

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## DANGEROUS FOREIGN POLICY

### Evil "American" Influence

When the First World War started, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, Walter Mines Page, is reported as having cabled Washington that "the British Empire is delivered into our hands." In his published correspondence, Page discussed in some detail, ways and means of breaking up the British Empire. This theme was also dealt with at length by the well-known American financial writer, Ludwell Denny, in his book, "American Conquers Britain." Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the U.S.A. during the early years of the First World War, bitterly claimed time and time again that the policy of Washington was dominated by the German-Jewish international banking houses like Kuhn, Loeb and Co., whom Sir Cecil claimed were working for a German victory.

Prior to the First World War the British Empire was the most powerful factor making for world peace and stability. Many policies pursued rightly merited criticism, but the major point to bear in mind is that these policies were not subject to external influence. There was genuine sovereignty. However, as the policies of the peoples of the British Empire have come more and more under the influence of policies imposed by groups in the U.S.A., the British Empire has disintegrated, its peoples have been imposed upon and their prestige so dimmed that even those who gratefully remembered the efforts of the British peoples during the dark days of World War II, now regard them with mere pity.

#### **A Subservient Policy**

No sensible person will deny that it is essential for the future of Western Civilization—if there is to be a future—that there be an understanding between the peoples of the British Empire and the peoples of the U.S.A. But our sun has definitely set if we are prepared to allow politicians to make us subservient to the policies of those primarily responsible for our present plight. Since the First World War, the policies of Washington have led to one disaster after another for the British peoples. These policies have directly and indirectly led to the worldwide threat of collectivism under the label of Communism. And yet a number of Federal politicians, including the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Spender, would have us believe that there is no hope of us escaping the Communist threat unless we play a subordinate role to those responsible for American foreign policy. Let us briefly examine the policies of some of the individuals responsible for this policy.

#### **Sinister Individuals**

During the Second World War, Presi-

dent Roosevelt, the greatest charlatan and disaster ever suffered as President by the American people, was the perfect tool for those who pursued policies, which suited Stalin's purposes perfectly. These policies allowed the Russians to over-run Eastern Europe; they continued the military war much longer than was necessary, thus helping to further the spread of Communism; they paved the way for the Communist advance in China; and they made possible the threatened break up of the British Empire. The American State Department was full of Communist agents. Men like Dexter White and Alger Hiss, men who played key roles in advising Roosevelt, were subsequently exposed as secret Communist agents. White committed suicide, while Hiss, even after being found guilty of perjury by an American jury, was accepted as a loyal American by the present American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

Serious charges were recently made against Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal adviser, it being claimed that he did everything possible to assist Stalin's policies. These charges have never been satisfactorily denied. Allegations were made that President Roosevelt's financial adviser, Henry Morgenthau, ardent Zionist, supplied the Russians with the presses necessary for the printing of American dollars.

In view of the above facts, and many similar ones, which cannot be quoted now, it was of vital interest when Republican Senators recently charged that Professor Lattimore and other American foreign affairs experts were, or had been, secret Communists. As usual, these charges were denied. But now Professor Budenz, formerly leading Communist editor, has testified that Professor Lattimore was frequently referred to in Communist circles as a secret Communist. These matters are of the most vital concern to Australians desirous of being genuinely independent.

#### **Wanted, A Sovereign Policy**

If Mr. Menzies is really desirous of defeating Communism, his Government should take the lead in urging that all British Empire Governments immediately initial an independent and genuinely sovereign policy in foreign affairs; that they free themselves from the influence of those who have worked consistently for our downfall. Instead of fostering the dangerous idea that our future depends upon Washington, the Federal Government should be preaching policy of a strong, independent British Empire dealing with the American Government as an equal. The present subservient role must cease immediately.

#### **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

### "A Rose By Another Name"

"Victoria's three political leaders have set thoughtful electors a difficult task to choose between their policies . . . Mr. Hollway is violently, undyingly, opposed to socialism, or collectivism by any other name, but he is fighting the election on the claim that he has spent more of the State's money on socialist enterprises than any other Premier in the past, and his blueprint for the future is built around a great expansion of the socially owned State Electricity Commission.

"Mr. McDonald dislikes the word 'socialism' so intensely that he wants the Victorian Railways to be described as a 'developmental agency,' which is simply an application of the idea of collective services to the field of transport.

"Mr. Cain alone appears to believe in what he proposes to do."

—Melbourne *Argus*, April 26.

"After studying Mr. Cain's policy speech electors have the impression that differences between the programmes of the rival parties are so limited as to make intensive party conflict incongruous."

—Melbourne *Age*, April 26.

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### All Agreed

A study of the policy speeches of the leaders of the three Victorian political parties makes it clear that none of them believes that the major issue should be the restoration of State sovereignty; they all agree that they should become increasingly subservient to Canberra.

\* \* \* \*

### Clear Enough

The English *Social Creditor* of April 15, 1950, quotes the German-Jewish financier, James Warburg, member of the Warburg family associated with the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., as having recently said: "We shall have world Government whether or not we like it. The only question is whether world government will be achieved by consent or by conquest."

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### Peace Council Funds

There are certain aspects of the recent "Peace" Congress held in Melbourne to which the Federal Government might profitably direct its attention if it is concerned about defeating the real Communist menace.

The "Peace" Congress cost at least £4,000, a large sum of money, and it would be interesting to know who guaranteed this sum. It has been admitted by the Australian "Peace" Council's leaders that the Melbourne office of this organisation is costing £40 a week to run. Rev. Frank Hartley, whom the Communists are shrewdly using for their own purposes, is very vague about his source of financial support, claiming that the "Peace" Council has some good friends.

The Federal Government should consider the following facts: The overwhelming majority of those convicted in the Canadian spy trials were Jews. An even greater majority of the Communist leaders convicted in the U.S.A. recently were Jews. A large percentage of the audiences at the Melbourne "Peace" Congress were comprised of Jews. President of the Melbourne

Jewish Council, Mr. Rothfield, addressed the Congress, while the Dean of Canterbury addressed a special meeting arranged by the Jewish Council Against Anti-Semitism and Fascism.

