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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

The "Amerasia" Case Sinister Disclosures

We publish below, editorial comment, from the widely read "Saturday Evening Post," of July 1, 1950 — the "Amerasia" case. It confirms the stand taken by "The New Times" that sinister forces have influenced and are influencing American policy to the detriment of the American people and ourselves. The success of these forces can be gauged by a glance at the present state of the world. We advise readers to give the widest possible publicity to this statement.

Amid all the fuss and feathers about the Amerasia case, it was a surprise to read a statement by Senator Tydings, who had been mulling over the relevant documents, that not more than 1 percent of the papers had any bearing on the security of the United States. A few days after the senator's belittling statement, and after a full chorus of pooh-pooh by Administration figures, it was revealed that the 1 percent of the Amerasia documents which did involve American security were very hot indeed. One located submarines throughout the Pacific. Another was a secret message from Roosevelt to Chiang Kai-shek.

There is ample reason for regarding the Amerasia case as important to American security, and the mystery now is why so much hush-hush. If American departments were honeycombed with Reds in wartime, why shouldn't Democrats be as eager as Republicans to learn the truth? Why should Department of Justice officials be permitted, or forced, to evade and lie and beat around the bush to keep the truth about this case from the people?

To summarise what is known already about the Amerasia case, a quick rundown of the facts may be useful.

On June 7, 1945, the country was surprised to learn that a group of writers and Government officials had been arrested and charged with the possession of restricted documents obtained from the State and Navy departments and other Federal agencies. The documents were found in the New York offices of Amerasia, a magazine of about 1700 subscribers, published by Philip Jaffe, a well-to-do left-winger with ramified communist affiliations. In the offices of this small and obscure publication F.B.I. agents found full equipment for photostating documents. Among the hundreds of documents discovered, it has since been learned, was a report on the disposition of Chinese Nationalist troops and a long list of top-secret reports on subjects from the private life of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek to the State Department's plans for post-war control of Japan.

The public did not know at the time that

Philip Jaffe, editor of Amerasia and the centre of the group, was an influential left-winger, whose connections with Earl Browder then head of the Communist Party, were known to the F.B.I. Indeed, the public learned little about the case before it was hustled out of sight. Two of the accused — Jaffe and Emmanuel Larson, a minor State Department official, were fined small amounts after a brief court appearance on a Saturday morning. The charges against the others, John S. Service, of the pro-Chinese Communist group in the State Department's Far Eastern section. Mark Gayn, a free-lance writer, Lieut. Andrew Roth of the office of Naval Intelligence, and Kate Mitchell, an editor of Amerasia were dropped. Speculation as to who inside the State Department was passing secret papers over the transom died with the end of the case.

Apparently the only tangible result of the exposure at the time was that Under Secretary Joseph Grew, who had stumbled on the thievery, resigned from the State Department, as did Assistant Secretary Julius Holmes, who insisted that the five be prosecuted as the F.B.I. had recommended. Messrs. Grew and Holmes were, of course, subjected to the conventional shellacking in the radical-liberal press as "reactionaries" and "crypto-Fascists." Mr. Dean Acheson got Mr. Grew's job as Under Secretary.

It seems plain now that the principal purpose of the Amerasia group was to set up propaganda on behalf of the Chinese Communists, and thus help Stalin achieve his objective of making all Asia a Russian dependency. The magazine's circulation is hardly an indication of its influence. As Larson, the State Department functionary, told the Hobbs committee, which first looked into the case in 1946:

"Do not let the figures fool you. It (Amerasia) goes to Naval Intelligence. They buy seven copies every month.... It goes to the State Department. It went to the Office of Strategic Services, every agency."

It also went to editors, professors, clergymen, leaders of internationalist groups, and so on. Undoubtedly the material published

by Amerasia seeped down in diluted form to the level of the ordinary reader, gradually persuading him that in China Communism was not Communism at all, and that Chiang Kai-shek was corrupt and immoral, and intent on appeasing the Japanese.

Propaganda for a Communist Asia was the secret objective of the Amerasia document ring, and few Americans remained entirely immune to the injections. The Amerasia case may be the clue to one important phase of Communist penetration in the U.S.A. — the propaganda attack on the intellectuals and the middle class. There

(Continued on page 7)

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

Recruiting Fiasco

"The seven men who entered Ingleburn Camp today brought the total to 15." — Daily Press Report, August 11.

The response to the recruiting campaign for the Korean War has been the greatest fiasco in Australian history. If those concerned take a little trouble to ascertain the reasons for this fiasco, they will find that there is little interest in fighting for the "United" Nations — particularly when a large number of those countries are Communist dominated.

The Communist "Line"

"The premise to a settlement in Korea is clear, concise and axiomatic. It is impossible at any time and in any circumstances to have peace in and around Korea without the co-operation of her two powerful neighbours, China and the Soviet Union . . . America's weakness was her side-stepping of the very premise on which U.N.O.'s objectives in Korea depend—the elementary justice of admitting China to the Security Council."

The above comment, by Dr. Peter Russo, in the Melbourne Argus of August 22, is typical of that being made at present by Leftist press and radio commentators. Perhaps these commentators are not Communists, but they are most certainly furthering the Communist "line" through organs of propaganda not available to known Communists.

Taxation

Even without the excuse of the Korean War, Federal Treasurer Fadden was going to be in trouble concerning taxation. He has no hope whatever of reducing taxation while the present centralised credit policies are maintained and extended. Electors should stir themselves to make it clear to rank and file members of the Liberal and Country Parties that their political futures are being jeopardised by the Socialist policies of Menzies, Casey, Fadden and Co.

