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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

Jewish Control of Atomic Development

Another Monopoly of Power

By E. Mullins

Admiral Ellis Zacharias, Deputy Head of the Office of Naval Intelligence, says in his book, "Behind Closed Doors," that "the development of the atomic bomb needed foreign prodding and encouragement. It was left to a group of foreign-born physicists, centering on L Szilard, and including E. Wigner, E. Teller, V. F. Weisskopf, and to their foreign-born sponsor Dr. Alechsander Sachs to stimulate reluctant American support for its use for military purposes."

Americans were indeed reluctant to use the atomic bomb against civilians, and if there had been any democratic method of ascertaining their opinion, they would have forbidden the Air Force to drop the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The bomb was dropped by orders of Jews who controlled the Secretary of War and the atomic programme itself. "Who's Who in America" 1951, says the following: —

"Dr. Alexander Sachs, born Rossien, Russia, economist, graduated from Harvard Graduate School, worked with Lee Higginson Company, now economic advisor and director of the Lehman Corporation [Senator Herbert Lehman's giant holding company], member of the National Policy Committee, special consultant to the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, originated the atomic project in conference with President Roosevelt, 1939, and served as the President's representative on the organising committee of the Manhattan Project."

As the Presidential representative who selected the men on the Manhattan Project, Dr. Sachs must be held responsible for the long list of Jewish spies, Rosenberg, Greenglass, Sobell, Gold, Weinberg, etc., who gave the atomic secrets to Russia. Dr. Sachs was a special consultant to the Office of Strategic Services in 1945, when the Office of Strategic Services compiled a list of German atomic scientists and gave the list to Russian officers, who immediately arrested the German scientists, some of them in the American zone being handed over to the Russians by the Office of Strategic Services, and sent them to Russia to work on their bomb.

The alternate United States Representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in 1946, was John Hancock, partner of Lehman Brothers, bankers [Senator Herbert Lehman's firm], Chair-

man of Lever Brothers, Jewel Tea Co., American Export Airlines, and director of forty-five corporations. The United States Representative was Bernard Baruch, who controls General Electric Corporation. The atomic energy patents, developed by the United States Government at a cost of more than two billion dollars, have been turned over to General Electric.

Henry L. Stimson, Roosevelt's Secretary of War, says in his autobiography, "On Active Duty in Peace and War," p. 612: "For nearly four years I was directly connected with all major decisions of policy on the development and use of atomic energy, and from May 1, 1943, until my resignation as Secretary of War on September 21, 1945, I was directly responsible to the President for the administration of the entire undertaking. At the same time, I was the President's senior adviser on the military employment of atomic energy. The atomic energy undertaking was not solely American. It was another and conspicuous example of co-operation between the United States and the British Commonwealth, in this instance represented by Great Britain and Canada, the latter being a critically important source of raw materials. In April, I set up the Interim Committee, which held discussions on the whole field of atomic energy. I was its chairman, but the principal labour fell to George L. Harrison [Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York], who acted as chairman in my absence, James F. Byrnes, personal representative of the President [Byrnes was a Baruch lieutenant since the first World War], Ralph A. Bard, Under Secretary of the Navy, William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State [former law clerk to Justice Brandeis, President of the Zionist Organisation of America], Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the Carnegie Institution of Washington [controlled by J.

P. Morgan Co.], Dr. Karl T. Compton, and Dr. James B. Conant. The Interim Committee recommended on June 1, 1945, that the bomb should be used on Japan without any specific warning. The ultimate responsibility for the recommendation to President Truman rested upon me. The detailed plans were brought to me for approval. I approved four targets, including the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

This chapter also appeared in "Harper's Monthly," for February 1947. Stimson was a law partner in the New York firm of Winthrop and Stimson, lawyers for Kuhn, Loeb Co. His law partner was Bronson Winthrop, director of the International Accept
(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

TO THE POINT

No Sacrifice for National University

Sir Douglas Copland is determined that his National University, mainly staffed by Socialists, shall not make any of the financial sacrifices, which are considered necessary for the taxpayers. When the National University was launched by the Labor Government, it was stated that the capital cost would be under £1 million, and that annual costs would be about £200,000.

But this year's vote for the University is £1,334,000. £984,000 of this is for capital extensions, and £450,000 for running costs. Last year the National University was voted £866,000 for capital expansion. Mr. Menzies has also authorised a special supplementary grant for this year to meet "running expenses of £125,000."

It is significant that Parliament has been given no indication whatever of how the huge grant to the National University is to be spent. This should make the position of the Socialists secure from too much investigation of what they are about.

* * * *

Budget Favours Co-operatives

We have always had our doubts about Co-operatives. There is considerable evidence to indicate that they are favoured by those who seek to destroy decentralised, private enterprise, and to establish Monopoly. The Socialists always eulogise them. As the Menzies-Fadden Budget is a Socialist Budget, it is perhaps not surprising therefore that Co-operatives are not included in the general plan of sacrifices. Co-operative companies are already operating at a great advantage compared with private businesses compelled to pay full taxation. They are specifically exempted from paying the increased taxation, which the "experts" consider necessary to defeat inflation.