The above facts undoubtedly have some bearing on the source of the "Peace" Council's liberal supply of funds.

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### Dollars for Communism

. . . But the Senators knew that the debate was not on potatoes. Rather it was on the whole fantastic Rube Goldberg mechanism, which the Administration calls its farm programme. Senator Robertson, of Virginia, said: "When the Marshall Plan ends in the fiscal year 1952 our American farmers are going to lose an export market of more than one billion dollars a year. Everyone knows that we have not worked out a satisfactory solution of the farm problem even with the give-away programme of the E.C.A."

Meanwhile we have been suctioning millions of pounds of eggs out of China and burying them. Where is the Aristophanes who can describe the achievements of our age—gold buried in the ground in Kentucky, eggs buried in caves in Missouri, and Americans taking food from a starving nation to give dollars to Red conquerors who are booting our Consuls out of China!

—*Not Merely Gossip* (U.S.A.), March 1, 1950.

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### "The Common Good"

"And what is this 'conscious drive for the common good?' Who is driving and who is conscious? The electors themselves are as unconscious as the Aztecs in all matters political; they do not drive; they are driven. And they know no more of their destination than the sheep driven to the shambles. There is, most obviously, a very conscious drive taking place, but the authors of the drive are shrouded in mystery. If our politicians know their identity, they have deemed it expedient to keep quiet about it. To advocate a 'drive for the common good' is merely to say that man should work for 'the State.' The State is a mythical entity, unidentifiable and—which is worse—uncontrollable. The departure from Christian ethics takes place precisely at this point, for Christianity insists that the individual is of paramount importance. This should be obvious from a commonsense standpoint, since individuals can exist without a State, but no State can exist without individuals. There can be only one reason for the existence of a State in any enlightened society, and that is to serve the individual. When the individual is called upon to 'serve the State,' he is invited to turn his back on Christianity, to abjure all individual responsibility and march resolutely back towards the night of our beginnings. The communists have, at any rate, grasped this truth and take Christianity seriously enough to attempt to annihilate it."

—From the April, 1950, issue of *Information Sheet*, issued by Rockhampton Monetary Reform League.

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### How Very Nice

The following appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* of April 26: "Australia was backward in domestic improvements compared with overseas, Senator Agnes Robertson, Liberal

## Commu-Socialist Infiltration

Lord Vansittart, former chief diplomatic adviser to the Government, said in the House of Lords yesterday (March 29) that it was his considered judgment that the odds were on a Soviet war of aggression, rather than against it.

He alleged that the British Admiralty had "a touch of Communism" and the War Office "probably more."

. . . Lord Vansittart said: "I have never seen any nation preparing for war so overtly as the Soviet Union."

He alleged there had been Communist infiltration into the Government's Food, Education, Health, and Inland Revenue Departments.

Lord Vansittart protested against the activities of an Organisation known as The Council of Clergy and Ministers for Common Ownership, which he said was formed in 1942.

He said that leading personalities in it were the "Red" Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, and the Bishop of Bradford, Dr. A. W. F. Blunt.

Lord Vansittart said that the organisation had issued a series of pamphlets called "Magnificats."

The Bishop of Bradford has contributed, an article in which he said that Communism in Russia was delivering the message of Christ.

Lord Vansittart described Dr. Johnson as an "evil charlatan," who would have been excommunicated were he a member of the Roman Catholic Church . . .

—*The Sydney Morning Herald*, March 31, 1950.

## Three Systems

There are three economic systems. The first is genuine Capitalism; the second genuine Socialism; the third Monopoly.

In the first, the producer meets the wishes of the consumer or goes out of business; in the second, the producer takes his orders from an omnipotent bureaucracy, and the consumer takes what is allowed to him; in the third, the producer serves the policy of a small omnipotent clique.

All three are still in operation; but the third is for the moment eliminating the other two. *The Social Creditor*, April 22.

(Western Australia), said today. An Australian Ministry of Housekeeping would 'get down to tintacks' and bring great improvement to life in the home, she said. It could specialise in planning and developing more comfortable and scientific methods of housekeeping. Such a ministry could control rationing of food and clothing, plan the establishment of nursery schools, crèches, and playgrounds, and mothers' rest and help centres."

Senator Robertson's ideas add up to a plea for more Socialism, more Government interference in matters, which should be left entirely to the individual. The individual doesn't want a Government to plan his home for him, but to remove all artificial barriers, which prevent him from planning his own home in his own way.

Senator Robertson's statement is merely one more plea for an extension of that Liberal-Socialism which the present Government seeks to impose upon the unfortunate Australian people.

# Expansion Programme Launched

## "NEW TIMES" READERS CAN ASSIST

On Monday of this week, Mr. Eric Butler and Mr. John Browne left by car for the North-West of Victoria. This week's country organising, to be followed by further country trips which will cover the whole of Victoria, is an important aspect of the *New Times* expansion campaign which is already under way.

1950 promises to be a most important year politically, and every effort must be made to ensure that we lose no opportunity of advancing our ideas. The Menzies-Fadden Government's abdication on vital principles is already causing widespread consternation and, as time goes on, responsible electors must become more and more vitally interested in our information and advice. Now is the time to re-organise our resources preliminarily to further campaigning offensives.

### The New Times

As the *New Times* is the principal vehicle for providing responsible members of the community with the information and guidance necessary for the defeat of the Financier-Socialist plan of domination, it is imperative that every effort be made to improve it in both size and quality, thus making its financial position stronger. Present readers can help do this without any inconvenience to themselves.

For some time past we have been re-organising the *New Times* internally as a preliminary to our expansion campaign. This re-organisation will, with the co-operation of present readers, result in greater internal efficiency, a better service to readers, and more revenue. This will make further expansion possible.

