

THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM

Truth Suppressed in U.S.A.

Anyone who desires to understand the real nature of the present world chaos, and its purpose, cannot evade the question of International Zionism. The Zionist Question is the biggest issue of this century, and until it is firmly faced, there is no hope for Western Christian Civilization. It is amazing how many responsible people will, in private, agree that Zionism is a menace, but refuse to discuss the matter publicly. It is useless, in fact dangerous, trying to fight Communism unless it is recognised that International Zionism and International Communism are closely related.

A classic, although tragic example, of the manner in which the Zionist connection with Communism is "played down," is the case of Cardinal Mindszenty, which created such a storm throughout the world only a few months ago. There is little doubt that at present Cardinal Mindszenty lies dying in a Communist prison in Hungary because he dared to identify the Zionist Power behind Communism. This fact has been revealed in the U.S.A. by Mr. Steve Thuransky, a personal friend of Cardinal Mindszenty who, it will be recalled, was only a few months ago sentenced "in absentia" to death by the Communist regime in Hungary.

In the November, 1949, issue of the Canadian journal, *Social Credit*. Thuransky tells his alarming story to Ron Gostick. His story is alarming because it reveals the manner in which powerful interests do all in their power to suppress the truth about the real controllers of the Communist conspiracy. Thuransky's story should be read and thoroughly digested by every loyal Australian:

Steve Thuransky is of noble birth. He was graduated with his master's degree at the University of Budapest. He was a cultured respected member of one of Hungary's leading families at the time of World War 1.

Following that war, he fought with valour against the Communist hordes of Bela Kun, later coming to America.

In 1946, Steve returned to his native Hungary as the representative of the Ford Motor Company and International Harvester Ltd. He was in charge of the distribution of these products throughout Hungary.

Treachery in Washington

Upon his return, Mr. Thuransky was pained to find his people, the great majority of them devout Christians, being crushed and trampled under the Red yoke of a tiny minority of Christ-hating Zionist Communists.

Now, remember, Steve is a Christian — not the wishy-washy Sunday-only type — a

militant, courageous fighter. When he finds injustice, when he comes across evil — he doesn't just shrink and lament; he acts.

Well, Steve Thuransky was assured by the Washington State Department that if an anti-Communist resistance movement could be built up, the U.S. would lend every possible support. Steve Thuransky spearheaded the Organising of over a hundred thousand patriotic Christian Hungarians into a solid anti-Communist force. And then, what . . .

Instead of supporting these patriots, even morally, the Communist agents inside the U.S. State Department (former ambassador Gen. Patrick Hurley estimates there are over 1,000 Reds in the State Dept.) apparently tipped off their Red brethren in Hungary and exposed to the Red regime these anti-Communist fighters, with the result that — their identity betrayed — they were rounded up and "liquidated." This was the "support" promised by the Truman State Department, with its Alger Hisses and Roosevelt Hangovers.

But Steve Thuransky shot his way out of prison, and, with a friend here, and a bullet there, again reached America.

Dare Not Identify Enemy

The New York Chamber of Commerce wanted to publish Thuransky's story. They offered him 25,000 dollars for it. He accepted. Then — now hold your breath — they presented him with his story . . . yes, sir, already written. All he had to do was lend his name to it and collect the 25 thousand.

But, as Steve read, he saw that it wasn't his story. It concealed the truth. You see, Steve knew from experience that the power behind Communism in Hungary, as everywhere, was the International Jew Zionist. He saw them in Hungary ruthlessly beating into submission through the arm of Communism, tens of millions of Christian Hungarians. . .

But this wasn't in the "prepared" manuscript. This, the Truth, was to be concealed. Americans were NOT to know the real

truth. Bewail our deteriorating situation, curse "Communism" in general — but never, never expose and identify the promoters of Communism, the alien wretches who are using it to gain world power.

And so Steve, poor as he is, turned down the offer of easy wealth. For over his name would stand the TRUTH, or nothing at all.

Voice of "America"

The U.S. State Department then asked Mr. Thuransky to speak for them over the "Voice of America," beaming broadcasts to the millions behind the Iron Curtain. But here again Steve was not to tell the simple

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OUR POLICY

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

Charity and Independence

Sir Earle Page, Federal Minister for Health, was recently reported as saying that, "If Australia was to remain a Christian community, we must always give every encouragement to the charity impulse."

It is generally overlooked that charitable acts are only possible by individuals who themselves are reasonably independent. As the independence of more and more families is destroyed, so it becomes increasingly difficult for people to help their fellows. With the housing problem — not only the shortage, but also the building of small homes with only one or two bedrooms — it is even difficult for people now to extend hospitality to their friends.

It is only in a society of genuinely secure and independent individuals that the generous impulses of most people can find expression. In the Welfare State, which many members of the new Federal Government are keen to create, all individuals are dependent upon the State. Thus is character destroyed and a barrier to complete despotism eliminated.

Increasing U.S. Debt

Although the U.S.A. has only one-fifteenth of the world's population, and about the same proportion of the world's land area and natural resources, under free enterprise she has more than half the world's telephone, telegraph and radio networks; more than a third of the world's railways; more than three-quarters of the world's cars; and almost half the world's rubber.

But increasing evidence to hand from the U.S.A. makes it clear that, under present financial arrangements, free enterprise is doomed to disaster. Increasing public debts are being incurred in order to give away — on suitable terms decided by the Wall Street financiers — "surplus" American production.

Mr. Menzies and his colleagues should note that tremendous production programmes in the U.S.A. are not resulting in reduced prices; exactly the opposite. It is now estimated that Americans' private debts to banks, department stores, loan firms and other companies are now approximately eight billion pounds — nearly three times greater than they were at the end of the war.

