

THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

DOES A MAJOR MILITARY WAR REALLY THREATEN?

It would be foolish to dispute the great strength of the Russian armed forces and the fact that, under suitable conditions, the Communist leaders would not hesitate to use these forces. But there is considerable evidence to suggest that the real threat to Western Civilization is not Russian military force; that the threat of military war has been deliberately exaggerated for the purpose of stampeding the Western peoples into accepting a totalitarian society similar to that imposed upon the Russian people. The Fabian Socialists have always maintained that, while supporting different methods than those employed by the Communists, they seek the same objective as Stalin and his associates. Further, they have said that it is only in war or under the threat of war that the British peoples will accept Fabian Socialist planning. Stalin is doubtless aware of this fact.

Exploiting Crises

In its issue of December 21, 1950, the well-informed *London Newsletter* writes: "We do not believe that Russia will start a war; we see no immediate signs of it . . . Russia has no need to go to war—yet. Bearing the facts of Soviet history and policy in mind, we are again interested in the mysterious 'they' who have been circulating rumours freely all week that Russia would attack either Persia or towards the Channel ports any day now . . . The cold war thus truly passes into the economic phase, as Marx, Lenin, Stalin—and Professor Varga—all insisted that it must."

While the Communist leaders may through their "peace" offensives seek to create the impression that it is only rearmament by the Western Powers that they fear as an obstacle to their plans, they cannot be other than highly delighted at the manner in which their potential victims are preparing to destroy themselves internally by their Socialist policies of centralised planning, policies which progressively destroy the sovereignty of the individual. Policies of centralised control must inevitably produce one crisis after another, and it is these crises, which the Communist theoreticians have always stressed as being so essential for the ultimate Communist revolution. Why should the Communists risk a major military war when through incidents like Korea they can slowly bleed the Western Powers of valuable manpower and, while Western leaders refuse to face the real conspiracy behind Communism, at the same time force them to lower the standards of living of the Western peoples.

Russia's Industrial Capacity

Although it is probably true that the Communists are making progress in their frantic efforts to produce atom bombs—thanks to traitors like Fuchs and Pontecorvo—there appears to be little doubt that in the absence of treachery, the great industrial and technological supremacy of the Western nations would enable them to meet successfully any major military attack by the Communists. Without the industrial capacity of West Germany added to their own, the Communists cannot even match the industrial capacity of the British peoples. It has been recently pointed out that even if Russia maintains recent increases in steel production, it will take her 50 years to reach parity with the United States. Coal production will take 30 years. And, unless Persia and other oil-bearing areas in the Middle East can be "liberated," the Communists must be hampered by comparatively small supplies of oil. If the Communist conspirators believed that their objective of world domination could be achieved by military effort alone, then obviously every increase in the military strength of the Western Powers makes their position progressively more hopeless and suggests that the Communists were foolish not to attack two or three years ago. But, as this journal has said over many years, the building up of Soviet Russia by international Zionist plotters has been designed to produce a threat of war, which could then be suitably exploited. Having regimented the world into two major power blocs, the Communist and "anti-Communist", it may then be that a major military war will be necessary to unify the two blocs into the One World we have

heard so much about. But at present "the threat of war" is paying such handsome dividends to the centralisers in all countries, that there appears to be little doubt that it will be maintained indefinitely. The important task for all patriots is to intensify their activities of exposing the real authors of the world unrest, and opposing their policy of World Slavery.

OUR POLICY

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

A Division in Federal Cabinet

The Melbourne *Herald* of February 21 reports "A struggle is developing in Federal Cabinet between those who want to impose controls and those who do not." The report asserts that one group of Federal Ministers, led by Mr. Spender, "say they were elected to abolish controls and they cannot go back on their election pledges."

Every effort should now be made by electors to make it clear to members of the Government parties that their political futures depend upon a determined fight to resist all Socialist policies.

* * * *

What Use To Be

Parodying what Alan Herbert wrote about the Board of Trade, it might be said or sung of the Australian Egg Board: First there wasn't any Board And now there are not any eggs.

Queensland has now joined Victoria and N.S.W. in laments from egg-marketing officials that the poultry industry is going out. It is —killed by board control. What eggs are available are expected to be 6d. each soon.

In the old pre-control day when anybody could keep as many hens as he liked without asking official permission, helping out his feed-bill with kitchen scraps, and could sell his surplus eggs to those who wanted them, there were enough eggs to go round and the price was kept down. But that was part of what used to be known as free enterprise.

—*Sydney Morning Herald*, Feb. 21.

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Dedman on Socialism

One of the highlights of former Labor Minister Dedman's libel action against the *Geelong Advertiser*, was the admission that complete socialisation meant the abolition of private ownership of land and homes. Under cross-examination, Mr. Dedman said that under complete Socialisation the State would own all homes and would let them out on perpetual lease to workers. If a man went on strike and there were other workers without homes the striker could be put out of his home.