One of the major problems of the past has been that increases in circulation—unfortunately offset in increased publication costs—have placed such a strain upon our internal administration that circulation gains have not always been fully maintained.

After considerable thought it is felt that the only satisfactory way to overcome this and associated problems, is to publish the *New Times* as a direct subscription journal. With this objective in view, an appropriate filing system has been introduced. Will all readers at present buying their paper through newsagents please note that within the near future the *New Times* will become almost exclusively a direct subscription journal. The various Social Credit Movements will, of course, be supplied on a wholesale basis as in the past; also special arrangements will be made to supply those few newsagents who have displayed the *New Times* and by so doing obtained a number of readers.

The direct subscriber is the most profitable financially to the *New Times* and requires the minimum of office administration. If all readers at present buying their *New Times* through agents were to become direct subscribers, the financial position of the *New Times* would be improved considerably. We will announce the date from which the *New Times* will become a direct subscription journal, but we suggest that readers help us by not waiting for the announcement, but by becoming direct subscribers immediately.

### Please Answer Letters

There is one further way in which

readers can assist us to re-organise our internal administration. When subscriptions fall due, a prompt renewal saves sending out one, or sometimes, more reminders. Sending out these reminders costs valuable time and money. We realise how easy it is to overlook a subscription, or to keep putting off the sending of a cheque or postal note, but we appeal to readers to make an effort always to be prompt.

We also make a special appeal to all those who, over the past few weeks, have been written to concerning their subscription. These readers would help considerably our present re-organisation programme if they would answer communications immediately. Our administration is held up while we await replies to letters.

### Other Ways to Help

We are often asked how readers can best help increase the circulation and influence of the *New Times*. It will be remembered how last year we appealed to readers to donate subscriptions for responsible individuals whom they thought would be interested in the journal. We are pleased to report that there is much evidence to suggest that this line of activity was most fruitful. Some new readers were thus obtained while others who received the paper absorbed many of our ideas. We, therefore, suggest that the donating of trial subscriptions for carefully selected members of the community should be continued.

Issues containing articles of special significance will be sent to anyone whose name and address is forwarded to us. We are always pleased to supply parcels of back copies for those who desire to make use of them. Although we make no charge for back copies, or for posting special issues to persons who may be interested in them, we request that readers forward a small donation if possible to help defray expenses.

## Pledges and Progress

Mr. Fadden (22/4) says that the Government's election promises will be fulfilled in due course, and offers the excuse that they have been in office only four months.

Electors remember how quickly the recent Government passed legislation increasing members' salaries. Tax deductions, abolition of sales tax and the means test could be effected just as quickly.

Mr. Fadden, however, did not mention three of the main election pledges—the restoration of subsidies, putting the shillings back into the pound and reducing the bureaucracy.

No doubt the "hostile Senate" argument will soon be used, but no Senate would face the risk of a double dissolution on these issues.

Meanwhile, much valuable time and energy are being wasted on the Commonwealth Banking Bill. If passed, it will mean that the same Labor-appointed advisory council will then be called a "board."

How does Mr. Fadden expect any change in banking policy when the same Socialist economists are in charge? —H. GERRAND (Box Hill).

*The Age*, Melb, April 25.

## P.E.P.

The following letter is republished from *Housewives Today*, April 1950:

IN THE INTEREST OF PRESERVING  
CHRISTIANITY, THE AMERICAN  
SYSTEM OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND  
FREE ENTERPRISE  
FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION,  
20 NORTH MEADOW DRIVE,  
DAYTON 6, OHIO.

Mr. R. J. Goodman, Jan. 19th, 1950.  
P.E.P., 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London.

Dear Sir,

I feel impelled to protest your reference to our late member of Congress from Pennsylvania, Mr. Louis McFadden as "an obscure member of the U.S.A. Congress some fifteen years ago," who referred to the Fabian P.E.P. programme as a "hellish conspiracy." Mr. McFadden, who was a banker before he entered our Congress, was held in high esteem as a gentleman and a statesman, with the exception of certain alien groups and pro-Marxists who did not like his intelligence, his courage and his traditional Americanism. We have reason to believe Mr. McFadden's words were well chosen, even as long ago as fifteen years.

We have in our files on Economic Planning a pamphlet titled PLANNED ECONOMY "Freedom and Planning," with statement on inside back cover: "The document published herein, 'Freedom and Planning,' outlined Planned Economy as applied by the New Deal in America, and the P.E.P. in Great Britain was marked 'Secret and Confidential,' and came from the office of the P.E.P. . . ."

According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, the alumnae of the London School of Economics, which was started by the Webbs, "do the economic planning for the English-speaking world." We have received complaints from friends in other States, interested in keeping subversive teachings from our schools, that two volumes of Beatrice and Sidney Webb, of London, were being used in the classes.

We call attention to the telegram sent November 5, 1946, by Mr. Bernard Shaw to the diamond jubilee being celebrated by the Labor Party in Royal Albert Hall, London, that: "The only message for the moment is that the Fabian Society having made Russia a great Fabian State, has now to make Wallace succeed Franklin Roosevelt as president of the United States."

We also know that Mr. Israel Moses Sieff, closely connected with the British Fabians and P.E.P., was discovered in a Washington, D.C.O.P.A. office as Advisor to that bureaucratic set-up. So we are interested, not just as a bystander or observer to the casualties in Britain resulting from this group's activities, but as a fellow victim fighting this "hellish conspiracy" in our own country, from the same source, as these loyal and courageous women of the Housewives' organisation fight in Great Britain.

Respectfully, (Mrs.)