* * * *

Destroying the Empire

One Member of the Attlee Government, Lord Salisbury, was in favour of the use of force to protect British assets in Persia. This proposal was strongly condemned in

How Strong Is Soviet Russia?

Can the Communist leaders launch and sustain a major military offensive against the West? Is an immediate military offensive an essential part of Communist strategy?

These and other vital questions are dealt with in the latest issue of the League of Rights' monthly "Intelligence Digest," an authoritative survey of national and international affairs.

"The Intelligence Digest" is a publication, which is essential for all concerned with waging effective war against the Communist conspirators and their backers. It is edited by the League's Campaign Director, Mr. Eric D. Butler.

Subscription rates: £1/5/- per year, post-free. Single copies: 2/6, post-free. Order from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

the U.S.A., where it is claimed that the British still have "imperialistic" tendencies. The gullibility of large sections of the American people is carefully exploited by those international groups determined to break up the British Empire and acquire its assets.

* * * *

The Socialist Budget

Government speakers defending their Socialist Budget went to considerable trouble to prove that they were merely following the financial policies adopted by their Labour "opponents." They proved that they are not capable of one original idea of their own. They can merely follow the Socialists, claiming that their brand of Socialism is preferable to that of the Labour Party.

* * * *

Roosevelt's Anti-British Policy

Addressing the English-Speaking Union in Melbourne on October 9, Mr. Chester Wilmot, well-known author and war correspondent, said that President Roosevelt feared "British Imperialism more than that of Russia." "... he had sought a ruling that none of the occupied colonies should be liberated by their governing country's troops. Failing that, he had wanted American troops to have a part in the liberation of occupied colonies."

We notice with interest that Mr. Churchill in his whitewashing memoirs makes no mention of this and other anti-British policies advocated by President Roosevelt and his Communist advisers.

* * * *

Mr. R. G. Casey

We have consistently drawn attention to the fact that Mr. R. G. Casey should honestly proclaim himself a Socialist and join the Labour-Socialist Party. In his contribution to the Budget Debates at Canberra on October 9, Mr. Casey left no doubt that he is a solid supporter of the Socialist principle of central planning:

"What weapons have we to employ, and how are we using them to cope with inflation? First, we have selective credit restriction, through the banking system, which has the two-fold purpose of halting inflation and diverting men, money and materials from non-essentials to essential industries. Secondly, we have adopted selective curtailment of capital issues for the same purpose.

"Mr. Clyde Cameron: What about selective curtailment of credit?"

"Mr. Casey: I have already mentioned that."

"Mr. Clyde Cameron: And does the Minister think that it is a good weapon?"

"Mr. Casey: Yes."

Does It Fit The Facts? . . . 5 -

C. H. Douglas's correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Sallis Daiches concerning the "authenticity" of The Protocols.

The Mysterious Protocols. 2/9

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

HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE?

The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

The Real Communist Menace, by Eric D. Butler. 1/9d.

This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report.

Red Glows The Dawn, by Michael Lamb 6d.

A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow.

Communism in Action. . . . 2/9

This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress.

Communism — Why Not?

By "Advance Australia." . . . 2/9

A well documented book dealing with the Jewish Influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book-banned during the war years.

The Answer to Socialism, by

C. Barclay-Smith 2/9

This excellent book is a "must" for every student of Communism. All the essential facts and figures are available for those who engage in controversy on the Communist question.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 13/6, post-free.

This remarkably well-documented book proves beyond doubt the Jewish origin and domination of Freemasonry as indicated in the Protocols of Zion. Quotes extensively from Masonic writings.

Available from:

NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226L - -Melbourne.

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.

"The Brotherhood of Man"

By M. Beresford

Who, we wonder, was the instigator, the inventor, of the above spurious phrase? Some Wily Oriental Gentleman (W.O.G.) is our bet. It has that typically subtle Oriental perfume. A sickly, nauseous, sentimental effluvia, reminiscent of rotting morals, of amorality in fact. This is borne out by the fact that the purposes to which it is put are usually amoral, international, and highly deceptive.

However, let us get on with our debunking.

Being believers in the teachings of Our Lord Jesus Christ, we go to His Gospels for our proof. We do not suppose anybody would want a higher authority than this, except really difficult people, who would prefer to go to the other extreme.

In Mark 3: 35, we read: "For whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother and sister and mother."

Now the phrase, "the brotherhood of man," uses the word "Man" in its generic sense, thus implying that the whole of mankind is just one great brotherhood, which is nonsense.

As you can see by Christ's definition, the brotherhood is not of "Man" but of "Men," and is very limited, because only a very few people "do the will of God."

The original phrase implies that the whole of mankind does the will of God, which again is nonsense.

Now, if we obey Christ's injunction to love God primarily and always, we shall do the will of God, and that, in turn, makes us the brother, etc., of all other people who love God and do the will of God.

All the others who do not come within this category are definitely out, and not only as regards the non-existent brotherhood of man.