* * * *

Malaya

For six months we have studied our private reports from the Far East with anxiety. We do not refer to the Korean incident, upon which we have expressed our views. We refer to the remnants of the British Empire, which Socialism has practically and effectively destroyed. Summarising the position we quote from an experienced correspondent's Christmas report, which was written on 25th of December:

"I will tell you right here and now that war or no war the outcome in Malaya is perfectly clear. British influence will shortly be at an end. It is probable that this ignominious ending (as it will be) could at least have been postponed; many think that the British could have re-established themselves more or less permanently. Whether that is true or not I am not prepared to say. But I can tell you this: that shortly, in the absence of a

strong, firm Government, which we shall never get, the British will not be able to hold this country, nor even retain any influence over the people, the Chinese, Malays or the Tamils. We never had their goodwill to any degree in the past, but we did at least have their respect."

Dealing with more specific matters, this correspondent says: "In Singapore acts of terrorism are increasing very rapidly. Taxis and buses are burned in broad daylight in the busiest parts of the town. I enclose official reports of three acts perpetrated on the same day, one of them within a hundred yards of a police station. Seldom does an arrest take place.

"Up country it is harder to obtain an accurate picture, but I am sure that the amount of protection money paid to the Chinese and Malay rubber tappers and Communists is growing, and that the others stand in far greater dread of the so-called bandits than they do of the civil authorities."

—*London Newsletter*, Jan. 11. *

Subsidies Advocated

All told, the estimated amount required to provide the subsidies to be paid by the

Federal Government set out above for the year 1950-51 is £44,413,000.

Although the above measures contribute something towards arresting the spiral of costs and wages they do not go very far. Probably £100 million per year expended in subsidising foodstuffs and apparel would be required to "brake" the cost of living spiral and to place the basic wage rate on a stable level. This figure of £100 million is not outside the realm of practical economics having regard to the high national money income.

—Latham Withall, Director of the Associated Chamber of Manufactures of Australia, in the *Canberra Letter* of Feb. 14.

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Treachery

The Melbourne *Age* of February 16 reports that the Australian Council of the World Council of Churches declared in Sydney "international justice demanded that the Chinese Communist Government should be admitted to the United Nations."

We can only describe this declaration as a classic example of the treachery now manifesting itself openly in the "Christian" Churches.

The Closure of Glen Davis Shale Oil Field

Sir,

The decision by the Commonwealth Government to close the Glen Davis Shale Oil Field is a National Calamity of the greatest magnitude.

The following extracts from Federal Hansard, 1939, indicate there may be more behind the closing of this mine than the slow action of a few employees. "Mr. Holt, page 2109, . . . the mine (Glen Davis) has been driven into the side of the mountain over 4,000 feet. The shale is of excellent quality yielding over 100 gallons of oil to the ton from which 60 gallons of petrol can be produced." "Senator Foll, page 2272, Mr. Davis is investigating the possibilities of increasing production from ten million to thirty million gallons per year . . . the limits of shale oil deposits are not known" "Senator Amour, page 2297, I am fearful of what might be done by the Major Oil Companies." "Senator Cameron, They have done considerable damage in America." "Senator Amour, They have done much damage here." (He then outlined what happened in Wolgan Valley.) "Mr. Beasley, The Oil Monopolies exercise control over the production of oil and it remains to be seen if we will be allowed to go on with this project."

What a candid but lamentable admission for a Minister in the Government of this great Commonwealth to make. It provides a clear indication of the influence exercised over our Government by the Oil Monopolies.

In 1934, 14½ million gallons of refined motor spirit was produced from shale. Yet the Commonwealth Government with all its resources has not produced ten million gallons per year since taking over control of this mine. Did the Oil Monopolies limit the production to ten million gallons per year? I think so; Mr. Chifley declined to answer this question.

In Scotland oil was produced since 1860 from shale yielding 40 gallons and as low as 22 gallons per ton, yet we in Australia are unable to produce petrol profitably from

shale yielding over 100 gallons to the ton. What is wrong?

The cause of the failure to produce petrol in paying quantities at Glen Davis is the limit imposed by the borers to 23 holes per day which, when shot, will not supply sufficient shale to keep the machinery going.

Glen Davis has the only catalytic cracking plant in Australia, if not in the Southern Hemisphere, and the Oil Monopolies would, no doubt, like to get possession of it or see it out of action.

The Railways are run at a loss yet no Government has suggested closing them, why then close Glen Davis because a few borers are sabotaging production? No business firm would do this.

The Commonwealth Government decided to sell all coal burning ships and replace them with oil burners. We have the coal in abundance, but we have to import the oil. This places our transport by water at the mercy of the oil monopolies the same as the closure of Glen Davis will place our air and road transport. This should be viewed as a National Calamity and resisted by the people.

We have the raw materials, coal and shale, in abundance from which all our motor fuel requirements can be produced. This is a fact that cannot be refuted. Why then depend on the importation of this vital necessity from overseas? Should Australia become involved in another war, which is not unlikely, the cutting off of our motor fuel requirements from overseas would leave us absolutely at the mercy of the enemy.