If the American people were as wide awake as many of them think they are, they should be asking why, for example, instead of one thousand million dollars' worth of food being given away to other countries, this food should not be distributed to the American people, or, if they could not consume all of it, they should not reduce their food production and thus increase their standard of living in terms of more leisure time. If new financial credits can be created for giving production to other countries, the same financial credits could be made available to benefit the American people.

A Basic Conflict

What distinguishes Western political history is the constitutional concept of the State. The Greek contribution to constitutionalism was the idea of citizenship, that is, of direct participation of the governed in the affairs of government, and the effort to find some stable equilibrium of power among the contending social interests. The idea, however, of the rights of the citizen against the State is of Roman development, arising under the influence of the doctrine of universal natural law. The notion that rulers as well as ruled are bound by the organic laws of States was strengthened by the doctrine of the "Two Swords," and the inter-relationships of temporal and spiritual authority. Again, the origins of representative government are to be found in the feudal system, and those of modern parliamentary systems in the efforts of the English nobles to enforce the Great Charter against the Crown. The concept of national sovereignty arises with the Reformation and the effort of both Catholics and Protestants to enlist the aid of temporal sovereigns; and the revival of natural law and the principle of separation of Church and State from the efforts of religious minorities to secure their liberties, which obtained an ideological support from the neo-Stoic religion of deism. But throughout all these mutations, we are told, two constants may be perceived. These are contrasting and irreconcilable concepts of human nature: that is of man as the helpless creature of his environment, and of man possessed of a will that permits him to reshape his political environment according to his own notions of justice. These concepts, according to our authors, have found ultimate political expression in the present worldwide conflict of constitutionalism and Communism.

— From a review, by J. M. Lalley in *Human Events*, December 7, 1949. of *Western Political Heritage* by W. Y. Elliott and Neil A. McDonald (New York: Prentice Hall).

British Food Supplies

Mr. John Strachey, ex-Communist (?) and British Food Commissar, has informed members of the English Fabian Society (vide *Melbourne Age*, January 17) that the world food crisis has now passed and the British people are now better fed than they were before the war. British housewives, still suffering food rationing, strongly disagree with Mr. Strachey. They note with anger that, with the exception of sugar, all food rationing has now ceased in Western Germany, where meat producers are now afraid of "over-production." They want to know why the British people, "victors" in two wars against Germany, now suffer food restrictions while the Germans of Western Germany have no restrictions.

Wanted, a little "Gumption"

What is the matter with the people of these islands? We are not referring to the Cahmon Man, who is much the same everywhere, but to the quite considerable minority, which still exists with a fair allowance of native shrewdness and "gumption." They must know, or it is their busi-

ness to know, that the Wall Street Loan to "Britain" in 1946 was given for one purpose and one purpose only: to finance Socialism: 3,700,000,000 dollars, to ruin and enslave the greatest Empire the world has ever known — their Empire, developed for the advantage of everyone concerned, coveted by the "Americans," and now transferred to them.

Does anyone seriously suppose that this money was given for love of our beautiful eyes? Or to enable us to build up a competitive industrial system? Isn't it a mere matter of elementary Social Credit economics that "Finance always controls policy"? And isn't it obvious that Wall Street policy has on every significant occasion been primarily concerned to ruin us, as the alternative to enslaving us in its schemes of Judaic World Dominion? Is it impossible to direct attention to *why people do things*? Have we forgotten, or in this generation never known, the inspired words of Edmund Burke: "All that is necessary for the triumph of Evil, is that good men should do nothing."

—*The Social Creditor*,

December 10, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM

(Continued from page 1)

truth. He was to read what these State Department parasites wrote. The Truth was to be concealed, and the programmes opened with the "Third Internationale."

Steve Thuransky said, No, Thanks, He refuses to lie, to deceive, to tell anything but the whole truth. And so he has come to the Christian Nationalist Crusade, to courageous, crusading journals such as this one to tell his true story. You are reading it.

This journal, *Social Credit*, together with a few other patriotic publications—we are the True Voice of America.

It is a great honour to associate myself with the Cardinal Mindszenty and the Thuranskys, for these men ARE the True Voice of Christendom.

1914-1939

"Stored at the Bank of England is the manuscript of a book which would probably prove embarrassing to some politicians and city men.. But they may remain calm. There is small chance of it being published for many years yet.

"The book was commissioned by the Bank of England. The author was Sir John Clapham, once professor of economic history at Cambridge, who died in 1946. He was asked to write the history of the Bank for its 250th anniversary in 1944.

"Two volumes were published. They brought the history up to 1914. Sir John spent two years working on the third volume, continuing the story of the Bank's activities from 1941 to 1939.

"The published volumes made no reference to the third and few people knew he was working on it. He was the only outsider, it is thought, ever to have been given full access to the Bank archives dealing with modern times.

"Say the Bank: 'It is very much in cold storage. There is no knowing when it will be published.'"

—*Evening Standard, England*, Nov. 28.

Magna Charta, 1215 A.D.

An English Translation by C. F. Ashton.

In view of the progressive attacks on the liberty of the subject throughout British communities, we have pleasure in publishing in two instalments the 79 articles of Magna Charta, the basic charter of our liberties. We are indebted to Mary H. Guy, of *The Vigilant*, Adelaide, for our copy.

John, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou: To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Foresters, Sheriffs, Governors, Officers and to all Bailiffs and others, his faithful subjects, greetings. Know ye that we, in the presence of God, and for the health of our soul, and the souls of our ancestors and heirs, to the honour of God, and the exaltation of Holy Church, and amendment of our kingdom, by the advice of our venerable Fathers, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church; Henry, Archbishop of Dublin; William Bishop of London; Peter of Winchester, Jocelin of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry, Benedict of Rochester, Bishops; and Master Pandulph, the Pope's subdeacon and servant; Brother Alymerie, Master of the Temple and the noble persons, William Marescall, Earl of Pembroke; William, Earl of Salisbury; William, Earl of Warren; William, Earl of Arundel; Alan de Galway, Constable of Scotland; William Fitz-Gerald, Peter Fitz-herbert, and Hubert de Burgh, Seneschal of Poitou, Hugo de Neville, Matthew Fitz-Herbert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Phillip de Albiney, Robert de Roppele, John Marescall, John Fitz-Hugh, and others, our liegemen, have in the first place, granted to God, and by this our present Charter confirmed for us and our heirs for ever.

1. That the Church of England shall be free and enjoy her whole rights and liberties inviolable. And we will have them so to be observed, which appears from hence that the freedom of elections, which is reckoned most necessary for the Church of England, of our own free will and pleasure, before the discord between us and our Barons, we have granted and confirmed by our Charter, and obtained confirmation thereof from Pope Innocent the Third, which (Charter), we shall observe, and do will it to be faithfully observed by our heirs for ever.

2. We have also granted to all the free men of our kingdom, for us and for our heirs forever, all the underwritten liberties, to have and to hold, them and such heirs, of us and our heirs.

3. If any of our earls or barons, or others who hold of us, in chief by military service, shall die, and at the time of his death his heir is of full age, and owes a relief, he shall have his inheritance by the ancient relief—that is to say, the heir or heirs of an earl, for a whole earl's barony, by a £100; for the heir or heirs of a baron, for a whole barony, by a £100; the heir or heirs of a knight, for a whole knight's fee, by & hundred shillings at the most; and he that oweth less shall give less, according to the ancient customs of fees.

4. But if the heir of any such be under age, and shall be in ward when he comes

of age, he shall have his inheritance without relief or without fine.

5. The warden of the land of such who shall be under age shall take of the land of such heir only reasonable issues, reasonable customs, and reasonable services, and that without destruction and waste of the men or things; and if we commit the guardianship of those lands to the sheriff or any other who is answerable to us for the issues of the land, and he make destruction and waste upon the ward-lands, we will compel him to give satisfaction, and the land shall be committed to two lawful and discreet tenants of that fee, who shall be answerable for the issues to us, or to him to whom we shall assign. And if we give or sell the wardship of any such lands to any one, and he make destruction or waste upon them, he shall lose the wardship, which shall be committed to two lawful and discreet tenants of that fee, who shall, in like manner be answerable to us, as hath been said.

6. But the warden, so long as he hath the wardship of the land, shall keep up and maintain the houses, parks, ponds and mills, and other things pertaining to the land, out of the issues of the same land, and shall restore to the heir when he comes of full age, his whole land stocked with ploughs and carriages, according as the time of wainage shall require, and the issues of the land can reasonably bear.

7. Heirs shall be married without disparagements, so as that, before marriage be contracted, those who are nearest to the heir in blood be made acquainted with it.

8. A widow, after the death of her husband, shall forthwith and without any difficulty have her marriage and inheritance, nor shall she give anything for her marriage, or her dower, or her inheritance, which her husband and she held at the day of his death; and she may remain in the mansion-house of her husband forty days after his death, within which term her dower shall be assigned.

9. No widow shall be distrained to marry so long as she has a mind to live without a husband, but yet she shall give security that she will marry without our assent, if she holds of us; or without the consent of the lord of whom she holds, if she hold of another.

10. Neither we nor our bailiffs shall seize any land or rent for any debt, so long as there are chattels or debtors upon the premises sufficient to pay the debt. Nor shall the sureties of the debtor be distrained, so long as the principal debtor is sufficient for the payment of the debt.

11. And if the principal debtor fail in the payment of the debt, not having where withal to discharge it then the sureties shall answer the debt; and if they will, they shall have the lands and rent of the debtor until they be satisfied for the debts which they have paid for him unless the

principal debtor can show himself acquitted thereof against the said sureties.

12. If any one have borrowed anything of the Jews, more or less, and dies before the debt be satisfied, there shall be no interest paid for that debt, so long as the heir be under age, or whomsoever he may hold; and if the debt falls into our hands we shall take only the chattel mentioned in the charter or instruments.

13. And if any one die indebted to the Jews, his wife shall have her dower, and pay nothing of that debt, and if the deceased left children under age, they shall have necessaries provided for them according to the tenement (or real estate) of the deceased, and of the residue the debts shall be paid, saving, however the service of the lords. In like manner let it be to other persons than Jews.

14. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom, unless by the common council of our kingdom, except to redeem our person, and to make our eldest son a knight, and once to marry our eldest daughter; and for this there shall only be paid a reasonable aid.

15. In like manner it shall be concerning the aids of the City of London, and the City of London shall have all her ancient liberties and free customs, as well by land as by water.

16. Furthermore we will and grant that all other cities, and boroughs, and towns, and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs, and shall have the common council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of their aids, except in the three cases aforesaid.

17. And for the assessing of scutages, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and great barons of the realm, singly, by our letters.

18. And furthermore, we will cause to be summoned, in general, by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all others who hold of us in chief, at a certain day—that is to say, forty days before their meeting, at least to a certain place, and in all letters of such summons we will declare the cause of the summons.

19. And summons being thus made, the business shall proceed on the day appointed, according to the advice of such as are present, although all that were summoned come not.

20. We will not, for the future, grant to any one that he may take the aid of his own free tenants, unless to redeem his body, and to make his eldest son a knight and once to marry his eldest daughter, and for this there shall only be paid a reasonable aid.