Specialisation

Speaking on Education Week in Victoria, the Vice-Chancellor of the Melbourne University, Sir John Medley, made an excellent point when he said that "There is a dangerous preponderance of specialists in the learned professions today . . . Increasing specialisation led to a non-democratic community control, and was also dangerous because of its effect on schools and education."

Over-specialisation leads to specialists being used to further policies, which their narrow training prevents them from fully understanding.

The Obvious

If, as Mr. Menzies would have us believe, we are on the verge of military war with Soviet Russia, surely one of the obvious things to do is to cease squandering the nation's credit on the Snowy River and similar Socialist schemes, which will not produce anything useful for twenty or more years. But Mr. Casey is not to be deprived

of his planning authorities; he says that the Snowy River Scheme must go on. Perhaps he thinks it will be useful for the Fourth World War!

Indian Army

"India is building up a powerful army for secret purposes, according to the Bureau of Industry director (Mr. Colin Clark), who recently returned from a survey of Indian economic conditions. He told a United Nations luncheon today that the amount of money being spent on the army was well beyond Indian financial resources. Nobody understands what it is for, but there is some uneasy feeling that it is for a war with Pakistan.

"A danger to be watched, I think, is that a despotism may be forced — not so much a personal despotism, as a military." — Melbourne Sun, August 23.

It is interesting to consider the above report as compared with all the nauseating ballyhoo about Nehru, the democrat, and the possible saviour of world peace. Although a member of the "United" Nations, Mr. Nehru's India has not offered any of its armed forces for service in Korea. Mr. Nehru is one of the most dangerous politicians in the world today.

Inflation

"In 1939, the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index of wholesale prices. He used the figure of 1000 to denote the average in the three year period ending June, wholesale prices of goods . . . On that basis the average price in the year 1938-39, when war broke out, was 1011 . . .

"By the time the war ended in August, 1945, the wholesale price index had jumped to 1419. In other words, prices were almost 42 percent, or 8/5 in the £, higher than when the war began. Peace did not stem the inflation trend. On Mr. Chifley's removal of subsidies and the partial abolition of controls by State Governments, the wholesale price index soared from 1419 in August 1945, to 2122 in May 1950 — the latest figures available. That means that wholesale prices in May were more than double the level existing at the outbreak of war.

"If the same ratio of increase attends the

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

(Lectures and Studies Section)
ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION

The next examination for the Diploma of Associate will be held in March 1951. Entries for this will close January 31st, 1951.

The books set for special study this year are: —

- (a) Realistic Constitutionalism.
- (b) The Realistic Position of the Church of England.
- (c) States, Real, Actual and Potential.

Students wishing to take the examination can obtain fuller particulars from: —

Miss G. MARSDEN
(Representative in Australia),
6 Harden Road, Artarmon, N.S.W.

preparation for another war, the wholesale prices will rise to an index figure of more than 4000, and the £, worth £1 in 1939, and now worth 8/-, will drop to a value of 4/-." —Smith's Weekly, August 26, 1950.

A little more "progress" similar to the above, and totalitarianism will be complete —irrespective of whether it is termed Communism or any other "ism." Mr. Menzies and his colleagues have no chance of restoring a rapidly declining morale amongst all sections of the community unless they stop talking about "putting the shillings back into the pound" and start constructive action.

An Alarming Forecast

Frank Browne, the well-known Sydney political commentator, says that Canberra is seriously contemplating the re-introduction of the wasteful and hopelessly incompetent system of centralised emergency powers that operated over the years 1939-45. He writes in his bulletin this week that:

"Their excuse, of course, is that the nation must be geared to meet an emergency, and their modest claim is that when it comes to gearing industry and the nation as a whole, to meet an emergency, anything anybody else can do, they can do better.

That we need increased production is beyond doubt. Also beyond doubt is the fact that the people least likely to get it, and most likely to hinder it, are the bureaucrats who, as they did before, will produce nothing but regulations, which, in turn, will slow everything down.

Ministers in the Federal Government are already showing signs that the Canberra offensive is meeting with some success. Dark hints of "austerity," "sacrifice" and other only too-familiar wartime pieces of gobbledecock are popping up in Ministerial statements. The "austerity" and "sacrifices" are all of course to be made by people other than the bureaucrats, who will be set up as directors, deputy directors and assistant-deputy directors of this and that. This elite will enjoy roughly the position of commissars, riding around in Government cars, and kicking the common herd around as they did before.

There is no demand on the economy of this nation that cannot be fulfilled or most nearly fulfilled, by private enterprise. Government interference can only do what it has always done, promote inefficiency, pro-mote graft and corruption, and waste the nation's potential.

The fact that we face a difficult time, which might develop into a crisis at a not much-later date, is no excuse for a return to the days of the commissars. This should be made very clear at this stage to the Federal Government. We are reaping to day, in many ways, the whirlwind sown by wartime and post-war dictators. We are short of power, short of equipment, short of skilled operatives in many things.

Let the Government step in now, and try to organise the shortages, and war, if it comes, will find us short of everything but bureaucrats.

Now is the time for the leaders of industry to tell the Government clearly that preparedness will be in reverse ratio to the amount of Government "organising" that takes place."

—Canberra Newsletter.

