

THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

How to Defeat Industrial Unrest Centralist Policies Must be Resisted

The following are the notes of an address by Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, to the Melbourne Rotary Club, on Wednesday, December 6, and broadcast over 3AW, Melbourne: —

My central thesis in this short talk today, is to suggest that while much can be done to lessen industrial unrest by wise and realistic management, most of the internal problems of industry are the direct and indirect results of external policies which impose intolerable strains upon human relationships in all organisations and associations in our community. All organisations — manufacturing enterprises, businesses, governments, etc. are governed by certain fundamental principles of human behaviour. If these fundamental principles are violated, no organisation can function satisfactorily. The most satisfactory organisations are those in which individuals willingly associate because the inducements, material or otherwise, are adequate. The only alternative to voluntary association stimulated by inducement, is compulsion, which means totalitarianism.

Industrial unrest is not confined to Australia; it exists in every country in the world, including America. This suggests that harmonious human relationships in industry in every country in the world are being destroyed by a common policy. This policy is one of progressive centralism, which prevents individuals from effectively controlling their own affairs to suit their own requirements. I do not claim to be an expert on the detailed problems of internal management in industry, but I can say that my League has, as the result of having addressed over 1,000 factory meetings in Melbourne and Victoria's provincial cities, come to certain very definite opinions concerning the problems of industry.

Incentive Schemes Not Enough

We agree that various types of incentive schemes have been comparatively successful in increasing production and improv-

ing industrial relations. Management in many industries has done much to provide employees with all types of amenities. But, in spite of all this, we have discovered, as have a group of American industrial psychologists who have investigated the question of what causes unrest amongst employees in industry, that most of the problems concerning employees arise outside industry.

Free Enterprise For Free Men

In our educational work amongst employees, we have tried to show that free enterprise is essential for free men; that it does prevent economic power from being centralised and, if functioning as it could and should, provides the individual with a diversity of avenues through which he can develop his particular talents and aspirations. There is no doubt that the freedom to be able to do this is a fundamental essential for genuine individualism, and the acceptance of personal responsibility. But this freedom is being progressively whittled away by increasing economic centralism. My League has noticed that in the smaller and medium-sized economic units the relationships between management and employees are much more harmonious than in highly centralised economic units. Not only is more direct personal contact possible, but also the employee feels that he is an individual and not just a number. If, however, industry is to become bigger and bigger, and more highly centralised, one of the direct results is bigger and more highly centralised Trade Unions, which can be manipulated by power-lusters like the Communists to further their policies.

Communist Strategy

This brings me to the question of how much industrial unrest and bad feeling be-

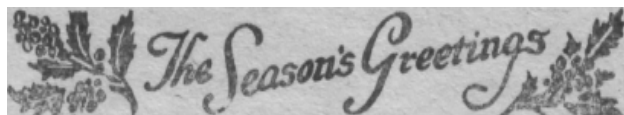
tween management and employees is attributable to Communist influence. In introducing the Communist question, Mr. Chairman, I trust that all those present agree with me when I say that I am not contravening Rotary's rule that guest speakers should not indulge in party politics. Communism has nothing whatever to do with party politics as generally understood. It is an international conspiracy directed at destroying the very foundations of Western Christian Civilization, and must be courageously faced up to by all those who would have their children enjoy the great heritage of individual liberty which our forefathers

(Continued on page 5)

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.



This issue of "The New Times," being the last for 1950, we would like to extend to our readers the very best wishes of the Directors and Staff of New Times Limited for the approaching festive season. The first issue of "The New Times" for 1951 will be 5th January

TO THE POINT

Dangerous Piffle

United States Attorney-General, J. Howard McGrath, recently told a joint meeting of the Canadian and American Bar Associations that we did not need to crack down too hard on communism in America because communism as a doctrine had never gained favor here; it had no national political party, no officers . . .

To our knowledge, murderers and robbers have no political party either, or headquarters.

And where, may we ask, did these Reds ever take over a nation by a legitimate political party or vote? Until our leaders understand what is behind international communism, we can expect such piffle.

—*Social Credit* (Canada), October 1950.

* * * *

Promise and Result

"The Federal Government is determined to put real value back into the £1 note. Our first three months in office has been necessarily a period of review, but a taxation review, and a vigorous drive to cut expenditure, are already well under way."

Since Mr. Fadden wrote the above words, more value has gone out of the pound, taxation has been increased, and Government expenditure has soared to record levels.

Not Correct, Mr. Bostock, M.H.R.

"The function of any government is to solve two problems, the first of which is to maintain the security of the country, and the second to improve the living standards, contentment and happiness of the people."

—Liberal M.H.R. Bostock (Victoria), at Canberra on October 26. We believe that Mr. Bostock means well, but he is furthering totalitarianism when he says that it is the function of Government to improve the individual's living standards. The correct function of Government in a genuine democracy, is to pursue such political, economic and financial policies that the individual is in the position to look after his own standard of living. The less Governments have to do with this matter the happier the individual will be.

* * * *

"Full Employment" and the Slave State

Although the depression was essential for the policy of destroying the individual's feeling for independence, it is unlikely that it will be necessary to repeat this treatment in order to create the complete Slave State. Inflation and "Full Employment" are the weapons now being used. During the depression years there was no avenue of escape for the individual. Thus the tremendous interest in financial reform. Now the position is different. Although inflation progressively attacks the living standards of the individual, he is permitted an avenue through which he can improve his financial position slightly. He can work overtime, or he can send his wife out to work to supplement the family income. This policy keeps everyone so busy struggling that he has little time or energy left to think about economic problems.