If, after all this, however, you are still not quite sure, still unconvinced, we have another shot in the locker. But, first of all, we want to ask you a question. How would you like to claim the offspring of the Devil as your brother? A lot of people do, some consciously, and some unconsciously.

If you do not believe us, pay attention.

Christ is talking to the Scribes and Pharisees. Now these chaps are the virtual rulers of the Jewish Nation, interpreters of the Law, and some of them members of the Grand Sanhedrin itself.

Listen to what He tells them:

"Jesus said unto them, If God were your father ye would love me; for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself but He sent me.

"Why do ye not understand my speech?"

Even because ye cannot hear my word.

"Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the father of it.

"And because I tell you the truth ye believe me not.

"Which of you convinceth me of sin? And if I say the truth why do ye not believe me?"

"He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God." St. John 8: 42-47.

We have recently had a U.N.O. week. Now U.N.O. is simply the old League of Nations re-organised, with a new head-

quarters, to facilitate better control by its masters.

The purposes for which the old league was established — namely the fomentation of wars, and the perversion of the "backward peoples" of the world — remain the same.

The original league was the brainchild of one of the anti-Christ, one of these spawn of the devil, now deceased.

And U.N.O. was allegedly founded on the

(false) doctrine of The Brotherhood of Man.

So you see it all adds up beautifully, doesn't it?

And, next time somebody starts throwing the brotherhood in your face . . . well, what are you going to do about it?

SOMEWHERE SOUTH OF SUEZ

By DOUGLAS REED—14/5

We have a limited number of this book, the latest work of this important writer, in which *he* gives more evidence of the Communist-Zionist conspiracy.

The Housing Commission Monopoly

Speaking in the Victorian Legislative Council on October 3, the Hon. W. J. Beckett made the following comment upon the McDonald Government's Housing Bill:

It will be noticed that the Commission desires to do work for other authorities. That is one of the "related purposes" of which I spoke earlier. The Commission seeks power to contract with any Department or municipality to do, generally speaking, anything—

for or in connection with the construction of roads, the drainage of land and the provision of water, sewerage electricity and gas.

The Commission could start its own gas or electricity works. Has the record of the Commission been such that members can entrust with every confidence that body with powers of such a description? To that question I say "No". According to the clause the Commission is to have authority to issue orders to any Department, municipality, authority, or corporation, and practically to compel such bodies to carry out its behests. The only saving grace in the provision is that there is the protection of the Governor in Council. After all, the Governor in Council is generally the Minister. I have held portfolios in Administrations, and I know that the Minister is the head of his Department. That Department has his ear all the time—morning, noon, and night—and it is hard to refuse requests made by the officials. He must be a strong man to oppose his own Department. I know what that means. I feel that I must quote sub-clause (3) of clause 3 in full, and it reads—

If in the opinion of the Governor in Council any such Department municipality authority or corporation—

- (a) Unreasonably refuses or fails to enter into any such agreement; or
- (b) Requires terms or conditions which are unreasonable; or
- (c) Does not negotiate make or give effect to any such agreement with due diligence and despatch—

the Governor in Council, after consultation between the Minister and any other Minister concerned, may make such Order in the matter as he thinks fit, and such Order shall be given effect to by all parties concerned in all respects as if it were an agreement

made pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section.

I direct attention to the words in paragraph (c) "with due diligence and despatch". Has any honourable member heard of "due diligence and despatch" by a Government Department. They are strange words to include in the Bill. If in the opinion of the Governor in Council - - in other words the Minister, the Honourable I. A. Swinburne—an order should be made the Commission will be in a position to compel any Department, municipality, authority or corporation to do its will. The Commission will be able to exercise a dictatorship over the other bodies. Is such a thing contemplated? I cannot understand how any Minister would allow a measure like this to be put over him . . .

The Commission wishes to have power to erect all sorts of buildings in addition to houses, to build factories, workshops, and theatres. The Commission will go into the entertainment field.

Now I turn to clause 4 which will make the Housing Commission a joint planning authority. Already there is a Town and Country Planning Board, and there may be another Melbourne Council as a town planning body. To those authorities is to be added the Housing Commission as a joint town planning body. This is Satan reproving sin. The metropolis has been spread out for miles, and in many areas houses have been erected but no main roads have been made and no amenities have been provided. If it is intended to make the Housing Commission a town planning authority, honourable members should bear in mind that that body has violated almost every principle enunciated in connection with town planning. I have read many Bills submitted to the Legislative Council, but this one takes the biscuit. I wonder whether the Minister himself perused the measure before he introduced it to this House.

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The Totalitarian Technique

When the Chifley Government brought forward its Bank Nationalisation proposals, leaders of the present Government insisted that the electors had been given no opportunity of expressing their views on these proposals. There was much talk about "democracy" and the "will of the electors." But now the politicians, who criticised the totalitarian methods of their opponents, blatantly practise them also. Neither at the 1949 Elections nor at the last Elections did the present Government indicate that it proposed to further rob the individual of portion of his purchasing power by increased taxation. One supporter of the Government has admitted, perhaps inadvertently, how he and his colleagues are imposing policies upon the electors, which would be rejected at an election.

