor Kravchenko, who had been a leading member of the Russian Communist Party for 15 years before escaping to the U.S.A. in 1944, wrote: "Stalin does not believe in prolonged collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and the Western Powers. This statement is based on the fact that the Marx-Lenin-Stalin theory is the main-spring which has motivated, and is still motivating, the actions of the Soviet Government." What is this Marxism-Leninism, which motivates Stalin and his fellow controllers of Russia? It is authoritatively outlined in two works by Stalin, *Problems of Leninism* and *Foundations of Leninism*. In his *Foundations of Leninism*, Stalin writes: "Objective: to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in one country,

using it as a base for the overthrow of imperialism in all countries. The revolution is spreading beyond the confines of one country . . ."

Writing of the Russian Revolution, Stalin says that it "constitutes the first stage of the world revolution, and a mighty base for further development." The popularisation of the idea that Russia is merely an Im-

(Continued on page 2)

#### OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER.

## The International Communist Conspiracy

(Continued from page 1)

perialist power seeking expansion only by military methods, is most misleading. As Stalin says, Russia is the main base from which help can be given to the conspirators working for revolution in every country.

### Apologists for the Soviet

A major part of Communist policy has been to ensure that Soviet Russia is always protected against all types of attacks. Even the Socialists have until recent times consistently apologised for Soviet Russia. On October 30, 1935, Professor Laski, that great idol of the Socialists in all English-speaking countries, wrote that: "*The defence of the Soviet Union is one of the highest duties a Socialist can fulfill.*"

Until the coal strike compelled him to face up to the fact that Communists are saboteurs, Mr. Chifley repeatedly evaded all critical questions on Communism by saying that it was merely a "political philosophy." Speaking at Canberra on September 3, 1948, Mr. Chifley brushed aside the suggestion that Moscow's agents were responsible for the revolts taking place in South-East Asian countries, and said: "The great upsurge that is occurring now throughout the East has roots that go deeper than Communism. It is a rebellion, sometimes an economic rebellion, against conditions under which the people have been living." These misleading remarks have suited the Communists admirably. If Mr. Chifley and his Labour-Socialist colleagues really believe that Communism has little to do with the upheavals in Malaya and Indonesia, it is not surprising that they did nothing to curb the activities of the Communist-dominated Waterside Workers' Union when a ban was placed on Dutch shipping.

### Socialists Follow Same Policies

It is true that the Socialists, both in this country and in Great Britain, have been increasingly critical of late about their fellow-Socialists, the Communists, but only because they now feel that it is politically expedient to try and make a stand. But how can Socialists make an effective stand against Communism when they continue to pursue policies, which prepare the way for the Communists. Mr. John Hladun, a former Communist, who had received special training in Moscow, has dealt effectively with this matter in the following words: "*In a Socialist economy, one control tends to cause another, until, as a logical result, the state controls and finally owns everything.*" The first step towards defeating the real Communist menace, both internally and externally, is to start reversing all Socialist policies — that is, all policies of centralisation.

## "Our Sham Democracy"

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1 d posted

Page 2 — "New Times," August 12, 1949

## TO THE POINT

### Power Tends to Corrupt

The steady expansion of the Department of Information, which will on present indications cost the Australian taxpayers £500,000 per year within the next few years, is a classic example of the growth of a Department established allegedly as a temporary war-time expedient.

On June 4, 1942, a private Member of the Labour Party made the following interesting comment upon the Department of Information: "We are asked to approve of the appropriation of £50,000 for the Department of Information. If ever there was a department that ought to be abolished it is that department . . . Apparently the department is to continue, because we are still spending £200,000 a year on it. The money is being raised by all sorts of methods that are obnoxious to me . . . The Government does not seem to worry about squandering money."

The Member who made the above statement was Mr. A. Calwell, present Minister for Information! The only comment necessary is to repeat Lord Acton's famous statement: "All power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

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### How True

"The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion."—Edmund Burke.

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### Descriptive

"Under communism when nobody has anything, everybody will have everything; and when everybody has everything, nobody will have any more than anybody. But if anybody has more than anybody, somebody will liquidate him, and then everybody will be happy except the relatives of the somebody who got liquidated."

—Clare Boothe Luce in *Is Communism Compatible with Christianity?*

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### Personal Responsibilities

" . . . Christianity places the blame not on institutions but on men; not on legislation but on legislators; not on politics but on politicians; not on property but on man. Our Lord would never have been crucified had He put the blame on things. The Physician was killed because He found the source of the disease in the person. Save man and you save the world; dehumanise man and you wreck the world."