BERTHA GLEBE

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## *The Practical Socialists*

*If Socialism is to be defeated, it is essential that, like, Communism, it be correctly regarded as a Revolution. It is a Revolution by stealth. The biggest obstacle to this Revolution is various constitutional barriers, which restrict the powers of Governments. Thus the significant fact that all modern Governments, particularly central Governments, have sought by various methods to increase their powers at the expense of the individual. The biggest obstacle to the Socialist Revolution in Australia has been the written Federal Constitution. The big problem confronting those working for the centralisation of power—i.e., Socialism—has been to discover ways and means of destroying or bypassing the Federal Constitution.*

*It has now become certain that the policy of centralisation was not defeated by the electors on December 10 of last year. Mr. Menzies stands condemned as a political trickster who, having played upon the widespread fear of Socialism, then proceeds to implement Socialist policies. Which recalls a famous statement of Mr. Menzies' reported in the Melbourne "Age" of March 3, 1941:*

*"I always tell my Opposition friends that the only difference between us is that I am theoretically non-Socialist, yet an amazingly practical Socialist, while they are theoretical Socialists. People will take things from us they wouldn't take from the Labor Party . . . It is a question of speed. You get two views, which, in theory, are violently opposed. In practice, the extreme course of today is a commonplace of tomorrow."*

*Note carefully the last sentence in this statement, and then recall, for example, what Mr. Menzies had to say about the Labor-Socialists' Banking Legislation in 1945. This legislation was then branded as an "extreme course," but has now become so "commonplace" that Mr. Menzies is endorsing it in his Banking Bill. This Bill endorses the policy of Credit Monopoly, which can be used to by-pass the Federal Constitution. The restrictive regulations imposed upon the trading banks under the powers of the 1945 legislation, are still in operation. These regulations are the first step towards centrally planned production.*

*Anyone who has taken the trouble to read the Federal "Hansard" reports of the so-called debates on the Menzies Banking Bill, cannot but be struck by the hollow sham of the whole proceedings. The general theme of the addresses by Labor speakers was to draw attention to the fact that the Liberal and Country Party leaders had considerably changed their views on banking since 1945; that they were now conceding that what the Labor Party advocated in 1945 was sound and progressive. Seeking around desperately for some point in the Menzies' Bill to criticise, the best that they could do was to oppose calling the present Advisory Council—all members of which are Socialists—a Bank Board.*

*It becomes clearer every day that there is no hope for our way of life until sufficient electors cease thinking in terms of party political slogans and realise that the policy of centralising power—political, economic, and financial—must be attacked and opposed vigorously. Electoral pressure must be immediately applied to rank and file Liberal and Country Party Members who should be asked to declare publicly whether they endorse the "practical Socialism" of Mr. Menzies and his "advisers."*

## **Zionism in High Places**

### ***The Case of Timothy Trebich Lincoln***

He was ordained a Deacon of the Church of England in 1903. Later he became Liberal Political Private Secretary to S. B. Rowntree, the cocoa manufacturer. In 1910 he was elected Liberal M.P. for Darlington. He did not stand for election the following year but left for Rumania, returning to England a few months before the outbreak of war in 1914. He applied for and succeeded in getting appointed a censor of Hungarian correspondence on the grounds that he was of "Hungarian origin." It was not until 1915, when he was arrested on a charge of forgery while on a trip to the United States, that it was discovered that he was a spy in the pay of the German Secret Service; that he was in fact a Jew named Ignaz Trebitch and that he had no nationality. After serving a 3-year sentence in Britain he was deported in 1919 and appears to have entered the Secret Services of practically every European nation under variations of his original name. He died a "Buddhist Monk" in 1943 by name of "Dr. Leo Tandler."

### ***The Case of Lieut. -Col Norman Thwaites***

Head of British Intelligence, World War I. In his memoirs "Velvet and Vinegar," he says: "Often during the years 1917 to 1920 when delicate decisions had to be made I consulted Mr. Kahn, whose judgment and almost uncanny foresight as to political and economic tendencies proved most helpful." The Mr. Kahn referred to is the late Otto H. Kahn, partner in the Jew international banking-house of Kuhn Loeb & Co., whose other partners were Jacob Schiff and the two Warburgs. By this time Britain had promised the Jews a national home in Palestine and the Jews in Russia, supported by Schiff's lifelong efforts, had established a Jewish Bolshevism, America was in the war and the Jewish grand strategy had changed to that of turning a defeated Germany into a Republic, as one more blow to Christian monarchy. Earlier, in 1915, while Jewish sympathy was still on the German side, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, our Ambassador in the United States, said in letters, "The German-Jewish bankers are toiling in a solid phalanx to compass our destruction," and "Of course, it was exactly like negotiating with Germany. Everything that was said was German property." Colonel Thwaites was no traitor but a typical example of a simpleton in an important post who did not suspect that Britain was being used for Jewish ends. Jewish worship grew up in him from the time when he was employed after the Boer War as private secretary to the Hungarian-born Jew, Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the *New York World*.

### ***The Case of Capt. Sidney Reilly***

"Britain's Master Spy," Col. Thwaites says of him: "Captain Reilly's valuable services were secured in this way . . . in 1917 as a man of about 38, he came to me in New York with a request that I should get him into the service . . . I met him several times with Dr. Alexandre Weinstein, one of the nicest Russians (sic!) I know

(Continued on page 5)



# We Must Not Become 49th State of U.S.A.

**Speaking at Canberra on March 23, 1950, Mr. W. S. Kent Hughes (Liberal, Vic.), made one of the most dangerous and defeatist statements we have yet seen made by a Federal Member. We are surprised that a man of Mr. Kent Hughes' calibre should have uttered such sentiments. Federal "Hansard" reports Mr. Kent Hughes as saying:**

"We also cannot escape our history. In the past we have always been protected and sheltered by others. Britain is still willing to come to our aid. Only when we wake up to these facts shall we be able to play our proper part. Our love for our kith and kin has not altered, but what could Britain do to assist us in the event of aggression? Not only because one-half of my family is American, but also for every reason that other honorable members have advanced, we must eventually in this issue become indirectly that forty-ninth State of the United States of America about which we used to joke with the Americans in days gone by."