The New Deal

"There never has been in American politics a religion so expansively and luminously righteous as the New Deal. From the beginning to the end it was constant in one heroic enterprise — war to the death upon evil, upon greed and poverty and oppression. It had in fact, one monstrous enemy against which it tilted its shining spear seven days a week and that was SIN. If you criticised the New Deal, you were for sin."—

No group of people has less reason to require purging of the illusion of Franklin D. Roosevelt's greatness than the habitual readers of this journal; for they have been accustomed to regarding him as the pioneer in that active and direct phase of Socialism which only set in with us in Great Britain after the 1945 election. Yet the mountain of decayed vegetation accumulated through years of systematic and cynical banquet throwing had to be cleared up some time, and this book* is a considerable help towards that end. Anything less like the picture of an Elder Statesman—a Lincoln or a Chatham or, let it be said, a Churchill—than the figure Mr. Flynn's researches discover, it would be hard to imagine.

And yet, at its best, the role of the critic is a graceless one; because it is so very difficult not to be captious and, worse still, self-righteous after the event. So that what should be a most humble attempt to appraise a complex situation with impartiality, and soon enough after to be of real use in bringing some order and light into what appears to be deliberate confusion—one of the most difficult things in the world—such an attempt so often degenerates into mere polemics and the raising of more dust. Paradoxical as it may sound, Mr. Flynn's clever indictment would be more valuable were it less devastatingly effective. This is the defect of overstatement, generally associated with youth and lack of confidence. It is a noticeable trait of our modern society, and particularly of America, and lies at the back of the extraordinary volume of what may be called self-justificatory literature that the New Deal has produced.

Mr. Flynn has done his age a great service in collecting this comprehensive indictment of the New Deal—for to show up Roosevelt is to show up the work he was undoubtedly raised to do—from the writings to those men who were most deeply involved in it themselves. The picture it presents is unedifying to a degree quite impossible to realise without such a study as this. But at the finish, the total impression is of a summing-up not quite just; of something not quite balanced, not quite human; of a criticism itself partaking too much of the thing criticised. The holier-than-thou follows an awkward, boomerang-like orbit; unbridled condemnation of our fellows is in effect condemnation of the whole human race, and so, self-condemnation.

The field covered by Mr. Flynn in his book is vast, even if it only stretches in time from Roosevelt's first election in 1933 to 1945. And the period is covered with a commendable comprehensiveness such as no reviewer could possibly deal with in detail. What chiefly emerges, apart from the violent personal attack? One of the

**The Roosevelt Myth*, by John T. Flynn. Garden City Publishing Company Inc., Garden City, New York.

first things to be noted by the experienced reader is the marked difference in the birth and coming-about of the New Deal and our own Socialist Revolution, in spite of the identity of the inspiration and philosophy of both movements. The relative unpreparedness of the first in comparison with the slow, laborious build-up of things in Great Britain. The patient tillage and sowing, culminating in the founding of the Fabian Society and the Labour Party, followed by the inevitable cash-in on the part of International Finance with the endowment of the London School of Economics by Sir Ernest Cassel, "to train the Bureaucracy of the future Socialist State." all culminating in the supremely non-spectacular figure of Prime Minister Attlee, firmly embedded in a political party machine built up with the same typical British thoroughness as a Naysmith steam-hammer. Indeed it would almost seem, at times, as if it were destined to resist its international commissioner's abstract and devilish intention by virtue of its innate structural integrity; this incorrigible and typically British bias or instinct for organic strength, which has already driven some person or persons to that now historic conclusion, that "only in war, or under threat of war will a British Government embark on large-scale planning." (*Planning* the official publication of P.E.P., Political and Economic Planning Group, October 1938). "They got their war, and we, our Planning on the largest scale.

Certainly there was not the same evident preparation in the United States as in England; though without doubt Dr. Murray Butler and Columbia University were responsible for some. And in the case of the Second and Third New Deal—Roosevelt's Second and Third Terms of office—Mr. Flynn discloses that Judge Felix Frankfurter, who was a life-long disciple of Justice Brandeis, though he kept away from the public eye, exercised great influence through the young men he trained, who all found jobs in the later New Deals. They were known as the "Happy Hot Dogs." Thomas G. Corcoran was outstanding, and lived at the White House until he was turned out by his rival for the position, Harry Hopkins. The whole thing gives more the impression of having happened abortively in the credit crisis following the economic collapse of 1929, which so completely prostrated the highly artificial, instalment buying economy of the United States. To Mr. Flynn it looks like a sudden haphazard idea, to build up the semi-paralyzed, indifferently educated Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with what was for the States the historical figure of Theodore Roosevelt in his family background. Indeed, it may have been so, for the plans being all laid, the actual choice of the individual to sponsor them was of only secondary importance. Whatever the facts, the

American financial system was prostrate, and Hoover and the Republicans out, and Roosevelt and the Democrats in, instead and the New Deal Band-Wagon was off on its career, with the rest of the playboys sprinting alongside and jumping on as occasion offered.

With us in Great Britain, alas, even the "threat of war" was not sufficient, so averse is the British national instinct from Planning, i.e. international dictation, and we persisted in carrying on in our obstinate, sedate way through the economic crisis of the 'thirties. So the war had to come, and every chance it offered of clamping down restrictive domestic legislation was eagerly embraced, as well as the opportunity afforded by the mobilisation of the great proportion of the country's young manhood to instill socialist ideas. And by the time the guns ceased in 1945, England was ready to start off on her New Deal, more soberly; it is true, than in the United States of

(Continued on page 5)

THE ART OF LIVING

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WAR

"It is curious how few people ask the question: Do the nations which adopt total mobilisation actually win their wars? Germany, the greatest exponent of total mobilisation, lost its last two wars. The gradual spread of total mobilisation all over the Western world has had truly disastrous results. Wars have become more brutal; war objectives more manic; fruits of victory more infinitesimal. The periods between open wars have grown shorter, and the descent to barbarism has gained increasing speed."