We are part of the British Empire and it is our duty to strengthen that Empire by making ourselves independent of all transport facilities from overseas. We can do it. What is stopping us? Nothing but the failure of our Governments to carry out their responsibilities to the Empire and our people.

A.W. NOAKES,

142 Adelaide St., Brisbane.

Why Does History Matter?

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

I notice that President Truman, in one of his recent utterances, made a declaration that he did not differentiate between dictators, but condemned alike Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Louis XIV, and Charles I, as enemies of liberty.

Probably very few people reading the newspapers either noted these words or remembered them; but they deserve to be considered, as examples of the appalling and lamentable ignorance of history which has become almost universal among our public men today.

Almost the only things that these people keep in mind are odds and ends of yesterday's lying propaganda, which every informed person today knows to be crudely false, whatever school of historical thought he may belong to.

Charles I had his admirers, like Wingfield-Stratford, and those who condemn him, like Gardiner or G. M. Trevelyan—but all alike would repudiate the view that his rule in any way resembled a modern dictatorship, or that those who opposed him were champions of "democratic freedom" in our modern sense.

The whole case for the King was that he stood for a traditional view of his office, which came down from the Middle Ages; and, whether you like him or not, there's no questioning his vigor in insisting upon legal precedents and traditions.

Even when the Long Parliament fought against him, he never thought of proclaiming a revolution and dissolving the ancient constitution; on the contrary, he gathered the loyal M.P.'s and Lords to form a Parliament of his own at Oxford, which hampered him considerably.

It was his opponents who stood for revolutionary ideas about the Monarchy, and who proposed radical changes in church and State; and it was their chief leader, Cromwell, who — after a farcical revolutionary tribunal, had judicially murdered the King for a crime unknown to English law — established a real revolution and dissolving the military dictatorship, and reorganised the Government of the Country with "phoney" handpicked Assemblies pretending to be parliaments, while the substance of power lay in the hands of himself and the military grandees under him.

The nearest England ever got to a Stalin or a Hitler was this "canting gangster" (as a modern writer has called him), who trampled on the people's civil and religious liberties and loaded them with taxes to support his enormous army, while intoning endlessly about freedom and the people's will — just as the Chinese and Russian gangsters do today.

Similarly with Louis XIV. You may like or detest the man who built Versailles; but he was never a "tyrant" in the sense of trampling on the laws and traditions of his people.

The pattern of rule he inherited had grown up through ages; he carried out the duties of his office gravely, conscientiously, and ably, and with a highly conservative regard for the law.

His errors and sins were, no doubt, many; but they have not the least resemblance to those of a revolutionary tyrant.

The worst thing he did was the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, giving tolera-

tion to the Protestants (the English Government of the time had never had so tolerant an edict to revoke; and the King who tried to suspend the penal laws against religious dissidents there lost his throne for it!). Unfortunately there is plenty of reason for believing that Louis' worst act was thoroughly popular — the Huguenots were hated in France, as were the Catholics in England.

But the real wreckers of French traditional liberties — especially in the sphere of regional and local self-government — were the Revolutionaries of 1789-94; and the real pioneer of modern totalitarian dictatorship was Bonaparte, with his new centralised machinery of government and culture, his brand-new code of laws, his press censorship, and his conscriptions.

None of this was even dreamed of under Louis XIV, whose policies and wars were denounced publicly by Church leaders such as Fenelon, who incurred no penalty for their courage.

You may say—well, even if all this is true: What of it? Does it matter much if Truman is ignorant about Charles I or Louis XIV?

I think it matters more than you think. The point is that these people's crude misunderstanding of the English, European, and even American past has had a disastrous effect on their judgment of contemporary issues.

Their notion that Cromwell and Bonaparte were heroes of popular progress has led them to a state of illusion about contemporary revolutionary leaders — because they identified tyranny with Royalty and tradition, and liberty with violent revolt and the sudden destruction of the old order.

Americans, both in the nineteenth and the twentieth century, made the same mistake. Their own "revolution" had served the cause of freedom because it was guided by conservative-minded men like Washington and Hamilton, who built their new Federal State on the foundations of an ordered free way of life already existing. But it left them with a fixed prejudice against the name of Kingship and certain institutions associated with it — and with a tendency to see the affairs of Europe in terms of a radical "ideology" which had bitten the political "intellectuals" of the time through their contact with French thought.