Mr. G. Freeth, West Australia, in his Budget address on October 9, attempted to answer the following question: "If the present Budget is a cure for inflation, why was it not introduced twelve months ago?" Mr. Freeth said: "As honourable members are fully aware, Labour had a numerical majority in the Senate at the time. It would have used every possible means to embarrass this Government, to the point of rejecting a budget . . . Had we introduced a budget of this kind . . . it is quite possible that Labour would have been returned to office. Had that happened, Labour would not have dared to budget for a surplus this year after objecting to a budget envisaging a surplus last year. In any event, we can agree that it would have been quite impossible for either political party to budget for a surplus last year. Although the premises of the honourable member for Eden-Monaro (Labor M.P. Fraser), he must not lose sight of the political difficulties that were present on that occasion." "The political difficulties" referred to simply mean that the electors would, if given the opportunity, reject any Government which attempted to increase taxation as has been done by the Menzies-Fadden Government.

Mr. Freeth's admission should be carefully noted by all those who believe that Australia is a genuinely democratic country; that Governments are controlled by the electors. In reality we have operating in Australia a dictatorship, which hides behind the facade of Parliament. The Members can talk away as long as they like, amusing themselves and those who take the trouble to listen to them, so long as they do not challenge the policies laid down by the permanent "advisers" and the interests they represent. If Australians are to fight back against the increasing encroachments upon their independence by Governments, which say one thing before elections, knowing that they will do the opposite afterwards, they must challenge the idea that Governments can, once they have obtained a majority at an election, do as they like for the next three years.

If Governments can on their own admission increase taxation in defiance of the wishes of the electors, what is to stop them taking in the future, not 12/- in the pound, but, say, 18/-. In fact, what is to stop them claiming that every penny the individual receives belongs to the Government? This is no fanciful question. Look back over the past twenty years and the story of taxation has been one of bigger and bigger Government demands. We believe that one important constitutional reform required is that before elections all Parties shall state what their taxation requirements will be. If elected, they should not be able to exceed their estimates. This constitutional safeguard would have made the "Horror Budget" impossible.

SIR DOUGLAS COPLAND AND INFLATION

Professor Copland may not be the greatest menace in Australia, but he is the most cock-sure. Blandly observing the devastating inflation and its casualties among the pensioners and poor, he remarked, in effect, some time ago, that this was a good thing, a sign of healthy expansion.

More recently, however, he seems himself to have become frightened at the acceleration of the inflation, and has proposed the usual and orthodox remedies for it. He seems to be quite blind to the failure of the same remedies elsewhere in the world. He reasons that there is too much money chasing too few goods; therefore, reduce the money.

Sir Douglas's attitude of mind is that of the man who believes that the height of the mercury in the thermometer controls the temperature; and, just as anyone who believed that, would first think of removing some mercury to reduce the temperature, so Sir Douglas wants to remove money to reduce prices. This economic theory, which he learnt well and has never forgotten, reminds us of the medical history of the Crimea War, as recorded by George H. B. Macleod, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Military Surgery in St. Anderson's University, Glasgow, in his "Notes on the Surgery of the Crimea War" (published 1858).

Mr. Macleod records the history of a Private Hanihan, which is typical of many others. Pte. Hanihan was admitted to Mr. Macleod's wards, a ball which had gone through his lung having resulted in a severe hemorrhage into his chest. On admission, his condition was one of great distress. "The patient was twice largely bled," reports Mr. Macleod, "and he had acetate of lead and opium given to him. These measures appeared to afford him some relief. Next day he had rallied considerably." However, internal hemorrhage continued, and the resulting pressure on the lung caused great difficulty in breathing. Some of the blood in the chest was therefore allowed to escape, giving "decided relief." But there was further internal haemorrhage. "The patient was so completely prostrated by the haemorrhage, which had evidently taken place internally, that I could not have recourse to any further depletive measures . . . This patient died on the fifth day."

The sickness of our economic system is, in fact, a sort of internal hemorrhage. Money, the circulating medium, "bleeds" into fixed charges; an ever-increasing proportion of total costs is represented by bookkeeping charges representing the utilisation of capital assets; and this represents a drain on purchasing power, which is reflected in its dilution, or inflation. In short, the increase in the volume of money is a function of the increase in costs. And every increase in the volume of money represents a future cost, while at the same time it dilutes current purchasing power. But to deal with this situation by taxation is equivalent to "bleeding" a patient with an internal hemorrhage.

—"The Australian Social Crediter,"

October 6.