21. No man shall be distrained to perform more service for a knight's fee, or other free tenements, than is due from thence.

22. Common pleas shall not follow our Courts, but be holden in some certain place Trials upon the writs of Novel Deseisin and of Mort d'Ancestor, and of Durreine Presentment, shall be taken in their proper counties, and after this manner:—We, or (if we are out of the realm) our chief justiciary, shall send two justiciaries through every county four times a year; who, with the four knights chosen out of every shire

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MILK SUBSIDY

The Melbourne "Age" of January 18 reports Mrs. G. Hain, legal consultant to the Victorian Housewives' Association, as suggesting to the Melbourne Milk Inquiry that if milk producers and distributors are entitled to price increases, "it should be done by a subsidy and the increases should not raise the price to consumers."

This is a most excellent and realistic proposition so far as it goes. Unfortunately Mrs. Hain went on to suggest that the subsidy should be paid out of taxation contributed from the entire community in order that those with young families should not have to bear all of the increased price of milk. Subsidies paid out of taxes may give temporary benefits to one section of the community at the expense of other sections, but eventually the benefit is wiped out and all sections are the losers. There is, however, a simple method of financing consumer subsidies by which all sections of the community can progressively benefit.

During the war years most of the finance for price-subsidies came from new financial credits. This new financial technique demonstrated that new financial credit can be applied in a manner, which benefits both producer and consumer; without increasing prices. As we have persistently pointed out, the orthodox methods of expanding financial credit are directly and indirectly inflationary. Under present financial arrangements, an ever-increasing expansion of financial credit is required to avert an economic collapse like the Great Depression of the early thirties. But unfortunately this new financial credit, made available for "favourable trade balances"—giving away more goods by exports than are obtained in return by imports—and big public works schemes similar to those already launched in this country by the Labour-Socialists and to be expanded and added to by the Liberal-Socialists, merely forces prices higher and higher, thus leading to increasing demands for wage increases, also financed out of new financial credits, and a further intensification of the inflation menace.

The real credit of a community is its productive capacity. Financial credit is created against this real credit, which is obviously a community matter by virtue of the fact that productive capacity today is based largely upon knowledge gained and added to over past centuries. Every individual in the community is therefore entitled to a share of this credit as a right. One of the most effective methods of passing direct to the individual the increasing benefits, which should flow, from the modern production system, is to apply new financial credits to a reduction of prices by consumer subsidies. The use of these credits to finance public works, etc., is simply robbery of the individual. It will, of course, be argued that public developmental works are required. Very well, then; let the Government derive all its finance from individuals, who can then decide whether they are prepared to sacrifice their present standards of living for alleged future benefits.

A policy of consumer subsidies, paid only on production demanded by consumers, and paid out of new financial credits, is one, which all sections of the community should immediately unite to support.

Dinner at Bight

A lot of people have written to us about the dinner given in London in honor of Dr. Chaim Weizmann; commenting pertinently upon the strange use and abuse of quotation marks in the Press reports, which made it virtually impossible to determine what General Smuts actually said, and what the Press wished us to believe he had said. The interjection of unquoted paragraphs, both in the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Telegraph" reports was most illuminating. It has been pointed out to us from authoritative Jewish sources that both General Smuts and Dr. Chaim Weizmann are seeing the fulfilment of their ambitions. Those ambitions, respectively, are to free South Africa and to establish a Jewish State in Palestine. We are further informed, upon the same competent authority, that in the furtherance of these ambitions both General Smuts and Dr. Weizmann have long struggled and sometimes suffered. Any parallel between the two stated ambitions, in so far as the affairs of Great Britain are concerned, will probably escape the casual observer; but confusion of mind may be clarified by a remark attributed to General Smuts, made in the course of his speech at that dinner. General Smuts, who enjoys a high reputation as a senior counsellor and statesman in British affairs, is reported to have said that we, of the western world, may have to jettison all our entrenchments and securities in order to save the ship from foundering: "Such an all-out effort was made in the Battle of Britain and repeated in the resurrection of Israel," continued the General: "I bracket them together as among the human highlights of our epoch."

There will be many, like ourselves, who have studied post-war events in Palestine closely, and who resent most emphatically any such comparison; we feel sufficiently strongly on the subject, in view of the inevitable trend of events in Palestine and the Middle East in the near future, to put these comments on record. We confess that General Smuts has never been a favorite of ours, not that we would single him for particular observation in our study of contemporary affairs; but certainly we cannot accept Mr. Eden's extravagant description of him as "the greatest citizen of the world." Far too many prominent men who have the ear of the Press have been counselling ever greater austerity for England at the present time; it is time that some of the motives were investigated. Where the youthful State of Israel is concerned, let it attend to its own affairs; we will attend to ours. The Israelite experiment springs from very deep roots, as you know; only time will show whether those roots are capable of being transplanted. It is important to note, however, that in Jewish affairs a deep rift once occurred (at the time of Nordau and Jopinsky) upon the proposal for what was then termed the "mass transfer" of Jews to Palestine. Moderate opinion held that any such "mass transfer" would prove quite fatal at a time when the country was unable to support
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"Putting the Shillings Back into the Pound"

The following letter was sent by the Western Suburbs (Sydney) Voters' Policy Association to Mr. F. M. Osborne, M.H.R., a newly elected Federal member for their district. In view of the importance of keeping the new government up to its declared policy of "putting the shillings back into the pound," we suggest, that readers should drop a line in similar vein to their member.

Dear Mr. Osborne,

I was previously instructed by my executive to thank you for your cordial letter of 9/12/49; but the holiday season has intervened and caused delay.