The consequence was that men like Jefferson believed that the French Jacobin's victory would establish "liberty" in the American sense, and were prepared to overlook all the crimes, tyrannies, and aggressions of the new France, with the notion that a revolution using popular slogans MUST bring freedom and well being and peace in the end. More than that, the "fixed idea" which linked Kingship with tyranny, tradition and obscurantism, revolt with "progress" and liberty became an assumption which governed the

(Continued on page 8)

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The Future of "The New Times"

In recent issues we have drawn our readers' attention to the present financial position of "The New Times". This position has arisen primarily because of the very inflationary financial rules, which we have campaigned for years to have reformed. Efficient internal administration has, over the past few years, placed "The New Times" in the soundest financial position it has been in for a long time. The paper has been paying its way regularly and there are now no outstanding debts. Now is therefore obviously the time to plan for the difficulties ahead, and not to incur debts as costs continue to rise.

The Board of Directors has done all that is practical to reduce internal administration costs and to increase the number of readers. But, as an immediate increase in revenue is required to meet rising costs, supporters of the paper must, if they desire it to continue, accept one of two major alternatives: Either pay an increased price for the paper, or contribute a sufficient subsidy to enable the paper to continue being sold at the present price. We feel that it would be preferable, mainly from the point of view of introducing the paper to potential new readers, to try and subsidise the paper at the present price. We are therefore desirous of ascertaining what support there is for this policy. We estimate that at least £500 per year subsidy is required, and we suggest that surely 500 readers should not find it financially difficult to contribute £1 per year each to a subsidy fund. There has already been a response to this suggestion from a number of supporters, but far more is required.

In order that a definite decision concerning future policy can be made by the Board of Directors, readers who are prepared to support financially the subsidy proposal are requested to be sure to indicate their support within the next two weeks.

There should be no need to stress the fact that the continuance of "The New Times" is of greater importance now than ever before. We have no doubt that we shall continue whatever the difficulties, but our supporters must immediately indicate how these difficulties shall be met.

IS DIGGING NECESSARY?

This important booklet must be in the hands of every organic farmer and gardener. The author, one of England's most famous gardeners, has proved over a long period that better and healthier vegetables can be grown without digging. He outlines the methods he has used.

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The Diversion

With the return of Prime Minister Menzies, the strategy of the Federal Government will be to turn its propaganda machine loose in building up the danger of world war, in an effort to divert attention from its utter failure to govern effectually in the past year, and its inability to honour its main election promise, to put value back into the pound.

Even at the risk of falling out with the Country Party, revaluation will probably be carried out as part of a pact with the newspapers, which will be the principal beneficiaries of this move. The newspapers in turn will clamp down on all criticism of the Government, and urge everybody to put their shoulder to the wheel, even though it sinks hub deep in mud. The bureaucrats will come into their own again, and the gentlemen whose fine playing has left us like shags on a rock when it comes to vital materials like rubber and aluminium, begin a systematic campaign to gain more powers for themselves. They will propagate plans that will strangle development and invest themselves with more power, with all the fecundity of spawning salmon.

Anybody who dares to challenge the Government on any ukase, no matter how stupid, or how unnecessary, will be denounced as unpatriotic. Patriotism is not the last refuge of scoundrels alone. Bunglers and fools are just as ready to use it as a buckler.

The Government will probably get away with this for some time. Lucrative contracts at cost plus will stifle some of the potentially powerful critics. The press will honour the bargain on revaluation for at least six months after such revaluation takes place.

But after that, barring no war, the honeymoon will be over. If we don't get a war between now and the next Federal election, provided that such election doesn't take place within twelve months, then Menzies can't last. In fact, he mightn't try to last.

He'll probably leave the sinking ship before the next election.

On its record up to the present, there should be no more enthusiastic supporters of a World War than the Menzies Government. It has no chance whatever of lasting otherwise.

—Frank Brown in *Things I Hear*, Feb. 20

"A Catastrophe"

"There is a whole mythology of 'pre-history,' which has grown up, mushroom-like, in less than a lifetime, which pretends to explain the unknown past of man, and which has already become more fixed and sacred to the multitude than any mythology accepted by our fathers. Not one of the millions who accept that mythology could give you even the briefest account of the supposed steps of evidence upon which it reposes. In this process the strange mechanical, universal, influence of what is called 'popular education' plays a very great part, and whereas the half-educated man was always a danger, today he is a catastrophe."—Hilaire Belloc, *The Cruise of the 'Nona.'*

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Division in the Ranks

By NORMAN WEBB

The Social Crediter, Feb. 10.

In the final section of Douglas Reed's book, *Somewhere South of Suez*, he begins by giving a précis of about 6,000 words on the rise of Zionism, which would be well worthy of publication as a separate pamphlet. It is a summing-up of that swift and brilliant political operation on the part of organised Jewry, which all Gentiles, that is, White races, should read and appreciate. Here is a record of historical events, covering little more than fifty years, in no way exaggerated but grouped to some extent in accordance with subsequent knowledge. The result is most enlightening.

