

THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1950.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

A Call to Genuine Patriots League of Rights to Intensify Activities

The special meeting conducted by the Victorian League of Rights in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, on Monday, September 4, may well prove the start of a new and vigorous chapter in the League's inspiring campaign to defend the British and Christian way of life against its enemies. In his two-hour address, Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the League, "pulled no punches" in exposing the individuals and groups responsible for the present plight of the world. His outline of the growth of the Communist conspiracy, from the time of the financing of the Russian Revolution by Jewish international financiers, was listened to attentively.

Although the attendance was not as large as anticipated, it was most representative. A number of prominent Melbourne citizens who could not attend had been seen personally before the meeting, and expressed themselves in agreement with what was proposed. Many organisations and groups had representatives at the meeting as observers. As the result, requests from many of those attending the meeting, the full text of Mr. Butler's address, with supplementary material, will be published shortly in booklet form. Previous to the meeting, a Confidential Bulletin, briefly outlining the League's proposals, was sent to a large number of leading citizens in Melbourne, including State and Federal Members of Parliament. One well-known Melbourne business organisation thought the material contained in this Bulletin so important that they despatched copies to all overseas managers of the organisation's branches.

Communist Infiltration

A major feature of Mr. Butler's Assembly Hall address was his detailed exposure of the powerful pro-Communist groups, which had used the Roosevelt and Truman regimes to further a policy of world totalitarianism. Mr. Butler said the time had arrived when all genuine Britishers had to make up their minds whether they were prepared to follow tamely and uncritically Washington policy makers who were responsible for the present Communist menace, or whether it would be preferable to stand on their own feet and adopt an independent policy. Mr. Butler said that the British peoples everywhere must, of course, have an understanding with the genuine American patriots, whose activities the press agencies, either do not report or "play down. He said that the League had established direct contact with many of these American patriots, and that an exchange of information and ideas was now taking place.

Centralisation Attacked

Loud applause greeted Mr. Butler's statement that, if the British way of life was

to survive, the British peoples must be strong. And they can only become strong by being genuinely free and sovereign. Mr. Butler attacked the idea that centralisation means strength to survive. He pointed out that the Roman Empire had collapsed primarily because policies of centralisation in all spheres had been carried to such extremes that the individuals lost all their old virtues and were easy victims for the barbarians. One of the League's immediate concerns was to develop all possible methods of compelling the Federal Government to disgorge the present centralised powers to honour its pre-election pledge to destroy Socialist policies.

British Empire Co-operation

The highlight of Mr. Butler's address was his challenging proposal that all genuinely patriotic individuals and organisations, not only in Australia, but also in other parts of the British Empire, must co-operate to combat the common enemy. The British Empire was being destroyed because Governments everywhere had failed the people. Insidious propaganda through numerous channels had sapped the morale of the people, leaving them confused. The League proposes constructive action to meet the position and already has done a great

Premiers' Conference

On many grounds the Commonwealth emerges without credit from the week's proceedings. It made no attempt to live up to many past promises to restore the financial autonomy of the States.

As a financial dictator, Mr. Menzies was indistinguishable from Mr. Chifley—even to the point of tossing the States a gratuitous £5 million in almost the identical words that Mr. Chifley used to bestow an identical sum a year or two ago.

—E. H. Cox in Capital Talk, *The Herald*, Melbourne, September 8.

deal of groundwork in seeking out all genuine Britishers in all sections of the community. Most of those approached expressed pleasure that some organisation was attempting to give a lead to rally the people to realise that a strong and sovereign British Empire was the greatest factor for world peace and stability. Contact with overseas organisations had also been made. All "New Times" readers who desire to take part in the League's campaigning should write to the League, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne. When Mr. Butler's address is published, we will inform our readers.

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

Employer-Employee Co-operation

Mr. Tom Dougherty, Federal Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union, recently said: "If this attitude of boss and employee regarding each other as permanent enemies is accepted, we shall get nowhere. I will not believe the worker wants to think of his employer as his natural enemy."

The greatest obstacle to genuine co-operation between employers and employees is a financial policy, which prevents all individuals in the community from sharing directly in what can be described as the community's profits. One of the first steps towards distributing these profits should be a subsidisation of all prices, thus striking a major blow against inflation. But, instead of decentralising credit power in this manner, the monopolists of all political labels insist that it is "too costly" to finance price-subsidies. They insist that they direct how the people's credit shall be used. And, in so doing, intensify inflation and create ideal conditions for the Communists to perpetuate the "class struggle."

* * * *

German and Jewish Migrants

In a featured article in the Melbourne "Argus" of September 12, a Mr. Ernest Platz furthers the Jewish-inspired campaign, which says that German migrants to Australia would be a potential fifth column. Although there is a large German population in the U.S.A., Hitler was very unsuccessful in using it as a fifth column. The majority of those found guilty of espionage on behalf of Soviet Russia are invariably Jews. If Germans are to be prevented from coming to Australia, there is an even stronger case against bringing in Jewish "refugees."