—Fulton Sheen in *Communism and the Conscience of the West.*

Social Crediters have consistently asserted that there is no possible salvation for civilisation unless all individuals are made personally responsible for their policies.

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### Government by Regulation

Reference is often made in the *New Times* to the menace of Government by Regulation. In a Paper published in the book, *Constitutional Revision in Australia* (1944), Mr. P. C. Spender, Liberal Member of the Federal Parliament, gives a revealing description of this menace: "Regulations are made by the Governor-in-Council. In practice what usually takes place is

that three Ministers meet to exercise the power of the Governor-in-Council. They put through at a meeting a whole host executive acts, including regulations, the contents of which very frequently they do not know. The Minister who is responsible for the promulgation of the regulations usually is not present at the meeting of the Executive Council called to give effect to the proposed regulation. Indeed I am satisfied that most regulations are issued without most Ministers knowing what they really deal with, and certainly without any but one or two knowing what their real legal effect is.

"The result is that regulations of legislative character, affecting the liberties restricting the activities, and impinging upon the rights of individuals, both personal and proprietary, are in practice in the hands of government officials.

"What is the existing control of Parliament? Any regulation so issued is good unless the regulation is disallowed on the motion of any member in either Chamber of the House in manner and time provided. This power has proved utterly insufficient in the past. Few members are trained to read the regulations so as to understand their legal content. The effect of them at times cannot be ascertained at the moment they are promulgated, and their vice is only apparent after the period for disallowance has expired. In quite a number of them the vicious portion of the regulation is tucked away in some sub clause, the intended use of which is not revealed until after the right to disallow the regulations has passed. I am one who believes that some of the people who draft regulations and put them forward are not unaware of these aspects."

In spite of the above admission, Mr. Spender supported Dr. Evatt in urging greater power for Canberra in 1944. It would be most enlightening to hear a definite statement from all non-Labour candidates at the coming Federal Elections, about what steps they are going to take to abolish the bureaucratic menace outlined by Mr. Spender.

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### Size and Efficiency

"Writing in 1932 I myself reached the following conclusion after a close examination of the American evidence: 'There is yet no definite proof that the largest concerns, or even concerns of a size which is becoming quite common in many industries, bring lower costs, when allowance has been made for invested capital, or lower prices than the moderate-sized firms.'"

—Professor John Jewkes in *Ordeal by Planning.*

## NATIONALISATION

"While we shouted away for nationalisation, we had not a very clear idea of what we wanted when we got it."—Mr. Tom Stephenson, National Union of Mineworkers.

Waal, waal, waal. We took the darned machine to pieces to find out what made it tick, and it won't tick.

—*The Social Creditor*, July 23, '49.

# "CIVIC LIBERTIES BEING WHITTLED AWAY"

The civic liberties of the people were being whittled away by precedent and legal decision, and the exercise of the defence powers of the Commonwealth, Mr. D. H. Drummond, Country Party M.L.A., declared at the Constitutional League Federal convention in Sydney on Monday.

Mr. Drummond said that the financial independence of the States was essential to the maintenance of the Federal system, and also to the efficient functioning of the States.

The concentration of financial power in the hands of the Federal Government led inevitably to the concentration of the power of Government in its hands also.

Professor F. A. Bland, chairman of the N.S.W. Constitutional League, said the *British Parliamentary system lent itself readily to tyranny because of its principle of majority rule.*

He said that the present generation had lived so long under the domination of dictators—military, political, and industrial—that it was in danger of forgetting the fundamental values of a Federal system.

The most cursory review of the world system of world government revealed the

fatal ease with which all-powerful political assemblies threw up dictators wherever rights and individual liberties had been ruthlessly withdrawn and arbitrarily denied.

Professor Bland said that in recent years persistent attempts had been made to destroy the political structure set up by the framers of the Constitution.

Two world wars and an "economic blizzard" afforded ample opportunities for those who loved power rather than freedom to persuade or coerce the people of Australia to sell their birthright for "messes of pottage."

An important speech by Sir Earle Page on the value new States would be as a protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms and for the democratic development of Australia was a significant contribution to the discussions.

—*The Countryman*, July 29.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ATTACKS CENTRALISATION New State Idea Strongly Supported

The All-Australian Constitutional Convention held in Sydney on July 25 and 26 provided refreshing evidence of the growing reaction against centralised planning from Canberra. With the exception of South Australia, every State in Australia was represented at the Convention by delegates from various organisations. The Convention was actually convened by the Constitutional League of N.S.W., although the New States Movement in N.S.W. also played an important role in urging that the Convention take place. There were approximately 80 delegates at the opening session of the Convention.