Government Member Admits Budget Socialistic

At least one Government member has frankly admitted that the Menzies-Fadden Budget is a Socialist Budget, and that all Governments, irrespective of label, pursue the same economic policies. The following are extracts from Mr. Gordon Freeth's speech on the Budget, made at Canberra on October 9:

In common with other members of the Opposition, the honorable member for Eden Monaro (Mr. Allan Fraser) has almost persuaded me that this is a purely Labor socialist budget. Many factors tend to support such a suggestion. When the Treasurer (Sir Arthur Fadden) presented the budget to this chamber, Opposition members were given a great lead in the attack upon the Government by certain sections of the press, and I think that many members of the public were awaiting with a certain gloating anticipation the devastating onslaught that would be unleashed upon us. But the Labor Party has launched a rather confused and disordered kind of attack. In one breath, honorable gentlemen opposite praise the Treasurer for having budgeted for a surplus, as a Labor government would have done had it been in office, and, in the next breath, they suggest that there are many ways in which the budget could be improved, such as by expending more money here and economising there. This idea is supported by a study of United Kingdom budgets of the last few years

I have stated that this budget has many ingredients of a socialist budget. I would hate to think that people who have previously supported this Government would prefer to support an outright Labor socialist in future, simply because they objected, as ultra conservatives, to the socialist ingredients of this budget. That would be tantamount to expressing a preference for a habitual drunkard against a teetotaler who consumed half a bottle of whisky in the belief that it was good medicine. I do not believe that many people, while protesting at the present policy of the Government, would adopt that line of reasoning

. . . . One statement by the Treasurer (Sir Arthur Fadden) revealed a dangerous socialist tendency. The right honorable gentleman said that the proceeds of the Joint Organisation wool scheme would be paid back to the woolgrowers over a period of several years, because it would be in their own interests to do so. I agree that it may be in the interests of Australia to pay that money back over a number of years, but it is dangerous for a Federal Treasurer to follow the line of reasoning that it will be in the interests of the woolgrowers to do so. It is wrong to adopt the attitude that that money belongs to the Government, and that it will be given back to the farmers only as a generous gesture. It is the farmers' money. If the only factor to be considered is the farmers' welfare, the matter should be left to their individual choice. Each farmer should be asked whether he wants his share

of the proceeds of the Joint Organisation wool scheme now, or whether he prefers to have it paid back to him individually over a number of years. If the Government believes that the requirements of the country make it dangerous to pay all of the money back at once, it should say so. In my opinion, either the money should be paid back to the farmers or they should be paid interest upon it at the rate applicable to governmental loans. If it be withheld from them, they will be making a contribution to the amount of money that is available for investment in this country. Therefore, they should be paid interest upon it.

Apart from that matter, I do not think the budget can be attacked. It is designed to achieve an economic purpose. When we get down to pure economics, we find that Labor Governments and Liberal Governments are compelled to adopt the same measures

I regret that no political party has yet devised a method of avoiding the necessity for fiscal controls or, let us say, a system of fiscal persuasion for directing industry, money, investment and savings into certain channels. It has been the policy of both Liberal and Labor Governments to rely upon fiscal measures to direct the industry of a country, to control the volume of savings and to try to achieve financial stability. Doubtless, honorable members opposite will agree with that proposition. In addition, it has been a feature of Labor's policy that there should be what we may call direct physical controls. Labor has not hesitated to impose, when necessary, prices restrictions and restrictions on production. On occasions, it has even advocated the direction of manpower. Although we differ from honorable gentlemen opposite on that ground, we are doing the same thing by indirect fiscal means.

JEWISH CONTROL OF ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 1)

ance Bank and the Bank of Manhattan, both enterprises owned by the Warburg family of Kuhn, Loeb Co.

Only one newspaperman was allowed to know about the atomic project. He was William L. Laurence, whose biography in "Who's Who in America" for 1951 is as follows:—

"William L. Laurence, son of Lipman and Sarah (Preuss) Siew, born in Salantai, Lithuania. Graduate of Harvard Law School. Selected by heads of the atomic bomb project to visit secret war plants and write series of reports following use of bomb against Japanese from April to September 1945. Only journalist present at first atomic test explosion in New Mexico,

July 16, 1945. With atomic bomb mission to Marianas Islands, August, 1945; flew with mission to Nagasaki, witnessed both atomic bomb explosions at Bikini, awarded Pulitzer prize for report on Nagasaki."

William (Siew) Laurence was the only journalist to be trusted with the secrets of the atomic bomb from April to September of 1945. A Lithuanian Jew, his loyalty was presumably greater than that of native Americans.

The first United States Atomic Energy Commission was appointed by President Truman on October 28, 1946. Its Chairman was David Lilienthal. The other four members were Dr. Robert F. Bacher, head physicist at the Los Alamos Bomb Project; Sumner T. Pike, Wall Street stockbroker; Lewis L. Strauss, of Kuhn, Loeb Co.; and William W. Waymack, son of Emma Oberheim, editor of the "Des Moines Register Tribune," owned by Gardner Cowles, of "Look" magazine. Waymack was on the board of directors of many organisations dedicated to the destruction of the American Republic, among them the American Association for the United Nations, and a director (representing the public) of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Of five members, three are known to be Jews, one is presumably Jewish, and Pike is the only one supposedly non-Semitic on the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1949, Lilienthal and Bacher resigned, and were replaced by Justice Robert H. Jackson, prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, and his assistant, Gordon Dean, this being their reward for destroying the reputation of America's respect for legal procedures.