In the first place, I am instructed to ask you to accept the warm congratulations of this Association, on your election to the office of REPRESENTATIVE.

It is very gratifying to note the vehemence with which the Australian people have turned down Socialism-Communism. We hope this may mark the end of a very dismal period in our history.

We hope that you and your colleagues may now go forward to accomplish the many good things you have promised us, and we promise you all the support we can assemble to assist, you in the stern task, to which you have laid your hand.

We are not unaware of the well-placed and powerful forces, which will oppose you. In the first place, there are a number of so-called "experts and advisers," holding more or less permanent office. These will not be willing to change the policy of CENTRALISING OF POWER, which they have, no doubt, with great satisfaction to themselves, been pursuing under the Chifley-Evatt Government.

We trust that you and your colleagues will have the penetration to perceive any spurious loyalty; and if such "experts and advisers" prove to be unwilling or unable to overcome the difficulties of reversing policy, which confronts your Government, that you will have no hesitation in dismissing them, and appointing others who are in full and genuine sympathy with your policy.

Purchasing Power

The battle to restore the PURCHASING POWER of our pound, to which Mr. Menzies has committed you, will not have been waged for long before it will become obvious that many of the INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, so lightly entered into by the Chifley-Evatt Government, will have to be SCRAPPED.

But any proposals to scrap these international agreements will act as a signal for the letting loose of a flood of "international" disapproval and abuse, probably accompanied by threats to operate "sanctions."

We trust that Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden, and those supporting them, will not be deterred by such tactics.

The Hidden Power

It is the confirmed opinion of this Association that, while much of the evil in the world has arisen automatically out of the WAR, there is an evil intent, manifesting itself as a conscious policy, making use of all winds that blow, to promote its diabolical ends.

And apart from such visible officials previously referred to, we realise that there is a hidden power operating on ALL governments: as a consequence, those placed in high position of authority, as

are Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden are subject to tremendous pressure.

The basis for this belief is to be found in the writings of such men as W. E. Gladstone; Benjamin Disraeli; Ramsay MacDonald; Lord Snowdon (Chancellor of the Exchequer); T. Johnston (Lord Privy Seal); Sir Josiah Stamp; Sir Reginald McKenna; President Wilson, of U.S.A.

Space permits only one quotation from the above authorities, i.e., from the late President Wilson, of U.S.A., in his book, "This New Freedom": —

"Some of the biggest men in U.S.A. know there is a power so organised, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so persuasive, that they had better not speak above their breaths, when they speak in condemnation of it." These men were so well placed in relation to that of which they speak, and their names carry such weight, that no responsible person can disregard their plain warnings.

Therefore, if the policies enunciated by Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden, are to be implemented, it will be done in the face of great opposition.

We are inclined to believe that the major resistance will be offered to Mr. Menzies' challenge "To put the shillings back into the pound" - for this is diametrically opposed to the subtle policy which has been long and successfully pursued, to deprive the individual of CHOICE, i.e., to reduce him, by one device or another, more and more to the status of the serf.

The enemy is well versed in the art of warfare, and there will be no device, which he will fail to employ, to oppose Mr. Menzies on this issue. We trust, sir, that, when such a battle of tactics develops, you will stand true and staunch behind Mr. Menzies. But the strength of the REPRESENTATIVE must finally come from his PRINCIPALS — the ELECTORS.

As you stand behind Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden, and their policy, so we hope to stand behind you. For, if evil is to be routed, we must ALL stand firm and together, behind PRINCIPLE. With every good wish.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN M. MACARA,
Hon. Sec.

"Our Sham Democracy"

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Indonesia

It is of the most immediate importance to South-East Asia and to Australia that Indonesia should be able to set up a stable Government.

A chaotic or Communistic country of 75 million people on our northern limits would be highly dangerous.

Perhaps it would have been more desirable for the Dutch to have handed over on a gradual tuitional basis; but it is much too late now for such academic speculation.

Moscow and Peking have trained their guns on Hatta and his Government, and it is our responsibility materialistically and morally to counter their weapons.

It was not very reassuring to see new Cabinet Ministers roll up for their first meeting in a fleet of the latest Buicks and Packards—it follows too closely on the unhappy precedent of the Philippines, where automobiles, hair oil, chewing gum and nylon stockings have always had import priority over rehabilitation materials.

Extracted from an article by Dennis Warner in the *Herald*, Melbourne, Jan. 11, 1950.

Nationalised Medicine

The British Medical Association's General Services Committee is examining proposals for imposing penalties on "awkward" patients. They are the ones who persist in changing their National Health Service doctors for inadequate reasons.

Some doctors take the view that any sort of a penalty would be contrary to the principle that every patient should be free to choose or change his doctor as he pleases.

Executive committees throughout the country, however, are getting reports of doctors losing patients, and their families, because they refused to sign certificates which they deemed unwarranted, or to prescribe special medicines and treatments which patients thought they should have.

—*The Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1949.

DINNER AT EIGHT

(Continued from page 4)

and sustain them. Modern events tend to show that moderate opinion did not prevail, despite the rigid discipline, which is held to prevail throughout the whole Jewish fraternity.

As a result, a crisis has already been precipitated in Israel, of a nature, which, in our view, cannot be solved by mere economic means, or the application of the limitless finances, which seem to be at the disposal of the Zionist movement. Towards an attempted solution of that problem we forecast renewed military operations against the ill-prepared, under-armed Arabs. And, since such methods will merely be a continuation of the coup d'etat by which the new State of Israel came into being, we hold that General Smuts was far wide of the mark when he contrasted post-war events in Palestine with the undying heroism of "The Few."—*London News Letter*, Dec. 1, 1949.