—Federal Treasurer, A. Fadden, in a special article in the *Melbourne Herald* of March 6, 1950.

U.N.O.

The following letter appeared in the *Glenelg* (Sth. Aust.) *Guardian*, October 26, 1950:

Sir, —Those who support U.N.O. ideas merely because they admire the faked facade of this outfit would get a severe shock if they understood the sinister interior motives of the few internationalists who exploit these ideas to consummate their Satanic power of control through the U.N.O.

Church leaders have a habit of excusing themselves from being involved in political issues when it suits them. Why then all the publicity (vide *The Advertiser*, 16/10/50) for a political move like the U.N.O. (which is anti-Christian in that it will centralise irresponsible power) while the move now on foot to regain a proper measure of State sovereignty in Australia (which is essentially Christian) receives little or no notice?

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

C. H. ALLEN.

6 Ashleigh Grove, Unley Park,
17/10/1950.

Trade Union Monopoly

We have from time to time, and in various places, commented on the dominant influence of the myth in moulding politics and, in consequence, Crystallised politics, which is history.

Anyone who has devoted a little attention to the subject must have been impressed by this dominance, and an outstanding instance of it during the last hundred years is the popular conception of Trades Unionism as, on the whole, a beneficent institution.

Many of the people who will denounce industrial monopolies, cartels and price-rings and would make the welkin resound with their protests if the *management* and, still more, the shareholders refused to allow say, the sale of sugar unless their emoluments were doubled, will sit down under a Trades Union strike, which is the most vicious form of monopolistic warfare upon the public, with a resigned sympathy for the virtuous "workers" whose down-trodden existences have once again goaded them to resistance to the merciless slave-driving employer.

Now this weighting of public opinion (or perhaps it would be truer to say, Press opinion) in favour of one kind of monopoly only, would be curious, as well as reprehensible, even if Trades Unionism were effective in benefiting its members at the expense of the general public. But, and we speak with an intimate knowledge of the facts, while Trades Unions have injured the public, the consumer (which includes their members), continuously since their inception, there is increasing evidence, of the *reductio ad absurdum* type, that they have done more harm to "the worker" than any development of the last century.

The obsession, which no amount of argument will dispel, that the poor are poor because the rich are rich, is of course reinforced by Marx's idiotic surplus value theory. Because, we fear, of the prevalent psychology of class hatred which was inculcated with it, the constant rise of prices — really the steady debasement of the

currency — is dissociated from one of its chief mechanisms, uniform wage increases, to the vast delight of the money coiners who make and appropriate the colossal quantities of new money required to circulate the same body of goods at higher prices. The real value of this new money is measured by the loss in purchasing power sustained by the owners of older creations.

All this, which could be greatly elaborated, is bad enough. But when, as at present we submit ourselves to the governance, not merely as regards administration, but in regard to High Policy, of Labour Monopolies staffed by a description of bureaucrat chiefly distinguished by spell-binding ability: men who for generations past have cloaked their inability to solve any of our domestic problems by a noisy determination to gate-crash those of global proportions, we are justified asking the first question applicable to a crime: *Quis beneficium?*

Once again, in this matter we come across that curious, fatal, affix, *mon*—: monopoly, the accompaniment of that centralising policy which is taking the very scent out of the flowers, and the spice out of life. Let no one suppose that we are diverging into the realms of mysticism. "One Big Union" is blood brother to a World Chemical Trust, a World Bank, and World Government. The fundamental idea is to reduce the individual to a number on an identity card, and to make him, when necessary, a guinea pig for the experiments of the Chosen Few.

—*The Social Creditor* (England), Nov. 11, 1950.

"Man v. The Natural Order"

"It would be interesting to know how many members of the 'C.G.A.' read the article 'Phosphorus Insecticides' in the August number of the *Estate Magazine* without stupefaction, without a feeling approaching almost reverential awe at the stupendous arrogance implicit in the warning instructions to wear, when using these latest scientific marvels, rubber or plastic aprons, gloves, boots and eye-shields, to avoid the faintest breath of the sprays or splashing with them, etc. This latest picture of man, a puny integral fragment of the natural order, riddled with every disease his clumsy disturbance of the delicate ecological balance of that order has so far set free to assail him, now clad in plastics and taking yet another lance in hand to wage further war on the majestic might of art earth which has eternity to work in, is one which must make God sigh again. A voyage through the chambers of the minds of the men who produce such things, and of those adolescents who use them must be like visiting another planet. What do they imagine the results of their next 'step' in the 'war against nature' will be — their next 1,000th — their next 10,000th? Can it really be possible they suppose that man alone of living species will remain immune while they continue to tamper with the laws of ecological equilibrium established on this earth thousands of millions of years ago? One would have thought that history's chapter of occurrences covering only the last few centuries would have been devastating enough of an answer to such pretensions."

— *Estate Magazine*, October 1950.

Professor Copland's Address to Trades Hall Council

(A Letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown)

Sir,
Are the members of the Trades Hall Council for the workers or against them? If they are for the workers, why was Sir Douglas Copland, a man whose advice has done more to harm the workers than any other living Australian invited to address them? On whose invitation was he there? These questions are prompted by the report in the Melbourne *Sun* of 18/11/50 that Mr. J. Coull, Secretary of the Liquor Trades Union, had been "suspended indefinitely by the Council for discourtesy and defiance of the Chairman," and that on Thursday night Mr. Coull had "continually interjected while Professor Sir Douglas Copland was addressing the Council."