Later in this section, Mr. Reed develops that aspect of Zionism for which there is a considerable amount to be said, which asserts that the decisive impulse behind the movement, and by far the preponderance of effective individuals in it, are not Jewish at all in the ethical sense. It is an intriguing theme, opening up quite a number of lines of thought as regards the tactics of "Christian" states, if, indeed, Christendom can be credited with anything that might be termed tactics where its most immediate and pressing social problems are concerned. The implication is that Jewry is profoundly divided both racially and politically, and therefore *might be* divided tactically as well with the employment of a little skill. But it is a subject that requires to be approached with caution, for as far as one knows, all professing Jews are brought up on the Talmud, which is quite positively anti-Christian, and such conditioning is difficult to get rid of.

The Sephardim

It is common knowledge, of course, that the political aims of Zionism, the consolidation of Jewish national interests in the Middle East, have brought to light definite intellectual cleavages in Jewish ranks. And that the Arabo-African Jews, the Sephardim, are by no means ardent Zionists. In the late 19th Century the old long-established Jewish families of London, with certain notable exceptions, watched the wave of immigrants from Russia and Poland and North East Europe generally, with a great deal of apprehension, and facilitated their transit across the Atlantic as quickly as they could. It is a notable fact that in the British War Cabinet that sanctioned the Balfour Declaration of Great Britain's sympathy with Zionist aims in Palestine—perhaps the blackest act of faithlessness in the foreign history of this country—the one voice that was raised in protest was that of Edwin Montague, the only Jew in the Cabinet.

The Ashkenazim

Arthur Koestler, the Jewish novelist, is an exponent of this aspect of the matter. Mr. Reed also cites an article in the *Jewish Encyclopedia* by Freedman, a prominent New York Jew, which states categorically that the North-Eastern European Jew, so-called, is neither Jewish nor Semitic. It is with this type that almost all Zionist activity originates; and which constitutes ninety percent, of the immigration to the United States over the last fifty years and into Palestine in the last twenty. He quotes, besides other authorities, Professor Lothrop Stoddard, who points out that they are, in fact "a mongrel breed of minor Asiatic races, with a strong admixture of Turko-Mongol blood; in other words, Khazars." The true Semitic Jews

from Afro-Asia, are Sephardim, who are slender in figure, long-headed with fine-cut noses. In distinct contrast to them, are these Ashkenazim, the Yiddish-speaking type from Russia and Poland and Germany, so prevalent in all Western capitals, "who are short in stature and round-headed, with large noses of coarser shape. . . . About the seventh century A.D., the king of the Khazars adopted Judaism as the state religion and the majority of the inhabitants joined him in the new allegiance. Before that date there was no such thing as a Khazar who was a Jew. Neither then nor since was there such a thing as a Khazar whose ancestors had come from the Holy Land. There is apparently a tendency among the Zionists to treat what has been referred to as "the Khazar legend" in a manner resembling that which is used towards the *Protocols of Zion*; but it would seem to be an established fact of history that, like the total expulsion of the Jews from England by Edward I in the thirteenth century, Gentile historians have seen fit almost to ignore.

Migration

Mr. Reed's point is that this is the origin and source of the mass-movements called Zionism; as well as of the raw material imported—and still being imported—into Palestine where in 1948 Arthur Koestler computed that not more than 25 or 30 per cent, of the population were of true Jewish descent. This is the stock that has seeped into Western Europe from Russia and across the Atlantic to the United States and Canada without pause since the early nineteenth eighties. The Judaic population of the United States today, which towards the end of last century was not more than 500,000, is now estimated to be round six millions.

America

Mr. Reed's theme is the decline of the young American Republic before it has come to flower; as it was somewhat maliciously put the other day—' . . . a nation that has passed from barbarism to decadence without the usual intervening period of civilization.' For undoubtedly the organic structure of the American state is riddled and rotten with parasites to an extent to which even we in these lands are not accustomed. Her energy and potential creativeness are being used for external expansion and the promotion of alien policies, at the expense of organic growth.

America's great enemy is, of course, her own money system, as it is of all "free" Western nations—the so-called Christian countries. If she can find no release from it—and through it—then she looks like being forced into the rigid state-control of the Soviets by the exigencies of waging a military war in a world that is ceasing to

be war-minded. For I think we must accept the "softness" of Western civilization as not all the result of rot and over-ripeness: The law of compensation must operate here as elsewhere, even if it is hard to see its workings. We must exercise restraint in our deductions. Human premises are never entirely complete and comprehensive and therefore never strictly speaking "correct." So that to follow them out too logically is to go hopelessly astray sooner or later.

World Authority

But it is obvious, I think, that temporarily at least the course of events is in the hands of a limited number of people with a well-defined objective, which is nothing less than the total control of society. The points to watch, therefore, are those touching the natural and inevitable tendencies of the main impulse. As Mr. Reed sees it—and I feel he is not far out—the two chief objectives in the World Authority programme are control of food and control of population; power of restriction of free access to material wealth and living standards, and deliberate, planned breeding, with the requirements of enforced wealth-production as the decisive factor.