We commend the above statements to all those who are concerned about the totalitarian proposals being placed before the Australian people by Mr. Menzies since his return from the U.S.A. These proposals are similar to those which Mr. Bernard Baruch and other Jewish plotters in the U.S.A. have been putting forward for some time. We don't know whether Mr. Menzies actually met Mr. Baruch during his recent visit to America, but we do know that he met some of Mr. Baruch's associates and stooges. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, we can only assume that Mr. Menzies has accepted at face value the assessment of international politics as given by men like Mr. Dean Acheson, American State Secretary, and similar fellow travellers of the Communists.

If Mr. Menzies and his colleagues are really desirous of defeating the Communist conspiracy, they must first face the fact that Soviet Russia would never have become a threat to the rest of the world if it had not been for the deliberately treacherous policies pursued by international plotters in high places, particularly in the U.S.A. These plotters have revealed their major strategy for world domination in the famous statement that it is only in war or under the threat of war that the British peoples will submit to centralised planning, which is the basic feature of Communism.

Mr. Menzies' central thesis since his return from abroad is that the threat of war requires more centralised planning. This propaganda theme suits the Socialist planners, the Communists and other power-lusters excellently. They are getting ready to exploit the situation to the utmost. They realise that intensified central planning will increase their power still further and reduce the status of politicians to that of mere pawns — not that they are much more now.

What is required is a concerted effort by all genuine patriots to get their Members of Parliament to face the fact that under the guise of defeating Communism it is now proposed that we be pushed more vigorously in the direction of the Communist State. Only a genuinely free people can defeat totalitarianism. This vital truth must be proclaimed from one end of Australia to the other.

Another Appeal

Mr. Fadden appealed to leaders on both sides of industry to achieve the most effective use of the nation's resources.

"It is not merely that the Australian standard of living is under threat," he said "Australia, as a member of the democratic countries of the Western world, is imperilled.

"Australia has a considerable margin of unused capacity if management is more effective.

"It should be possible to achieve an increase in output without damaging the industrial code."

Mr. Fadden said adequate preparations for defence could not be made without diverting resources to armament and to the equipment required for the armed forces. — *The Argus*, Melbourne, August 22.

These appeals for more production are becoming monotonous. We go on record as stating that increased production will not be forthcoming until Mr. Fadden and his Government reverse their present Socialist policy and thereby start helping "to put the shillings back into the pound."

On the Record

"Higher living standards and, in the long run, lower living costs, would result from the International Bank's 100 million dollar loan to Australia, Federal Ministers said today."

—Melbourne *Herald*, August 23.

We want to go on the record as saying that we flatly contradict the above. Living costs will continue to increase while present inflationary financial rules are followed.

"How to Lose a War"

"It is curious how few people ask the \$64 question: Do the nations which adopt total mobilisation actually win their wars? Germany, the greatest exponent of total mobilisation lost its last two wars . . . Modern totalitarianism is weak, not strong; it is the product not of growth, but of decay."—Edna Lonigan.

New Times Dinner

All "New Times" supporters who intend to attend the Annual Dinner, at The Wattle, 374 Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne, on Friday, September 29, at 6 p.m., are requested to contact Mr. R. H. Weller, C/o Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately. It is essential to know well in advance the number who will be attending the Dinner, in order that catering and other arrangements can be made.

This year's Dinner is being held during Show Week, in order to suit country supporters. It is confidently anticipated that this year's Dinner will be the best yet. Good food, good drink, and excellent entertainment are guaranteed. All "New Times" supporters are invited to enjoy an evening they will long remember.

Apart from the social aspect of the Dinner, it will provide an excellent opportunity for the presentation to all supporters of a brief report of the past year's activities.

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Jewish Influence in Russia

By Major ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, former American Intelligence Officer, in *The Anti-Defamation League and its Use in the World Communist Offensive*

"Levine paid an extended visit to Russia last summer, and came back hysterical in his enthusiasm for the Soviet regime. He reported before an audience provided by, and, I believe, sponsored by, leading Jewish organisations and publicists of Chicago . . . In an article in the November, 1946, issue of *Soviet Russia Today*, Levine (billed as 'Outstanding Leader of American Jewry') wrote: 'Special concern for the Jewish people has characterised the Soviet Union since its birth in the 1917 Revolution. A week after Tsarism was overthrown, the infant Socialist government, headed by Lenin, legally abolished national oppression, making it the first country in the world to declare anti-Semitism a crime.... Every manifestation of anti-Semitism was fought openly and sternly.

"He makes the amazing statement, 'Many American Jews did not quite believe that the anti-Semitic scourge of several thousand years could be wiped out within one generation, and certainly not in a country in which it had been an official part of the State apparatus for many hundred years.'

"I don't know where in all literature I have read such an appalling statement. Considering that there must have been millions of Russians adjudged anti-Semitic, especially by Communist standards, it does not seem possible that 'anti-Semitism' could have been wiped out in one generation short of killing and exiling countless hordes of Gentile Russians. Was it, then, the suspicion of anti-Semitism, as much as property considerations, which caused the Communist regime to destroy 20,000,000 Russians?"

"Levine continues: 'And there were some (American Jews) who believed the "miracle" had taken place, but frankly wondered whether it was accomplished at the cost of a loss of a distinct Jewish life, of a decline in religious observances and of a deterioration of Jewish culture.'