Mr. Eric D. Butler, Campaign Director for the Victorian League of Rights, was invited to attend and take part in the discussions; also to support the motion concerning the necessity of the Federal system as a basis for democratic Government in Australia. Mr. Butler's opening address to the Convention, in which he dealt with fundamental constitutional principles as a necessary protection of the individual's rights and liberties, was very warmly received. In two further contributions to the Convention, Mr. Butler increased his prestige with all those present. His strong appeal for the complete restoration of financial sovereignty to the States was well received—particularly by delegates from the New State Movement.

The Convention carried resolutions supporting the Federal system of Government in Australia, the necessity of complete financial sovereignty for the States, the principle of New States, and the holding of a Constitutional Convention to revise the Federal Constitution with a view to strengthening it against further attacks by the centralisers. The Convention agreed to

support an educational drive to interest the electors in the necessity of constitutional safeguards to protect them against threatened tyrannies.

Professor F. A. Bland was Chairman of the Convention and, in his opening address, dealt brilliantly with the menace of the centrally planned State.

### "INESCAPABLE"

The Premier (Mr. Hanlon) would have us believe that all socialistic trends are progressive trends ("As I See It," *Brisbane Telegraph*, 6/4/49). He hastens to assure us that the type of socialism he envisages is not akin to "That totalitarian aberration known as 'Soviet communism,' but a 'democratic socialism.'" It may not suit Mr. Hanlon to relate his socialism to Russia's or Hitler's, but the fact is inescapable that to have any sort of socialism—whether it be administered by force or by regulation—it must be totalitarian and as such it must rob the individual of his freedom and subjugate him to forced labour for the State.

The individual becomes a conscript to the socialistic army—the present bureaucrat, the bullying lance corporal; the various commissioners, the privileged lieutenants; the cabinet ministers; the generals; and the Chifleys and Hanlons, the dictators. In any army the private is regarded as expendable—and subject to the whims of those in command.

The very thought of such an administration and an Australia of socialists sends a chill up this private's spine, and fills him with overwhelming desire to go A.W.L. —Pte. XQX.

—*The Telegraph*, Brisbane, April 11.

## ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

*The Enemy Within the Empire*, 10d

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. *The Money Power Versus Democracy*..... 10d.

Well worth having if only for the comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the "Money Power." The main thesis of this book is to show how the "Money Power" has prevented the introduction of genuine political and economic democracy. The author shows how the electors must unite to bring their political institutions under control for the purpose of obtaining the results they desire. *The Truth About Social Credit*, 1/1

An excellent introduction to the subject of Social Credit for the beginner. It shows how Social Credit is far more than a "funny money" scheme. The author makes it clear that bank nationalisation and "State control of the issue of credit" has got nothing to do with Social Credit. Social Credit financial proposals are outlined clearly and simply. The 1945 Banking Legislation is revealed as a major part of the policy of totalitarianism being imposed upon Australians. This valuable book must be in the armoury of every Social Credit warrior. *Democracy Flouted* 7d.

The fun text of a radio script prepared by the author while a member of the Armed Forces. Although the A.B.C. considered the script one of the finest submitted by a member of the Army, a Communist in a key position in Army Education had the talk banned after all arrangements had been made for its broadcast. *A Defence of Free Enterprise and The Profit Motive* . . . . 7d.

A brilliant exposition of the control of the production system by the money "vote."

*Institutional Barriers To Serfdom* 7d.

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## DOLLAR AGGRESSION

*Although the coal strike is going to have a serious impact upon the Australian economy for a long time to come — even if the strike finishes immediately — the proposed cut in dollar imports by 25 per cent is going to have an even more serious effect. That is, of course, if all British countries are to adhere blindly to the financial and economic policies they have been pursuing with such disastrous results.*

*Now that the policy of further restrictions in dollar imports has been announced, the advocates of a dollar loan have come to the fore with their "solution" of the growing economic problem. It is pathetic to hear non-Labour Federal politicians saying that the "dollar crisis" will compel Mr. Chifley to accept a dollar loan. The dollar loans, which the British Socialists have contracted since the conclusion of the war, have only led to the progressive enslavement of the British people. And there is even worse to come. When the first post-war loan was accepted, we warned that the British Socialists were mortgaging Great Britain's assets on terms which could never be fulfilled; and that sooner or later would lead to a situation where the bondholders would start demanding the taking over of the assets.*

