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Communism and "Anti-Semitism"

Communist-Zionist Family Quarrel Confusing and Deceiving West

(From "The Canadian Intelligence Service", January, 1953) For several weeks press and radio have been screaming of the "anti-Semitic" Prague "trial," and purges and persecutions in Red-controlled lands. A superficial glance at these "trials," with 11 of 14 defendants Jewish, charged with Trotskyism, Cosmopolitanism and Zionism, lends credence to this line of propaganda.

This latest "development" in Communist strategy has confused a great many sincere, if not too well informed people in the West. Indeed, it has been used as a step in the conditioning of the public mind for the line that, as Communism is "anti-Semitic", then so-called "anti-Semitism" — i.e., opposition and resistance to Jewish or non-Christian domination and control — must be Communist! Through such a manoeuvre the secret promoters of world Communism would discredit, by branding as Communist, those very groups of Christians and anti-Communists who have from the beginning fought and exposed Red treason. This is a masterpiece of strategy aimed at confusing, nullifying and paralyzing those genuine anti-Communist individuals and groups throughout America. No clear grasp of the present world struggle and Communist manoeuvres is possible without some understanding of the secret promotion of the world Communist conspiracy.

Evidence presented to a U.S. Senate committee on February 12, 1919, by the Rev. George Simons, Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Petersburg from 1907 to October, 1918 (Overman Report) indicated: —

"That of the 388 members of the revolutionary government in 1918, only 16 were real Russians, one was a Negro from America, and 371 were Jews, 265 of whom came from the Lower East side of New York."

Likewise, in 1919, the British Government published an official document known as a White Paper, dealing with the Bolshevik Revolution, in which was a report by His Excellency, Mr. Oudendyk, who had been looking after British interests in St. Petersburg. Mr. Oudendyk's report contained the following warning: —

"I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging, and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organised and worked by Jews who have no nationality, and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things."

One of the first actions of the Bolshevik regime in Russia was to make "anti-Semitism" a crime against the state.

A careful study of international Communist espionage reveals its overwhelming Jewish character. The Royal Commission report of the famous Canadian Investigation (1946) revealed — though suppressed by press and radio — that not less than 50 percent of those engaged in the Red spy ring were Jewish, although less than two percent of our population is Jewish; and that the leadership of the network — Fred Rose (Rosenberg) and Sam Carr (Cohen) — was Jewish.

Likewise, the exposure of the atomic spy ring in the U.S. in 1950 (Gold, the Rosenbergs, Greenglass, Wadleigh, Slack, Golos, Sobell, Moskowitz and Brothman) revealed that not less than 80 percent of the ring was Jewish in spite of the fact that they constitute less than six percent of the population.

In 1949, eleven Communist leaders were convicted in New York. Two of the eleven were Negroes, and not less than six of the other nine were Jews.

Of 17 members of the second-string politburo in the U.S. arrested in 1951, the majority were of this same minority group.

An analysis of 47 Red leaders and spies in the U.S. (1951) revealed that over 60

percent of them were Jewish. This one small racial group of less than six percent of the population supplies more traitors and spies than the other 95 percent. This design has been confirmed by a former U.S. Attorney General.

Reports as late as 1950, prior to the latest Red propaganda twist, indicated that four of thirteen Russian Politburo members (Beria, Kaganovitch, Shrvemik and Mikoyan) were Jews, and three others (Stalin, Molotov and Voroshilov) were married to

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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

COMMUNISM AND "ANTI-SEMITISM"

(Continued from page 1)

Jewesses; several key ministries were headed by Jews; the editor of "Pravda" was Ilya Ehrenberg, the Jewish writer; and the powerful Kremlin banker was the Jew, Ashberg.

It will be recalled that less than two years ago, Stalin's daughter, Svetlana, married the Jew, Milhail Kaganovitch, amidst unprecedented Kremlin celebration.

Edward Crankshaw, the well-known columnist on Russia, who is most sympathetic to Jewry, admits in an article in the Toronto "Globe & Mail" (December 29, 1952) that: "The old revolutionary parties of Russia were full of them (Jews) . . ."

Crankshaw then refers to Communist parties outside Russia in recent years as " . . . still largely dependent on Jews, and, while the Jews were falling in Russia, outside they were supported. **Stalin needed them to make his revolutions.**" (Emphasis added.)

The Red ruler of Hungary is the Jew, Rakosi (Rosencranz). "The Times" (London), of June 20, 1949, admitted that his regime consisted of five Jews and one Gentile. In June 1949, the sole Gentile, Laslo Rajk, was liquidated, one of his crimes being "anti-Semitism". Now we are told that Communism is the very thing Rajk was liquidated by Moscow for being!

Until the recent Red propaganda twist beclouded Iron Curtain developments, the Jew, Berman, was the ruler of Poland, and the Jewess, Pauker, ruler of Roumania.

Propaganda chief is the former top Red spy in America, Gerhardt Eisler. While current propaganda emanating from the Iron Curtain now charges signs of "anti-Semitism" in the East German Red regime, a recent press report reveals that among those rewarded this past year for dealing harshly with anti-Communists were: Hilde Benjamin, vice-president of the East German Supreme Court, and Russian Zone Attorney - General, Ernst Melsheimer. Awards were made by Minister of Justice, Max Fechner.

Until the recent "trials" the two "strong men" of the Red apparatus were reported to be the Jews, Slansky and Germinder.

Professor Vladimir Krajina, of the University of British Columbia, who held office under President Benes before the Reds took over Czechoslovakia, in a statement in the "Vancouver (Daily) Province" (November 27) said: "The Kremlin must be laughing out loud to think anyone is swallowing this latest attempt to stir up general trouble . . . There are many powerful Communists, who are also Jews in control of Czechoslovakia today . . ."

"But most obvious of all, the present minister of justice, who is really controlling the purge, is Dr. Stefan Rais — a Jew."

Political Zionism and Communism developed side by side in Russia during the latter 19th and early 20th century, with Jewry forming into these two groups. One of these groups, the Zionists, followed the teachings of Theodore Herzl, and the other group embraced the atheistic doctrine of Karl Marx, himself a Jew. Frank Britton, who writes extensively on Communism, reports: "As Jews, both groups stood more or less united against the rest of humanity, but there was, and is today, a gulf between

them which has never been completely bridged.

"When the state of Israel was formed in 1948, the Soviets arranged to transport shiploads of Zionist Jews to Palestine. Altogether, several hundred thousand have been permitted to emigrate to the new land. (And it should be remembered that Gentiles are NEVER permitted to emigrate from Russia) . . ."

As recently as November 6 (Reuter's report) Israeli Prime Minister Ben Gurion, sent a cable to Stalin on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, saying: "In this period of development of our historic fatherland, we remember . . . our gratitude for the Soviet Union's support of Israel since her birth . . ."

Mr. Britton continues: " . . . It should be remembered that ALL high-level Communist purges must necessarily involve a preponderance of Jews, since the higher echelons of the Party are almost completely Jewish . . ."

"The real significance lies in the fact that both parties to the fight have found it advantageous to publicise the dispute. Zionists have publicised the matter because it tends to disassociate them, in the public mind, from Communism. The Communists on the other hand, have played the matter up . . . (to) make a strong appeal for Arab friendship."

The Communist mouthpiece ("Canadian Tribune", December 8), refers to "The False Charge of Anti-Semitism!" The Communist press says the accused were guilty of "depravationism" and conniving in the export of capital from Czechoslovakia to Israel, with the co-operation of the Israeli Government.

The December 15 issue of this Communist paper quotes the Chief Rabbi of Czechoslovakia: "There is no such thing as oppression of the Jewish religion in Czechoslovakia. For the first time in our history there is a definite law in Czechoslovakia forbidding anti-Semitism and declaring anti-Semitism a crime."

We note that the same Jewish merchants are still supporting the Communist "Tribune" with their advertising, and the same Jewish writers are writing for it. The family quarrel is apparently more confusing to the non-Jew than disturbing to the Jew!