The newspaper report also quotes Mr. Coull as saying "I tried to question the Professor and only opposed the vote of thanks in a last attempt to make myself heard." If that is all there was to it, the suspension seems rather drastic and it is a great pity that so much of the economic insanity, which has come from the Professor, has been accepted for so long by so many highly placed "Yes" men without questioning. It is because men of the type of this Professor have been "advising" all the Governments we have had since 1928 that the workers continue to find the cards stacked against them regardless of the political party in office from time to time. Instead of these conditions being accepted as the clearest evidence of the Professor's incompetence, justifying his complete rejection as an official adviser, they are mistakenly accepted as an occasion for further approach to the same old bogus medicine man whose prescriptions have consistently intensified the disease.

Dislikes Questions

Straight-forward questioning in public is the one thing the Professor abhors, particularly if the questioner happens to be better informed than the Professor on the point at issue. I know this to be so from personal experience.

In the year of 1931 wages and pensions were drastically cut as the result of a recommendation of a special committee of which Professor Copland was Chairman. At that time the Professor himself received a substantial increase in his own salary and then voluntarily accepted a cut of 10 percent in his pay. This meant that the rise he got was more than the 10 percent he "sacrificed," or in other words he received an increase in his own income at the very time he was instrumental in seriously reducing my income and the income of other workers and pensioners. He helped to stab the Scullin Labour Government in the back and betrayed us in the interests of alien controllers of the financial system.

Following this, I took a prominent part in the campaign to have wages and pensions restored to their former level, and in the course of the campaign lost no opportunity to publicly challenge those who had had a hand in the robbery. About 1934, at a special meeting in the Central Hall (now known as the "Grosvenor" Theatre), attended mostly by university students and specially invited business men, Professor

Copland lectured on the economic position, the prevailing "trends," and the unsatisfactory results of the so-called Premier's Plan. I was there by invitation of one of the few students who realised that much of the stuff then being pumped into them at the University under the tutorship of the Professor was sheer nonsense. After listening for ninety minutes to a lot of useless jargon I had expected that there would have been a minor stampede to get in early with questions, but to my surprise there was a stony silence.

Refused to Answer

As a guest I hesitated to obtrude, but in view of the reticence of the audience I asked the Chairman if I could put a few questions to the Professor. The Chairman kindly gave his consent and my first question was as follows: —

"Why was it that in 1931 the Professor recommended a slashing of pensions and wages instead of suggesting that the Federal Government call upon the Commonwealth Bank Board to do what Sir Denison Miller had done to prevent depression in 1921.?"

The great Professor made no attempt to reply, and when the Chairman asked him point blank if he would reply he said, in a rather high-pitched voice, "No." I was not permitted to put any other questions.

Prior to that I had had personal correspondence with the Professor and found it impossible to obtain from him straight-forward answers to simple questions. To hear now that the Trades Hall Council are still willing to listen to his hocus pocus, and to rebuke a member of the Council who sought to question it, makes me feel apprehensive about the future welfare of the Australian workers. Sir Douglas Copland and those who think like him should be immediately barred from any part in formulating or implementing any government plans affecting the living conditions of the Australian people, and I for one express the hope that Mr. Coull and many other highly-placed representatives of trade unionism in this country, will not only continue to question this bogus authority, but will also bring pressure to bear on the Government to terminate the employment of such persons as official "advisers." Of all Australians in high positions it is my opinion that Sir Douglas Copland is the one calling most urgently for public pillory on the subject of economics.

Yours faithfully,

Melbourne,
22/11/50.

BRUCE H. BROWN.

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The Works Of C. H. DOUGLAS

In a review of his latest full-length work, *The Brief for The Prosecution*, the *English Truth* states that C. H. Douglas is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds of this century. In his various works he has provided a penetrating analysis of finance, government, philosophy, constitutionalism, &c. Those responsible members of the community who are concerned with the present increasing plight of the world must study Douglas if they desire to know what must be done to save our civilisation.

The following list of Douglas's works is available:

- Social Credit* 6/6
Written in 1924, this is one of Douglas's earlier works.
- Credit, Power, and Democracy*, 6/9
An analysis of certain aspects of the credit system.
- The Brief for the Prosecution* 11/
Douglas's latest full-length work. A brilliant exposure of the international groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between the two world wars.
- The Big Idea* 3/2
Exposes the forces working towards World Domination.
- The Programme for the Third World War..* .. 2/2
This book is particularly appropriate at the present time.
- The "Land For The (Chosen) People" Racket*, 2/2
Deals with the politics of the land.
- The Tragedy of Human Effort* 1/1
One of Douglas's most outstanding addresses on the principles of human association.
- The Policy of a Philosophy* 11d
An address dealing with the definition of Social Credit.
- Realistic Constitutionalism*. 1/1
A special address given to the Constitutional Research Association, London. This address must be read by every individual concerned with the protection and extension of constitutional safeguards of individual rights.
- The Realistic Position of the Church of England* 1/2
A "must" for every Christian.

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Unrealistic Foreign Policy

In last week's editorial we drew attention to the unrealistic attitude Mr. Spender, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was adopting concerning the Communist challenge when he stated that every effort must be made to reach an agreement with the Communist leaders. The following item from the Melbourne "Herald" of December 6 compels us to return again to this matter:

"The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Spender, told Parliament today that he could not agree with Senator Knowland, of the United States, who urged that Russia should be expelled from the United Nations.

"Mr. Wentworth (Lib., N.S.W.) had asked whether Mr. Spender was aware of a growing feeling in the United States Congress that Russia should be expelled.