*If dollar loans have not resulted in economic salvation for the British people, how can it be logically argued that a dollar loan would help the Australian people? The dollar loan advocates have a very plausible line of argument. In effect they say: "Let's have a dollar loan in order that we can import dollar goods for the purpose of increasing our industrial effort. With an increased industrial effort we will have more goods to export with which to earn dollars to repay the loan." When the British situation is quoted against this proposal, it is claimed that it is only the inefficiency of Socialism in Great Britain, which has prevented the British people from earning sufficient dollars.*

*While there is no doubt some truth in the argument that British export prices are high because of Socialism, it is merely dishonest to ignore that fact that it is the American economic position which is largely responsible for the "dollar crisis." As we have recently pointed out, even if the British yielded to Wall Street pressure and devalued sterling, thus reducing the price of British exports, there is no evidence to suggest that any more British goods could be sold in the U.S.A.*

*If the U.S.A. continues exporting far more than is imported, it is surely elementary that the rest of the world must go deeper and deeper into dollar debt. The end of this process must be the complete enslavement of the world by those controlling the dollar debts. The policy recently accepted in London by the Prime Ministers of the British Empire—or what is left of that Empire—is one of depression. If the economies of all countries of the world are to be based upon the dollar, which appears to have taken the place of gold as an instrument of international exchange, then those who control the dollars are in the position to impose their policies upon all the peoples of the world. The "dollar crisis" is practically the equivalent of the credit restriction policy pursued during the Great Depression. As the peoples of the world would never fall for that trickery again, we are seeing a new version of the same old policy of economic aggression. The objective is to disrupt the economies of the people in every country in order that they will be "softened" up to accept the centralised World Order which the master minds of Wall Street and Palestine have so carefully planned. This policy can only be defeated by exposure and opposition. We trust that every reader is "pulling his weight" in this life and death struggle against the Forces of Evil.*

## NEW TIMES POLICY

"Gannawarra,"  
Katanning.

17/6/49.

Editor, "New - Times,"  
McEwen House,  
Melbourne.

Dear Sir, —The body which I represent has instructed me to write and suggest to you that publicity should be given in the *New Times* to the fact that your paper has no connection or sympathy with a Russian paper called *New Times*.

Although nobody we know has seen the Russian paper, members have heard it quoted over the "air."

Whilst we quite realise that no one" who is more than very slightly familiar with your paper could be apprehensive of any possible affiliations in such a direction, we do feel that there should be no room for any misunderstanding which may be created in the minds of uninformed persons. Our members have been keen readers of the *New Times* for many years, and we are great admirers of the work done by you and you have our best wishes.

Yours faithfully,

NOEL K. G. BEECH,  
Hon. Sec., Marracoonda  
Electoral Campaign Group.

## RAPID PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SERVILE STATE

Of the current social tendencies in Australia none is more marked than the general increase in dependence both on Governments and on other persons among members of the community.

Startling results of what is, in effect, an invisible social revolution, are shown in a long document on *Social Services and Their Future*, which has been prepared by Research Service, Sydney.

The proportion of all occupied persons in Australia who are either employers or self-employed, the survey shows, decreased from more than 26 percent at the 1933 census to fewer than 20 percent at the 1947 census. This indicates a more general trend towards increasing dependence on Governments or employers.

From June 1933, to January 1949, the number employed by Government authorities rose more than 83 percent. In the same period the number employed by private employers rose only 70 percent. A distinct increase in the proportion of persons dependent upon Governmental authorities for their livelihood is apparent.

The Commonwealth Government, in December 1947, employed 25 percent of the total number employed by Governmental authorities, as compared with 12.6 percent in 1933.

The Commonwealth Government now controls the expenditure of one-quarter of the national income, as compared with one-tenth immediately before the war.

—*The Herald*, Melbourne.

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# "Compulsory Labour, with Death"

The letter published below is a reply to an individual who questioned the use of Shaw's famous definition of Socialism out of its context. As the letter clearly shows, the context strengthens the meaning implicit in Shaw's definition.

Dear Sir.

Following our telephone conversation this morning, I enquired at the Public Library, and found that the "Labour Monthly" for October 1921, was available. The article in which the quotation appears is entitled "THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT," by George Bernard Shaw, and appears on page 297 of the "Labour Monthly," a Magazine of International Labour, Volume 1, No. 4, October, 1921.