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Constitutional Safeguards

Those simple people who believe that democracy means unlimited majority rule, should recall that Hitler obtained power by the majority vote principle. But, having elected him, the electors had no effective control over him. Neither have electors in this country much effective control over their Governments. And they never will until constitutional safeguards are evolved for the purpose of putting Governments in their proper place and keeping them there. This is one of the major issues confronting the "democracies" today.

* * * *

Treason

In 1945, Gerald L. K. Smith had breakfast and lunch with Syngman Rhee, present head of the South Korean government. He was in San Francisco. Mr. Alger Hiss and Mr. Edward Stettinius, then Secretary of State, and, after Alger Hiss, now under conviction for treasonable perjury, refused to permit Mr. Rhee and his delegation to be seated. They insisted that the Communist delegation from Korea be seated, and they were seated in the San Francisco Conference, and Mr. Rhee and his group were thrown into the same doghouse with the rest of us Christian Nationalists. This was the beginning of the planting of the seeds of treason and Communist support, which has brought about the crisis in Korea.

After Korea comes Formosa. After Formosa comes Japan. After Japan comes Hawaii, and after Hawaii comes the United States. All expert observers here in Washington and all the expert observers who were there in San Francisco know that the fall of the Orient into the hands of the Reds could never have taken place had it not been for the traitors in our own government in Washington, D.C., who were in charge of the San Francisco Conference. — *The Washington Letter*.

* * * *

The Alien Vote

"The Commonwealth's two major political parties are flat out wooing New Australians. Both Labor and Liberal camps have suddenly discovered the potential voting strength of non-British migrants, now pouring into Australia, is already powerful enough to swing a Federal election within the next four years."

—*Smith's Weekly*, Sept. 16, 1950.

The stage is being nicely set in this country for a repetition of the political methods being used in the U.S.A. by the Zionist-Communist conspirators, who use the well-organised alien vote to dominate the nation's policies.

* * * *

Divine Right

"An old professor of mine once said: 'The doctrine of the divine right of the majority is far more dangerous than the divine right of kings . . . you cannot behead a majority.'"

—David Brock in the *Vancouver Province* (Canada).

* * * *

God's Chosen?

Toronto police anti-vice squads, cracking down on Queen City gambling, arrested nine men on June 8. The Globe and Mail give their names as:

Morris Zeldin, Abe Bernstein, Max Goodman, Louis Bornstein, William Copnick, Abraham Rayson, Joseph Applebaum, Joseph Pilsnaker, Max Morrenstein.

An increasing number of keen observers now realise that the same cult is behind most rackets. Communism being no exception. And yet there are thousands of wishy-washy clergymen who would tell us that these "promoters" are God's Chosen—and millions of us gullible enough to swallow it.

—*Social Credit* (Canada), July 1950.

The Dollar Loan

But, at the same time, there is another side to the World Bank loan. As indicated in President Eugene Black's announcement of the impending loan to this country, there are certain conditions tied to acceptance.

In the first instance, the World Bank now has its foot in the door of our economic policy. It is the lineal successor to the Neimeyer-Gregory Mission.

When it grants a loan, the Bank has the right to send a mission to the borrowing country. That mission can supervise the expenditure of the loan.

It can even butt into the borrowing country's politics by calling for certain changes in economic policy.

For example, it would be quite competent for the World Bank Mission sent to Australia to tell the Government that they should revert to the 44-hour or 48-hour week, on the grounds that the loan was not being used to the maximum advantage in increasing production.

The World Bank Mission will report back to Washington on economic trends in Australia on social policy, on labor problems and every other aspect of the Australian economy that has any relation to the way in which the loan money is being spent.

The loan also provides a pressure point for other moves to bring this country into the ambit of the internationalists. It could be used as a means of forcing this country to give greater concessions through the International Trade Organisation.

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and I.T.O. are all tied together.

It may also mean that we will be having the Professors and Blue-Printers employed by the Bank telling us how we should run this country. The World Bank has provided cushy jobs for all kinds of doctrinaires, who roam the world telling governments how to run their business.

Then there still remains the problem of how we are going to service this new debt. If we were unable to find sufficient dollars to meet existing obligations, how are we going to find interest on this new loan?

Meanwhile, our London balances are still growing, while we become a debtor nation to the World Bank. It is all topsy-turvy.

—*The Century*, Sydney, Sept. 1.

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Western Union — Safeguard or Danger?

By Arthur Rogers

The writer of this short memorandum knows that nothing is being done to meet the Soviet menace by the means he suggests. He is able to say this because he has been for a considerable time in closer touch than anyone else in Great Britain with the representatives of the Russian exiles' different organisations.

Although he has found those gentlemen reliable, well informed and statesmanlike, he feels that he should explain that the views he expresses are not solely, or even chiefly, due to information received from that quarter. He has been in touch with Russian affairs since a child in consequence of the responsible official appointments of his nearest relatives and their intimate friends, and he has himself been responsible, as an officer of the general staff, for information from within the Soviet Union. He has many and varied sources of information.

The people of Great Britain and other countries are being led to believe that what is needed to meet the menace of "Russian Imperialism" is, first and foremost, a political and military union of European states subordinated to a new, centralised authority. Those who accept this theory may soon find that they have been grievously misled.