"Levine then describes expansively his 6000-mile trip inside the Soviet Union, going wherever and whenever he pleased

without surveillance — a rare concession, made not even to our ambassadors. And everywhere, he says, he encountered a Jewish culture. He tells that 'more than in any other country in the world, Jewish literature, theatre, poetry is considered basic to a full cultural life. I met many non-Jews who had read Sholem Aleichem in the original Yiddish.. Many non-Jews, including the Ukrainian leader, Dmitri Manuilsky, were brought up in Jewish surroundings, and retain great interest and pride in their background.' (Manuilsky is often mentioned as a possible successor to Stalin.) He says that the 'centre of Jewish life in the Soviet Union is the extremely active and influential Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee . . . When I spoke to government officials about the Jewish Council or the Soviet Jews, I was generally asked. 'What does Mikhoels (head of the Committee) think about it,' or I was told that "If it is O.K. with the Committee, it is O.K. with us."

"In my Intelligence research I had learned from documents and authentic excerpts from documents gathered from numerous sources, that the Russian Communist government was still under powerful Jewish influence; also Jewish soldiers from Russia and Poland in the U.S. Army told me something of this power . . .

"Levine wrote of meeting world-famous Jewish surgeons, a Jewish general, and many other high government officials of Jewish origin. 'It was apparent — and even the sketchiest of observations would have disclosed it — that the Soviet Jews participate fully and freely on every level of government activity.'

"He went much stronger than that in Chicago . . . on the night of October 30 1946, saying that many of the high ranking officials were Jewish, and explaining one of the devices which, I believe, has kept the Russian people themselves much in the dark as to the extent of the Jewish control over them: Many of the Jewish officials 'did not look Jewish, but they spoke to me privately in Hebrew or Yiddish.'"

A Note to Patriots

At a special meeting in the Assembly Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, next Monday, September 4, Mr. ERIC D. BUTLER, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, will be giving a special address on the REAL COMMUNIST MENACE, and outlining a practical proposition for meeting the menace.

It is anticipated that a large number of Melbourne's leading citizens will accept the personal invitations to be present. Any New Times supporters desirous of bringing selected friends may obtain invitation cards from the New Times, or they can make arrangements with the League of Rights to obtain them in the foyer of the Assembly Hall next Monday night. The League's phone number is MU2765.

THE NEW DEAL

(Continued from page 3)

1932, albeit to cries of "We are the masters now!" There was some semblance of discipline and strategy in Attlee's cohorts; in Roosevelt and his there was none. British Laborites at least knew what was wanted and expected of them; their American forerunners do not give the impression that they realised that anything at all was required—which is not to say that they were not just as much to the purpose of those who were the real inspiration of the New Deal.

It is tragic to think that the devil, for his purposes, can depend on men like this, without any preliminary education, or even briefing whatsoever; they do his will instinctively, for he relies on the all-consuming power-complex of the human mind, if given the opportunity, to gather more and more abstract power into its own

hands -- power for its own sake, the lust of it - - where it is wholly at his, the devils, service. So that however much Roosevelt plunged and reared like a youth newly come into his father's estate, under the influence of one irresponsible school of advice after another, and between his various terms of office, the basic objective, which was the centralisation of power in the Federal Government, was never lost sight of for an instant, since it was fundamental to the personal urge of the chosen dictator.

That sums up the introductory aspect of the New Deal with its common source to our own Socialist Revolution in Karl Marx and European Illuminism. Another, of peculiar interest to Social Crediters, is the light it casts on the struggles of the power-maniacs to deal, in its own terms, with the problem created by their own lust for centralised control. One has sometimes speculated how it was that Social Credit ideas, even at the time that Social Credit in Alberta was top-line news, never made more headway or attracted more interest in the United States. Mr. Flynn's recapitulation of the years of the economic crisis preceding the New Deal, and all the economic plans propounded, gives the complete answer to such queries. For the disease of modern society is a species of social elephantiasis and a federation such as the United States is too elephantine to permit of the growth of realistic ideas.

When the economic collapse came in the States, quite a number of individuals had sufficient realism to see that the immediate problem concerned the failure of distribution and nothing else, a breakdown of the function of credit. Admittedly they were a wild and varied crew, these monetary reformers, and Mr. Flynn, whose own complete answer to all the mistakes and blunders of the period occupies less than a page, dismisses most of them with summary ridicule. Nevertheless, many of them did represent an attempt to approach matters realistically, and so, no doubt, were accounted potentially dangerous. And the fact that most of the schemes were either scotched or absorbed before the 1932 election, suggests that Roosevelt was "somebody's" choice. First on the list came Hughey Long. He survived the election, and came to direct grips with the New Deal Government; but he wasn't strong enough to withstand Washington with its unlimited credit facilities, and he ended with a bullet in him. Then there was Townsend with his Pension Scheme, and Young, and Upton Sinclair with ideas bordering on Syndicalism.

"There were other groups," Mr. Flynn rattles on, "—Major Douglas's Social Credit and Howard Scott's Technocrats, none of which made much progress . . . The Social Credit advocates laid out as a principle that the capitalist system does not produce enough money incomes to enable all producers to buy the national sum of consumable goods at a profit . . . A powerful argument can be made for this thesis. However, the Social Credit advocates proposed that to correct this deficit in purchasing power, the Government should at intervals issue to all people what they called Social Dividends, Government-issued cash

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How a City Solved Its Garbage Problem

By F. D. STEINER, Consulting Engineer.
(From "Organic Gardening," U.S.A.)