The quotation referred to is on page 301. At the end of the article there is a note to the effect that it was written at Peebles on the 10th August 1921. The article itself is too long to quote in full, but I have taken extracts, both before and after the quotation, which should give a clear indication of the correct context, which is as follows:—

" . . . the task of the advocates of a changeover to Socialism, whether they call themselves Labour Leaders, Socialists, Communists, Bolsheviks, or what not, is to create a Socialist conscience . . .

"And when this task is accomplished, there is still the very arduous one of devising a new constitution to carry out the new ethic of the new conscience . . .

"What, exactly, does making a new constitution mean? It means altering the conditions on which men are permitted to live in society. When the alteration reverses the relation between the governing class and the governed, it is a revolution. Its advocates must therefore, if they succeed, undertake the government of the country under the new conditions, or make way for the men who will and can. The new rulers will then be faced with a responsibility from which all humane men recoil with intense repugnance and dread. Not only must they, like all rulers, order the killing of their fellow creatures on certain provocations; but they must determine afresh what those provocations are to be. Further, they have to see that in every school a morality shall be inculcated which will reconcile the consciences of their executive officers to the carrying out of such grim orders . . . It cannot become a permanently established and unquestioned part of public order unless and until the conscience of the people has been so changed that the conduct they formerly admired seems criminal, and the rights they formerly exercised seem monstrous.

"There are several points at which Socialism involves this revolutionary change in our constitution; but I need only deal with the fundamental one which would carry all the rest with it. That one is the ruthless extirpation of parasitic idleness. **COMPULSORY LABOUR, WITH DEATH AS THE FINAL PENALTY** (as curtly stipulated by St. Paul), **IS THE KEYSTONE OF SOCIALISM.** 'If a man will not work, neither shall he eat' is now evasively interpreted as 'If a man has money to buy food with, let him starve.' But a Socialist State would make a millionaire work without the slightest regard

to his money exactly as our late war tribunals made him fight. To clear our minds on this point, we must get down to the common morality of Socialism, which, like all common moralities, must be so founded on a religion: that is, on a common belief binding all men together through their instinctive acceptance of the fundamental dogma that we must at all costs not only keep the world going but increase our power and our knowledge in spite of the demonstration (any Rationalist can make it) that the game, as far as the individual is concerned, is not worth the candle except for its own sake."

The article continues with an argument against the "idle rich." I personally find it difficult to believe that this attack is genuine, as Shaw himself was married to an Irish millionairess who was a member of the Fabian Socialists; as his associates, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, were living off an independent income of £1,000 per annum (which, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was no mean sum); and, further, in view of the fact that the Fabian Socialist activities have been backed by other wealthy "capitalists" such as the Rothschilds, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Julius Wernher and Hutchinson.

I trust that this information will be of value to you and shall be only too pleased to supply any further information that you may wish.

Yours faithfully,  
THE VICTORIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS.  
\_\_\_\_ J. G. Weller, Organising Secretary.

## TREND TO 'STATE SLAVERY' IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Sunday. —A warning against development of the "Welfare State," was given by a former Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, in a speech at Lexington (Virginia).

Mr. Byrnes, who was one of the most powerful New Dealers of the Roosevelt era, and later a close confidant of President Truman, called upon Congress to economise not on foreign aid, but on all proposals steering America toward "Statism."

"We are going down the road to Statism," he said. "If some of the new programmes seriously proposed should be adopted there will be a danger that the individual — whether farmer, worker, manufacturer, lawyer or doctor — will soon be an economic slave, pulling an oar in the galley of the State."

Mr. Byrnes warned that America was not only transferring too much power from the individual to the Government, but was transferring too many of the powers of State Governments to the Federal Government. —*Herald Special Service*, Melb. June 20.

Mr. Byrnes appears to be waking up after having helped Roosevelt and the Jewish gang around him lay the foundation of State Slavery both at home and abroad.

## Book Review

### The "Palestine" Plot

By B. JENSON

This is a book of paramount importance. Packed full with information, the first part takes the reader over the history — fully documented — of the Zionist movement from the end of the last century. It deals with Palestine under the first Zionist Commission, under the British mandate, through the reign of terror which followed the British Government's White Paper of 1939 limiting the number of immigrants, the organised trek of Jews from Eastern Europe to Palestine after the War, to the partition negotiations which preceded the final realisation of the State of Israel.

The link-up between financial Jewry and the Zionists is clearly shown in the former's interest in the incalculable mineral wealth of the Dead Sea,

The second part is taken up with "a preliminary documentation of the Palestine Plot," Mr. Jenson giving as his argument "The Zionists pursue a continuous policy. Their world-wide activities constitute the greatest obstacle to the peace of the world."