"New Times," January 27, 1950 — Page 5



Fertility Farming

By NEWMAN TURNER

Everything we achieve in our farming depends on fertility. If the soil isn't fertile we can't grow crops, and if the cattle aren't fertile we can't produce milk. The more fertile the soil and the livestock the greater the farm profit is likely to be. So, though we don't often look at it that way, everything that is done to build up fertility is also building up our source of farm income.

I often think we approach our farming the wrong way round. Most of us tackle the farming programme with the question, "How much shall I get out of it?" I wonder if we could not leave the outcome to providence, more or less, were we to concentrate our attention on putting into the farm every possible form of natural fertility that is at our disposal.

Faced with Disease

When I first took the farm I am now farming, I was faced with disease on a large scale in stock and crops, so I knew that I should have to restore a lot both in the fertility of the soil and the cattle before I could hope to get very much out of the farm. So I forgot about making a good farm and a good healthy herd, and, although I had the inevitable debit balance for a couple of years, an eventual by-product of my efforts to build the fertility of the farm was good profits.

In these days when we are being encouraged to take all we can from our land and livestock in order to meet the overwhelming demand for food of all kinds, it is hard to know how to maintain the fertility of our land. Artificial fertilisers are not available in anything like the quantity that we are told should be applied to our crops. So what are we to do? Will our soil slowly deteriorate, and in consequence the productivity of our livestock, or can we keep fertility just far enough ahead of our demands to be able to increase production at the rate required?

Well, for years I have used no fertilisers, other than the organic materials available in and around my farm. So I would like to tell you something about the way in which I have tried to be self-supporting in fertility, and, as a result, have gradually built up the productivity of my crops and the health of my cattle.

Nearly Lost Two Herds

I may as well tell you that when I started this programme of fertility farming, I was so badly off, that I couldn't afford to buy artificial fertilisers. I had nearly lost two herds of cattle with contagious abortion and I wanted to save what were left of them and build up as best I could. So whether I liked it or not, I had to make do with sources of fertility that were available

on the farm. And I had to economise. That doesn't mean to say I cut out all expenditure. Even when you're broke, it's wise to spend in order to save outgoings in the future — if you can get the money to spend. Well, I was able to satisfy a good friend that my expenditure would pay for itself in a short time, so I invested £450 in a system of milking and housing my cattle that, to my mind, should be the basis of a large muck-making programme. I put in a milking parlour, at this cost of £450 and saved the wages of two milkers, who had previously been engaged continuously working for the cows. That meant that my machine was paid for in a year by labour diverted to other productive work, and also at the end of the year I had an accumulation of muck bigger than any previous time and without any of the labour of mucking out every day.

One Man to 25 Cows

The cows spent the winter in open yards, into which large quantities of straw were carried every day. The only cowshed cleaning that had to be done was in the milking parlour. One man was able to do all the work of feeding and milking and cleaning of 25 cows with some assistance for the calves and young stock.

By the spring, I had two yards deep in farmyard manure, and a cesspit full of liquid manure that had drained from these two yards. The liquid manure was used to top dress root crops, but I hope soon to arrange a pump for spraying the liquid manure over straw, as I still have an accumulation of straw, which grows each year with increasing fertility.

Twice as Good as Farmyard Manure

What happens to the surplus straw that is left over in the spring is that it is mixed with the dung from the yards, to multiply the quantity of plant food that I can carry to the fields in the autumn. I have found that farmyard manure carted straight from the yards to the fields, shows very little benefit the first year, and more the second, so it is best left through the summer to rot, for it is then in a more digestible state for the soil bacteria and earthworms, and eventually the plants. Farmyard manure draws on the nitrogen of the soil in the rotting process, if applied unrotted. It is therefore better to do the rotting scientifically by means of compost making, and thereby have a far finer pro-

duct available for spreading on the land in the autumn. What is more, I have found that, ton for ton, compost is about twice as valuable as farmyard manure.

Making the Compost

The compost is made by mixing the farmyard manure from the cattle courts, in alternate layers of a foot of straw and four inches of dung. If I am short of straw, I gather together any form of waste vegetable matter, such as hedge trimmings, sawdust, twitch, old sacks, or anything of an organic origin that may be going. Yard-scrapings and soil are also useful additions, and, in order to keep the soil sweet, if there is any tendency to acidity, natural ground limestone sprinkled between the layers averts the need for applications of lime in the field. In this way my season's supply of dung is greatly multiplied, and, if I am lucky enough to be able to buy some straw from a neighbour, who finds it a nuisance, then I can bed the cattle more heavily next year, and the only man to complain will be the one who has to cart it out in the spring! But about this carting out; I have found that the men far prefer a good orgy of muck plugging twice a year when there is no other urgent work on the farm, rather than the incessant daily dung shifting, which is the lot of the average cowman on the farm where the cows are tied up in the winter.

By wasting no vegetable matter from the farm, and by using it in this way to make compost, I find I can make about 350 to 400 tons a year, which is enough to give a dressing of roughly 10 tons an acre every five years to my 180 acres. Now this is equivalent in soil fertilising value, in my experience of crop yields, to double the quantity of raw farmyard manure, particularly where the farmyard manure is used in conjunction with artificial manures, as it so often is. I would like to make a plea to my fellow farmers to keep their organic and inorganic manuring separate. If you haven't enough farmyard manure to go round, and you wish to augment it with artificials, keep the two types of manure to separate strips. In the days when I used both kinds of manure, I found this was well worth the little extra trouble. I actually discovered the importance of this point quite by accident. I was carrying out a little experiment in comparing the effect of farmyard manure on one plot and artificials only on an adjoining plot. At the junction of the two plots a strip of land received both. To my surprise, the dividing strip showed a poorer crop than either of the two larger plots. In fact, it was easy to see the dividing mark by the fact that it carried a smaller crop. Afterwards I learnt that the reason for this was the fact that the crops draw their nutriment from