"He drew particular attention to a statement attributed to Senator Knowland that Russia's expulsion was necessary for the preservation of world peace.

"Mr. Spender said that the questions raised by Mr. Wentworth had been dealt with by him (Mr. Spender) when bringing various resolutions before the United Nations Assembly.

It was the policy of the Commonwealth Government and of the governments of all the free nations of the world to seek to confine the conflict in Korea, and he could not share the Senator's view."

We go much further than the suggestion made by Senator Knowland concerning the "United" Nations; we believe that this organisation should be completely dismantled, that British Empire countries should pursue a sovereign and independent policy in foreign affairs, while making it clear that they will co-operate with the American and other peoples who desire to resist Communism. The directors of the international Communist conspiracy are using U.N.O. as a forum for directing propaganda throughout the world.

Mr. Spender's suggestion that the "United" Nations can "confine" the conflict with Communism in Korea or anywhere else while present policies are pursued indicates a lack of understanding that is frightening. The Communist leaders at present have the initiative everywhere, and all that the Western Powers are doing is reacting defensively to this strategy. We repeat what we said last week: Genuine agreement with the Communists is impossible. We are engaged in a war to the finish, and that war can only be won by attacking the Communists where they are weakest, not where they are strongest.

The handling of the Korean incident confirms the opinion we have often expressed: that it has played right in with major Communist strategy. The American military leaders opposed military intervention in Korea. The introduction of Chinese Communist forces into the Korean "police action" has made it obvious that the Western Powers are going to be bled white in manpower while the Russians do not even have one soldier in combat, or they can reach an "agreement" which will end the Korean incident on terms suitable to the Communists and their backers.

The dreadful plight of the Western world today is the result of treachery in high places. This is a matter, which Mr. Spender might investigate if he is really desirous of defeating the Communist conspiracy.

A Senator on the Target

From Federal *Hansard* of
October 26:

Senator MATTNER: We are constantly hearing of what happened during the depression. Everyone admits that the depression was a disastrous occurrence, and we hope that we shall never have a similar experience. Honorable senators opposite are fond of mentioning Sir Otto Niemeyer, and the role he played during the depression. I remind them that the man who was sent out to Australia with Sir Otto Niemeyer was none other than Professor Gregory.

Senator WARD. —Was he not a German named Guggenheim?

Senator MATTNER. —He was Professor Theodor Emmanuel Guggenheim Gregory, and he was sent out by the London School of Economics to advise Sir Otto Niemeyer. One of the leading instructors at the London School of Economics was Professor Laski, at whose feet sat Professor Gregory. One of the Fabians was the famous Mrs. Webb, who was lucky enough to inherit a large fortune. Another was George Bernard Shaw. Fortunately for him he married the Irish heiress, Miss Charlotte Payne Townsend.

Senator MURRAY. —The honorable senator cannot hold that against him.

Senator MATTNER. —No, I merely point out that it was a profitable association. We come now to another socialist, Karl Marx—

Senator MURRAY.—He was a capitalist.

Senator MATTNER. —No, he was a parasite. He lived on the bounty of the Manchester capitalist, Frederick Engels. Even in this Senate we have socialists who are actively engaged in commerce. The only difference between them and us is that we are engaged in the making of the first million, while they are on their second million. It will not be denied that there are many wealthy men among the members of the Labour party. Honorable senators opposite probably know them better than I do. I have not noticed that they are actively practising socialism. Some members of the Labour party in the House of Representatives are far from being poor men. One leading member of the Labour party in the House of Representatives is at present engaged as counsel to assist the Communist party in its fight against the Communist Party Dissolution Act, a law that the Labour party in the Parliament helped to pass. I refer to the right honorable member for Barton (Dr. Evatt) who, in his book, *The King and his Dominion Governors*, published in 1936, wrote these words in the preface—

I am also under obligation to Professor Laski of the London School of Economics, for much encouragement and advice.

I think it would be fair to say that Laski's philosophy might be summed up in these words: "Christianity has failed. The Russian idea has taken its place as the inspiration of mankind, and as the standards of public morality."

How to Defeat Industrial Unrest

(Continued from page 1)

so laboriously created over many centuries. So little do we as a people understand Communist strategy, that I suggest that we have unconsciously been supporting political and economic policies, which have created the ideal environment, particularly in industry, in which the Communist virus can flourish. In order to be clear about this matter, let us examine briefly what Communist leaders have said. In his famous ten points for communizing a State, Karl Marx insisted that all policies of centralism, in industry, transport, Government, finance, were steps in the right direction. In the Communist textbook, *Foundations of Leninism*, Stalin says that the first essential for successful revolution is centralised industry. He writes that the Russian Revolution was made much easier by the "unprecedented concentration of Russian industry on the eve of the revolution. It is known, for instance, that in Russia 54 percent of all the workers were employed in enterprises employing over 500 workers each, whereas in so highly developed a country as the United States of America no more than 33 percent of the workers were employed in such enterprises.

This circumstance alone transformed the working class of Russia into an immense force in the political life of the country." Stalin also quotes Lenin as emphasising in his *Selected Works* how small-scale production widely owned was the great strength of "capitalism" and that every effort should be made to destroy it. In combating Communism I have noticed time and time again how Communists insist that big, highly centralised industries are much more efficient than a number of smaller industries. They claim, of course, that this growing centralism is inevitable and that genuine progressives should encourage it in every way. And the tragedy is that many people, who sincerely believe they are doing all in their power to resist Communism, accept uncritically the widespread idea that modern technological advances have made increasing economic centralism inevitable.