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Following Mr. Kent Hughes' unfortunate statement, Mr. D. Drummond (C.P., N.S.W.) made an excellent reply with which we find ourselves substantially in agreement Mr. Drummond said:

"I do not agree entirely with the views

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## Zionism in High Places

(Continued from page 4)

and the son of a distinguished banking family in Kiev." Reilly was sent to Russia in time for the Bolshevik revolution. He proceeded to organise a great conspiracy to overthrow the Bolshevik regime and contacted as many White Russians as possible. In Moscow alone 60,000 officers were in the conspiracy. At the last moment the plot was discovered and wholesale arrests made. Mr. Lockhart, the British Agent in Moscow, was arrested and charged with complicity. Mrs. Reilly has related that all the plots in which her husband participated were invariably found to have been betrayed in some mysterious way to the Bolsheviks who apparently had an agent of the Tcheka sitting in even the most secret gatherings. Was the Tcheka agent Reilly himself? Lockhart later disclosed in his memoirs that he was a Jew named Rosenblum.

### The Case of Sir Edgar Speyer

A member of the Privy Council, an international financier and a German-born Jew who became naturalised before the World War I. Sections of the Press had suggested he was disloyal and a traitor to Britain, and Premier Asquith described the accusations as "baseless and malignant." Nevertheless, in 1921, when the war was over the *London Gazette* recorded that his certificate of naturalisation had been revoked and his name deleted from the Privy Council because he "has shown himself by act and speech to be disaffected and disloyal to His Majesty."

### The Case of Theodore Rothstein

A Jew who was an official translator in the War Office in 1917 and later became the Bolshevik Minister in Teheran!

—Free Britain, March 12, 1950.

that were expressed by the honorable member for Chisholm about the situation of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In my speech during the Address-in-Reply debate, I expressed the opinion that the British Commonwealth could still be strengthened and restored to the status of a great world power. The Empire has vast resources at its command. Great Britain is a great industrial nation, Australia is only just beginning to tap its natural wealth, New Zealand has a considerable capacity for development, and Canada possesses one of the world's greatest oil-fields, which was discovered at a time when experts considered that oil reserves were rapidly petering out.

### Balance is Life

Even if the other members of the Commonwealth cannot bring themselves to join wholeheartedly with us, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand can stand solidly together in support of a common policy on international affairs, a policy that has been lacking during the last four or five years. We must not again neglect such opportunities to strengthen the Empire as were allowed to pass while the previous Government played around with that nebulous body, the United Nations, in whose affairs unity appears to have no part. We can make Australia once more an integral part of a great combination of nations, capable of standing beside the United States of America against the rest of the world, if we devote our energies to the reinforcement of the British Commonwealth and place that necessity first in our foreign policy. By reinstating the Commonwealth in its former position, we can establish a balanced condition in the world that will not exist while the United States of America and Soviet Russia remain as the only great powers. Balance is life. When balance is destroyed, life is destroyed, and when balance in international affairs is destroyed, the lives of nations are destroyed with it . . .

### The British Commonwealth

"I do not suggest the introduction of free trade between the Commonwealth countries; that would not be practical politics. However, the member nations should enjoy that degree of freedom amongst themselves which exists between the Federal Government of the United States of America and the governments of the States of that great republic, or even between the component States of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Our allies in the United States of America should recognize the fact that the British Commonwealth is just as much a national unit as are the States of the American Union. They are entitled to treat tariff rates and exchange rates within the Commonwealth as matters of their own exclusive concern. There would be some chance of establishing stability in the world if we could secure recognition of that right and establish a common policy for all

## Trouble

There is real trouble in the Liberal Party over the Government's projected Banking Legislation. The trouble is in all States, but so far it has only come to the surface in N.S.W. In that State, last week, the Liberal State Council debated what amounted to a motion of censure on Menzies, and it was only after the Spooner Gang, led by Billy himself, who had been privately informed of the possibility of fireworks, and came along, had gone into action, that the motion was defeated. The published voting was 50 to 40. Speaking from experience of votes taken by the Spooner Gang, we have no hesitation in saying that any motion beaten by 50 to 40 with them against it, and them counting the votes, was a motion carried by a comfortable majority.

But even at face value, it indicates a real rift. The fact is, that the Banks and a good many other people who swallowed the Menzies promises which were given out with the gay abandon of a bigamist are horrified that the Legislation leaves the Commonwealth Bank in the hands of the very people who had it before—the bureaucrats. That it leaves the rest of the 1945 Bank Act virtually untouched.

The Banks weighed in heavily, in money and men, to the Liberal Campaign. They were promised legislation with teeth in it, and are now confronted with the legislative equivalent of a gummy shark.

The dissatisfaction is not going to stop outside Parliament. There are quite a few disgruntled Liberals, even in Cabinet. Menzies consulted nobody (except perhaps Dr. Coombs) on the new Legislation, and some of the boys, who know what part the Banks played, and who are anyway, inclined towards repealing the 1945 Act, are not pleased.

One thing is certain. The incipient cave in the Party, which aims at the ultimate overthrow of Menzies, will not lack for outside support.

And as more and more of his promises are either dishonoured, or honoured in silhouette rather than substance, the anti-Menzies men will gain ground. It won't help him that Harrison, the old faithful, the hatchet man who defended him against all attacks, will be in London.

Harold Holt will be a poor substitute.

—Frank Brown in *Things I Hear*, Apr. 4.

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British nations. Under such a system, Australia would cease to be merely a small nation of 8,000,000 people. No longer could it be regarded as an unofficial State of the United States of America. It would be an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I realize that the honorable member for Chisholm was probably speaking in jocular vein when he suggested that Australia should occupy the role of an American State, but this is not the time for joking about such matters. We face the greatest crisis in our history. Much as I admire and respect the United States of America, I cannot contemplate with equanimity even a light-hearted suggestion that the British Commonwealth of Nations should be dissolved."