What is the nature of "Russian Imperialism"? The people of Russia, although they showed magnificent patriotism in both the recent wars with Germany, are not given to military aggressiveness. Putting aside the complications of ancient history, many of which arose from the Dardanelles issue, it should be recalled that the Emperor Nicholas II, far from being a militarist, traditionally or otherwise, was the founder of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague—the only international authority of purely political origin which has ever functioned effectively. Further, before 1914, Russian ministers, by order of His Imperial Majesty, were the first to approach the other Great Powers with a view to initiating a disarmament programme. There is no menace of "Russian Imperialism," but there is indeed a Soviet menace.

Two Planes

Soviet aggression operates on two planes; one subversive and revolutionary, the other military and diplomatic. The ultimate objective of both is world revolution, to which end the immediate objective is the final liquidation of the British Empire and the ending of British influence—as stated consistently by the Soviet rulers ever since the time of the Russian revolution. It is not inevitable that this liquidation of the British Empire would be a matter of profound regret to the leading politicians of all the surviving Great Powers, such as those, which now harbour the chief personalities in international finance.

In seeking to estimate the present intentions of the Soviet rulers, there are two major considerations to be borne in mind. One is that they would clearly find it best suited to their purpose to injure Great Britain's vital interests at some point where other nations would be least concerned to help her. The other is that they would naturally seek to do this injury in some manner whereby it would help, and not retard, the revolutionary activities now in progress under their direction among the British people. British politicians and

publicists pay wholly inadequate attention to this latter consideration, although it has a supremely important bearing upon the success or failure of world revolution and upon strategic policy.

Frontal Attack Unlikely

Only a very small number of persons in the United Kingdom are members of the Communist party or engaged quite deliberately in promoting Communism. These revolutionaries are experts in the technique of fostering, and then exploiting, grievances and in turning to their own advantage the wage earners' loyalty to each other. They are able to exercise a considerable and troublesome influence in industry and trade. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the wage earners in general are proving very slow to adopt Communism as their political creed and remain, as a body, sincerely patriotic men and women. If there were to develop a military movement generally believed to be a direct and obvious menace to Great Britain with the Soviets or "Russia" as the enemy, it may be predicted, almost with certainty, that the great mass of British people of all classes would rally immediately to the support of any Administration then in office, regardless of its political colour. In other words, the revolutionary movement in all British countries would suffer a disastrous set back if the Red Army crossed the Elbe and started rolling towards the Channel ports. If that happened, it might well transpire that the Soviet rulers had made an irremediable blunder in the execution of their plan for world revolution. Unfortunately, they do not make such mistakes.

The Red dictators have, however, a means of attacking what have become, quite unnecessarily, vital British interests in a manner that would not provoke an immediate patriotic reaction among the British working classes but might actually assist revolutionary agitators in the British Empire.

Persia

Since 1940, the Soviets have succeeded in extending their power, if not the recognised frontiers of the Soviet Union, into every country neighbouring upon Russia with the exception of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, but there are not the smallest grounds for supposing that those countries will be forever immune from Soviet attentions. They are outside the areas to which the Atlantic Pact and Western Union now

apply. This is of special importance where Persia is concerned. That country is badly governed, its people are not contented, it is remote from all the Great Powers except for the Soviet Union, it is pitifully weak militarily and will so remain no matter what help it receives from outside by way of war material or military advisers—as the Persians themselves would be the first to admit. Nevertheless, as matters now stand, Great Britain's very independence, military, economic and political, must disappear if she loses her source of oil supply from Persia and the neighbouring countries of the Middle East, where the Iraq to Haifa oil pipeline is already closed.

A Soviet 'liberation' of Persia could be effected in a very few days. It would arouse neither the indignation nor the fear that would cause the British wage-earning masses to clamour for direct military intervention. Far from that being so, great numbers of all classes would bitterly resent being involved in yet another great war for the sake of what would be called "the financiers' oil interests." The issue would be attributed to corrupt capitalism of the worst description. With the people being told to sacrifice life and treasure for oil, there would arise a golden opportunity for subversive agitation of which, we may be sure, the Communists and their sympathisers would not fail to take full advantage. It can hardly be doubted that the revolutionary movement would gain much ground in the United Kingdom. That is just what the Soviets want.

It is quite impossible to predict with positive assurance what action by Soviet or other politicians, or what fortuitous incident, will be the starting point of the impending world war; but it is important to realise that the Soviet's over-riding aim would be best served in the war began in a place where Great Britain has vital interests at a considerable distance from her own shores but near the Soviet frontiers, as in the Middle East. In that case, there being no German army to take the field, the support of the armies of Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark would not be available, nor that of the French army if ordered and willing to fight, and the United States under no obligation to intervene. Great Britain might be entirely isolated and torn by internal dissension.