Throughout all the evidence one is left in no doubt as to the Communistic policy of the militant Zionists, and therefore their antagonistic attitude towards Western civilisation.

An enormous amount of research has gone into the documentation of this collection of factual evidence. Little known behind-the-scenes personalities and intrigue are brought boldly into the open.

No student of the tangled history of our chaotic times can afford to miss enlarging and clarifying his knowledge from this veritable mine of information. —A.B.W.

### Dr. H. C. COOMBS

A correspondent has sent us for our edification a picture, taken from an Australian periodical, of Dr. H. C. Coombs, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, and Australia's Head Planner.

Dr. Coombs is the local, if unofficial, deputy of the London School of Economics, from which he came, and "his" policies are so familiar to us during the last few years, that they need not detain us.

The point, which does interest us, is the marked physical resemblance of Dr. Coombs to Sir Stafford Cripps, whose opposite number he appears to represent. There is the same toothy grin; the same impression of calculated ruthlessness verging on sadistic unbalance; and the same air of unalloyed self-satisfaction.

When the writer of this note was in the habit, for his sins, of making public speeches, he spent the few minutes between his entry on to the platform and the Chairman's introduction, in picking out the Communists in the audience. Nothing could be easier, once one knew the type; they were souls in hell. The point we wish to make is that the Cripps-Coombs type is just as clearly marked, but poles apart. It is the type, which has been taken up by the Devil on to a high mountain, and has accepted Satan's advantageous offer.

—*The Social Creditor*, July 23, '49.



## Can the World Feed Itself?

Despite the depressing picture of the world food position painted by Vogt in "Road to Survival," who sees our only hope of survival in population restriction, we have consistently maintained that the world could carry a much larger population provided present policy of centralisation is successfully challenged. The following article, dealing specifically with the tremendous potentialities of the world's arable lands, provided sound farming practices are adopted, speaks for itself.

Under this title, Hugh Russell Fraser, in *Pathfinder* (U.S.) for September .22, 1948, summarises the present statistical position. He goes on to cite suggestions made by Dr. Robert M. Salter, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry (Department of Agriculture), in support of the view that the world *can* feed itself. Only a short summary can be given.

### 1. Open Up New Arable Lands

There are about 5,000,000,000 acres of potential cropland in the tropics. If only a fifth was tilled, production of fats and oils could be tripled, fruits and vegetables increased by 167 percent and cereals doubled. Strong tropical weeds, such as the Cuban *aroma marabu*, would present difficulties; but Fraser cites an experiment with 2,4-D for which a 99 percent, kill was claimed.

### 2. Reclaim Eroded Soil

"It's a popular fallacy that once soil is eroded, it cannot be brought back into use." Salter claims to have harvested 59 bushels of oats off an acre, from which the topsoil had been removed by bulldozer, his treatment being lime, potash and phosphate applied to the sub-soil, then a year under sweet clover.

### 3. Increase Crop Yields per Acre

Average crop yields can be greatly increased. U.S. average for maize in 1947 was 28 bushels per acre; but crops of over 250 bushels have been known. In wheat, same year, the U.S. average was 18.4 bushels an acre; in 1933, a 15-acre field in Italy grew 120 bushels an acre.

### 4. Utilise Hitherto Never-used Plants

There are about 250,000 species of seed-bearing plants; many of them we know little about. Several common weeds, also young bracken shoots, are delicious and nutritious. The *cecropia*, tree of the tropics bears highly nutritious leaves, which are uneaten. "Man is a slave of habit in what he eats." "Talk to an ecologist about world starvation and he will laugh at you."

### 5. Better Distribution

"We cannot efficiently distribute the food we have."

The article concludes by affirming, "millions can starve in the midst of plenty, by eating food raised on poor soil." It quotes the experience of a racing stable near Lexington in the Kentucky Blue Grass region. From 1933 onwards, its horses seemed - increasingly unable to win races. Finally, a soil chemist from Cornell University was called in.

Analysis showed that gradually, over the years it (the land) had lost its natural fertility, was lacking in certain essential chemical and mineral elements. Correctives were applied; green clover was grown and ploughed under; manure was put on, even earthworms introduced. Result: in two years the horses began winning again, and by 1946 the stable was the third highest consistent winner of races in the country.

The similarity of this case to Mr. Friend Sykes' results at Chantry is striking. It is somewhat remarkable, too, that after many centuries of faithful service to mankind, the horse should prove himself so admirable as a demonstrator of the subtler nutritional factors.