The Commission in 1951 is composed of Gordon Dean, Chairman; Henry D. Smyth, Princeton professor on the Manhattan Project; Thomas E. Murray, receiver for the I.R.T. subway system of New York City, director of Chrysler Motors Cp. and the Bank of New York; T. Keith Glennan, studio manager for Samuel Goldwyn and Paramount Pictures from 1935 to 1942, on the executive committee of the Warburg controlled Ansco Film Corporation and the General Aniline and Film Corporation (American branch of I. G. Farben), and Sumner Pike. The wisdom of having an I. G. Farben representative on the Atomic Energy Commission has not yet been questioned. More alarming is the fact that six of the ten members of the Commission up to date have been members of the Council on Foreign Relations, central and co-ordinating international agency in the United States, supported by the Rothschilds, and sister organisation of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, also supported by the Rothschilds. These two organisations were founded jointly at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, and are the parents of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which has been the main agency of Communism in the Far East.

The simple truth is that Americans have not been allowed to know about or benefit by the atomic energy programme. It has been a Jewish show from its inception, and, like all Jewish affairs, Aryan peoples are excluded. Instead of developing atomic energy for industrial purposes, which would depreciate the huge investments of such families as Schoellkopf and Lehman in electric power, Jews have devoted atomic energy to military purposes.



Soil Erosion in Australia

Address by Federal M.P.

In an address to the Federal Parliament on October 4, Mr. R. W. C. Swartz, Queensland, directed attention to the serious problem of soil erosion in Australia. Although we are publishing Mr. Swartz's address because we believe that it will be of interest to our readers, we do not agree with all the statements made. For example, if Governments are going to concern themselves with soil erosion, we suggest that this matter is one for the States rather than the Commonwealth.

Mr. Swartz rightly stresses the importance of reforestation, but we feel that he did not draw sufficient attention to the necessity of preventing all types of soil erosion by building up and maintaining the humus content of the soil. Mechanical methods of preventing soil erosion have very limited uses. If individual farmers are encouraged in every possible way to become genuine husbandry men, there will be no necessity to resort to large-scale centralised planning to deal with soil problems.

The following is Mr. Swartz's address:—

"That this House is of the opinion that the Commonwealth Government should institute an immediate Commonwealth-wide survey of soil erosion, with a view to coordinating and assisting the work of soil conservation authorities in the States, and that the full co-operation of the State Governments be invited in the carrying out of this survey."

The world today is going through a critical period of food shortage. We know that there are many factors that contribute to that position, one of which is world soil erosion. Therefore, no one can afford to regard the problem of soil erosion with indifference. It was Ward Sheppard, the author of "Food and Famine," who stated:

"Modern man has perfected two devices, either of which is capable of annihilating civilisation. One is atomic war and the other is world soil erosion."

Most countries of the world today are aware of the implications of this problem, and it is now engaging the attention of governments in many countries. However, interest in the problem of soil erosion is only recent. At the Wheat Symposium held at Winnipeg by the British Association in the year 1909, soil erosion received hardly a mention, but in the years that followed it became so widespread that, by 1935, special conservation services had been established in most countries of the British Commonwealth and in the United States. Since the conclusion of World War II, interest in the problem has been sharpened by

statements made by Sir John Boyd Orr, who was at the time Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, and by many other authorities, to the effect that, unless world food production were increased, and increased quickly, millions of people throughout the world would be doomed to starvation.

An examination of statistics shows us the full significance of these statements, because statistical records indicate that every 24 hours the world's population increases by approximately 55,000, and during the same space of time world soil losses are about 55,000 acres of food-producing land, caused through soil erosion. The countries principally affected by this erosion are China, South Africa, the United States and Australia. I shall examine particularly the problem in Australia. In 1944, the Commonwealth Rural Reconstruction Commission issued the following warning:—

"If a national calamity is to be avoided, drastic action is necessary within the next decade."

When considering the effects of soil erosion in our own country, it is just as well to remember that the barren hills of Greece and Lebanon were once green and fruitful, and that the deserts of the Sahara once grew grapes and olives. Large areas in Australia have already been affected in a similar way, and it is the duty of this generation to prevent the further denudation of valuable land by the encroachment of soil erosion.

There are two types of soil erosion—natural and man-made. Natural erosion is the gradual wearing away and transportation of soil by water and wind, as a natural and universal process. It is only when this process is accelerated, as a result of man's use of land, that soil erosion becomes a problem. We have all seen the symptoms of soil erosion that are now unfortunately so common in Australia. Gullies on sloping ground are quite a common sight, whilst miniature canyons in deep soil deposits are to be seen in many districts. Sheet erosion is common in practically every State in Australia, where large areas of top soil are evenly removed, leaving the barren, infertile sub-soil exposed on the surface. Dust

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storms are also symptoms of soil erosion, and in recent years we have seen some spectacular dust storms. In one instance, storms carried dust across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand.