## Seaweed Compost

**Seaweed and manure provide the basis for the most completely balanced compost known. For seaweeds contain the common elements, and the uncommon trace elements, which the plants have received from the inexhaustible sea. In perfect balance, Nature's formative forces build the sea plants into extraordinary complex colloid forms. The ejecta of domestic animals complement this with wonder-working hormones drained from every cell of the animal body.**

For any land, especially inland areas, where the vitalising sea fogs cannot penetrate, this kind of compost is of inestimable benefit. No possible combination of chemicals can approximate the living effect of this wonder-working material. No bag of chemicals can exert the healthful, life-maintaining and integrating force of this compost on the land. We can, in wisdom, use it. But, with the wisdom of modern science, we cannot yet understand its perfect balance in Nature. We can only see its good effects.

The higher life forms—those of the sea-plants and the ejecta of the animals yield their substance to the tiny micro-organisms of the earth's crust. These tiny organisms live out their lives in working on this material, which in turn they pass to the plants. The plants provide the food for animals and Man. Thereby the perfect rhythm is maintained in the wheel of life. The introduction of chemical-fertilisers into this cycle produces eccentric rhythms and disorders.

Scientists today begin to understand the indispensable role of "trace-elements" in Nature. Dr. Pfeiffer's articles show some of the functions of boron, manganese, etc. These important discoveries are in the making. While we wait for science to rationalise why we do it, there is nothing to prevent us from using the seaweed that contains them all in balance in living use.

### **Life-dynamics**

Dr. Rudolph Steiner discovered that hydrogen plays an important and complex role in the life of the plant. Hydrogen increases the "awareness" of the plant to its environment. The plant becomes more vigorous, more "alive." This is modern thinking, the implications of which open up vast vistas into the future. In the sense in which we observe plant-life, as composters, we see that life-functions may be grasped only with poetic imagery, based on reality. Composters deal in Life-dynamics. The chemists deal with a test tube concept of life that is unreal and very dead. These are the basic premises to an understanding of seaweed compost!

Pelladium, a 4th Century Roman, recommended seaweed on the land. Further, he suggested that it first be washed with fresh water to remove the salt. Some agricultural

chemists recommend this washing also. The chemists found that in the test tube observation, salt impeded the action of plant carbohydrates. At any rate, none seemed to think it wise to try this on the fields without a bath. We tried it without a bath, and it works perfectly. We have tried it for seven years. In fact, if seaweed is washed before placing it in the compost pile, it will lose, to some extent, certain elements by leaching.

In 1885, Rhode Island used £65,004 worth of seaweed, as against £164,133 for chemicals. As Liebig's concepts gained adherents, less seaweed and manure were used. Finally the famous Rhode Island Greening apple disappeared, the flint corn deteriorated, flax disappeared, and the once fine farms were abandoned. Weed-trees filled the fields. Nature literally threw the prodigals off the land. Men left Eden for the factories.

Winter storms visit the coast during the late winter months. Vast quantities of seaweed are thrown up on the nearby beaches. Horses and oxen pull the draglines laden with seaweed up on the beaches above the tide levels. The owner of the pile sells it, usually, for one dollar a ton, average, on the spot. It is trucked away for compost. Since seaweed does not freeze readily, it is easily pitched into trucks from the piles.

The seaweed contains a wealth of marine life. Shells of bivalves, small fish, crabs and starfish make up part of the load. The seaweed, when fresh, shows great variety in forms and delicate colouring.

Here the seaweed consists of the long flat ribbon-weed, broad ribbon-weed, dulse, rockweed, Irish moss and kelps. From Irish moss we make a delicate and tasty pudding that looks like, and tastes like, a custard. Bacteriologists make a nutrient medium from Irish-moss (Agar), on which they grow certain cultures. This moss provides an excellent medium for these beneficial organisms to grow in, found in a compost heap. Those that kill pathogenic, or harmful organisms, use the Irish moss as a culture medium in which to grow. Thereby a compost is produced that is free of pathogens, such as B. coli.

Analysis shows that the starfish body contains 20.3 percent minerals and the king crab body 12.55 percent nitrogen.

### **Trace Elements in Seaweed**

About 40 years ago the Rhode Island Agriculture Experiment Station published

an analysis of local seaweed. It was a very well done piece of work. It was done under the impetus of the fact that old-time local agriculturists used it with great success. The study involved an analysis at various seasons of the year of each of the seaweed forms found there. There was some slight variation of the commoner elements in different types of plants. The seasonal variations showed higher values for seaweed collected after winter storms, and lower values for those in summer. This was accounted for by observation that summer-collected seaweed had undergone some oxidation, due to strong sunlight, wind, and water action. At the time of this study, nothing was known of the function and importance of trace elements. Therefore, no report was made on the trace elements, such as manganese, cobalt, boron, titanium, etc.

An aggregate analysis of the winter months showed the seaweed to have the following composition: —

Element	Per Cent.
Water .....	64.24
Nitrogen.....	1.25
Phosphoric Acid.....	14
Potash.....	82
Lime.....	5.57
Magnesia.....	72
Insoluble Matter .....	2.58

At first glance this analysis seems to be low in certain values for such crops as potatoes and corn. Paradoxically, from a laboratory point of view, it produces bumper crops of corn and potatoes, as well as other crops. It is axiomatic, with those composters who are scientists, that, in dealing with living things, the whole is greater than the sum-total of its component parts. Although by training I am a physician, with some knowledge of biological chemistry, I find it only more or less useful as a point of departure in explaining these matters. Instead of the test tube, I let the earth tell me what it needs when I walk across my fields. It always works better to do it that way. After farming for a while, you become aware that a field needs, let us say, legumes, without consulting your books to find out what had grown there for the past two years.

### **Use Seaweed in Compost**

Many of you have small vegetable gardens. To you, it may be suggested that wherever possible you make a visit to the coast, collect about four bushels of seaweed, and add it to your compost heap. This amount will take care of the needs for trace elements for an acre of land for three years.