To such ends is U.N.O. dedicated. And the net result of such a policy, which incidentally is the avowed objective of both Communism and Zionism, would be—according to Mr. Reed—the decimation of the White races, and their submergence under the Yellows and Blacks. The logic of this is quite easy to follow, since the control of wealth-production and of population both require central control, which can only be applied to those who already possess considerable organisation. It is just the same with the threats of atomic destruction used so freely today as an argument for consolidating U.N.O. and for centralising everything; they are threats that apply almost exclusively to organised society, which means, broadly, Western (White) civilization. Dispersed, but politically homogeneous Jewry, the geographically vast Soviet Republics, and native populations everywhere would tend to survive.

Deductively, then, that is the Big Idea. And the young, raw, uncertain and parasite-riddled United States of America is the chosen agent for its realization. Where Russia fits in is not quite so evident. Doubtless World War III, if it had to come, would settle that question without in any way impinging on the Big Idea itself, which is in the hands of the Zionists, who would, no doubt, be on the touch line.

(To be concluded)

The Mysterious Protocols. 2/9

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

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP

(VIC)

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"New Times," March 2, 1951 — Page 5



The Myth of Mechanisation

Some Observations on "Groundnut Scheme" Mentality

Thoughtful observers of current trends in agriculture have for some time been aware that the application of machinery to farming operation has ceased to be a purely rational process — that, in short, "mechanisation" has become an obsession, an end in itself. But we have had to wait for the post-mortem on that classic case, the Groundnut Plan, for a really lucid analysis of the mentality involved; and it has come, not from any so-called "romanticist," but from the Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at Oxford, S. Herbert Frankel.

In two middle-page articles on "The Kongwa Experiment" which appeared in *The Times* of October 4th and 5th, Professor Frankel dealt at some length with the original "Plan for the Mechanised Production of Groundnuts in East and Central Africa" (February, 1947. Cmd. 7030) in the light of subsequent experience. After referring to the fallacy that large capital investment can "buy time," the fallacy mainly responsible for the gross inadequacy of the preliminary investigations, he proceeded to the "Manpower Illusion":

Not only time, however, but African man himself was regarded as an obstacle. Unbelievable as this may seem, the report throughout regards the absence of population as a veritable advantage . . .

What is remarkable is the extraordinary assumption that mechanisation to be successful must be total—that it must have as its objective the maximum elimination of man himself as a co-worker. Indeed the mission regarded as an advantage that when the clearing programme for the 3,210,000 acres had been completed in 1953 (of which 1,605,000 acres would have been planted) there would be employed in this vast area only 32,100 Africans and 749 Europeans, and that no seasonal labour would be required.

Yet the very first objective of any development project in these Central, African regions should surely have been to discover, through careful experimentation, what would best constitute an economically balanced farming system—that is, to discover the most economic manner in which man's efforts could be combined with the services of the machine to yield optimum economic results.

The (Wakefield) mission, however, seems to have regarded the machine as having an economic power of its own and for the most part as alternative to, and not as supplementing, man's efforts. Nor does the mission appear to have been conscious of the over-riding fact that the machine, though technically a powerful aid, is usually a most costly factor in production—giving rise also to other direct and indirect costs—which makes it a substitution for hand

labour on a large scale in Africa economically and indeed socially warranted only in special circumstances, and certainly only when expected crop yields and revenues are so high and regular over a period of years as to justify the large and rigid capital costs involved.

Professor Frankel went on to mention that the possibility of maximum mechanisation proving uneconomic was nowhere recognised in the report. Yet all over the world, at peaks of seasonal activity, whole agricultural populations have to be mobilised to "reinforce the efforts of the machine"; in their absence, "there has to be substituted a vast reserve of machines complete with skilled attendants." No agricultural enterprise, however, can carry the huge capital overheads, which such a reserve entails. "The larger the scale of mechanisation, the more likely it therefore becomes that emergencies will upset the whole plan of operations."

The "Burden" of the Machine

At a later point, Professor Frankel remarked on "another fallacy":

Far from the machine being a substitute for man it lays an inexorable burden on him, since without constant and skilled attention for both maintenance and operation, it soon becomes a useless tool. In short, without a highly skilled industrial population to draw on—non-existent in Africa—the machine easily becomes a liability rather than an asset . . . Not only the creation of the labour force, however, but the fashioning of machines is a slow, evolutionary process—another point overlooked in the report, which seems to have been dominated by the fallacy that the required machines were already invented, constructed, and ready for buying. In fact not only were new machines of established types not available in the desired quantities, with the consequence that all sorts of mechanical equipment had to be rummaged from the salvage dumps of the world, but it was soon found that even the new machines were technically unequal to the unique problems in East Africa.

The articles were not, of course, intended to decry all efforts now being made to develop unused African territories. On the

contrary, Professor Frankel stressed the need for experimental development in many different directions by "suitably small units adaptable to the diverse range of ecological, climatic and economic conditions." It was of the utmost importance, he concluded, that "every effort should be made to establish viable economic units," but "large-scale mechanisation, or policies based on abstract principles, will not by themselves create them, nor show how they can be brought to life."