I turn now to the causes of soil erosion. Any agency, which destroys vegetative cover and exposes the soil to the action of wind and water, is a cause of erosion. Casual agencies may be divided into three main groups—

- (a) Climate.
- (b) Agricultural and pastoral practice.

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(c) The historic background of these practices.

I shall examine the three casual agencies, under their own groups. The first is climate. The "Australian Geographer" in 1937 indicated that the climate of New South Wales predisposes it to soil erosion. In that State, the problem has been more noticeable than in other States, but from the records available the climatic conditions throughout the whole of Australia tend to maintain a steady rate of erosion. Desert and dry steppe conditions exist normally over large areas in Australia, and in certain years, as in 1944, these conditions extended to the tableland and coastal areas. Also, long droughts reduce the vegetative covering, and expose the soil to wind and torrential rains, which so often ends the drought. All of these climatic conditions tend to cause soil erosion.

Secondly, when we examine the agricultural and pastoral practices, the first point we must consider is deforestation. Clearing was a necessary preliminary to grazing and agriculture, but many areas throughout Australia unsuitable for these practices have been unnecessarily cleared. Deforestation caused by the practice of burning off forest land for grazing practice is equally destructive. Also, the greatly increased post-war production of timber for housing and other purposes is rapidly reducing our remaining resources. This deforestation is a big factor in accelerating the process of soil erosion. Over-stocking is also another cause when the grass cover is effective protection against erosion. Over-stocking, particularly with sheep during a drought, can almost destroy the grass cover, and so expose the soil again to the action of wind and water; and in certain areas rabbits can also be a cause of erosion by their destruction of the natural grass cover.

In cultivation, where ploughing does not

follow the contours of the ground, soil erosion has occurred, but where contour ploughing and the retention of stubble mulch has been adopted to a larger extent over recent years, it has shown that it is a preventive against the danger of water erosion. Soil exhaustion can also cause erosion where continuous cropping or grazing reduces fertility and the absorptive capacity of the soil, which causes the water to run off the surface instead of soaking into the ground.

For many centuries before the first British settlement in Australia, the aborigines lived in harmony with their surroundings. They did not cultivate the ground or destroy the vegetation, but the early settlers here, knowing only the conditions of the British Isles, commenced to clear areas along the coast. The cleared land did not grow a verdant protective grass cover similar to that in England, and the rainfall and temperature conditions were different. Land was plentiful and cheap, and no attempt was made to preserve soil fertility, so that, as settlement expanded, the foundations were laid for the soil erosion problem in Australia, particularly in New South Wales.

No Australia-wide survey has yet been made, but independent surveys made in some States indicate the seriousness of the position. According to the "Soil Conservation Journal" of New South Wales, for April 1945, a survey of the eastern and central divisions of the State was made. As a result, it was seen that, in both divisions, approximately 882 square miles, or 5 percent of the total area, suffered from severe or gully erosion, mostly beyond economic reclamation. Treatment is essential to stop this kind of erosion, as land in this condition is lost to production. Also, 30,171 square miles, or 16.6 percent of the total area, was subjected to moderate gully erosion, and the treatment of this is a matter of urgency. Furthermore, 36,888 square miles, or 20.4 percent of the total area, was subject to sheet erosion; and 18,650 square miles, or 10.3 percent, was subject to moderate wind erosion. Minor erosion control measures are necessary in this latter case, together with careful land utilisation. The report went on to say that 974 square miles, or 5 percent of the total area, was subject to severe wind erosion, and in this case land was beyond economic reclamation, and strong action was necessary to prevent the further spread of this type of erosion. A total of 93,666 square miles, or 51.7 percent of the total area, showed no appreciable erosion. These areas examined for survey contained the whole of the agriculture and 90 percent of the livestock of New South Wales, and, as I have stated, nearly 50 percent of the total area is affected by erosion. The survey of the western division of New South Wales indicated that sand drift, scalds, dust storms and other erosion symptoms were widespread, that actual wind and water erosion had been steadily increasing, and that thereby the stock-carrying capacity of this division had decreased considerably over recent years.

A survey carried out in Victoria indicated that millions of acres are affected by soil erosion to a varying degree. In the James-

town district of South Australia alone it was found that only 24 percent of the arable land in the district had more than 75 percent of the original top soil left. No complete survey has yet been made in Queensland, but it is known that many thousands of acres are badly or mildly eroded. Development and clearing has not taken place to the same extent in Queensland as it has in New South Wales and Victoria, but the potential erosion areas will be tremendous unless early and progressive action is taken. A small but efficient conservation service has been in existence in Queensland for a period of about three years, and, with its small staff, it has been mainly concerned in giving assistance to individual farmers. Soil conservation authorities in all States are doing excellent work, but there is urgent need for expansion of the services and co-ordination of their activities.

I have dealt with the causes and symptoms of soil erosion. Let me now examine the effects. First, erosion tends to remove the layer of surface soil which is the layer principally concerned with the growth of plants. Secondly, gullies caused by erosion make cultivation difficult. Thirdly, gullies act as drains, which carry away the sub-soil moisture and lower the water table. Fourthly, gullies transport soil and other materials.