Britain's Achilles Heel

If the Soviet dictators are able to choose the direction of their next forward move—and it is evident that they are—both revolutionary and strategic considerations would weigh against their electing to attack all their opponents simultaneously in the west, where those opponents are potentially strongest—or, let us say, least weak—when they have the means of disposing of them piecemeal. Apart from an advance in the Far East, which might be primarily of a diversionary character, a suitable beginning would be with Great Britain in the Middle East, where she has neither forces nor friends but only vital interests. It is uncertain whether the Soviets are themselves in need of more oil, but Great Britain's dependence upon Middle Eastern oil is her Achilles Heel, while the huge chemical

(Continued on page 8)

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EXPORT AND PERISH

It can be predicted now that none of the plans being put forward by the Federal Government and its "expert" advisers will have any worthwhile effect upon the rapidly rising price level. The basic causes of these rises are inherent in the financial rules, which the present Government, like its predecessors, is apparently determined to defend against any proposed, modification. The present high prices for certain exports, particularly wool, certainly have an important bearing upon local prices, but a little realism would permit the over-all problem to be faced and solved with benefit to all sections of the community, and without the sacrifices which the "experts" keep telling us are necessary.

Not so many years ago, the "experts" were telling us that we must export or perish. We must strive with all our might to obtain "a favourable balance of trade." This policy, which a little thought reveals means sending a proportion of your own production out of the country without getting anything back in exchange, can be directly traced to financial rules which make it impossible over any given period for a community to buy at a profitable price all that it has produced. There is a deficiency of purchasing power, and one of the "expert" methods for overcoming this deficiency is to export more goods than are imported; credit is created and paid locally to the producers whose goods have been exported. This policy increases the local money supply, while reducing the local production for sale. Not only is this policy inflationary, but it is now starting to demonstrate the truth of what we said years ago: "It is not a case of export or perish, but one of export AND perish."

In our opinion, there is no sane reason whatever why big wool exports at high prices should inevitably mean more inflation. It is, of course, true that we must ensure that the local market is not left short of supplies of wool, foodstuffs and various basic materials. A price-subsidy system WITHOUT PRICE FIXING should be immediately introduced in order that local manufacturers can overcome the bugbear of rising costs, costs which under present financial rules can only be passed on in increased prices. Increased prices in turn force up wage costs, and so the inflation problem grows. An internal price-subsidy system would act as a major corrective to an economy which is becoming so unbalanced that, unless a change of policy takes place, Australia will have to import food within a few years. The Government is pursuing frantically a policy of over capitalisation at the expense of immediate consumer production. This is rapidly depleting the rural industries of labour. If only a portion of the money being spent on the over-capitalisation Socialist programme were applied to price-subsidies for foodstuffs, consumers would benefit while primary producers would be stimulated to increased production and be able to attract labour which at present is going to the big cities.

At present we are pursuing the Soviet policy of extensive and unnecessary capital production — Snowy River schemes, etc. — at the expense of immediate consumer production. The decentralisation of credit control by price-subsidies is the first major step necessary to prevent any further steps in a direction already proving disastrous.

Korea and Controls

"If there is considerable suspicion around that Korea is intended to be the grave of the American free economy, the fault is surely the Administration's. An Administration, which has moved heaven and earth to bring about the adoption of all sorts of semi-socialist measures and relies on the advice of Neo-Keynesian economists and soothsayers can hardly complain if some people smell a rat. The temptation to use the Korean War as a pretext for permanent changes in our economy is real enough, and there are plenty of planners in the Government departments who are eager to yield to it. There are also politicians who are not above making political capital from the widespread misunderstanding of the history of controls in wartime.

Truman made at least a token resistance to the urgings of those who want Government control of everything. Just the same, we suggest vigilance. Controls should be limited to those which are needed in this emergency, not merely reproduce those which had partial success in the different conditions of World War II. A time limit should be set on such controls as are needed, and their administration supervised by some sort of advisory council made up of men whose interest in controls does not include the desire to boss other people around or to 'make America over' in the image of the countries whose dictatorial systems we are supposed to be against."

—*Saturday Evening Post*, August 26.

Waking?

"The question now is *how* to expose the paid traitors, get them out of the woodwork of our bureaucracies, businesses, schools and universities, our social life. They are far too powerful an influence to remain concealed... We have the right and obligation to ask for answers to some long-unanswered questions. Who engineered the division of Korea and gave Russia the industrial half? Who put the jokers in the U.N. Charter that have given the Kremlin such an advantage? Who painted the conquest of Manchuria, then China, as merely a spontaneous agrarian revolt against landowners? Who delayed, sabotaged and effectively prevented the delivery of aid to the Chinese? . . . Who was and is behind the determined drive to smear MacArthur? The slimy trail leads back step by step.

"Who sold the Administration on the political nurturing of Reds within the Democratic Party—permitted their infiltration into every echelon and bureau of Government, Who has so effectively prevented their exposure again and again? . . . We can only conclude that *the one way to get the Communists out of Government and influence*, while we still have a government, is to retire *the* current misleaders and rely on the many able men in Congress of both political parties, who should take over now. This is no time for softness or protection of anyone."

- *Department Store Economist* (New York) (Editorial.)

Migration Madness

Some 20 years ago, while Australia stagnated in the Great Depression and immigration was at its lowest ebb, no one gave a thought to her "empty spaces" or how they must be filled; too many were concerned with the empty void in their stomach. But the war has taught us a lesson—that where there is need and the will, there is also a financial way for a Government, though it may be the wrong way. Thus it comes about that, the Treasury being full to overflowing with ill-gotten gains by taxation, the Government is now in a position to spend freely — even to squander — on wildcat schemes of "development" and immigration, the Siamese twins of the Socialist planners.