If seaweed compost could be introduced into Switzerland, there would be less goitre (Colloid Adenoma of the Thyroid). The same is true of other inland regions. It may well be that certain so-called degenerative diseases, which are becoming more prevalent, such as (Continued on page 7)

# The Case Against Hydro-Electricity

Along with the people of other English-speaking countries, Australians have in recent years been deluged with a flood of clever propaganda extolling the virtues of big, highly centralised hydroelectric schemes. Anyone daring to criticise, even mildly, these schemes is regarded as merely perverse. However, Australians would be well advised to consider a little more deeply all the implications of Mr. Casey's large-scale hydroelectric schemes before they endorse them.

Although the following article, by Roy Bridger, in the *English Social Crediter* of April 22 deals specifically with the hydroelectric schemes for Scotland, the general arguments apply to this and other countries:

Since spokesmen of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board take pains to emphasise their anxiety for the preservation of amenities, it could be quite easily inferred that no issues more vital than this were at stake. Mr. Thomas Johnston for instance, speaking recently at the significantly named "Britain in Transition" course at St. Andrews, produced a conventional platform-type red herring when he balanced a "largely illusory" loss of amenities against the great benefits that hydro-electricity would bring to the homes of humble folk.

The truth is that there are many grave objections not merely to the day-to-day activities of the Board but to its fundamental policy. Mr. Johnston was much nearer the point when he disclosed that one of the scheme's objectives was to save coal. When the 102 separate schemes of Scotland's £100 million hydro-electricity programme are completed they will contribute one-seventh of Britain's total power production, so there is every possibility, it is true, of large quantities of coal being saved\*. On the other hand there has never been any official public announcement that as far as coal output was concerned a quiet decrease and a general folding up of tents like the Arabs had been made the target. On the contrary, big developments are spoken of in fact, in East Lothian co-ordinated planning is to site an entirely new

coalmining area. What then is to happen to the coal thus released?

## Artificial Manure Manufacture

A useful clue was provided at the 1949 British Association meeting in Newcastle. After a presidential address by Sir John Russell, former Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, stressing many benefits to agriculture of scientific research, particularly as regards artificial fertilisers, Mr. G. I. Higson, introduced a discussion on chemistry and food production by urging the diversion of 50 million tons of coal annually to increase world production of nitrogenous fertilisers.

Britain hopes to capture as much of this market as possible. A productivity team has left for the United States to study fertiliser production there. This is expected to play an important part in the efforts to save dollars. This much prized section of Britain's export trade has also received a powerful impetus of late from that other creation of a large-scale minded government, the Overseas Food Corporation. It appears too that scientific research has now discovered a fact, which makes it possible to apply nitrogen successfully to rice crops. Japanese experts have expressed their belief that a scientific basis has thus been established for the manuring of the world's most crucial crop. In this case the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers would be enormous.

Now, it has been found from long experience that a rice plant—or indeed any plant, animal or human being—gives of its best when the fullest care and the richest nourishment have been lavished upon it in the infant stage. In the case of the rice crop F. H. King in his *Farmers of Forty Centuries* (Cape, 1926) has given a detailed account of the nursery beds, heavily dressed with compost and other organic matter, in which the young rice plants are raised and from which they are eventually transplanted. Is the ballast of quality now to be jettisoned by a mechanised industrialised Eastern agriculture out to cut labour costs?

The exponents of artificial fertilisers, conditioned as they are to factory production, whether stimulants for the land, processed food and drugs, pre-fabs or atomic weapons to clean the slate, are impervious to proof of the superiority of organic manuring. But if the large-scale release of coal for the production of nitrogenous fertilisers is to be the objective of hydro-electricity, careful consideration should be given to an informed statement on the subject made by Professor Hugh Nicol, West of Scotland

\* Except with drastic qualifications, this is a large over-estimate. It is doubtful whether Scottish watersheds could be practically developed to produce one percent of the power used by the Scottish-English-Welsh Grid.

(Continued on page 8)

# SEAWEED COMPOST

(Continued from page 6)

Multiple Sclerosis, Myasmental disease, may be engendered by soil unbalances, produced by chemical fertilisers and chemical food processing, as bleached white bread. I am convinced that all mental diseases have as their cause physical diseases. I am equally convinced that the physical diseases that cause the phenomena of aberrant mental health may have their genesis in soil depletion. It would be well worthwhile to correct the obviously incorrect postulates of many agricultural chemists, if for no other reason than that it is usually poor chemistry, and usually does not, to any vital extent, consider the soil microbiological life. The bacteriologists have been kept out of the field of agronomy for too long a time.

For these reasons, those trace elements derived from plant life and manures (including urine) are far better for agriculture than inorganic minerals. Traditional agriculture is a caricature of what it should be. Old automobile bodies are dissolved in vats of sulphuric acid. The solute is diluted with water and poured on the iron-hungry commercial pineapple fields. Borax is used for heart-rot in beets. Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate) is given to the land. These ridiculous measures may be obviated with seaweed compost, and at less expense.

The entire art of compost-farming consists of becoming aware of the subtle things. One who lays his hand to the healing of the sick Earth, even within the compass of a backyard garden, will experience its living validity.

—By Howard G. Lasky, M.D., in *Organic Gardening* (U.S.A.).

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"New Times," May 5, 1950 — Page 7

# THE CASE AGAINST HYDRO-ELECTRICITY

(Continued from page 7)

Agricultural College. In an arresting article *Was William Crookes Right?* in *The Scotsman*, 2nd December, 1949, Professor Nicol declares emphatically that he was not. Crooke's belief that the imminent shortage of wheat could be overcome by the fixation of artificial nitrogen from the air appealed greatly to a "wheat-conscious industrial nation living near the end of a civilisation conditioned by engineering and inorganic chemicals. His public was (and is) receptively attuned . . ." Nevertheless the idea was unsound. The expansion of food production since 1900, says Professor Nicol, has owed relatively little to artificial nitrogen fixation. Increased production of wheat, in particular, owes almost nothing to fertiliser nitrogen. Also where nitrogenous fertilisers are applied acidification is brought about, requiring a dressing of lime as a neutralising agent, so that for every pound of nitrogen applied three pounds of limestone or its equivalent are required as well as phosphates and probably other materials. As far as grassland is concerned the bacterial fixation of nitrogen by wild white clover has given the biggest boost to food production. The process costs nothing and wild white clover seed can be obtained universally.