All foreign correspondents, according to reports, were excluded from the "trials", which means that the only stories and versions we have are those that the Communists wished to feed us.

This latest Kremlin anti - Zionist manoeuvre, at the very moment when Arab-Western relations are strained because of our support of Zionist aggression, is undoubtedly intended to woo and win support for Communism throughout the whole strategic area of the near and Middle East.

In the early days of Hitler's invasion of Russia, German propaganda exposing the Jewish control of Communism was so effective in raising opposition inside the Soviet that the Kremlin was forced to remove many Jews from "front" positions. Recent years have witnessed such an awakening throughout responsible circles in America to the Jewish character of world revolution that it is highly probable that the architects behind Communism, in order to divert attention away from and protect those

groups and agents supporting them inside America, now consider it urgent to confuse and paralyze opposition throughout the Western World.

Could any more effective manoeuvre have been executed to confuse and mislead the West than the recent Prague "trials" and consequent flow of "anti-Semitic" propaganda.

It is axiomatic that no true appraisal can be made of any situation without the facts. Why have so many vital aspects of this whole current Red strategy been so carefully suppressed by Press and Radio! This suppression points up our greatest danger today, and suggests powerful groups inside America wielding immense influence in the field of press and radio, and interested in the suppression of certain aspects of the world Communist conspiracy.

High Taxation Destroying British Merchant Fleet

The United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping has warned of "ominous signs" of a decline in the British merchant fleet.

"Unless the present taxation policy is altered, the outlook is grim indeed," said the chamber's annual report.

"So long as taxation prevents the retention of sufficient of the industry's earnings to allow ships to be replaced, so long will the merchant fleet inevitably decline. "The continued replacement of the fleet cannot be taken for granted, and there are ominous signs of its decline."

The report added that ship owners will soon be unable to find the necessary money for replacements.

"The dry cargo fleet, now smaller than before the war, is still diminishing, and orders for new tonnage are being placed at too low a rate to arrest the fall."

The report said former enemies in the maritime service now offered real rivalry in sea transport.

The British merchant fleet has always been a vital part of Great Britain's naval defences. Hitler's National Socialists were unable to destroy it during the Second World War. But the Fabian Socialists, whose treacherous financial policies Mr. Winston Churchill and his colleagues do not appear to be outrageous enough to challenge, are being more successful. High taxation is an essential feature of Socialist strategy and, until such time as the anti-Socialist Parties everywhere consider a change in present financial rules, all that they can do is to deplore their imposition of high taxation, claiming that there are "no alternatives".

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

The Alberta Government's Departure from Social Credit

For some time now sound Social Crediters have become increasingly disturbed by the policies being pursued by the Manning Government in Alberta, Canada. No doubt after the most careful consideration, the Social Credit Secretariat in England has "carefully prepared" the following "important article" which, it is hoped, will be given the widest possible distribution in order to correct the false impression that the Albertan Government is introducing, or attempting to introduce, genuine Social Credit principles:

"The Alberta Experiment" was an Interim Survey written in 1937. During the latter part of that year and in 1938, seven Acts specifically designed to implement Social Credit were passed into Law by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. All these were disallowed by the actions of the Federal Government, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or the Courts.

With the advent of war in 1939 the Alberta Government abandoned its offensive to implement Social Credit and, until William Aberhart's death in 1943, confined its efforts to the resistance of the Federal Government's pressure to centralise power under cover of the war. Aberhart's strategy was to use the war years to consolidate his position and to win wider and better-informed support for a determined renewal of the offensive. When Manning succeeded to the Premiership the ground, which had been gained, was thrown away. The policy of the Alberta Government underwent a fundamental change. Resistance to centralisation by Ottawa was abandoned. Overtures were made to the money monopoly, culminating in the surrender of the Province's principal taxation powers to the Federal Government. The Alberta debt was refunded on terms highly satisfactory to Wall Street.

Assertions have been made that in spite of this surrender, taxation has been radically reduced in Alberta. This is not so. On the contrary taxation has increased under the Manning Government, but the extent of this is partly hidden by the sur-

render of income and corporation taxing powers to Ottawa, from whom is received in return, a block grant. The claim of debt reduction is another myth — for all it represents is the turning over to the financial corporation a lion's share of the revenue from oil. The people of Alberta get no benefit.

With the end of the war, the Alberta Government's departure from any pretence of pursuing Social Credit became more open and shameless. Douglas was repudiated. Informed Social Crediters were purged from the "Party" and from key Government positions. The Social Credit Board — the only reliable local source of information on Social Credit was dissolved. The Albertan Government became the Canadian model of orthodox administration acclaimed by big business and the money monopoly.

In 1938 the last of the Social Credit Acts was disallowed. That is fourteen years ago and since then no attempt has been made to introduce Social Credit. Social Credit has not only "not been tried" it is no longer attempted in Alberta. Progressively the emphasis of legislation has been shifted to "welfare" measures (collectivism socialism). The Alberta Government has become a Welfare State Government, but it is still called a Social Credit Government

In justification of its abandonment of Social Credit, the Administration claims that because of the constitutional limita-

tions of a Provincial Government, the introduction of Social Credit must wait until a majority in the Federal Parliament pledged to Social Credit has been elected from all the Provinces in Canada. In this surrender of its obligation to establish the right of the Province to legislate in Alberta on matters of finance without the sanction of the money monopoly, and in substituting the policy of "On to Ottawa" the Government is making a disastrous mistake. To increase the scope of a problem is not to solve it; and should Ottawa eventually fall to a Party majority nominally Social Credit (in itself a most unlikely contingency) no impairment of the financiers' power of veto would have been effected. Nor is there any undertaking that that power when exercised would be contested any more than it is at present in Alberta. Further if a Party operating under the Social Credit label were under any sense of need to pursue the matter further, it must then go "On to the United Nations". Stretching credulity to the limit and assuming that stronghold was gained, the Assembly would at once be faced with the Soviet as well as the Wall Street veto. Can anyone imagine Social Credit emerging from this, Alberta's, strategy?

Alberta's example has been closely followed. In the "Social Credit" Government of British Columbia few of its members know what social credit is. There has been and there is at present no question of this Administration making any attempt to introduce Social Credit. During the election campaign this pseudo - "Social Credit" Party's spokesman pledged his Government to model legislation on Alberta's "welfare" measures. This is not Social Credit nor is Social Credit intended. It is the spoliation of the name and derogation of the nature of Social Credit in a simple and direct imitation of Alberta.

At present there seems little doubt that given its head and in the absence of any spectacular change of heart the second Social Credit Government will follow the first in smearing Social Credit with Socialism. Such action will receive welcome and reward from all that is powerful in and behind politics, for it conforms to this, the most recent and the most insidious attack on Social Credit. The pattern is becoming plain and we may expect other Governments to be elected under the spurious "Party" of a "Social Credit" which turns into Socialism. Finance has no qualms about accepting this; "SOCIAL CREDIT? — We welcome it!" as Montagu Norman might say.

(New Zealand Social Crediters and others please note.)

Only £126 Now Required To Make Financial Appeal a Complete Success

Since our last issue there has been a most encouraging response to our special financial appeal for the sum of £400. Over £76 was subscribed in the two weeks, making the total received to date £274/10/-. Only £126 is now required to pass the £400 desired.

As approximately 70 people only have between them subscribed the £274, there can now be no excuse for the rest of our supporters between them not making up the balance required. As the first 70 subscribers have made an average donation of approximately £4 each, surely there are at least another 126 who could easily make a donation of £1 each. We appeal to all those who have not yet subscribed, but who desire to help, to send in their donations as soon as possible. Our appeal will finish at Easter.