Why the frantic rush to double or treble our population within one generation? Even the most enthusiastic sponsors of mass migration cannot answer this; they babble vaguely of security and defence, or "rapid expansion of our economy" (Dr. E. R. Walker)—whatever that means; while Mr. Dunk, Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth Immigration Council, asks us to emulate the United States "where an amazing nationalism has been built up by people of many nations." Amazing, indeed, if one judges by its Negroid music, its crooks and gangsters, its Hollywood "culture," its religious hysterias and other by-products of a previous helter-skelter let-'em-all-come immigration policy. If America still has a backbone of grit and commonsense and honesty, it is not because of its polyglot population, but because some of the original character of its early pioneers still survives.

Counting the Cost

It was Mr. Dunk, incidentally, who gave away the cost of establishing one migrant in this country. It is a mere £1,200. Multiply that figure by 200,000 (the target each year for 10 years) and you get a cost *per year* of £240 million! To continue indefinitely.

Admittedly, most of these migrants do useful work; quite a few are skilled. Mr. Dunk says they have, this year, added 3 percent, to the work force. But they also consume food, and need clothing and other commodities, which *they do not produce for themselves*. And as our esteemed economist, Dr. E. R. Walker, pointed out, addressing Unesco at Geneva on July 18, "We have already had full employment for a number of years, and a great shortage of labor." In consequence, as there is no spare labor to produce extra food, etc. for so huge an added population, Australians have to go short themselves to maintain the continuous flood of migrants, as well as pay greatly increased prices.

Hear some authorities on this subject: Mr. D. J. Smith, secretary of the S.A. Retail Fruitgrowers' Association, on July 4, accounting for the abnormal scarcity and high price of vegetables on the local market, said that the housing programme had taken up land previously under cultivation, while the great increase of population had made more mouths to feed. Mr. Angliss, large meat exporter, on July 13, said that in the last year Australian exports of meat had fallen by 40,000 head of cattle and a quarter of a million sheep, due to the heavier consumption of the home market caused by the great increase in immigration.

The housing shortage also is greatly intensified by our reckless immigration programme. It is all very well to house migrants temporarily in hostels and camps; naturally, they want homes and are already

competing with our own people for houses. This is aggravating an already desperate situation. The S.A. Housing Trust is planning to build "satellite" towns round Adelaide to house the great influx of "new" Australians—by-and-by — meanwhile it is houses *now* that are needed for our indigenous population still living in distressing conditions. But what hope? Even was immigration to cease now there is still a 10-year lag in construction to be overtaken.

Sacrifice For What?

In spite of all this, the Minister for Immigration, Mr. Holt, pushes on with his "vigorous immigration programme" hand in hand with Mr. Casey and his "ambitious programme of national development." Both policies are producing fantastic inflation, but do they care? Nothing daunts these Canberra Crusaders; they don't have to "sacrifice their standard of living" as we are told we shall have to do, to implement their plans.

Mr. C. W. Branson, chairman of the S.A. Industries Advisory Council, addressing the Australian Institute of Management in Adelaide on August 7, on the development and migration programme, admitted that Australia would have to

"divert resources to expand population." This, he said, would mean a reduction in the standard of living and the pegging of wages and profits because the "sacrifice had to be borne by all." (Sacrifice to what end?) "If," added Mr. Branson, showing more intelligence than the entire Ministry, "if the programme is not necessary for security reasons, it is hard to know what benefit it will be."

Quis Beneficit?

That's the question; who will benefit? At the beginning it was for humanitarian reasons, and no one with a heart could refuse the open door and the helping hand to the hapless victims of cruel persecution. But the D.P. camps in Europe have been cleared several times over since the I.R.O. began its work. Indeed, the I.R.O. is due to close down next March, although, significantly, the Australian representative has suggested a *permanent* organisation to carry on its work. Obviously, Mr. Holt will have to draw upon other sources, probably southern and Eastern Europe, to maintain the flow indefinitely. Consequently, "sacrifices" must continue indefinitely.

To what end? If for defence, as alleged, what we need is a well-assimilated, homogeneous, fortified population *now*—not years hence. Perhaps some of the visiting internationalists from overseas who give us gratuitous advice on the subject could tell us what it is all about. Like some of our Socialist professors and churchmen, they believe in mixing the breeds so as to eradicate all national distinctions.

Foreigners are all right; I like them; but not in hordes. And who is to benefit by this silent invasion *is* not yet explained, but it is certain that it will not be the Australians of this generation. —M.H.G.

—*The Vigilant*, official organ of S.A. League of Rights.

A Programme of Action

In his Assembly Hall address, Mr. Eric Butler outlined the following five-point programme for effective action to defeat the World Communist challenge: —

1. A competent intelligence service must be built up to expose and immediately answer all totalitarian propaganda. This Counter - Espionage organisation must ensure that all "key" members of the community are supplied with special material. It is hoped to expand the League's Information Bulletin for this purpose.