Change in English Opinion

This timely exposure of "the facile mechanistic concept that economic evolution is determined mainly by the application of technical power"—to quote Professor Frankel again—has evidently been taken to heart in more than one quarter. Thus "Blythe" in his weekly notes in *The Farmer and Stockbreeder* of October 17th wrote:

It is too commonly assumed that agricultural operations lend themselves to large economies. But compared with industry, they are far less homogenous and far less centralised. They are not adapted for the repetitive processes of industrial production. Large-scale mechanisation designed to reduce manpower might be uneconomic if seasonal peaks of activity are unprovided for. So far as farming is concerned, particularly balanced farming, it is necessary to consider the most economic manner of combining man's efforts with the services of the machine to yield optimum economic results.

Social and communal factors are also involved, and instead of the maximum elimination of man himself, our aim should be as far as possible to intensify and diversify our farming enterprise, so that the machine will supplement rather than supplant human activity.

The Agricultural Correspondent of *The Times* again, commenting, on October 30th, on the great increase in farm machinery since 1946, added:

It remains to be determined how far this higher degree of mechanisation is resulting in a reduction in the farmer's costs of production in grain growing and milk production. Machinery makes the work easier and enables the farmer to get more work done at the right time . . . This timeliness is an important consideration . . .

Farmers always hope that by introducing more machinery they are cheapening production or at any rate checking the rise in production costs. But it is by no means certain that this is the general result of investing more money in mechanical equipment. On the farm that has a full complement of tractors and up-to-date machinery the repair bill can be appallingly high.

—*Rural Economy*, England, December 1960.

In recent months many requests, chiefly from America, have been received at the Australian Museum, Sydney, for help in importing giant earthworms and for information about their breeding habits.

Miss Elizabeth Pope, M.Sc., assistant curator of crustacea at the Museum, said most of the inquirers wished to use the worms as soil-building agents. They argued that if an ordinary earthworm could, during its nocturnal activities, cast up as much as 20 oz. of soil in one year, a giant species that might attain a length of 6 ft. to 10 ft. should be a veritable "bulldozer" and turn over pounds of earth in the same time.

Therefore they all wished to obtain egg capsules or live specimens of the Gippsland earthworm, *Megascolides australis*, presumably so that they might claim their worms were bigger and consequently better than those of their neighbours, Miss Pope said. Some had even suggested that they might cross the giant earthworms with the smaller ordinary sized, garden earthworms, and thus obtain a large worm with all the beneficial habits of the smaller types.

Soil Erosion

Miss Pope said the thinking portion of the general public had belatedly become aware of the startling menace of soil erosion, and increased interest was being taken in any measure that might help to retard it or to restore the diminishing topsoil.

"Add to these people all those keen backyard gardeners and nurserymen who would do anything to increase the fertility of their soil and last, but not least, those back-to-nature cranks and the opponents of use of chemical fertilisers, which they term unnatural. This gives a formidable list of persons interested in the role played by earthworms in increasing soil fertility," said Miss Pope.

There was no need to import worms into Australia, for many "old world" worms were already cosmopolitan in distribution and were well established, having followed in the wake of colonisation, she continued.

If any were imported there should be rigid supervision and possibly a quarantine period to lessen the risk of introducing minute seeds of weeds and viruses in the soil with them.

It was difficult to see what practical advantages could result from such an experiment as the export of the giant earthworm, she said. Even in Australia, the worm's home, *Megascolides australis* was strictly limited in its distribution, being

confined to a small area in the Gippsland district of Victoria, near the town of Loch. Its geological requirements would appear to be somewhat rigid, for it had not established itself outside that area, as an adaptable species would have done.

It was extremely unlikely that the giant earthworm could be made to crossbreed with another smaller species.

Tourist Interest

Few, if any, of the inquirers seemed to realise that the giant worm did not make casts as many of the smaller species did. That the earthworms round the giant earthworms and tunnels were due to the workings of burrowing crayfish of the genus *Engaeus* seemed open to little doubt, for similar small towers of earth were made by *engaeids*, and that genus was already known to occur plentifully in the Gippsland districts.

Experts agreed that the only sure sign of the presence of giant worms was the weird gurgling sound made by them as they retreated through their burrows.

Another reason for not exporting our giant worm freely was that it was, and could be even more, used as a tourist attraction for naturalists and zoologists, many of whom were as interested in the world's largest earthworm as they were in the platypus or members of the marsupial clan, said Miss Pope.

Protection Urged

Properly handled and displayed the public also would be interested in it.

Therefore, the worm should be protected and steps taken to preserve an area as a national park, where it might continue its harmless ways, unmolested by ploughs and other harmful farm machinery. It would be regrettable to see the worm die out.

"Our original interest was the prevention of soil erosion and the improvement of soil fertility," she said. "If we seek to attain this rather than to make money by attempting to produce larger, certainly not better, worms, it is most likely the smaller types of worms would prove to be the better agents."