The old city of Berne (capital of Switzerland), with its 150,000 inhabitants, has been one of the first towns to make proper use of its garbage. From 1913 up to the present day, the garbage has been composted on sandy soil belonging to the State penitentiary of Witzwil, about 20 miles from Berne. This plan was conceived by the late managing director of the penitentiary, and vigorously sponsored by the city authorities. Years later, as the project proved its value, the University of Berne conferred an academic degree upon the man who pioneered the idea.

Not only were there hundreds of acres of poor, fallow land to be reclaimed and cultivated, but the even greater task of re-educating the inmates of the penitentiary was to be tackled on a new basis. This manager had a sound knowledge of human nature, and certainly knew the salutary effect of steady and constructive teamwork upon uprooted and rejected individuals whom he made to serve his purpose in a way that was called revolutionary in those days.

In Berne, the garbage is collected twice a week, and taken to a special yard, where it is immediately loaded into the vans and shipped the same day. An average of 1350 vans, holding approximately 20 tons of compacted garbage, are shipped throughout a year. Since its initiation, some 1,200,000 tons of city garbage were turned into compost, converting over 400 acres of poor land into highly fertile soil, with yields far above the average.

It must be said at this juncture that the shipped garbage does not include the whole amount. In most European cities, and particularly in smaller towns and villages, a good deal of garbage is used by citizens who cultivate small plots of land in their spare time to help stretch their food budgets. In Berne, presumably 10 percent, of the total garbage is used in this way.

In 1939, the Government urged all citizens to increase the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, in view of the oncoming war, and, with its strangulating blockade and food rationing. The people on the whole responded to the official call beyond all expectation. Hundreds of lawns were broken up and converted into vegetable gardens. Besides tilling and cultivating, mostly with ordinary garden tools, compost making was a topical subject. As farmyard manure was expensive and hard to

obtain, the inexpensive way of composting garbage was pushed to the limit.

At that time, new compost silos in reinforced concrete made their first appearance, breaking once and for all with the old and primitive method of composting in a pit. These silos are easily convertible and allow a maximum intake of oxygen and moisture, so necessary for the proper and quick decomposition of garbage. Hundreds of these silos are now in use. They can be erected in half an hour, in single or multiple units, holding 2-3 cubic yards each. As the compost is usually turned 2-3 times during its decomposition, at least one unit can always be kept free for fresh garbage, while the other units are gradually filled with compost.

Pumpkins, squash, melons, cucumber, tomatoes, etc., thrive particularly well on pure compost. Those who aim at record crops plant their seedlings right on the compost heap, and provide a grillage of sticks or wire over it in order to give the fast-growing plants a hold and some protection. These plants grow with such exuberance that, within a short time, the whole silo is completely enveloped with foliage, thus providing a cool and shady place for the compost. In the autumn, pumpkins, weighing well over a hundred pounds, can be carted home. Such is the reward of Nature for observing her laws. These neat and practical compost silos were particularly welcomed by city gardeners, who were requested to keep their gardens neat and clean. Bad odours were avoided by sprinkling stone meal over the garbage.

In Witzwil penitentiary, the unloading of the garbage is greatly facilitated by the special construction of the vans. The huge heaps of freshly delivered garbage are first searched for objects that do not decompose or should not be left in compost, such as metals, wire, tins, glass, etc. After careful sifting and extracting of all foreign matter, the garbage is heaped up about 10 feet high. In order to aid decomposition, the garbage is sprinkled with water, especially during dry weather. No other substance is added to accelerate the decomposition, although such substances are available on the market.

Anyone old enough to remember the methods of composting half a century ago may well realise the great deal of manual labour that had to be performed in this unusual task. The penitentiary can well afford to go slowly, and thus refrain from investing much money in expensive machin-

ery, as the inmates represent so many hundreds of willing farmhands ready to tackle any job. This procedure is advisable where labour is cheap and plentiful. The educational programme of the institution calls for physical work on a constructive project. Under these circumstances, it would have been unwise and wasteful to have the handling operations done by generated power and costly machinery. As the reclaiming of land took shape, an increasing number of inmates were transferred to cultivating duties, and were equipped with modern tools.

The complete decomposition of the garbage requires about two years. In the early stages, when the conquest of reclaimed land was peremptory, the garbage was not allowed to rot fully and was distributed after one year by horse-driven trucks on the far-stretching fields, spreading layers of a few inches at a time. It was considered good practice to plough it under immediately, in order to speed up decomposition. This process was repeated several times until sufficient humus made cultivation possible. It is traditional in Europe to rotate cultivation according to a plan. This was also adhered to. Time and good care improved the soil. Dead leaves, stalks, etc., are never burned. This is considered wasteful practice.

Basing the volume ratio of fresh garbage to finished compost on the conservative figure of four to one (in other words, four cubic yards of garbage produce one cubic yard of compost), we can assume that the city garbage produced about 600 million pounds of compost since 1913. If this quantity is spread over 400 acres of land, it will be found that the humus layer is 5-6 inches thick.

During cultivation of the reclaimed land with plants, including cereals, potatoes, vegetables, the composting of waste matter is meticulously observed and the soil is in parts enriched with farmyard manure from domestic animals of the institution.