FERTILITY FARMING

(Continued from page 6)

the quickest available source of supply. When nothing but humus exists to supply the necessary elements, the plant is fed from organic minerals and trace elements suspended in moisture particles, and also by means of soil fungus which invade the roots of the plant and provide the amino acids which go to make up the protein of the plant. But when artificials are also applied, providing they are in soluble form, the plant dispenses with the fungus and mycelium threads and the organic elements, and like a drunkard with a bottle of whisky in front of him, imbibes without limit, the ample supplies of dissolved inorganic minerals. The organic manures are not drawn upon until the inorganic are absorbed, which in most cases is too late to be of benefit to the plant. So it is better to save the farm-yard manure or compost for the land that can make use of it. I have an idea that it is ignorance of this point that makes farmers spend more money than they need on artificials, when they really have enough organic manure on the farm. I know I thought I was doing a grand thing giving my crops both applications until I made this discovery, and then checked it up scientifically.

Weeds for Compost

We usually try to get the compost heap made by the time spring sowing comes along, though, as it is a job that can be done at any time and in any weather, we are not too strict about this. If there is a chance to clean a patch of land the weeds that are carted off the dirty field go on to the compost heap. There is no fear of propagating the weeds because the heap is so made that ample air is incorporated and in the rotting process a high temperature is reached, which destroys all weed seeds. Indeed, the compost heap is, for this reason, a great cleaner of land.

If we get a chance between spring sowing and haytime or between haytime and

harvest, or if we get a wet spell during either of these times, and we had plenty last year, we turn the heap. There are various mechanical devices for doing the on the large farm, but I have managed to do it all by hand without extra labour. There is really no need for expensive machinery except where the size of the farm, and the farmer's pocket, warrant it.

By the autumn, the heap has turned into a sweet smelling crumbly mould, similar in appearance to the leaf mould of the forest, and full of the digested excreta of the earthworm, which is a great source of all the essential elements for healthy plant growth.

Break the Sub-Soil

If we are not to supply all the soil and plant requirements by the surface application of this compost, then it is my experience that there are few farms that cannot get all the additional organic soil elements that may be required, by means of tapping the sub-soil. It is said that there is in the sub-soil of our farming land thousands of years' supply of plant nutriment waiting to be made available. By breaking the sub-soil and using deep rooting herbs in my ley mixtures, which go down, with the numerous earthworms that are a product of composting, I can draw all the necessary phosphates, potash and numerous other elements in which the surface soil of parts of my farm may be deficient. To do this I have a plough, which is fitted with two sub-soil tines under each furrow. And this is the one implement on the farm that I do consider value for money. It is the key to the future fertility of my farm. It cost me just over £70, and, without any extra work, but just in the course of routine farm ploughing, it enables me to release phosphate and potash in any field that may be deficient in the surface soil.

Ground Limestone

But compost and sub-soiling are not the only means of maintaining fertility by natural means. Indeed, if the soil is at all acid, all the work of fertility making will be hampered. The earthworm, which is the finest fertility maker on the farm, does not like acidity, any more than it likes being powdered with chemical manures. But it does like small quantities of limestone, for calcium is an essential to the digestion of the worm. So a dressing of ground limestone in its natural form, that is, untreated or unburnt, at the rate of 2 to 3 tons an acre, may be a necessity, in order to get the best results. On my farm I have not had the problem of acidity, so that an occasional sprinkling of ground limestone in the compost heap is sufficient to keep the worms happy.

Sheet Composting

Green manuring in conjunction with composting and sub-soiling, by means of leys in the rotation, and by the sowing of catch crops to plough in green, complete the foundations of fertility on my farm. The two great things about the ley, in this programme of fertility, are that it should be established with a light dressing of compost applied to the nurse crop, and that the ley should be ploughed up when it is at the peak of its condition.

The clover ley is a great lover of organic manure, and I have found my best leys,

particularly from the point of view of clover establishment, have been these that were laid down on a light dressing of about 5 tons an acre of compost. This holds the moisture which is vital to the establishment of the ley, and provides the humic fungus on which the young clover plants thrive, I would dispense with all else in the way of manuring, and still be certain of getting a first-class ley, if I could be sure of this little dose of organic manure as a start to my ley.

The time to turn the ley under is at the peak of its productive life. With fertility as my first aim, my ley contributes to this objective while it is at its best.

Whether or not one should retain a ley for grazing, as long as it remains a good pasture, up to say five or six years, depends in my experience, on whether one regards it primarily as a direct provider of food for farm livestock, or whether one places the ley in its rightful position as the basis of soil fertility, to be used in conjunction with compost as a food for the creatures which work beneath the turf, as well as those which graze upon the turf. In this light, the condition of the soil becomes as important a factor as the condition of the cows and the aim of the good farmer will be to have the best possible sward with which to feed the soil and subsequent crops in the rotation.

In any case, considering the ley purely for its ability as a producer of milk, provided soil conditions were right at the time of seeding, and a good mixture was used, the cost of making the ley on a dairy farm will have been many times repaid by the end of the third year, in milk that has gone off the field through grazing. It is clearly wise, then, to avoid further milking of the land, to restore the loss by a light dressing of good compost, and to transfer the resulting fertility to another type of crop, which differs in its nutritional requirements from milk.

Foundations of Fertility

Every possible opportunity to get a catch crop to plough in green is taken. Cereal crops are undersown with trefoil and Italian ryegrass for grazing or ploughing in. In the periods between crops I always like to grow a good crop of weeds, or sow a quick growing green crop, such as mustard or rape, which will help to transfer atmospheric elements to the soil, more quickly than a bare field would otherwise absorb them.