Big Units and Efficiency

I believe that any impartial survey of the production system will reveal that much of the talk concerning the alleged efficiency of big economic units is simply the result of skilful propaganda. This propaganda has been conclusively exposed in America, where exhaustive investigations of the subject have been made. After an investigation of all types of industry in America, the Federal Trade Commission for the Temporary National Economic Committee of the American Senate on "Investigation of Concentration of Economic Power," found that workers in smaller and medium-sized industries had a greater productive rate per worker than had larger industries. This Commission also confirms my League's opinion that smaller and medium-sized economic units have comparatively less industrial unrest than have big units. I must hasten to say here that I am not suggesting that large economic units are not essential and efficient in certain industries. But even in these industries, it is necessary to decentralise into a number of smaller units. It is only in a genuinely free, competitive economic system that economic units reach what might be described as their natural optimum size commensurate with maximum

efficiency. The American Commission I have quoted made the following significant observation on the growth of monopoly: "In nearly every case in which monopoly persists, it will be found that artificial factors are involved." Most of these artificial factors are the result of the modern conception of governments imposing centralised planning, mainly through centralised control of financial policies.

The Burden of Government

To my mind there can be no doubt that industrial unrest, like all other dissatisfaction in the community, must continue to grow while governments, particularly central governments, continue to increase their power over the individual. In making this "observation I am not speaking of any particular government, but of governments in general. In his great classic, *Modern Democracies*, the wise Lord Bryce said that the tendency of all governments is to increase their powers. This is a political axiom, which we must realistically accept. However, in spite of what I have said, it will be argued that it is impossible for any Government to decentralise power, particularly by drastically reducing taxation. Well, if this proposition is to be accepted, I think that we must at least be logical and accept the inevitable results of this centralism. Productive enterprise must continue to bear heavier and heavier burdens. It has been pointed out that the growing burdens of government, one manifestation of which is an expanding non-productive bureaucracy, makes it most difficult to prevent prices from progressively rising. One aspect of this burden of government which is generally overlooked, but which I am sure all business men understand, is what might be described as the hidden bureaucracy — the large staffs which business enterprises must maintain solely for the purpose of doing various Government work. All this non-productive enterprise must be reflected in higher prices. And a constantly rising price-level is one of the major obstacles to industrial stability. Price increases following upon wage increases allow the Communists and other industrial saboteurs to further the doctrine that employees must be continually struggling; that class warfare is inevitable.

The Inflation Menace

Management has a most difficult, if not impossible task to prevent unrest amongst employees while inflation continues unchecked. My experience has been that government appeals to employees to reduce labour costs by working harder, and to management to help increase production by improved production techniques, fall largely on deaf ears while the government does not set a necessary example by reducing the burdens it is imposing upon the community. There is one final, although most important, aspect of increasing government centralism to which I must draw attention. This concerns high taxation, both direct and indirect. I am not concerned with the many plausible arguments which all governments can put forward to try and justify high taxation. I will content myself with drawing attention to the undeniable fact that high taxation tends to intensify inflation, acts as a deterrent to enterprise and, most dangerous of all, creates what I think can be best termed capital erosion. It prevents businesses, particularly the smaller

ones, from building up adequate reserves out of which they can maintain and expand capital equipment. The inevitable result of this is further economic centralism, which, as I have already explained, inevitably results in an environment, which thwarts fundamental human aspirations. Having briefly analysed the major obstacle to satisfactory human relationships, particularly in industry, I now turn in my few remaining minutes to suggestions as to what might be done to meet the Situation.

Politics Must Be Discussed

By virtue of their background and training, I believe that it is primarily the responsibility of our business and commercial men to further in every possible way educational work which will ensure that all members of the community are made aware of fundamental economic and political facts. I agree entirely with the idea that management in industry should sympathetically attempt to understand the employee's problems, but I also think that it should draw the employee's attention to the fact that it also has problems, and further, that most of the problems of both employee and employer are the result of external policies which they must unite to resist. Management may shy away from this proposal, uttering the old hackneyed cry that employers should not discuss politics with their employees. My reply is that if politics are going to make it increasingly difficult for individuals to solve their problems in industry, it is time some attention must be given to politics. If employers believe that governments should be restricted in their activities to maintaining a rule of law under which genuine free enterprise can operate without exploitation and monopoly, and, if they believe that free enterprise is not merely efficient, that it is a way of life which permits every individual to develop his own particular talents and aspirations in his own way, then they should stand up like real men and preach these truths. It would be quite improper for me to suggest in this talk what might be done politically to reverse the disastrous policies of centralism stemming largely from government policies. But I repeat that all the incentive schemes, welfare services, and many other excellent ideas being introduced by wise management into industry cannot produce genuine and permanent industrial stability while industry is subject to the destructive policies I have mentioned. Once this fundamental fact is clearly and generally recognised by all sections of the community, appropriate political action may then be developed to deal with the problem.

The International Jew . . . 2/9

By Eric D. Butler.

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

The Mysterious Protocols. 2/9

Full text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."



Soil Treatment for the Home Vegetable Garden and Orchard

By H. HOLT, in September issue of "Victorian Compost News."

The first essential for the successful growing of vegetables in the home garden is a deep, fertile soil, and one, which contains high humus content.

Market gardeners apply approximately 100 tons of manure per acre each year in order to replenish and maintain soil fertility. This is equal to an annual dressing of approximately four inches of fresh stable manure, or a three-inch layer of dry pulverised animal manure, or a one-and-a-half inch layer of fully matured compost.