The following have been received since our last issue: J.C., Tailem Bend, S.A., £3; M.T., Horsham, Vic., £1; H.F., Seville, Vic., 10/-; A.C., Como, W.A., £2; Mrs. D.C.S.,

Marryatville, S.A., £5; Mrs. G.a.B., Toorak, Vic., £1; E.O., New Guinea, £5; X.McD., Geelong, £1; J.F., Moombooldooland, N.S.W., 5/-; R.P.D., Nth. Bahvyn, Vic., £5; H.L.M., Croydon, Vic., £2; W.C.M., Weerjte, Vic., £10; J.L.G., Blair Athol, Qld., £2; Miss M.F., Sydney, £1/10/-; H.L., Burwood, Vic., 10/-; Dr. J.N.H., Rietondale, Pretoria, South Africa, £20; C.V.D., Armadale, £1; W.D., Launceston, Tas., £5; C.H.D., Bell, Qld., £1; D.M., Osborne's Flat, via Wodonga, Vic., £5; J.L., Barellan, N.S.W., £1; M.R.E., Binya, N.S.W., £2; J.E., Binya, N.S.W., £1. Grand total now £274/10/-.

Forward all donations to: The Secretary, New Times Ltd., Box 1226 L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

SOVIET "ANTI-SEMITISM"

Mr. Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate to the "United" Nations, arrived in New York last week aboard the Queen Mary. He was accompanied by the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Stabislaw Skrzyszewski, and the Czech Foreign Minister, Mr. Vaclav David. This is the first time that Mr. David has represented the Soviet-dominated Czech Government at UNO. Mr. David is a Jew. The Soviet's "anti-Semitic" campaign appears to be most selective!

FALSE ACCOUNTING

By BEATRICE BEST

It is an odd fact and one meriting some attention that the words we apply specifically to arithmetic and accounting matters — sums, calculations and the keeping of accounts; from the payment of household bills to trading and national accounts and budgets—we employ also in speaking of human affairs that are in no way associated with arithmetical or monetary matters. Phrases such as 'summing up a situation', or enquiring what it all adds up to; calculating how to do such and such; 'accounting for a person's behaviour; 'paying off' an old 'score' are familiar instances.

The reason for this identity may, perhaps, lie in an innate desire to be right, to find the correct answer, an instinct for authenticity, a dislike of dubiety and ambiguity. And this accuracy, this correct accounting belongs naturally to the sphere of arithmetic, of mathematics. There is no dubiety about figures; 2 and 2 make 4 is not a matter of opinion, and offers no ground for argument or disputation. A mistake in calculation can be located and corrected. If, however, the mistake, for whatever reason, be hidden or overlooked it can have, no matter how slight, disastrous consequences, falsifying, as it must, all subsequent calculations based upon it. Thus it could, for instance, cause the collapse of a bridge, with consequent injuries and deaths and far-reaching results in the lives and destinies of those involved in the accident. Subsequent enquiries would be concerned with the cause of the accident, with an endeavour to find and give a correct "account of the how and the why of it, and finally of who should be held responsible.

The above has bearing on the contention that the error in national accountancy, discovered and revealed by Major Douglas, accounts for the appalling state of affairs in which we find ourselves today. Furthermore, the fact that this error is ignored or denied constrains those concerned to give some account of this state to contrive and offer a variety of explanations. These give rise to confusion and conflicting counsel, but they are useful for diverting the mind from the main issue and may be likened — by analogy — to an endeavour to "cook" the accounts.

The method employed is mainly one by way of the use of slogans. These are designed to suit all tastes, and to suggest plausible and acceptable reasons to account for our condition. One example, especially designed one would say to appeal to and satisfy the moralists, is that it is due to man's selfishness. This — if one may refer to the illustration of the bridge — amounts to accounting for the accident by attributing it to the moral failings of the people who were crossing it at the time. (Also, incidentally, one might observe that selfish people do not generally direct their affairs to their own manifest disadvantage.)

Other slogans current today present the trend of events as inevitable. We are also told that this is an age of "confusion" or "anxiety". These suggestions, when they are accepted as satisfactory accounts, offer the advantage of allaying any wish or demand for further investigation.

But a slogan that merits special attention because it concerns a factor in the situation peculiar to our age, and also seems to appeal to high brow and low brow alike, is the one that declares that man has become the slave of the machine.

Maybe it is not so surprising to find the generality of people, not given, perhaps, to much reflection, and not finding much time for it anyway, succumbing to this particular mass hypnotism. A man tied to a machine for most of his life, or finding himself "displaced" or "unemployed" if someone invents a better one, might be excused if he regarded the machine as in some way his slave-driver or his enemy. But it is surprising to find our self-constituted leaders of thought, our "intelligentsia", allowing themselves to be so successfully hoodwinked.

This comment is provoked by a passage, which occurs in the second series of Gifford Lectures delivered by Gabriel Marcel in 1949-50 and published under the title of "The Mystery of Being".

In Chapter IX, entitled "Death and Hope", M. Marcel reflects on "... a dehumanising way of behaving which must inevitably, in a world *which is more and more enslaved to the demands of technocracy, become universal . . .*" (my italics). Now, while admittedly, "enslaved to the demands of technocracy" sounds more up-to-date and impressive than man as the slave of the machine, it is no less idiotic and misleading. How can "technocracy" make demands? How can a machine enslave? From whence does the initiative "to make "demands", "to enslave" arise? It may be retorted that these phrases are merely employed by way of a *façon de parler* and are not to be taken literally.

Then how are they to be taken, and what do they mean?

In any case, from a philosopher of M. Marcel's reputation who views the situation so seriously as to see in it a process of dehumanisation, one expects a more searching enquiry and exact account than one that can be summed up by a *façon de parler*.

Indeed it is as if — to refer again to the example of the bridge — M. Marcel, having been called in to account for the accident and the ensuing calamities, had been content with declaring that they had all been caused by the bridge, which had unaccountably decided to collapse! Whereas, of course the point was why did the bridge collapse and who was responsible.

By the same token then, why are we being increasingly enslaved and dehumanised by the demands of "technocracy" and who is responsible for such a misdirection and misapplication of means? More precise

ly why has that factor in the situation that man has devised and developed as an instrument that could free him from the necessity of incessant labour to produce all his material needs, resulted in his enslavement? Why has it not been used by him to procure the leisure to pursue other and less material ends; leisure, for instance, to read M. Marcel's books, or perhaps write his own; leisure to choose and to follow his own vocation?

Why—to sum up—the insensate demand and cry for "Full Employment", coming from all parties and echoed repeatedly from pulpit and platform alike, in the very face of that "thing" that was devised, and should be used, to disemploy?

It is in the answer to this question that the true account of man's enslavement and dehumanisation must be sought.

But M. Marcel does not ask this question. One must therefore suppose that he does indeed believe that man's enslavement and dehumanisation can be satisfactorily accounted for by "the demands of technocracy" otherwise by technological progress, and does not see the need to enquire any further: to enquire, for instance, why man has submitted to this tyranny, and why and by whom it has been imposed on him. Moreover, M. Marcel appears to regard the situation fatalistically and to see it as an inevitable trend, and thus impossible to arrest. One is justified in assuming this, since in his last chapter he concludes that: "It may well be that we are witnessing a deterioration of the human species . . ." This is a dreadful conclusion to come to, and one calculated to induce despair, the devil's most potent weapon, and "the final sin".

Faced with it one is compelled to ask why this persistent and consistent *trahison des clercs*? Is it due to stupidity, to a lack of real intelligence, of true discernment? Is it due to ignorance? If so, such ignorance must be classed as criminal. For the answer to this question that M. Marcel does not ask is known. Ignored alike by academic and official circles it has, notwithstanding, though responded to by few been carried round the world. One hesitates to suggest a third alternative to account for the "blind eye", the "deaf ear", so the question must be left open.

Nevertheless it leads one to reflect upon how small and negligible a contribution "culture" has made to the civilising of man. It is a remarkable and familiar fact that some of the most refined and sophisticated cultures have existed side by side with the greatest cruelties both inflicted upon, and submitted to, by the people of the nations in which those cultures flourished. Periods characterised by a great flowering of literature and the arts have been also characterised by conditions such that it might well be thought no truly cultured people would tolerate in their midst.