2. The League's educational work on the industrial front must be maintained and extended. Already important contacts have been made in the industrial movement, and the League's advice is being more readily accepted.

3. If Australia is to survive in a military war, she must become strong by so effectively decentralising power that all citizens are genuinely free and sovereign. Public opinion must be aroused and directed towards ensuring that the present Federal Government accomplish what Mr. Menzies promised in his policy speech last year: "A resolute reduction in the burdens of Government."

4. In spite of the fact that the electors have at various referenda defeated attempts to centralise power, the concentration of power progressively continues. It is, therefore, essential that more effective constitutional powers be enforced. The League is taking steps to gain public support for

these constitutional safeguards. It is making a special attempt to get the Christian Churches to take part in such a campaign, because it believes that it is the correct function of Christian bodies to insist that individuals are protected from the monopolistic tendencies of Governments. The power of Governments must be limited.

5. We must immediately initiate a pro-British Empire campaign. The League wants to see Empire rallies of a non-party nature in all parts of the Empire. It believes that such rallies should be used to expose the enemies of the British people, to stress the importance of Christianity as the basis of the British way of life. Every effort should be made to get British Governments everywhere to adopt the Christian policy of renouncing evil. A start should be made by publicly stating that mistakes and treachery took place at the wartime conferences, which handed the Poles and other peoples over to the Communist gangsters. Such statements would restore the hope and morale of our greatest potential allies, all those people behind the Iron Curtain who can only believe that we still feel that we did the right thing by them at Yalta and elsewhere.



Mixed Wholegrain Bread

By PHILIP OYLER in "The Farmer" (England).

When bread was termed the Staff of Life, it bore, of course, no resemblance to the white loaf of modern commerce. The introduction of this was almost a revolution in diet and its advent was actually honoured by a statue to it, as it were. A farmhouse, known as White Loaf Hall, stands in the fens of Lincolnshire, though the step gable shows the strong influence of Dutch traders or settlers.

At the apex of the gable will be seen a shapeless lump, designed to represent a loaf of bread, and placed there to indicate that the first white loaf baked in Britain was produced there.

Up to that time, the use of wholemeal flour was the general rule, and certainly that white loaf would not have looked like a pure white one. Dietitians are agreed that this latter has poor value as nourishment, though it is attractive to the eye, and that its use can be regarded only as an adjunct to a variety of other foods which provide (when taken together) a balanced and wholesome diet.

Quality or Colour

Most people prefer such variety when they can get it, but when for any reason bread has to constitute a serious item of food, attention to its quality rather than to its colour becomes essential to the maintenance of health.

Really good bread is, however, hard to find, for various reasons. For example, it is difficult to find good corn. The use of chemicals on the soil and the practice of taking crops without returning enough wastes to the land have tended to impoverish the farms. The corn may have the same appearance to the eye, but the unspoilt palate is not deceived. As the majority of farmers are concerned mainly with making ends meet financially, the quantity of corn grown per acre takes precedence of quality.

With the introduction of the roller mills, the corn is crushed, crushed to death, so to speak, and, though doctors and dietitians have pointed out for half a century that the resultant flour is a poor thing compared with that ground on the stones of our windmills and watermills, legislation has made it more and more difficult for these to continue in operation. Thirty thousand have had to give up, and only a few remain, so that even the farmers and country folk are dependent on the great mills. We see our corn transported from us and a poor article brought back, often spending several weeks in transit. This decreases still further its quality as well as using unnecessary transport.

One Cereal Only

When our local mills functioned, we could take any kind of corn to them for grinding. Now that milling is in the hands of a virtual monopoly, it is almost impossible to obtain any flour except wheaten, and "National" at that. It is convenient for the big mills to concentrate on one kind of cereal and (in order to discredit the others in the eyes of the public) to describe the other cereals as "coarse."

In point of fact, those of us who have grown our own corn and baked our bread year after year are agreed that all wheaten flour, wholemeal or otherwise, is not either the best or the most palatable.

The Scots lived for generations and bred a fine race with oats in some form or other as their staple cereal. Wheat would have been a poor substitute.

The Swedes are equally successful with rye as their chief cereal. This has the merit of having far more flavour than wheat and is such an effective natural aperient that a bilious attack is unknown in that country.

A large area in France used mainly barley till the 1914-1918 War, and, when barley ran short there, goitre ran riot over the district.

Mixture Best

A mixture of flours is indicated clearly, and that is quite impossible today unless one grows all the cereals, grinds them, and bakes one's own bread. In the present conditions, most people will be able to obtain only wheat and (with some difficulty) rye, but fortunately these give a most nourishing and palatable loaf, when used in the proportion of three parts of wheat to one part of rye. It has a nutty flavour that delights everyone, and it can be eaten for long periods without getting tired of it.

It must be admitted that one can tire of the best food, bread included, and, in practice, we change slightly the proportions and variety of flours frequently.

In days gone by, a certain proportion of wheat was always replaced by barley during summer months, as the latter is less heating to the blood. Hence, too, the use of barley water. We recall, too, an old baker, a true craftsman, who made at least three dozen kinds of bread each week in order to provide variety and please all his customers. How we have progressed since those days to a higher standard of living!