To the home gardener this may seem a very large quantity, and much beyond the reach of the average amateur gardener, but if one is prepared to make full use of the household scraps and the garden wastes by converting them into compost, no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining the necessary amount. The average suburban gardener can make at least four heaps of fully-matured compost per year from such materials; this represents approximately five cubic yards, and which, if spread as a dressing 1½ inches thick will give a coverage of approximately 120 square yards. Such an area is generally sufficient to grow all the vegetables necessary to satisfy the needs of the average family.

If one cannot obtain sufficient materials to make the requisite amount of compost, the necessary organic matter can be obtained by growing a green crop, which must be turned under just before the flower heads set their seeds.

Autumn (early autumn for preference) is the best period of the year to start preparing the soil for the home vegetable garden; failing this, early spring is next best.

If the topsoil of the plot is shallow, it will be necessary to increase its depth by trenching. The objects of trenching are to loosen, pulverise, and deepen the soil, so that the roots of the plants can penetrate more freely, and to facilitate the admission of air and water, as well as incorporate humus and plant foods throughout the varying depths of the soil.

A very efficient method of trenching is to commence by removing from one end of the plot a trench about two to three feet wide by one spit deep for the full width of the plot, and barrow the removed soil to the opposite end of the plot. The exposed sub-soil at the bottom of the trench must then be dug by means of a fork and broken up, but do not remove from the trench. If this work is done thoroughly and the subsequent

cultivations of the topsoil are regular, it may never be necessary to dig this sub-soil again. Next, remove the topsoil of a second strip and throw it into the bottom of the first trench. When about one-third full give a light dressing of animal manure or compost, and turn under, taking care not to bring the subsoil up to the top. Continue to fill the trench, and when about two-thirds full, give another light dressing of manure or compost, and turn under as before. Now remove the remainder of the second strip, after which give a light dressing of manure or compost, and turn under. Thus the digging of the second trench is proceeding simultaneously with the back filling of the first trench. Repeat the process until the plot is completed and the soil, which was deposited at the far end of the plot, is back-filled into the last trench. Leave the surface in a rough state for about a fortnight, after which apply a liberal dressing of agricultural (ground) limestone, and the following week rake down level and give a good soaking if water is available. The ground will be ready for use approximately six to eight weeks after trenching, provided the plot has received regular waterings and the soil settled down.

If the manure or compost was not available at the time of trenching, it would be preferable to first grow a green crop rather than attempt to grow a crop of vegetables.

A suitable green crop for the vegetable plot should consist of a mixture of annuals, as they grow rapidly, and when turned under decay quickly, thus providing an early supply of plant nutrients; unfortunately, they do not remain very long in the soil, therefore frequent additions of organic matter are necessary. Rape, mustard, oats, barley, field-peas, and field-lupins are all suitable for this purpose.

When a cover crop or any other undecomposed vegetable or animal matter is incorporated into the soil, sufficient time (six to eight weeks) must be allowed for partial decomposition of this organic matter before setting out plants, otherwise the plants, if planted too soon, may suffer from nitrogen starvation.

On the removal of a crop it is advisable to give a liberal dressing of well-decayed manure or fully matured compost before recropping, except where a root crop is to follow. If this method is adopted, it will be found in a very few years that the earthworm population has greatly increased; this is indicative of increased soil fertility; in fact, the increase may be so great that further digging is unnecessary, and from then on the organic matter need

only be added as a mulch or worked lightly into the surface soil; the earthworms, which are there in plenty, will do the digging for you.

In the preparation of the soil in the home orchard it must be borne in mind that it is detrimental to cultivate the surface soil within the drip-line of fruit trees, because of the risk of damaging the surface feeding roots of the trees. It is therefore advisable to first prepare an area, say, six to ten feet diameter, in a manner as advised for the vegetable garden before planting the tree. In fact, the home orchard can, in the first instance, be used as a vegetable garden, but must be gradually reduced as the trees grow and spread. This is, provided the soil has been correctly cultivated during the growing of the vegetables, a definite advantage, as it tends to create a uniformly fertile soil.

After planting the trees, give, and always maintain, a light dressing of fully matured compost, about four feet in diameter, around each tree. Never allow grass or weeds to grow in this area, for it is in this area many insect pests breed and lay their eggs, so, by leaving it free of vegetation, birds can gain access, and thus help rid orchard of some of its insect pests. Always remove weeds from this area by hand.

The remainder of the land in the orchard should be uniformly graded, and sown down with a mixture of perennial grasses and legumes, which, on becoming established, must be cut periodically to avoid excessive growth. The cut vegetable matter must not be removed, but allowed to remain where it will form a protective mat against excessive evaporation, and in its decay provide the trees with plant foods.

If the lower branches of the tree will not permit of the mower or scythe being used, it may be advisable to keep this area beneath the tree heavily mulched with leaves and other decaying vegetable matter, or, better still, fully matured compost. Such mulch will help keep weeds in check, and at the same time provide plenty of plant nutrients.

The above method is generally referred to as "sod culture in orchards." It has been widely practised overseas, with great success, and of recent years has been introduced into this country. Last year many fruit growers in Victoria experimented with it, and gave very satisfactory reports.

NOTE

Mr. F. C. King's remarkable book, "IS DIGGING NECESSARY," is available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226K, G.P.O., Melbourne, at 1/4, post free. Write now for your copy.