And now, nearly 2,000 years after the revelation of Christian values, after Christ's promise to us of freedom and abundant life, after man, led by the spirit of truth, has discovered and devised ways and means by which these values could be realised by all, we find these same means being perfected and, unwittingly almost, and as though under the influence of some evil spell being directed by men for purposes of annihilation.

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Liberal-Socialism

The following letter by a Mr. Arthur Vickery, of Sydney, where a new non-Labor political party has been recently formed, appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of February 24:

"The many excuses offered for Labor's continued victory are cold comfort for those who have supported the present Federal Government, but who have been shocked, in the first place, by its shortcomings and, secondly, by its failure to maintain public support.

"The Liberal and Country parties may quite justifiably claim to have done the right thing to remedy the inflationary spiral, but there is such a thing as doing the right thing in the right way, and the non-Labor parties have failed miserably in this respect.

"The Government was placed in power to save Australia from Socialism. Instead, it has opened the way to years of Socialism. Despite certain achievements, it has, while in office, tolerated a vast growth of bureaucratic power and has countenanced injurious policies such as Government-to-Government trading.

"It is no wonder that many people are interested in the formation of a new political party.

"Unless some new and vigorous political force is quickly developed—one that will receive wide national support — non-Labor supporters will have no voice in the running of this country, perhaps for all time.

"To maintain non-Labor members in Opposition in the club-like atmosphere of the Federal and State Parliaments is a luxury most of us cannot afford. With Labor in the saddle, they would be of equal value if they joined a local debating society!"

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FINANCED COMMUNIST FRONT

The special committee for the investigation of tax-exempt agencies is really finding pay dirt. Chairman Cox in the hearings under his direction is revealing that one of the real culprits in furnishing money for subversive groups has been the Rockefeller Foundation. They have already discovered that this Foundation was the largest contributor to the Communist-front Institute of Pacific Relations. The Foundation donated nearly \$2,000,000 to this propaganda outfit. Mr. Cox brought out that this Foundation even gave \$25,000,000 to Han Eisler, the Hollywood Red composer who was ordered deported in 1947 and permitted to leave voluntarily.

—"The Letter" (Washington).

THE PRESS

"... From the day that the first 'ha'penny paper' was launched until now, the 'big circulations' have never built up an ethic. The spread of education, which was designed to counteract the consequences of universal suffrage by providing the citizens with the minimum of knowledge necessary to enable them to form sensible opinions, has in fact furnished the purveyors of cheap emotion with an inexhaustible reservoir of consumers."

—Bertrand De Jouvenal, in "Power".

Negative Policy of Housewives' Association

Mrs. Gladys Hain, President of the Victorian Housewives' Association, has been in the news recently with statements concerning controversies over the price of milk and potatoes. None of these statements indicate any realistic and positive approach to the problem of how consumers can purchase all their food requirements at a price satisfactory to both producer and consumer. On this subject of potatoes, Mrs. Hain is reported as saying: housewives, we have a right to demand that there are potatoes in the shops at a reasonable price, and we are doing just that in no uncertain voice." We agree that Mrs. Hain and housewives have every right to make their demand. But the producers also have every right to refuse to produce and supply potatoes if the price they receive is not profitable. The real problem is one of finance, and until the housewives face this fact, their negative policy of always merely opposing any increased price for foodstuffs is a waste of time. If the housewives are successful in preventing food prices from rising, the major result will, of course, be less food production, shortages and blackmarkets.

We suggest that Mrs. Hain and her colleagues, instead of negatively opposing increased food prices, should start demanding the subsidisation of all food prices by the Federal Government. Lower food prices would enable consumers to buy all the food they required, thus increasing demand. Price-subsidisation would ensure that the producers received a profitable price. If the Federal Government applied at least £100 millions of new credits to such a scheme, it would benefit both producer and consumer. Consumer control of production would be maintained by applying the subsidy only at the retail counter, thus ensuring that it was paid only on that production desired by the consumer. The administration of this policy would be no more difficult than the administration of the Sales Tax. But, unlike the Sales Tax, which inflates prices and discourages demand, price subsidies would reduce prices, stimulate demand and benefit the whole community. We believe that the great majority of housewives desire to support policies, which will benefit all sections of the community. They should start using their considerable influence to force the Federal Government to modify financial rules, which make it impossible for producers and consumers to co-operate to their mutual advantage.

CENTRAL PLANNING AND THE CONSTITUTION

The central planning of public works based on genuine Commonwealth-State co-operation and on expert advice is essential. It seems hardly necessary to justify this as it is so universally accepted. Even former opponents of planning, like the present Government, seem to have come round to this idea. An alteration in the Constitution may well be necessary.

—Labor Member Crean, in Melbourne "Age", February 19.

FALSE ACCOUNTING

(Continued from page 4)

Is it not time our self-constituted elite, our intelligentsia, our teachers, our preachers, whatever their self-chosen titles, were called to account?

What have they said, what are they saying to enlighten the darkness, and to help to arrest the present hell-bent course towards enslavement, dehumanisation, deterioration and death, they appear almost eager, at times with eloquence, to describe and deplore?

They patronise or deride those they are pleased to call the multitude, the masses; but it would be salutary if they were able to perceive that, with far less excuse, *they have allowed themselves to be caught in the same trap*. As it is they present the picture of a group of people who, confronted with calamity, stand by impotently and wring their hands.

Therefore, one is tempted by the thought that man, whilst preserving true cultural values, is destined to pass beyond the cultural age into the purely social age, in which he may learn to love the Lord his God with all his might and his neighbour as himself.

—"The Social Creditor," January 10.

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No. 4.

Taxation and Inflation

A series of electoral reverses has at last convinced Mr. Menzies that he should at least try and create the impression that he is going to reduce taxation. It is true that he is rather vague about how big the reductions, if any, will be. And he is not very definite about when the harassed taxpayer may expect some relief. But the Prime Minister has definitely committed himself to some reduction in taxation. If, as appears probable at the moment, his Government is again severely censured by the electors during the coming Senate Elections, it will become urgently necessary to try and regain public support by implementing some tax reductions immediately.

Now, while we are strong supporters of substantial tax reductions, we must stress the fact that while present financial rules are maintained, and we see no evidence whatever that Mr. Menzies and his "advisers" are likely to change them, they can be of no permanent benefit to the individual. Inflation is a subtle form of taxation and we have in recent issues predicted that, contrary to the extravagant claims being made about the Government's programme against inflation having defeated inflation, prices will continue to rise. We have drawn attention to the fact that the settled policy of the certified economists is what has been described as "controlled inflation". We were interested to see recently that one well-known Australian economist privately predicted that wages would rise by at least ten percent over the next twelve months.

For some months past the severe credit restriction policy imposed to defeat inflation has been quietly modified. There has been a policy of central bank credit expansion, a policy that will, on present indications, continue. This policy was necessary to prevent a collapse in the economy and depression conditions. If the Government is going to reduce taxation, it is certain that—accepting the fact that its "advisers" desire to avoid a depression—there will then have to be a much greater use made of central bank credit. And this greater use of central bank credit, and the consequent expansion of credit by the trading banks, must under present financial rules result in more inflation. Present financial rules make inflation a certainty. If any doubt this statement, we will be pleased to refer them to this article in a year's time.

The present method of expanding credit is the increasing production of capital goods, either by Governments in the form of public works like the Snowy River Scheme, or by private enterprise. The community's money supply is increased without any immediate increase in consumer goods. This is one of the factors, which help force prices up. There is only one way of expanding credit without increasing prices, and that is by using at least portion of the new credits, not for financing more capital production which may not be necessary or desired, but for financing consumption via a system of price subsidies. By reducing the prices of consumer goods, these subsidies would be of permanent benefit to the individual. Mr. Menzies and his "advisers" oppose this principle because they support the policy of credit monopoly, which denies the individual direct access to his own credit.