Fraser ends with a passage that is worth quoting in full, if only because it acknowledges a basic truth that many scientists have yet to perceive.

Ingenious as man is, he cannot create life. The soil is rich because of the living organisms in it. Vast numbers of them are invisible, yet combined with mineral nutrients they make all animal life possible. Not one of these living organisms can we manufacture. But we can increase and multiply them. We can, in the words of James Russell Lowell, make our soil a soil "good to be born in, good to live on, good to die for . . ."

—*Mother Earth*, Spring, 1949.

H. N. SMITH

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## Leaves

Leaves are valuable fertiliser material, since they are rich in minerals. Even the needles of pines contain goodly amounts of calcium, silica, and potash. Leaves of maples, oaks, elms, chestnuts, etc., have, as a rule, twice as much mineral content as manure pound for pound; but since they are lacking in nitrogen they had best be used as part of the compost or mixed with nitrogenous material such as manure, hoof and horn meal, fresh or bagged poultry manure, dried blood, or as a basis for potting mixtures. Dried leaves have an acid reaction; pine needles are only slightly more acid (pH4.0). This makes leaf mould especially valuable for acid-loving plants, such as azaleas, rhododendrons, camellias, begonias, epiphyllums, fuchsias, roses, and wild flowers of the forest. The mineral content of a maple leaf is over 6 percent that of pine needles about 2.5 percent. About one-tenth of this is potash and one-twentieth phosphorus. When used as mulching material leaves gradually decay and enrich the soil with these plant nutrients. Since tree roots reach much deeper into the subsoil, tree leaves are a most valuable source of rare or so-called trace minerals, which the roots bring up from below. As leaves decay readily in the ground, they should never be burned, but used for mulching of shrubs, fruit trees, berries, and incorporated as part of the plant matter in the compost heap. Undecayed leaves from the woods are more valuable than broken-down humus from the woods, as experiments at the John Innes Institute at Merton, England, showed; this is only natural because the leaves contain plant nutrients while humus underneath may be leached out. The superstition that oak leaves are poisonous to the ground is not substantiated by any of the experiments that have been conducted. Despite the relatively high calcium content of most leaves, calcium must be added to leaf compost in order to balance the acidity and produce a neutral reaction for garden vegetables and the majority of the flowering annuals.

It is commonly thought that leaves contain little nitrogen, but fresh leaves are by no means lacking it. When dropped by the trees in full, the nitrogen has partly been used up by the tree, but there is still a remainder, which will benefit the soil and the plants in the end.

—*Organic Gardening*, U.S.A., April '49.

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# Sheet Composting on the Farm

By Dr. WILLIAM H. EYSTER

Dr. Eyster, the well-known American writer on organic farming, shows how the fertility of the land can be restored by green manuring, where sufficient compost is unavailable for spreading on the land.

The objection is sometimes made that the compost method of farming is not practical. Other objections often made are that it requires too much labour, green matter is not available in sufficient amounts, manure is hard to get, and farm equipment for the compost method is not available. These objections, even for making compost in pits, are more apparent than real. Such helps as the hydraulic manure loader and automatic elevators take most of the labour out of the handling of the materials. Plant material grinders, mechanical digesters, earthworms, and special cultures of the organisms, which convert the raw organic materials into compost greatly, shorten the time required for making compost.

An effective type of composting, known as *sheet composting*, lends itself well to the farm equipment, and practices with which every farmer is familiar. The factors involved in the transformation of green matter and manure into humus in the soil are the same as those in the compost heap. All factors must be favourable, and must act together.

## Grow a Cover Crop for Green Matter

Green matter is grown in the form of a cover crop. Recommended cover crops are kudzu beans, sweet clover, other clovers, lucerne, soy and other beans, crotalaria, vetch and other legumes, brome and other grasses; and for soils lower in fertility, rye and buckwheat. The growing of these cover crops requires no special equipment. They are worked into the soil with manure and lime to form compost,

## Apply Manure and Lime With Regular Equipment

The manure can be applied in the regular way with a manure spreader at the rate of from 3 to 5 tons per acre. The raw limestone, which has been pulverised to colloidal particles, may be applied with the manure, or may be drilled in the field with a regular lime drill.

After the manure and lime have been spread over the cover crop, all these materials must be incorporated into the surface layer of the soil. It matters little with what equipment this is done, so long

as the organic matter is near enough to the surface of the soil, where there is sufficient oxygen from the air to enable the aerobic organisms to break down the organic matter and convert it into humus. If the plough is used, do not plough deeper than 4 or 5 inches. Other suitable equipment includes the disc, rototillers, and other types of tillers.