Dealing with these effects of soil erosion, it has been found that natural soil reservoirs, when exposed to the sun, dry out, causing perennial streams to cease flowing, and transported material may deposit on good lands and destroy fertility, but in the majority of cases it finds its way into stream beds. This tends to raise the level of streambeds, which causes more severe flooding. Many examples of such flooding have been seen during the past year on the eastern coast of New South Wales and in southern and western Queensland. Erosion causes water-borne soil particles to be deposited in dams. For example, the Cunningham Creek Dam at Harden, with a concrete wall 42 feet high, was completely filled with silt between 1912 and

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1929. The siltation of many of our larger dams could become a serious problem. Erosion also has an effect on the movement of population from country areas, though, of course, there is no real way of assessing that effect. We know, however, that the decline of rural population has been accelerated since 1939, and that, during that period, the effects of soil erosion have been most noticeable.

Ian Clayton, in his book, "Soil Erosion and Its Control," said:

"Man has been a contributing factor in this formation of some of the deserts of the world. Even in the great Sahara, excavators have unearthed the ruins of buried cities of former times, showing previous occupation by considerable population. Bygone cities now lie buried under moving sand. The same former occupation and subsequent destruction occurred in Mesopotamia, Egypt, China and Central Asia. To come to more recent times, Tripoli once supported a population of 6,000,000. Now it is only capable of carrying approximately 45,000 people."

We would do well to remember that the man-made deserts referred to by Clayton exist in climatic zones, which are comparable with certain zones in Australia.

I propose now to deal briefly with soil conservation in the United States of America. The Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, in a report issued in 1947, said: —

"We have ruined for further practical cultivation about one-fifth of our original area of tillable land; about one-third of what remains has already been badly damaged, and another half of the balance is highly vulnerable to erosion. The cost to the farmers and the public is estimated at more than a billion dollars annually."

This huge problem is being handled in the United States on a nation-wide basis, and it is anticipated that in probably twenty years practically every farm will be operated in accordance with a scientifically developed conservation plan. The problem is being considered by groups in all walks of life in the United States of America, including industrial and commercial organisations. The American Bankers' Association has urged its members to help finance soil conservation work by making available conservation loans, and soil conservation competitions have been sponsored by many hundreds of American business firms. Since the inception of the soil conservation service in the United States, nearly 150,000,000 acres have been treated, principally through the instrumentalities of local governing bodies.

From the facts, which I have placed before honorable members, I have drawn the following conclusions: —

(a) Weather conditions, including droughts, predispose large areas of land in Australia to erosion.

(b) Vegetative protection has been destroyed by burning-off, ringing and cutting of timber, overstocking rabbits

and bad cultivation practices.

(c) Large areas of cleared land on slopes have been affected by erosion.

(d) Direct results of erosion are lowered fertility, drying up of streams, increased flooding and dam siltation.

(e) Erosion, if unchecked in certain areas, can create deserts.

(f) A large-scale conservation programme does not require scarce structural materials, and is therefore practical.

After examining these conclusions, I wish to make some suggestions and recommendations for the control or prevention of soil erosion in Australia. I shall refer first to some measures which have already received some attention, but which should be implemented on a larger scale. These are, extended bush fire control, expansion of general afforestation and reafforestation, and avoidance of over-stocking, so that, even in drought times, there should be a protective cover of vegetation on the land. Increased efforts should be made for the effective destruction of rabbits, using to the full the results of the recent research work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Much greater encouragement should be given to individual farmers for the mechanical treatment of their land surface to retard surface run-off, as, for example, construction of contour banks, contour ploughing and checkerboard ploughing, together with stubble mulching. The second group is additional recommendations, which I would commend to the full and earnest consideration of the Government.

I recommend, first, that soil erosion as a subject should be included in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools, and, secondly, that soil erosion regions or zones be created within the States. These regions could include several shire or town council areas. Small soil erosion committees could be elected by ballot within these regions, such committees to work in conjunction with a State committee or authority. Certain powers could be vested in these committees, so that they could ensure that approved conservation measures would be carried out, because we must remember that erosion problems do not end at the boundaries of individual farms. Full State and Federal support of these committees would be necessary to provide finance, technical assistance and equipment. Further, the full co-operation of all banking institutions should be sought in the financing of soil conservation schemes. Thirdly, full examination of the soil erosion problem in catchment areas for the proposed large scale conservation scheme should be made, and such work as is required for soil conservation should be carried out, before the schemes are completed. It is not logical to build dams and to control catchment erosion later. The very small cost of erosion control could be the means of preventing large-scale reduction of the dam capacity by siltation.

In conclusion, I wish to commend this motion to all honorable members, as I believe that a necessary preliminary to any nation-wide plan of action is a complete Commonwealth-wide survey of the problem,

I believe also that all State Governments would be prepared to co-operate in this national work. The land is our great heritage; we must all do what we can to preserve it for this and future generations.

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