Now the big millers like a wheat berry that is grown in hotter climes than ours. It is harder and drier than ours, and suits their rollers better than our homegrown wheat, which has far more flavour. The baker likes the resultant flour for the same reason. It is drier and absorbs more water and he sells his bread by weight.

Public Demand

The height of commercialism is reached by the huge bakeries termed "plants," wherein the bread is not baked at all, but steamed in closed tins to prevent the evaporation of moisture, so that the maximum possible amount of water is sold to the public as bread. Such bread is certainly a "plant" in the sense that it is a swindle practised on an ignorant public. The tragedy is that the public has learned to like it. Consequently, both miller and baker are justified in stating that they provide what the public demands.

The introduction of satisfactory hand mills and the increasing amount of organic farming are enabling the public to have real bread, if they choose.

For those, however, who would like to eat some really nice bread, whether white, wholemeal, of one cereal or a mixture, it can be stated that the making of it is no mystery, takes up very little time, and can be baked in any kind of oven whatsoever, though nothing gives quite such a good loaf as the old-fashioned brick oven.

A Single Recipe

As with cakes, there are various recipes, but none is simpler than the following: —

Take as ingredients 2 lbs. of flour, 1 oz. of yeast, 1 pint of water, 1 oz. of brown sugar, 1 oz. of fat. The method is: —Cream the yeast with the sugar and add a pint of water or milk (if possible). Mix the dry ingredients together, place them in a basin (stood in a warm place), make a well of the ingredients and pour into it the liquid. This should be only lukewarm, and a little less than blood temperature, when tested by inserting a finger. It is a good plan to keep about a quarter of the ingredients and cover the liquid with them. That takes 5 to 10 minutes. Cover with a cloth and forget about it for an hour at least. It does not matter if it is forgotten for much longer. Then mix the lot into a dough and knead for about five minutes and place on a greased flat tin and leave to rise in a warm place. A deep tin does not allow the gases to escape. Now forget about it for a quarter of an hour. It does not matter if it is left much longer.

The dough will have risen and given the loaf its finished size and can now be placed in an oven with temperature about 400 deg. F. Now it must not be forgotten. It should be nut brown in colour after 40 minutes.

The actual time spent in the operations is only about fifteen minutes, and surely that is not much of a claim on anyone's time for 3 lbs. of good bread, which will keep for a week in good order if wrapped in a cloth.

If a soft crust is preferred, sprinkle some cold water over the dough just before putting it in the oven.

Mechanized Feudalism

Agricultural Collectivization in Eastern Europe

Despite the mass-deportations and class-liquidations that accompanied the process in Russia and subsequently in the Baltic States, optimists have always cherished the idea that collectivisation might prove, after all, to be no more than an extension of the co-operative principle. Such wishful thinking must be finally dispelled by recent reports from the Soviet-dominated countries of Eastern Europe. Those appearing in *The Economist*, being based on official pronouncements and statistics, have been especially illuminating.

For instance, an article appearing on February 18th entitled "Soviet Pattern for Peasants," summarising the progress made in the various countries, observed that:

The purpose of collectivisation is the same as it was twenty years ago in Russia: to control the peasantry politically in order to ensure a growing supply of food for the towns and of labour recruits for industry. Through the Communist-controlled managing committees of the collective farms, the Government can obtain a steady flow to the towns of grain and workers. If, as the leaders hope, mechanisation of agriculture raises the output of grain per acre, there will be more for everybody. If, however, increase of output is slow, then the Communist hierarchy will see to it that the first claim on an adequate supply of food lies with the urban population.

It went on to point out that the pace of collectivization was quicker in the industrially backward countries, because the expansion of industry there was more dependent on the forcible recruitment of unskilled labour from agriculture. "This exceptional growth of the non-agricultural labour force requires the extraction from the villages of a much greater total supply of foodstuffs." Thus Yugoslavia's agriculture is now more than one fifth collectivized; in Bulgaria, from 10 to 20 percent of the farmland has been so treated, and by 1953 the figure is to be 60 percent. In Rumania the pace is slower, but in Hungary much quicker; in November last year there were stated to be 1,500 collective farms. In Poland, on the other hand, there were only 170 by the same date, and Czechoslovakia is still in the preparatory stages.

The reason for haste in Hungary seems to be that there, as in pre-Revolutionary Russia, much of the land was held in large estates, which could export considerable quantities of food to the cities. The redistribution of land to the formerly landless peasants lowered production, owing to the confusion created; it also enabled the peasants to eat better, so that on both counts, exports were substantially reduced. Here, as elsewhere, the break-up of large estates appears to have been a purely transitional phase, the object of which was to gain peasant acquiescence in the revolutionary *coup*.

To revert to the *Economist*:

It would be wrong to assume that because the pace is quick in the Balkans and slow in the north, the peasants are always better treated in the north than in the Balkans. Though the Polish, Czech, Slovak and Rumanian peasants are not at present being forced into collectives, the "class war in the villages" is being vigorously propagated by the Communists, through their committees, cells and nuclei in the rural authorities, the co-operative shops and the "machine tractor stations."