## Nature Supplies Suitable Moisture and Temperature

The moisture necessary for the composting process is inherent in the green matter and the soil, and is renewed from time to time by the precipitation of water out of the atmosphere. The moisture factor is important, and must be just right if humus manufacture in the soil is to succeed. It should not be attempted in regions where sufficient water is not available in the form of rain or irrigation water. The rate of composting will vary also with the temperature, and will proceed most rapidly when aeration, moisture, and temperature all are optimum for the organisms of decomposition.

## Soil Organisms Convert Organic Matter into Humus

As soon as the organic materials have been worked into the soil and to the extent that environmental conditions are favourable, decomposition begins. The soil organisms secrete digestive enzymes, which digest the carbohydrates; sugars, starches, celluloses, and lignins; the proteins; and the fats in the soil in much the same way as the digestive juices in the intestinal tract of an animal break these substances into simpler water-soluble compounds. The composting process begins slowly, but increases rapidly, just like a fire, which consumes a brush pile or other organic matter.

## The Soil Cannot Make Humus and Grow a Crop at Same Time

During the time the soil organisms are consuming the organic matter in the soil, they often use the available plant nutrients for their own use. It is for this reason that a soil cannot grow a crop at the same time humus is being made in it. The soil

will invariably give preference to the making of humus.

The time required for the complete transformation of raw organic matter into humus depends upon the nature of the soil, the amount of organic matter involved, and the conditions, which favour the activity of the soil organisms. Any farmer can, by digging into the soil, determine how the decomposition is progressing, and when it is complete. This is no more difficult than checking a baking potato or a fowl in the oven by the housewife. Some kinds of plant material will break down more rapidly than others. Cellulose breaks down more rapidly than lignin. Leguminous plants break down much more rapidly than the straw of wheat and other grains. Accordingly leguminous cover crops lend themselves especially well to the sheet composting method of fertilisation.

## Crop May Be Planted When Composting Nears Completion

When the organic matter has been more or less completely converted into humus, the crop may be planted. With some crops, as Indian corn, the seeds may be planted before the sheet composting process is entirely complete, because the corn kernel contains sufficient food to feed the corn seedling for two weeks or more. But humus formation in the soil should be completed by the time the fibrous roots develop from the base of the young plant and reach out for nutrients for the growing corn plants.

—*Organic Gardening, U.S.A., April '49.*

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## Ancient Wisdom on Education

The following is from *Pliny's Letters* by Alfred Church and W. J. Broadribb. (Blackwood: Edinburgh and London, 1872):—

"PLINY TO TACITUS: 'I am glad to hear of your safe arrival at Rome . . . Being lately at my native town, a young lad, son of one of my neighbours, came to pay me a complimentary call. "Do you go to school?" I asked him. "Yes," he replied. "Where?" "At Mediolanum." (Milan.) "Why not here?" "Because," said his father, who had come with him, "we have no professors here." "No professors! Why, surely," I replied, "it would be very much to the interest of all you fathers" (and, fortunately, several fathers heard what I said) "to have your sons educated here rather than anywhere else. Where can they live more pleasantly than in their own town? or be bred up more virtuously than under their parents' eyes, or at less expense than at home? What an easy matter it would be, by a general contribution, to hire teachers, and to apply to their salaries the money, which you now spend on lodging, journeys, and all you have to purchase for your sons at a distance from home. I have no children myself; I look on my native town in the light of a child or a parent, and I am ready to advance a third part of any sum which you think fit to raise for the purpose. I would even promise the whole amount, were I not afraid that my benefaction might be spoiled by jobbery, as I see happens in many towns where teachers are engaged at the public expense. There is only one way of meeting this evil. If the choice of professors is left solely to the parents, the obligation to choose rightly will be enforced by the necessity of having to pay towards the professors' salaries. Those who would perhaps be careless in administering another's bounty, will certainly be careful about their own expenses, and will see that none but those who deserve it receive any money, when they must at the same time receive theirs as well.

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So take counsel together, and be encouraged by my example, and be assured that the greater my proportion of the expense shall be, the better I shall be pleased. You can do nothing more for the good of your children, or more acceptable to your native town. Your sons will thus receive their education in the place of their births, and be accustomed from their infancy to love and to cling to their native soil . . ."

"There is an inscription at Como in honour of a grammarian named Septicianus, which seems to imply that Pliny's proposal to the townspeople was accepted, and bore fruit."—(pp. 98, 99, 100).

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