The Expulsion of the Jews from England

Following the expulsion of the Jews in 1292, England went on to its period of greatest glory. Unfortunately, what has been described as the Whig interpretation of history has resulted in little or no mention of the facts of this Jewish expulsion in current "history" books. We therefore publish the following account of the matter from Lingard's "History of England" (1849):

The reader has already observed the impoverished state of the royal revenue under Henry III. As soon as Edward ascended the throne, he appointed in his first parliament commissioners to inquire into the state of the fiefs held of the crown, and by that measure obtained several forfeitures of considerable value. Soon afterwards the law officers of the crown sued out writs of *quo warranto* to the judges of assize directing them to inquire by what title the landholders held their estates, and claimed the liberties and immunities which they enjoyed. This inquest was a source of much vexation and general discontent. During the lapse of years, and amidst the revolutions of property, many families had lost their original deeds, and in that case their lands were adjudged to the king, and withheld from the owners, till the restoration had been purchased by an arbitrary fine. Even when the original deeds were produced, their validity was not admitted, till they had undergone the most rigorous scrutiny, and had been tried by every ordeal which legal ingenuity could devise. At length the king consented to mitigate the rigor of his former instructions; and an undisturbed possession from before the time of Richard I, was allowed to be pleaded as an effectual bar to the claims of the crown.

The Jewry, as it was called, furnished another source of revenue, from which Edward at first like his predecessors derived considerable profits, but which he afterwards destroyed, partly through religious considerations, and partly to appease the clamour of his subjects. Traces of the existence of Jews in England may be discovered under the Anglo-Saxon dynasty; they became more numerous during the reign of the Conqueror, and gradually multiplied under the rule of his successors; not that these princes felt any partiality for a race of men everywhere persecuted, but because, by protecting them, they consulted their own interests. For the Jew, in the language of the law of that period, was the slave, the chattel, of the sovereign, whatever he might actually possess, or subsequently acquire, belonged to the crown; and, if he became an object of value in the royal estimation, it was on account of the profit which he continually brought to the exchequer. Hence he was enrolled as the king's property from his birth, exempted through life from the payment of tolls or dues to inferior authorities, and suffered to dwell nowhere but in the royal cities or boroughs, and only in some of them, and in such particular quarters as were assigned for that purpose. There the Children of Israel formed a separate community; being distinguished from all other classes of men by wearing two tablets, at first of white linen, afterwards of yellow felt, sewn over the breast. They could not intermarry with Christians, nor employ them as servants, nor harbour them as inmates. But they

possessed in their own quarters schools for the education of their children, synagogues for the celebration of their worship with due modesty and in a subdued tone, and a cemetery without the walls for the interment of their dead. Their high priest, whose authority all obeyed, resided in the capital, and was elected by themselves, subject to the approbation of the king. Their only occupation was that of lending money, either on pledges, which were forfeited by the owner, unless redeemed within a year and a day, or upon interest at a certain rate per week, the highest that they could extort from the necessities of the borrower. In this way they made enormous profits; for the rents and fines of the feudal tenures, the aids and tallages imposed by the government, and the want of money for expeditions to the Holy Land, furnished them with opportunities of lending, whilst the notion that the exaction of interest was forbidden to Christians by the words of Scripture freed them from competition on the part of others. In this, their favourite pursuit, they met with every encouragement from the crown. The king took them as *his* bondmen under his special protection; established for them offices, where, in coffers under three locks, they deposited their bonds and securities, their money, plate, and pledges, and, withdrawing them from the jurisdiction of the courts Christian and of every ordinary tribunal, placed them under the superintendence of three or four persons called wardens, who had power to hear and determine every cause in which either of the parties was a Jew, the latter pleading in the king's name, and before a jury selected equally from the professors of both religions. For this support, which cost him nothing, the sovereign was amply repaid by fines, forfeitures, and reliefs; by an annual capitation tax of three pennies from every Jew male or female of the age of twelve years; by the practice of imposing tallages on the whole body at will and to any amount; by the right frequently exercised of exacting, or selling, or forgiving, in consideration of a present, the money owing to a Jew, and by the facility of raising at any moment a considerable sum by making over to the lender the emoluments of the Jewry for a certain number of years. Yet attention to his own interest taught the king on these occasions to act with some caution. It was possible to exhaust the source from which so much wealth was derived, and on that account commissioners were occasionally appointed to open the chests of cheirographs, as they were called, and to make inventories of all the bonds and treasures of the Jews, that a council might ascertain what burthen they could bear, and what portion of their profits the king might safely appropriate to himself. It seems never to have occurred to them that, if a Christian could not conscientiously practice

usury himself, neither could he encourage it for his own profit in others. To the great mass of the people the Jews during the whole of this period were objects of the bitterest hatred. They looked on them as men whose chief study it was to reduce families to indigence by extortion; as fiends who delighted in the sufferings of Christians; as an accursed race who, by adherence to the religion professed their association a great crime of their forefathers. Reports were continually circulated of blasphemies uttered, and cruelties exercised by them in derision of the Christian worship. Hence the protection of the sovereign was not always a shield to them against insult and oppression; and in times of riot or sedition many of them fell victims to the rage of their enemies. But about the close of the reign of Henry III, a new charge against them was urged on the attention of the monarch, that by lending money on the security of rents they had in many instances crept into the possession of land to the disherison of the tenant's family, and the great prejudice of his lord. As a remedy the king ordained that, since they were incapable of possessing real property with the exception of dwelling-houses and the appurtenances, they should either restore the lands in question to the owner on his repayment of the loan without interest, or, if he declined the offer, should dispose of them to some other Christian on the same terms. Edward at his coronation was assailed with new complaints from their opponents. He consulted his parliament, and published an ordinance, in which, having first acknowledged the benefit which his predecessors had derived from the Jews, he forbade them ever more to receive interest on the loan of money, exhorted them to seek their living by honest and lawful means, and with that view permitted them to work for Christian masters, to buy and sell all manner of merchandise without payment of toll, and enabled them to take leases of land for any term not exceeding ten years. But few, if any, were disposed to avail themselves of these concessions. They had long been suspected of clipping the coin, a fraud the detection of which was difficult, as long as the silver penny might be lawfully divided into halves and farthings. But now an unusual quantity of light money was found in circulation; the mutilation was of course attributed to the Jews, and the king ordered all who were charged by common fame to be apprehended on the same day. The trials occupied a special commission during several months, and as the actual possession of clipped coin was taken as a proof of guilt, not fewer than two hundred and ninety-three Jews, men and women, were hanged in the capital, and probably an equal number in the country. It should, however, be noticed that the offence was not confined to the Jews: several Christians were also convicted, and with equal justice subjected to the same punishment. At last an end was put to these prosecutions by a proclamation offering full pardon to all, whether Christians or Jews, who not having been indicted for the offence, should come in, confess their guilt, and submit to a competent fine.