The extraction of foreign matter from fresh garbage is an interesting and revealing chapter. The extracted stuff constitutes about one-tenth of the total garbage, and, to enumerate the various objects retrieved from the rubbish would be a lengthy task. The most common objects are newspapers, rags, tins, metal parts, tyres, old shoes, bottles, glass, bones, brass, copper, zinc lead, aluminium, wood, and even silver, gold, precious stones, and alarm clocks are not uncommon objects in the Bernese garbage. It has once been said that the quality of garbage is a good measure of the standard of living. According to that statement, the Bernese are not so badly off, in spite of the meagre years of restriction and rationing during six years of war. From the beginning it was decided to make the best use of the extracted material.

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How a City Solved Its Garbage Problem

(Continued from page 6)

Newspapers and rags are sold to paper mills, metals find their way into foundries, bottles are collected by distributors, and even broken glass was appreciated by glass manufacturers during the war. Bones are ground in homemade grinders on the spot and turned back to the compost. Wood and other combustible stuff (except paper and rags) is used as fuel in furnaces. The ashes are invariably retrieved and composted.

It can be readily seen that the extracted material represents a formidable quantity (about 1000 tons per year). In order to reduce its volume, all compressible parts, such as tins, wire, tube's, and other metal parts, are compacted into standard cubes by homemade presses before they are shipped to the mills. The management is particularly keen in having all newspapers removed from the garbage before composting takes place, because they are found to be detrimental to compost and plant life, probably due to printers' ink.

During the war, Switzerland was completely shut off from the rest of the world, and it was during those trying years that the city garbage yielded the greatest percentage of compost-producing ingredients. This could be directly traced back to the numerous salvaging campaigns by school children and junk dealers, who extracted the valuable and usable parts from the garbage before the shipping. At that time, these objects were rated highest on the market, and even old bicycle tyres fetched a price, as rubber was one of the rarest articles in the mountain republic. These salvaging campaigns were carried out periodically, and with short intervals, under the supervision of city officials, not only in the capital, but throughout the country. Unbelievable quantities of all sorts of materials were rescued and turned back to industries for re-use or adaptation.

As the compost plan took shape, and the arable land extended over greater areas, producing record crops, the Witzwill penitentiary soon became financially independent, selling a good surplus of its products to wholesale and retail houses. This independence and the active balance sheets of the institution are unique, and even today stand out as extraordinary. There are

It's the Seaweed!

TOKYO. Kuroki, or the celebrated "Happy Island Where No One Dies," off the west coast of Japan, will be visited by a team of earnest Welfare Ministry experts, who wish to probe the reasons for the astonishing longevity of the islanders.

Although the average pre-war life span of Japanese was 45 years for men and 46.5 years for women, life expectancy in Kuroki is 80, and the island's population of 300 odd includes 69 persons aged from 80 to 93, all spry and healthy.

"It is the seaweed we eat," claimed Kenichi Kawana, headman of the island, a youngster of 75. "It is full of salt, iron and phosphorus. We shall feed it to these anaemic experts when they arrive."

—The Herald, Melbourne, August 22. 279

few penitentiaries indeed that are a financial and moral help to the State.

The Witzwill penitentiary takes care of men who are found to be wanting in some of the essential virtues. Criminals are not admitted. It is a well-known fact that men go astray because of lack of education and training in youth. Such men are in need of re-education, hard work and sound training. It is also true that work on the land is very conducive to character building. Small wonder why so many men in elevated positions spent their youth in the country. After serving their terms, the inmates of Witzwil seldom revert to their former failings, a proof that life with a healthy out-of-door occupation is still the best bulwark against crumbling morals.

The Witzwil experiment is highly educational; it has its own work and repair shops and manufactures most of its tools and equipment. Therefore it is always in need of good craftsmen. The inmates are occupied according to their abilities. Men used to sedentary work are not spared the exertion of manual work, although they are adjusted to it by degrees. Most of them discover a real satisfaction through their tasks and get attached to the place. This explains why there are no escapes recorded in the annals of Witzwil, although inmates are often working miles away in the fields without supervision. Nothing indeed could speak more vividly for the system as employed there.

The "Amerasia" Case

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isn't much to be said for the morals, or even the political shrewdness, of those who have been trying so desperately to keep the truth from the American people. No matter whom they are protecting, they really ought to open it up.

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THE NEW DEAL

(Continued from page 5)

to enable them to buy what they needed. It amounted to this, that the Government would give a cash hand-out at certain periods of the year." Well, well! One has heard it worse put, but not much worse.

It must have been a particularly unpleasant period in the history of the United States. Even at this distance one can feel how utterly unready the country was for anything as thoughtful and deeply radical and undramatic as Social Credit. The American mind, and therefore the nation's literature and journalism, is steeped in sophistication. Nothing is hidden; and while exposition is at its peak, understanding and sympathy are at the very lowest level. After all, America is in the van of the modern know-all dictatorial trend of thought. To that mentality, which is the bureaucratic mentality, the philosophy of Social Credit is as naturally unwelcome as dawn to the house-breaker. As we draw away from this period—and although we are, in a sense, still in it, the Socialist Revolution is beginning to take shape in the public mind as an event; even as a distinct experiment with individual experimenters behind it, —all attempts such as Mr. Flynn's, to objectivise its different phases are of great use. The history of the New Deal in the United State; is ugly enough, in all conscience; and degrading to our self-esteem, but it is salutary. As Mr. Flynn suggests in the quotation given at the beginning of this review, one of the basic impulses behind what we know as Socialism, is self-righteousness, pharisaism, which is self-esteem of the wrong kind; or would it be more correct to say, esteem of the wrong self. So that this washing of dirty linen in public has its useful side, so long as we remember that no one of us is completely exempt; we are all involved, even if it is only in paying the laundry bill. —N.F.W.—
The Social Crediter, Aug. 12.