The Jews and Communism

Few newspaper stories lately have attracted more general notice than that about the sudden anti-Semitism of Soviet Russia. A healthy current of speculation accompanies it, as though it were far more widely realised than appeared on the surface that Soviet Russia, and militant Zionism went hand in hand: that Stalin's policy is a Jewish policy.

"And any day now, the front pages of our newspapers will headline the news that Russia has murdered six million Jews, and we will be asked to believe this on the same evidence, or lack of it, that we were persuaded that Hitler killed a number of Jews. We will also be asked to admit six million more Jewish refugees, that is, about the same number as we will be told have been killed in Russia."

That may well be an accurate prediction. Also that Soviet Russia, like Germany before, may be willing to keep a few Max Warburgs and Franz Mendelssohns while disencumbering the economy of millions of "upstart" Galician Jews. We do not accept that this is "Russia casting off the Jewish yoke" any more than that Hitler's exportation (by adroit means) of 200,000 "Communitic" Jews was "Germany casting off the Jewish yoke"—still less that the receipt of the discarded millions in England and the United States of America will foreshadow Oxford "casting off of the Jewish yoke," or Yale's—or England's, or America's. "If the Jews destroy the Jews in Communism immediately there will be no Communism." There will be the Communism of "The Times" instead of the Communism of the "Daily Worker". And what is the difference? As Bismarck said: "We march apart, but we fight together." Together with Mr. Churchill.

—"The Social Crediter," Jan. 27.

COMMUNISTS IN THE "UNITED" NATIONS

"We should not be surprised that well-paid U.N. officials of American vintage refuse to state under oath whether or not they were or are members of the Communist Party. If they had no affinity for Communism, what would they be doing in the U.N.? David Weintraub, U.N. Director of Economic Stability and Development, was quite refreshing when he said he "supposed it would not make any difference" if an U.N. employee were engaged in espionage. Indeed, the U.N. was designed for that very purpose. The U.N. is the fulfilment of the world revolutionists' wildest dreams. Right in the heart of the largest city of the hated 'capitalistic' nation, and mostly with that nation's money, the citadel of Marxism has been created; from it, protected by extra-territorial immunity, the conspiratorial rats emerge into the street of New York to infect the populace."

—"Human Events" (Washington, D.C.).

Meeting of the Minds in India?

It may be more than mere coincidence that British Labor rebel, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, and two Australian journalists very favourable to his line, are all converging on India at the same time.

Mr. Bevan is already in India, and in the same week Mr. Douglas Wilkie, commentator in the Melbourne "Sun", and Dr. Peter Russo, of the Melbourne "Argus", also left for India.

All will meet the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru.

The attitude adopted by Mr. Nehru may not always be what suits Australia, but Australians with any knowledge of India realise that he is the best man for the job of guiding the destinies of India through this critical phase of her great history.

But friends of India may be rather alarmed if they are to judge Mr. Nehru by the company he is now keeping.

Bevan is an ambitious man, with totalitarian tendencies reflected in his admiration for dictator Tito, of Yugoslavia.

He feels that his ambitions can be at least partly realised by forming around him a third world force that will become greater than the other two—that of the Soviet, and the other in which the free world is rallied about the United States of America.

In Australia there are many journalists of the Leftist and "liberal" schools who are plugging a line most acceptable to the Bevanites.

It admits without emphasis the totalitarian nature of the Soviet regime, but sneers consistently at any firmness shown by the democracies, particularly the United States, in dealing with Communism.

Dr. Russo, and, to a lesser degree, Mr. Wilkie, are in this category of feature-writing journalists.

Their stories from India and afterwards will merit careful analysis in the Bevanite context.

—"News-Weekly," Melbourne, Feb. 27.

T. S. Elliott on Leisure

" . . . in the world in which we live the possession and enjoyment of leisure has become a very rare privilege, and is visited with strong moral condemnation. It is taken for granted that anyone with leisure is certain to abuse it; and that if anyone is found to have any, he must be loaded with work to fill up his spare time. I think that this is a very serious error. I think that civilisation depends upon the right people having the right leisure; and that the Church should set the example for the rest of the world in this respect as well as in others. It is now fairly well recognised, I hope, that a Bishop has no leisure, because he is doing the work of a permanent head of a Department of State, or of several heads at once, without a fraction of the Staff which such a civil servant would consider essential. Most people know that a conscientious parish priest has no time to read or think, and hardly time for his private devotions. Where is the thinking of the Church to be done? There are our Professors of Divinity in the universities, and we have several of great intellectual distinction: but a professor in a university

nowadays holds no sinecure, and is thinking under difficulties and primarily for the benefit of his students. Some of our best theological thinking is done in the religious communities, but these are also very busy places. Furthermore, a man may have a genuine vocation for the religious life and yet not be gifted with powers of original thought; and on the other hand, there are those with intellectual abilities who should be more in the world and not in communities. It is in the cathedrals that we ought to affirm the last stronghold of leisure, for the sake of scholarship and theology. The fruits of leisure seem to me so important, that it is worthwhile to accept the abuse of leisure by those who are negligent of their opportunity, in order to obtain the benefits of the work of those who employ it profitably. . . .

" . . . I do think that the necessity of leisure, and a right understanding of the meaning of leisure, need to be constantly brought to our attention in the modern world. And in particular, I think that it is necessary to defend leisure in the Church, in an age in which everyone is expected to be perpetually busy in ways, which can be understood and approved by the meanest intelligence; and that the increasing lack of leisure, in the sense in which I take it, for everyone from bishop to curate, is a matter of most serious concern. . . ."—T. S. Elliott: "The Value and Use of Cathedrals in England Today."

Education and the State

By D. S. STEWART

Fundamentally education is learning something about Reality, and that Reality has spiritual aspects which are as true as the laws of Physics. The custodian of spiritual truths should be the Church. This being assumed as true, it follows that the Church has the responsibility of forever being interested in the policies followed by educationists and educational systems . . .

What policies are being followed in the educational system? The Church is responsible for delving deeply into policy, and after doing so for making itself heard . . . Educational departments are not wholly averse — in fact, some within them are highly favourable — to listening to advice from Church bodies. Where are the Church bodies or churchmen?

Secondly, in its right perspective, the school is performing its right function only when it incorporates a whole view, the spiritual and philosophical being an integral part of all whole views, into all its teaching. In other words, there is a fundamental aspect of all teaching, which is religious. Following on from there, how can you ensure that this viewpoint will be followed out in schools unless the control of the schools is partly at least in the hands of those representing Christian teaching, the body of Christ?

At the present time control of schools is in the hands of the State. To some limited degree this may require to be the case; certainly, politics being the art of the possible, we are not likely to be able to do more than to begin to limit the State's control. The State cannot represent the Christian viewpoint. At the best it is likely to be a compromise between Christian and materialistic elements.

Some clergymen are aware of the dangers of a State-controlled system of education. I have heard one point out that in actuality the system is geared to become the handmaiden of Sovietism. Once a Socialist government came into power it would find a centralized system already at hand to begin the dissemination of its' propaganda. At the same time little opposition would be likely to be met, as little or no change in machinery would be needed and the changes in policy could be made quietly and in an official and regular manner.

Chiefly, however, the thing upon which the Church must begin to act is policy — the policies and ideas being put into practice in educational systems . . . —"The Canadian Intelligence Service," Jan. 1953.

Mr. Menzies' Remarkable Statement

In his radio talk on February 11, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, made the remarkable assertion that "Australian living standards—in terms of substance, not money—had risen by more than 11 percent, in the past three years." This assertion is a deliberate untruth, which does the present Government more harm than good. Since Mr. Menzies made his statement, we have not met one individual who is prepared to say that his effective purchasing power has increased by more than 11 percent over the past three years. The great majority of individuals believe that they are worse off than they were three years ago. That is why in election after election an increasing number of electors have been voting against the present government.