The conversion of the Jews to Christianity was an Object, which the late king had

(Continued on page 8)

The Great Plot

All the elements — all the 'trouble spots' of the present world situation have been present for years, but it is only this year that they have received emphasis in the news. The French struggle against the 'rebels' in Indo-China has been practically continuous since the end of the war; preparations were made in 'China' to take possession of Tibet years ago; the nationalism of the 'Indonesians' has been fanned ever since the Japanese left; and the outbreak of hostilities in Korea was arranged with the division of the country. But it is only since the invasion of 'South' Korea that all the other areas have risen into prominence. The Korean war was quite evidently the beginning of a new phase in the endeavour to create a World Government, the passing from the mere threat of war to a practical demonstration, on a limited scale, that the hounds of war could be let loose to order. And as the United Nations appeared to gain the ascendancy, and public interest waned (if it ever was very great), so the constant struggle in Indo-China received greater prominence in the Press, until China intervened in Korea and the scales tipped the other way.

It is becoming less and less possible to think that the state of the world is anything else than a planned chaos, created as a means by which a group of plotters intends to achieve world dominion. But those who are sceptical about this, despite the evidence of their senses, would do well at this time to read *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, to see how closely the present situation conforms to the forecast published therein, fifty years ago — a forecast that any resistance to the plan for world dominion would be countered with the threat of "the guns of Asia."

Every plot has its culmination, unless defeated beforehand, and there is much to suggest that the culmination of this, the most fantastic plot in history, is approach-

ing. At that time, of course, it is no longer a plot; it is an open policy, supported by force against those who do not like it.

No doubt the period of transition from a secret to an open policy is one of danger to the policy — all the more since there is already a large body of opinion aware of what is going on, and, like this journal, endeavouring to spread the knowledge; and it may therefore be expected that quite extraordinary precautions will be taken in that period. For this reason it is of interest to quote *The London Newsletter*, which is one of those journals which, week by week, reports and explains the progress of the plot. In its issue of October 26 it says: "Before long weighty 'evidence' will be presented to the world, on the authority of some of the most substantial experts, that humanity will shortly experience some form of cataclysmic impact *from outside*, through which many of the prophecies both in and out of scripture will be fulfilled. This is the first statement, which we have to make . . ."

"The second is that such a manifestation will be presented to the world as a logical happening and, indeed, a recurrence of such manifestations as the great flood . . . Our third and final statement is that it will be shown to the world that 'flying saucers' are part of the coming manifestation, and that, therefore, they exist and in consequence there can be no doubt that the cataclysmic manifestations will, in due time, take place. . . ."

—*The Australian Social Crediter*, Nov. 18.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JEWS FROM ENGLAND

(Continued from page 7)

greatly at heart. To promote it, he distinguished by particular favours the men eminent amongst the proselytes, and founded in the capital an establishment for the reception and support of the more indigent. Edward adopted the views of his father. The task of instructing them was confided to the Friars preachers, that of procuring their attendance at the lectures of the missionaries, to the royal bailiffs. At the same time the king promised as a boon — and the boon shows the degraded state of this oppressed people — that, though all the goods and chattels of every Jew belonged to the crown, he would allow each convert to keep for himself one moiety of such property, and would devote the other to a fund for the support of those in indigent circumstances. But Edward promised, the Friars preached, in vain. Nothing could wean the Jews from their attachment to the Law of Moses. In 1287 they incurred the king's displeasure, probably by their objection to the payment of a tallage; and on one day the whole race, without exception of age or sex, were thrown into prison, where they remained in confinement till they had appeased the royal indignation with a present of twelve thousand pounds.

But presents could not avert the fate, which threatened them. Three years later Edward, yielding to the importunities of his subjects, ordered every Jew under penalty of death to quit the kingdom for ever before a certain day; but at the same time, with some attention to the demands of justice, allowed them to carry away with

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them their money and chattels. To the number of sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven, they repaired to the cinque ports, where the royal officers protected them from insult, provided the poor with a gratuitous passage, and sheltered the rich from imposition. But at sea the mariners, no longer awed by the royal prohibition, in several instances plundered the passengers and threw them overboard — not however with impunity; for Edward caused the murderers to be apprehended, and to suffer the punishment due to their crime. Thus ended the sojourn of the Israelites in England. By the people their expulsion was celebrated as a public benefit; and the clergy granted to the king a tenth, the laity a fifteenth, in proof of their gratitude.

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