"Wrong Types"

Australia is attracting the wrong type of migrant, the Rev. A. G. Reilly said last night.

Too many new settlers were looking for an easy way of life in non-productive industries.

They were employed as domestics, in fancy stores peddling worthless junk, and in underpaid clothing "homes" disguised as factories, he said.

Padre Reilly, who is chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, said that he had met countless migrants while arranging for the welfare of seamen on visiting ships.

"I can see no point in populating Australia with Central Europeans," he said.

Their outlook on life was so different and their standard of living so far below ours that only ill could result.

—*Courier-Mail*, Brisbane, June 10.

New Times," September 1, 1950 —Page 7

Trees Are More than Wood

By A. J. GRAY,

Wimmera Forest Nursery, Wail, Vic.

If we consider trees merely as the source of wood, as too many do, the potential value of the native pine as a soft wood, for remote and dry areas, is inestimable. Due to the deterioration of climate and destruction of soil structure in northwestern Victoria, the native pine is dying out rapidly where once it flourished, but its day is not yet over. A happier age will see extensive forests of native pine in the interior. Future sylvicultural scientists will be fully cognisant of the "balance" factor in dry-climate afforestation. We may not expect forests of one botanical order alone, in the interior, but rather carefully associated vegetation, designed to hold climate, moisture and soil for permanence. Such is the habit of Mother Nature in dry areas. Only by such methods has she won a soil for the use of mankind in the Victorian Mallee.

Though so much has already been lost,

Land Nationalisation Feared in Britain

The fight against the Enclosure Acts of a past century, with the strong condemnation of infringements of the rights of the common people, was considered to be radical opposition to the "ruling class" at that time, but, today, in Britain, the villagers are fighting the new ruling class of Socialism against Government acquisition of their common lands.

In a letter from London, Mrs. J. P. Feeny, of St. Arnaud, a prominent member of the Women's Section, enclosed an extract from a news report in the London "Daily Mail," which tells of the virile opposition to the Government's plans in Yorkshire.

"VILLAGERS FIGHT"

The "Daily Mail" report said:

"Villagers in the Yorkshire wolds are to fight a Government plan to take over common land because they fear it might lead to 'wholesale' land nationalisation.

"During the war, the Ministry of Agriculture took over 140 acres of common land near Kirby Moorside for ploughing. Now it announces that it intends to buy the land from villagers by compulsory order.

"The land was due to be de-requisitioned next year. It was taken over during the 1914-18 war, but released afterwards.

"This time, says the Ministry, it is essential, 'in the national interest,' that it shall continue to have the land cultivated.

"TEST CASE"

"The ancient court-leet which has administered common land in the district for centuries called a meeting and stated afterwards: 'We shall stick to our rights, and fight against the land being taken away from the people.'

"Colonel C. G. Darley, Lord of the Manor at Spaunton, and chairman of the court-leet, said: "We regard this as a test case.

"If we let the Government buy this land, it means that the common-righters will be given a very small sum each."

—*The Victorian Countryman*, August 18, 1950.

man's ability to surmount every obstacle in his path will enable the higher vegetation to come back to its own as the close associate of man, as he reaches for the higher life. It is doubtful if man will need trees more for wood than he will for the very preservation of civilisation in this arid continent before long. Demand for wood changes with each generation. Plastics have largely superseded timber, as we knew it a generation ago, and new and ever-widening developments are continually arising. What of forests for firewood, with atomic power on the horizon; or giant mill logs, when the debris might be used perhaps with less effort and waste, a few years hence? It might well be the way out: the turning point in modern civilisation which may have reached the happy state of realising, at last, how dependent man is upon the existence of that higher vegetation we call "forest."

When man has learned to profit by the errors of the past, a new world will open up before him; may be of greater promise even than the much-vaunted atomic age. He will use the broad canvas of the countryside to paint more glorious scenery than man has hitherto known. He will mould the contours of the hills to his design and the climate to his desire. He will create a soil productive of greater abundance than ever before, but only after he has learned to obey the "law of return" and pays heed to the careful preservation of what we call "the balance of Nature."

—*Farm and Garden Digest*, March, 1950.

Threat of More Potato Controls

All potatoes grown in Victoria become the absolute property of the Potato Marketing Board. They can be dug and marketed only with the permission of the Board. Parliament, through its Minister for Agriculture, can declare a "period" free of Board control, during which early growers can lawfully sell their crops direct to the consumer.

The Potato and Onion Growers' Association has now asked that the Act be altered so that the Minister could not declare a free period—that all power be invested in the Board. The Minister is reported as "giving this request very serious consideration." This is a dangerous proposal.

But perhaps the most alarming request made by the association was for an amendment to the Marketing Act to allow for planned acreage. The Board would, of course, decide the acreage.

My association represents hundreds of small potato-growers, many of them on land their grandfathers worked 70 years ago. They fear that this legislation would force them out of potato growing.

We do not object to country growers having a board. It has been an asset to the country grower who, because he could not market his own produce, was at the mercy of the merchant.

But if the people allow any Government to pass legislation designed to limit acreage of foodstuffs, particularly such a vital commodity as potatoes, they deserve to go short, as they most certainly will.

—CLARENCE W. CORRIGAN, President Vegetable Growers' Association.

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The International Jew. . . 2/8

By Eric D. Butler.

The most detailed commentary on The Protocols yet written. Packed full of explosive factual material.