"In any given area a given weight of small worms should be able to turn over far more earth and vegetable matter than the corresponding weight of large worms, as their food requirements would be greater according to the surface mass ratio."

"Possibly the present vogue for the intensive breeding of earthworms in boxes in backyards will die out in a few years' time. Fortunately for man, however, the essential work of soil building by the 'wild' earthworms will go on as it has in the past."

"It will be for us to decide whether we help them sensibly and make them our powerful allies by providing them with suitable vegetable matter and sweetening the soil with the right chemicals, or whether we neglect them and trust to luck about this aspect of soil conservation, as we do in so many other important matters," Miss Pope added.

—*The Leader* (Melbourne), Feb. 21.

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"New Times," March 2, 1951 — Page 7

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

If so, the Editor of *Rural Review* would be pleased to hear from you at any time. All over Australia increasing numbers of people are applying organic farming and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain the benefit of their experiences.

DOES HISTORY MATTER?

(Continued from page 3)

whole of America's attitude towards Europe — and, as the Whig influenced thought in that country also.

Because the Americans had been taught to hate Charles I, Louis XIV, and George III, they welcomed and helped the downfall of kingships and traditional structures in Europe after 1918, and this change destroying legality and the balanced pattern of the European order prepared the way for our present age of violence.

The new, radical republics, founded in contempt for lawful authority, both civil and religious, were incapable of resisting the drift to tyranny under men who proposed to "make all things new," including culture and humanity itself, without counting the cost in liquidations.

Nationalism became a frightful idolatry of a social Moloch; "democracy" became the pretext for a fanatical demand to "socialise" everything, to destroy inherited wealth and independence, and hamstringing every kind of private enterprise — except of the political revolutionary sort. The fruit of this was a flowering of "Fascist" police tyrannies. And, after these were destroyed, the expansion of Communist power from the east to fill the gap.

And even then, it was long before Americans ceased to delude themselves with the old idea that freedom must arrive now that the old order was effectively destroyed. Kings were almost entirely wiped out, and aristocracies obliterated, and Republicans slogans about "the People's Government" proclaimed everywhere.

In fact, the rubbish talked by Truman about Charles I and Louis XIV is the symptom of an error about the relation between "radical" revolt and human freedom which has been fruitful of appalling disaster, and which must be abandoned if we are to begin building a civilised, free, human way of life instead of wrecking, bit by bit, what our fathers have left us.

If our children were taught to understand the truth about the English civil war — the passage between the lawful,

humane, personal rule of Charles I and the illegal despotism of Cromwell and his Puritan military gang, which was thrown off the nation's shoulder in 1660, people would be less liable to succumb to rubbish about the "popular" Communist revolution of Mao Tse-tung and his gang of grim fanatics.

The trouble is that, while our leaders today can see through the lie of Communist "democracy" inaction, and the grim reality of total despotism which it conceals, they have not yet come to understand the roots of false thinking, out of which that lie has grown — roots which remain firmly imbedded in their own minds, and are expressed whenever they reflect on the past.

They know a terrible number of things that "ain't so," and hardly anything else; and this fact is exploited by our present enemies very profitably indeed.

It is because Englishmen have been taught that Charles was a tyrant and Cromwell was a deliverer that Cromwell has been exalted by the Reds as one of the pioneers who paved the way for Socialist freedom, and that there is a common idea that rebels of all kinds are a sort of heroes unless they are in revolt against the tyranny of radical revolutionaries.

It is because of this lying twist that Hitler had to be presented — quite falsely — as a "reactionary" to the darkness of "mediaevalism" in order to condemn him, and that Morrison and others have now been reduced to presenting even Stalin's merry men as "reactionaries" — an absurdity which even the plain man can see through — in order that people may not be worried with the idea that in fighting a revolutionary gang they are fighting against the cause of freedom and progress

The Great Permit Game

The sort of thing that maddens people who have to seek the permission of Government departments to do things: A South Australian textile firm wanted to send a load of wool-tops to Melbourne in a hurry. Since the goods were its own, to be carried on its own truck, and the truck driven by its own employee, no S.A. road permit was needed.

Victorian transport - "strangulation" authorities, however, refused a road permit. S.A. held that it couldn't issue a permit where one wasn't necessary. Victoria, told of this, said it couldn't do anything about that and its rule was firm—no S.A. permit, no Vic. permit.

S.A. was asked if it could bend its regulation a little and issue a permit to satisfy the Vic. demand. The reply was that there was no precedent for such a thing and it wasn't proposed to establish one. By this time, of course, days had elapsed, and the yells from Melbourne for the wool-tops were deafening.

So the firm hired a truck and driver to cart the stuff, got an S.A. permit because it was a hired truck, then got its Vic. permit and the goods got away.

This is what the Premiers of both States call a "liberalised road-transport policy."

—*The Bulletin*, Sydney, Feb. 21.

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