It is true that coal, iron, steel and other production has increased considerably over the past three years. But to suggest that these production increases in basic items of the economy mean that individuals are therefore enjoying a higher standard of living is dishonest. We noticed that Mr. Menzies did not list taxation increases, which his Government imposed. He gives the impression that he is becoming desperate about his electoral support and is seeking with the aid of statistics to convince the individual that he has not suffered as much as he thinks he has under the present Government's economic policies. Rank and file members of the Government Parties would be much more happier to see substantial tax reductions than misleading statistics.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P., Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal Universities, Dominican House of Studies, Ottawa.

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

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"New Times," March 6, 1953—Page 7.



British Food Authority Claims British are Semi-Starved

The following review of Dr. Franklin Bicknell's recently published book, "The English Complaint," is from the "Sunday Telegraph."

Are you fat and still hungry? Is your wife fagged out when you get home? Do you flop in the evenings? Are you too tired to work and play?

If you can say yes to any of these questions, then a new, lively, unorthodox, hard-hitting food book, just published in England, is your medicine.

The book is "The English Complaint" (Heinemann), by Dr. Franklin Bicknell, an eminent English doctor-dietitian, who has challenged the self-esteem of his fellow countrymen with the most controversial medical book of the century.

The English complaint, he says, is tiredness.

This tiredness is not due to congenital laziness but to bad food.

His cure is simple: We must eat more zest into our lives.

Dr. Bicknell is an authority on vitamins, vice-chairman of the Food Education Society, a member of the Nutrition Society, but he hates food fads.

He says nature knows best—if pipsqueak, ignoramus bureaucrats, and money-grubbing farmers and food manufacturers give nature half a chance.

Dr. Bicknell's whole book is a scathing indictment of the bureaucratic state and the conception that men and women are chemical machines geared to respond to carefully calculated official diets.

He tilts vigorously at "experts" who study rats and "then make generalisations about human beings.

"There are still people who feel the rat will guide us to a perfect diet," he says; "me, I think it merely leads us to the garbage heap."

He says different people, even different people doing the same kind of work, need different kinds and different amounts of food.

They are living, imperfect, developing organisms not chemical machines for taking in fuel like motor engines.

He argues that a normal man's appetite and taste are the best guides to his ideal diet, provided he has a well-stocked larder of good wholesome, fresh food, particularly meat and eggs.

"A farmyard egg approaches more closely to the perfect food than does anything else we eat," he says.

"But the British grocer's egg is quite incapable of ever turning into a chick; it seldom contains those essential nutrients with-

out which the chick could not develop or live—without which we cannot live."

There are two main reasons for the debilitated modern egg:

1. Chickens have become "machines for making ovoid white things: as long as ovoids are produced, that is all that matters. Some commercial ovoid factories do not care in the least how nutritious is the ovoid, nor whether it would hatch into a chick."

2. British Egg Board eggs have been transported, graded, stored over six or eight weeks before you get them "fresh". "Why," he asks, "must a hospital or school which feeds hens on its refuse sell the eggs to a packing station and get from the wholesalers stale eggs for the patients or boys?"

Nowadays the same sort of thing is happening to many of our basic foods.

White bread is "dead" because the millers tear the heart from the wheat and our flour is a germless white mess, which fills, fattens, and doesn't do us an atom of nutritious good.

"Our young women often have underdeveloped wombs and are, like their brothers, very infertile," says Dr. Bicknell.

"Complications during pregnancy are common. Babies cannot be reared at the breast."

As proof of this he quotes, among other facts, that a Cheshire doctor treated with great success all his barren couples by making the wives bake proper bread from germ-containing flour.

Dr. Bicknell has nothing good to say about pressure-cooked foods, tinned or otherwise, refrigerated foods, or pasteurised foods.

He says the British people are living on "custard powder" that contains no eggs or milk, tinned soup which is merely flavoured water, "cream cakes" which contain no cream, gutless synthetic substitutes for fats, pressure-cooked tinned foods with no real nutriment and inadequate butter, meat, fresh vegetables, and fruit.

He attacks the complacent official view that the British people were never better fed than now.

In his opinion, the unemployed in the depressed 'thirties had a better, more wholesome diet than the high-wage workers today.

The upshot, Dr. Bicknell says, is that the post-war English people are under-sexed, over-tired, badly nourished, half-alive sad sacks.

They fill their stomachs with chemical rubbish and blame the war, the Americans

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or the Russians for troubles they've largely brought on themselves.

They are losing an empire, financial prestige, the race for markets, and the joy of living because they eat the wrong food.

"Look at the drooping people in the streets," he says, "at the people sleeping in the trains at the end of the day, at your wife without her make-up, at the slack body of your husband as he stands shaving, at men working on the road, on buildings or on the land.

"All you see is the human animal blurred by fatigue.

"And yet go 20 miles across the Channel to France, go indeed to any European country this side of the Communist states, and
(Continued on page 9)

British Food Authority Claims British are Semi-Starved

Continued from page 8

you will find the streets alive with alive people, the cafes noisy with happy people, the women's faces unsmudged with fatigue, the men brisk and working."

Dr. Bicknell concludes that Britain is a sick nation.

"The grim fact is that we have changed frank illness for the insidious dry rot of the degenerative illnesses and endless trivial maladies," he says.

"Gastric ulcers, duodenal ulcers, decayed teeth, high blood pressure, strokes, angina, coronary thrombosis — all just bits of the body rotting."

The doctor says that sex in all its post-war manifestations shows the same picture of a sick nation.

"The frankly sexual embraces which can be seen in any railway station and all over any beauty spot in summer are not due to strong sexual desires but to very weak desires which have to be violently stimulated," he says.

"The same is true of the scant bathing dresses in which young women wander about alone by rivers and the sea; were there a normal reaction by the young men they meet there could be serious consequences."

"Chastity was important when normal sex

had to be socially controlled; now, with subnormal sex, the need in controls is far less.

"Though it may sound too pat to be true, I believe . . . that by throwing away the generative part of the wheat in our bread we have thrown away our own generative powers."

And the cure for the English complaint.

"We can grow in Great Britain all the food we need," Dr. Bicknell claims. "If we cannot, we still must."

"For within 10 years there will no longer be enough foreign food to feed us even as badly as we are fed today, whatever the price we are willing to pay."

Dr. Bicknell estimates that an extra million agricultural workers could produce all the food Britain needs.

Finally, he suggests sarcastically that if British industry cannot spare a million workers we could find some people who probably could be taught how to work from among the 27,000 in the Ministry of Food, the 54,000 tax collectors, the 34,000 in the Ministry of National Insurance, the 15,000 in the Ministry of Agriculture, or the 47,000 employed in the tobacco trade and the 33,000 employed in running pools, bookmakers' offices, etc.: a grand total of 210,000 drones . . ."

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REGIMENTED AGRICULTURAL "RESEARCH"

. . . the enthronement of the N.P.K. mentality is only one of the blunders for which the experiment stations must be held responsible. The usual sub-division of science into chemical, physical, botanical and other departments, necessary for the sake of clarity and convenience in teaching, soon began to dominate the outlook and work of these institutions. The problems of agriculture — a vast biological complex — began to be subdivided much in the same way as the teaching of science. Here it was not justified, for the subject dealt with could never be divided, it being beyond the capacity of the plant or animal to sustain its life processes in separate phases: it eats, drinks, breathes, sleeps, digests, moves, sickens, suffers or recovers and reacts to all its surroundings, friends and enemies in the course of twenty-four hours, nor can any of its operations be carried on apart from all the others: in fact, agriculture deals with organised entities and agricultural research is bound to recognise this truth as the starting point of its investigations.