The last two organisations monopolise the exchange of goods between town and country and supplies of farm machinery. They have been firmly held by the Communist Party since their creation two to three years ago. The "class war" is represented in official propaganda as a spontaneous movement of the "medium and poor peasants" to liberate themselves from exploitation by the "kulaks." The Communist Party agitators who come from the towns to incite hatred are represented as "workers" voluntarily "helping" the peasants to strengthen the "fighting alliance of the urban and rural proletariat." In practice, however, the definition of a "kulak" and the methods used to oust him from influence in the village depend very much on the local agitator . . . So far there is no sign that horrors on the Soviet scale are imminent in Eastern Europe. But the sum total of misery, fear and injustice is great and growing.

In Yugoslavia, despite its rapid collectivization, the persecution of kulaks is less severe, simply because Tito cannot afford to antagonize so large a section of a predominantly peasant country.

The article concludes with a forecast of dwindling food exports.

The more successful the expansion of industry, the more urgent will be the demand for foodstuffs and labour recruits, and the greater the pressure to speed up collectivisation. Eastern Europe will in a few years suffer from the danger, which has long plagued the Soviet planners—insecurity of food supply. The Soviet Union still exports food in years of good harvest, and it will do so even in bad years, at the expense of part of its people, if political needs require it. . . . But Soviet Russia is no longer, as was Imperial Russia, a great grain exporter and it has growing difficulty in supplying its urban population. The same is happening in Eastern Europe.

A further *Economist* article (6/6/50) notes that an all-out "campaign for collectivization" in Poland has now begun, a preliminary step being a purge of 6,000 committee members of the Peasant Co-operatives and 8,000 local executives of the Peasants' Union. This drive, it considers, can only be the result of "extreme political pressure from Moscow," since the Polish Communists are palpably reluctant to increase their unpopularity still further and admit that both the Catholic Church and peasant women are strongly opposed to collectivisation.

Thus, as it creeps westward, agricultural collectivisation appears in its true character as a mechanized feudalism imposed from above by a ruthless regime. Far from being a form of progress, it strips the peasant of all he has won in the course of centuries, the better to harness him to the chariot of Soviet industrial power.

—*Rural Economy*, July/August, 1950.

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An Open Letter

The following letter by Mr. A. W. Noakes, of Bowman Parade, Bardon, Queensland, to his Federal Member, is the type of action we would like to see our supporters taking:

Dear Mr. Drury,

Under separate cover, I am sending to you "The Australian Social Crediter" of 22nd and 29th July, containing the article, "Free Making," also "The New Times" of 18th August, containing articles, "Communism and Dollar Diplomacy," "Government Back-Benchers Unhappy" and "Korea."

A careful perusal of the article in "The Australian Social Crediter," particularly in that of 29th July, will show clearly the distinction between Christianity and Socialism, while the articles in "The New Times" show the Socialist, and therefore anti-Christian, policy pursued by the leaders of your Government.

As one of your electors, and one who took a very active part right throughout this State for the defeat of the Labour Socialists, I am very dissatisfied with the procedure of your Government. Your Government was elected on a definite anti-Socialist policy, and, as my representative, I desire that you oppose openly and fearlessly, every Socialist activity by your leaders. The absence of any attempt by the leaders of your Government to put into practice the promises made during their election campaign is causing considerable distrust amongst the electors. This distrust is intensely heightened by the action of your leaders in following a Socialist policy, which they, during the election campaign, so trenchantly condemned. The betrayal of the electors in this manner will surely make the return of the Labour Socialists at the next election an easy matter, with disastrous results to this country and its people.

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Your Government has quite rightly tackled Communism, but it has evidently failed to realise that Socialism emanated from the same source, and has exactly the same objective, the destruction of Christianity and the enslavement of the people. This is a fact that may be denied, but cannot be refuted.

We hope you realise the tremendous responsibility you have taken upon yourself, as our representative, to maintain the freedom and security of this country and its people, and that you will honour your electioneering promises and carry out the anti-Socialist policy upon which you were elected.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. NOAKES.

Western Union—Safeguard or Danger?

(Continued from page 3)

deposits in Palestine add to the importance of that region. Moreover, the command of the eastern Mediterranean and the Suez Canal is at stake, which makes most significant the recent opening of a headquarters of the Cominform in Egypt, the headquarters for its South American operations being in the important oil bearing country of Venezuela.

Even if there is only a modicum of reason in the foregoing appreciation of the position, Great Britain's policy in these matters ought to include two essential aims. First, immediate and strenuous efforts ought to be made, as they can be made, to reduce her dependence upon Middle Eastern oil. Secondly, every possible step should be taken to derive advantage from the complete divergence between the aims of the Soviet dictators and the aspirations of the Russian people, of whom all but a few are bitterly opposed to Red rule. The greater the tension between the British Empire and the Communist dictators of Russia, the greater the need to bring the people of Russia to understand that the British people, while opposed to Communist tyranny, seek the liberation of Russians from their oppressors and are wholly well disposed to true Russian aspirations.

ARTHUR ROGERS.

—*The Social Crediter*, September 9.

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