If this analysis is correct the need to release coal for nitrogenous fertiliser production can be faded out.

With fertiliser manufacture can be linked an old friend—the explosive—and an extra large-scale newcomer from the same stable, the mass-production of drugs and synthetic vitamins under the so-called "Health" Scheme. Altogether it is a questionable objective for the tremendous upheaval of hydroelectric development.

## **Industrial Crescendo**

In the face of a universal crescendo, with last remaining resources scheduled to be "tapped" and every big river "harnessed" it is a reckless gamble to plunge Britain into further industrialism. The shipping company reports, which reflect world trading conditions, are continually emphasising the problems of foreign competition, increasing costs and labour unrest.

Every creature that draws breath, every plant that grows, requires for its full development certain elements and conditions which under industrialism are either reduced or eliminated. Industrialism and the full realisation of health have proved incompatible. Just as the well-being of the soil population (vastly important to plant growth) cannot be secured by the use of artificial fertilisers, so the vigour and health which is man's birth-right cannot be attained on the refined and processed food favoured by industrialism.

It is difficult to see how a crippled people, restricted by the many difficulties of world trade, is going to enjoy the "economic prosperity" promised by Mr. Thomas Johnston at St. Andrews.

Again, in this country it has been a national characteristic to encourage individual possession, enterprise and responsibility. The present "transition" seems to be towards a universal proletariat directed by

an unassailable dynasty of technical aces.

The encroachment on vital food-producing areas has met with strong criticism, notably from Lord Lovat, who is pioneering schemes to increase the numbers of hill cattle in the Highlands. Lord Lovat brackets the Forestry Commission with the Hydro-Electric Board, and certainly their activities dovetail quite effectively, in fact, Mr. Johnston referred gratefully to the work of the Forestry Commission in healing the scars left by hydroelectric development.

Major C. H. Douglas, an authority on hydro-electricity, has contended that conditions in Scotland are not suitable for the recovery of the high capital costs, and that smaller power stations, each serving a local area and not involving flooding or elaborate civil engineering, would have been more appropriate.

## **Rural Economy Overloaded**

The needs of the "humble folk" are of course incidental to the immeasurably greater needs of the fertiliser-drug-explosive industry; nevertheless the benefits to rural areas such as the Highlands have been so emphasised that the claims should be examined. Thus entrancing visions of prosperity for the North of Scotland are seen in the introduction of electric hedge-cutters where there are no hedges, and hay-driers where hay-stacks have to be tied down to prevent them being blown away. It is an old saying in the crofting areas that "it's no use building a castle on a croft," in other words it may not be possible to recoup the difference in cost between a utility house and a luxury one, at the valuation. Similarly it is highly dangerous to overload a small agricultural unit with expensive gadgets (they are likely to be even more expensive as the effect of devaluation is felt on the price of basic components such as copper, lead and jute.) They are already so expensive that as an incentive to the crofting community to make the maximum use of electricity it has been decided to introduce hire-purchase terms for cookers and the dearer articles of equipment. Repayment is to be made over a period of seven years, which means that soil productivity, which is the only reserve upon which the hitherto independent cultivator can draw, is to be strained to the utmost in order to produce cash crops instead of the former home consumption foodstuffs. The crofter is quickly drawn into the toils of the industrial network, and seven years is long enough to ease him into the ranks of the proletariat. He has been told through every organ of policy reaching him that the old way of life doesn't pay. However, the less desirable accompaniments of the new way of life have become so very repellent that financial considerations are pointless. What is likely to be a deciding factor is the unparalleled growth in world populations and the consequent pressure upon shrinking available acreage. The need for small-scale intensive husbandry in the Highland area is as evident as the case for hydro-electricity's part in it is unconvincing.

## **Misuse of Water**

Finally it must be realised that water is one of the fundamental elements of creation. The processes and movements of water in the natural order are by no means

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thoroughly understood. Research work still in progress, for instance, suggests that the almost universally adopted agriculture drainage technique, by the removal of water, which can be of advantage when causes of stagnation are eliminated, has done more harm than good. Largely due to our mismanagement—in the catchment area, on agricultural land and in the consumption area we are approaching the rationing of yet another basic necessity, and from this aspect alone we need to be very sure what we are doing before embarking on such colossal removals of water from the natural cycle of rainfall, soil, sap and green leaf as occur in hydro-electric developments.

The pivot of hydroelectric power is the maintenance of a sufficient head of water to ensure a steady pressure. The full reservoir, which is essential for such steady pressure, is unsuitable for taking up floodwaters, thus the ostensible flood control benefits often claimed are not present. In the big Columbia River floods early in 1948 the banks of the Grand Coulee Dam held. If they had not, the city of Portland and the surrounding district would have been inundated by floodwaters, which a dam designed primarily for power development could not absorb. That development involves *additional* flooding is of course well known.

The volume of objection to large-scale hydroelectric development is thus very considerable. But Mr. Thomas Johnston has little patience with criticism expressed at the present stage. Let us finish the job, he says, then we can see how things look. As for the scenery, where the Board has disfigured, the pit props of the Forestry Commission will heal.

There is a case (though not an overwhelming case) for small local electric schemes. In the face of the trail of destruction left by the industrial age and the huge expanding populations outgrowing their means of support there is no justification for plunging this already unbalanced country into further industrialism with mammoth hydro-electricity projects.

Industrialism reserves its biggest effects for the finale. By the time the various stockpiles are completed we shall be due to have the slate cleaned again and there will not be much time to see how things look.