In not doing this, but adopting the artificial divisions of science as at present established, conventional research on a subject like agriculture was bound to involve itself and magnificently has got itself bogged. An immense amount of work is being done, each tiny portion in a separate department; a whole army of investigators has been recruited, a regular profession has been invented. The absurdity of teamwork has been devised as remedy for the fragmentation, which need never have occurred. This is nonsensical. Agricultural investi-

gation is so difficult that it will always demand a very special combination of qualities which from the nature of the case is rare. A real investigator for such a subject can never be created by the mere accumulation of the second rate.

Nevertheless, the administration claims that agricultural research is now organised, having substituted that dreary precept for the soul-shaking principle of that essential freedom after truth. The natural universe, which is one, has been halved, quartered, fractionised and woe betide the investigator who looks at any segment other than his own! Departmentalism is recognised in its worst and last form when councils and super-committees are established—these are the latest excrescences—whose purpose is to prevent so-called overlapping, strictly to hold each man to his allotted narrow path and above all to enable the bureaucrat to dodge his responsibilities. Real organisation always involves real responsibility: the official organisation of research tries to retain power and avoid responsibility by sheltering behind groups of experts. The result of all this is that a mass of periodicals and learned papers stream forth, of which only a few contain some small, real contribution.

The final phase has been reached with the setting loose of the fiend of statistics to torment the unhappy investigator. In an evil moment were invented the replicated and randomised plots, by means of which the statisticians can be furnished with all the data needed for their esoteric and fastidious ministrations. The very phrase — statistics and statistician — should have

been a warning. It is, of course, true and known to most persons that average numbers and similar calculations are not perfect; they are subject to various errors. Care is needed in interpreting them and, above all, experience of the actual: where this is available and where common sense is the judge, danger ceases. The deduction would be, in what we are now reviewing, that the agricultural investigator must be well acquainted with practical farming and be prepared to put his conclusions to practical tests over some period of time before he can be certain of what he says. This conclusion is just, and with such a corrective agricultural experiment can live and prosper.

But the exactly opposite conclusion has been drawn. Instead of sending the experimenter into the fields and meadows to question the farmer and the land worker so as to understand how important quality is, and above all to take up a piece of land himself, the new authoritarian doctrine demands that he shut himself up in a study with a treatise on mathematics and correct his first results statistically. The matter has been pursued with zeal and carried to all extremes; it is popularly rumoured that only one highly qualified individual is now able to interpret the mathematical principles on which are based the abstruse mass of calculations to which even the simplest experiments give rise.

—Sir Albert Howard, in "Farming and Gardening for Health or Disease."

CAN AMERICA CONTINUE TO FEED HERSELF?

In the following article, Mr. Jorian Jenks, the well-known British agricultural writer, indicates that even in the U.S.A., where there has been recent talk about "over-production" of wheat, population growth is such that an enormous over-all increase in food production from present farms is necessary to ensure that the Americans are fed as well as at present.

In terms of cultivable land per head of population, the United States is still the best-endowed nation in the world. In the past, it "is true, her superb natural resources have suffered gravely from misuse, and her yields per acre (owing largely to economic differences) are still much below those of, say, Northern Europe. But both in resource conservation and in farming methods she has made great strides in the last two decades, so that she has been able to maintain a growing population at a high rate of consumption and at the same time make substantial food exports. At the moment, her agricultural picture seems bright. But what of the future?

Some interesting light on the subject was shed by two recent independent reports, one contained in the October "Monthly Letter" of the National City Bank, which summarised current prospects, the other an article by John Empson, entitled "More Per Acre a World Problem" in "The Farmer and Stockbreeder", of September 30, which discussed long-term aspects.

The Bank report began by mentioning "bountiful" grain crops and "highest ever" livestock marketings, but noted a reduced acreage of feed crops, "reflecting the tight farm labour supply, lower prices for farm products and increased costs of production". Despite an outstandingly good maize season, the outlook for livestock seems uncertain. Wheat, on the other hand, thanks to a big carry-over, is in "near-record" supply, while Canada has a record crop.

With dollars scarce abroad, and Europe growing more of her own food, the export demand for U.S. farm products, including wheat, is expected to be below that of 1951-52. The question therefore arises: To what extent will grain stocks — and next season's cropping programme — be used to cater for the American consumer's demand for relatively high-priced livestock products, and to what extent for government grain reserves and exports? Commenting on this situation, the report observes: —

"Considering the international situation, no great harm would be done by increasing somewhat our reserves of bread and feed grains. But with grain price supports

(government guarantees) at present levels, it is entirely possible that needed production of meat, milk and eggs will not be forthcoming. Instead, there is a good chance that government bins will again be filled with large stocks of grain. For example, with a good quality crop that can be stored, some farmers, after unprofitable beef-feeding operations this past year, may be content to place their corn (maize) under support in preference to feeding it to beef cattle. Not only is this uneconomic and undesirable from the viewpoint of the consumer, who has been paying high prices for protein foods, but it interferes with adjustments needed in agriculture to fit food production to changing consumption habits.

"... With the wheat surplus now in prospect, a cut in the wheat acreage for 1953 is in order. The Secretary of Agriculture has appealed to farmers to reduce their plantings voluntarily eight percent, below those for this year's crop. But at the same time the Government offers price support at 90 percent, of parity not only next year, but through the 1954-55 crop season, and the Secretary advocates "full parity". Production is encouraged even while farmers are asked to reduce it.

"Where this leads is plain. If and when the surplus mounts to unmanageable proportions, the Secretary will find it necessary to tell farmers how much to grow and how much to market."

NEVER TOO MUCH

This may be good supply-and-demand logic; but it hardly seems to give enough weight to "the international situation", i.e., the extent to which Uncle Sam is called upon (and elects) to help feed the hungry, for which purpose wheat is the most suitable commodity.

John Empson, in his "F. & S." article, set the American scene against the background of increasing world food shortages.

"America, now the centre of finance and industrial production, has a larder by no means bare; but this great country is deeply concerned over her future food supplies. To cater for a growing population, for military requirements and for essential exports, American farmers have been asked to increase their production this year from 43 percent, above pre-war in 1951, to a new record of 50 percent, above the 1935-39 level, and it seems it may not be allowed to rest here."

A committee of experts, he wrote, puts the level of production attainable by 1955 at 20 percent, above 1950, or 65 to 70 percent, above pre-war. During the war, owing in part to good seasons, U.S. food production rose rapidly by 35 percent; but even so, the demand for military and Lend-Lease supplies was such that the civilian

population has to be rationed. Since 1944, there has been no further substantial increase in production, but with the U.S. population growing by 2,000,000 a year, rationing removed and plenty of money circulating, there has been a marked rise in prices, especially of meat. The 1952 official programme was designed to meet this situation by increasing production of feed grains. But, as the Bank report has noted, it has not been entirely successful.

John Empson then referred to future prospects: —

"The population is at present growing by more than two millions a year, so that in the 25 years, 1950 to 1975, it is expected to increase from 152 millions to over 190 million people. This means, of course, that more food will be required.

"Taking the production of all farm commodities, it is estimated that the American agricultural output would have to be raised to approaching 70 percent, above pre-war, compared with the expected 50 percent, for 1952, in order to feed the population in 1975 at the 1950 standard.

"This estimate assumes, of course, that the consumption per head of food remains the same as in 1950, while one would expect it to increase over such a long period of time. It also does not take into account any possible changes in the balance between the American imports and exports of agricultural products in her international trade."

He went on to point out that the U.S. is no longer able to cater for population growth by bringing new land into use, by "changing from a food exporting to a more or less self-sufficient country", or by switching from animal to mechanical traction. Future food increases can be obtained only by raising output per acre, as has to some extent already been done.

Thus American food prospects differ only in detail and degree from those of Western civilization as a whole. We have left behind the era of cheap abundance achieved by continuous expansion into virgin lands, likewise the war era when big increases could be achieved by taking up the slack of depression years and by appealing to the patriotism of producers and consumers alike. We have nearly exhausted the possibilities of using chemical fertilizers and machinery to cash fertility reserves. But the demand for food is greater than ever, whether it be to feed growing populations, raise living standards, build up emergency reserves or reduce imports.