The four foundations of fertility, then, are: (1) Compost; (2) the sub-soiling plough; (3) the herbal ley, and (4) catch crops. With these sure foundations, I am able to build the edifice of good farming, which is heavy cropping, and heavy stocking. And the great difference between my heavy crops and stock and the heavy output by other means, is in the matter of health and disease. Before I adopted such a programme, the quantity of my production was great, but the health of every living thing on the farm was appalling — ruinous. Now each year of this fertility farming brings more vigorous health to animals that were once sterile.

It was only my return to natural fertility that saved me from disaster.

—The Farmer, England.

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MAGNA CHARTA

(Continued from page 3)

by the people, shall hold the said assizes in the county, on the day and at the place appointed.

23. And if any matters cannot be determined on the day appointed to hold the assizes in each county, so many of the knights and freeholders as have been at the assizes aforesaid shall be appointed to decide them as is necessary, according as there is more or less business.

24. A freeman shall not be amerced for a small fault, but according to the degree of the fault; and for a great crime, in proportion to the heinousness of it; saving to him his contentment, and, after the same manner, a merchant, saving him his merchandise.

25. And if a villain shall be amerced after the same manner, saving to him his wainage if he falls under our mercy; and none of the aforesaid amercedments shall be assessed, but by the oath of honest men of the neighbourhood.

26. Earls and barons, shall not be amerced but by their peers, and according to the quality of their offence.

27. No ecclesiastical person shall be amerced for his lay tenement, but according to the proportion aforesaid, and not according to the value of his ecclesiastical benefice.

28. Neither a town nor any person shall be distrained to make bridges over rivers, unless that anciently and of right they are bound to do it.

29. No sheriff, constable, coroners, or others, our bailiffs, shall hold pleas of the Crown.

30. All countries and heralds, wapentakes and trethings, shall stand at the old ferm, without any increase, except in our demesne lands.

31. If any one that holds of us a lay-fee dies, and the sheriff or our bailiff show our letters patent of summons concerning the debt due to us from the deceased, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or our bailiff to attach and register the chattels of the deceased, found upon his lay-fee, to the value of the debt, by the view of lawful men, so as nothing be removed until our whole debt be paid, and the rest be left to the executors, to fulfill the will of the deceased; and if there be nothing due from him to us, all the chattels shall remain to the deceased, saving to his wife and children their reasonable share.

32. If any freeman die, intestate, his chattels shall be distributed by the hands of his nearest relations and friends, by view of the Church, saving to every one his debts, which the deceased owed.

33. No constable or bailiff of ours shall take corn or other chattels of any man, unless he presently give him money for it, or hath respite of payment from the seller.

34. No constable shall distrain any knight to give money for castle-guard if he himself will do it in his own person, or by any other able man, in case he is hindered by any reasonable cause.

35. And if we lead him or send him into the army, he shall be free from castle-

guard, for the time he shall be in the army — by our command.

36. No sheriff, or bailiff of ours, or any others, shall take horses or carts of any man for carriage.

37. Neither we, nor our officers or others, shall take any man's timber for our castles or other uses, unless by the consent of the owner of the timber.

38. We will retain the lands of those convicted of felony but one year and a day, and then they shall be delivered to the lords of the fee.

39. All weirs, for the time to come, shall be destroyed in the rivers of Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, except upon the seacoast.

40. The writ which is called Praeipe for the future shall not be granted to any one of any tenement, whereby a freeman may lose his cause.

41. There shall be one measure of wine, and one of ale, through our whole realm, and one measure of corn, that is to say, the London quarter; and one breadth of dyed cloth, and russet, and haberjects, that is to say, two ells within the list; and the weight shall be as measures.

To be Continued

Lord Orr

"The Nobel Prize for peace has been bestowed on Lord Boyd Orr, and there have been many expressions of praise, on the ground that Orr has done much for the cause of world nutrition. Lord Boyd Orr, it should be explained, is the former Sir John Boyd Orr who published an epoch-making book, *Food, Health and Income*, in 1935. There are some, however, who do not join in the general chorus of approval for this year's Nobel peace prizewinner. They recall Orr's performance following the war, in the matter of the international food problem, when he headed the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N. (F.A.O.). At that time, an unprecedented famine threatened the world, and various international agencies were already at work to try to mitigate it. Sir John (as he was then), however, did not leave the matter in their hands—the obvious course—and concentrated his agency's efforts on carving a practical programme out of a wealth of recommendations; on constructing a sound, economical and efficient organisation; and on recruiting a competent international staff. He leaped into the spotlight, demanded a master global food organisation and modestly put in a bid for the post of what amounted to 'world food dictator.' In this effort, he ignored the Executive Committee of F.A.O., which would have undoubtedly warned him that his proposal constituted a demand for an economic super-State, and that no country would care to place its economic life under the dictatorship of an international board and put up billions of dollars for this purpose. The scheme crumbled before the opposition of the United States.

"The Food and Agriculture Organisation, we gather, still bears the mark of Sir John's dictatorship. We have received a letter from a correspondent who has had intimate knowledge of the organisation and its workings. He claims that many in the outfit are fellow travellers of long standing

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and that the size of the personnel is large and wasteful of funds. He fears the possible use of F.A.O. as an instrument for carrying out the famous Point Four Programme . . . (and the) further strengthening of Communist influence throughout the world. In view of the above history, it behoves Congress to investigate this organisation with as searching and sceptical an eye as it has recently given the International Refugee Organisation."

—*Human Events* (Washington, D.C.).

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