But the Pests Prevail

"We have more insect pests, although we have better insecticides to use against them and better ways to fight them", says the New Year Book of the U.S. Agriculture Department. So much for the modern chemical warfare on the food and farm front. Belatedly its inevitable upset to the balance of nature is being realised. As "Berri Community News" puts it in the latest issue . . . "Think of the pollination insects which may be skittled when the spray lust is upon you. Also of the car-still."

—"The Riverlander", November 1952.

DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

We are now taking orders for this book against supplies arriving shortly. This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

The Value of Common Bracken in Organic Farming and Gardening

By Henry S. Jenkinson

There are hundreds of thousands of acres in this country growing bracken. Where it has invaded grazing land or hill farms it is regarded as a pest, but in woodland, trees can be started in bracken land easier than in heather and coarse grass, no doubt, because bracken is a great soil builder.

In the autumn when it dies down its brown litter stays where it drops instead of blowing away like tree leaves, and thus run-off and erosion are prevented. Where there is a strong growth of bracken there will generally be found two or three inches of black organic soil and of course a wealth of humus. There is a deficiency of the three main plant foods in such soil, and yet each summer this luxuriant green crop is produced. Where is the fertility that nourishes such growth?

In the winter the potash is stored in the rhizomes, and rises into the stems in summer growth, so that if the bracken is cut in July and then rotted down 1-2 percent, of potash is its content compared with farmyard manure at 1 percent only. It has nitrogen content of 1.44 per cent. On the other hand if the bracken is allowed to die down naturally and the resultant litter is raked up and rotted down, the potash content is only a fifth to a tenth of 1-2 percent.

It is not generally known that July cut bracken, partly rotted down without the help of any activator, and used as a mulch to crops such as strawberries and tomatoes, will not only cause them to grow and fruit satisfactorily, but will also ward off disease.

Originally ferns evolved from seaweed. I have heard that seaweed as a fertilizer is equal if not superior to farmyard manure, though I have not personally used it. But I have used bracken and can vouch for its power. It was the Royal Horticultural Society who, two or three years ago, announced the potash content of July cut bracken, and they use it extensively as a mulch in the gardens at Wisley.

Growing tomatoes in a greenhouse is quite a ritual if done according to the book—farmyard manure, vertical straw, liquid

manure, superphosphate, and sulphate of potash, etc. This year, for a change, I merely strewed a thick mulch of one year old bracken round the plants, and used no other aids except a little compost in the planting holes to start them. I was well satisfied with the crop.

In the open I mulched tomatoes with bracken, and although potatoes in the district, including those in my neighbour's garden, went down to blight in July, my tomatoes did not get blight until mid-September. Also as an experiment, I had planted a few tomatoes up against heaps of rotted bracken, and they showed no signs of blight until the end of October. In my district it rained almost continually from July onwards, and there was no frost until the end of October.

Common Bracken (*Pteris Aquilina*) contributed towards the forming of the coal we burn. Nowadays it is manufacturing nitrogen, potash and humus in a big way, and I suggest that it is time we began to use it wisely, instead of poisoning it, crushing it and burning it, as seems to be the fashion.

As a rooting medium it is most effective. When I removed tomato side shoots and dropped them on to the bracken mulch in my greenhouse, they quickly took root. I grow Christmas trees on the hillside in bracken soil, and after two or three years the fibrous root system is phenomenal, and the fungoid association is an object lesson immediately obvious. Strawberry runners root right across the rows in bracken soil, to an extent not found where no bracken is used.

Trying to grow crops in bracken land can be heartbreaking if there is no subsoil—only stone and gravel. But bracken creates this great fertility in land, which we need not covet for other purposes.

—"The Farmer" (England).

Plant Affinity

"Another useful plant affinity seems to exist between garlic, and peach trees. Since planting a garlic bulb at the foot of our peach tree, there has been no peach-leaf curl, which in former years was gradually increasing."

—Mrs. T. Q. Studd, on Soil Association Advisory Bulletin, November 1952.

Kriliun, the soil conditioner described last month and discussed again on page 20, already has half a dozen rivals selling in the United States. "World Crops" deplores that competition should have rushed the shops before full and cautious tests. "Even a new kind of fertiliser must walk slowly. An entirely new chemical amendment for the soil should walk more slowly nivorous predators (wasps, lacewings, ladybirds, spiders, dragon flies, etc.), which may bow before your chemistry, to allow their leaf chewing, sap sucking food supply (caterpillars, scale, loopers, aphids, mites, etc.), to breed as never before."

"EATING OUR WAY INTO MEAT FAMINE"

"Australia is steadily eating its way into a meat famine as we are reducing our export surplus beef by 20,000 tons a year. We have an export surplus of only 145,000 tons, so you can easily see where we are heading. Current production does not nearly balance the Commonwealth's meat-budget commitments. Production in 1950-52 was only 2.7 percent greater than it was in 1937-39. In the same period Australia's population has increased by 2.5 per cent. A speedy solution to beef production problems would be to encourage fat lamb raisers to carry more fat cattle on their properties. It was sound agricultural practice to run fat lambs and beef cattle together."

—Mr. R. B. Williamson, of West Australia, a producers' representative on the Australian Meat Board.

FAR AND WIDE

By Douglas Reed . . . 20/5

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Wool Prices and "Stability"

During 1950, when record prices were being paid for Australian wool, the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, chief public relations officer for Dr. H. C. Coombs and other financial "experts", insisted that the big increase in the woolgrowers' incomes was a national disaster and a basic cause of inflation. The result was the Communistic wool tax, which deprived the woolgrowers of a very considerable portion of their earnings. Big financial returns from wool exports were quite all right so long as the Government's bureaucrats spent the proceeds instead of the individual farmers!

When wool prices dropped considerably during the 1951-52 selling season, the Government lamented that if wool prices continued to decline, there would be great difficulty in maintaining a "favourable balance of trade". Wheat growers were urged to be "patriotic" and increase their plantings. But the wheat growers took no notice. Before the 1952-53 wool-selling season started there was anxious speculation about the possible price of wool. Now the "experts" proclaimed that "national prosperity" depended upon good prices for wool exports! Well, prices during the current selling season have not only been satisfactory, but it is now thought that during the latter part of the season they may rise still further. It is reported that one of the results of higher wool prices has been a considerable increase in the prices of shares on the stock exchange.

If there is any increase in "business optimism", as we are told, it is only because the nation's volume of credit has been expanded by selling wool abroad at high prices and increasing London funds. This simply means that wool exports have increased without any corresponding imports. Credit has had to be expanded locally through the banking system to pay the wool growers. The money supply has been increased in Australia by the process of the old "favourable balance of trade" technique.

It is, of course, inflationary, to reduce the supply of goods by exporting them and increasing the local money supply to pay the producers of these goods. Under realistic financial rules Australia's wool exports would only be of value to Australians if they received adequate imports to pay for these exports. But to accept the proposition that Australia's economy must be dependent upon just how much wool can be exported merely to establish figures in London called "London Funds", can only be described as a form of madness. Sir Arthur Fadden must surely be now worried that the madness will reach the stage when, as in 1950, wool prices rise so high that the dreaded inflation will again force him to deprive the woolgrowers of portion of their wool cheques!

No Canberra Support To Drain Colac's Floods

In refusing funds to help finance the draining of the flooded areas surrounding Lake Colac and Lake Corangamite in the Western District of Victoria, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, recently said that the granting of the £100,000 requested "under present circumstances would endanger the stability of the Australian economy." This ridiculous remark was made by a man who has, in recent years, been continually saying that Australian primary production must be greatly expanded. The "creeping terror" in the Western District of Victoria has flooded some of the most fertile country in the State. The flooding has seriously reduced primary production in the Colac area. Just how the draining of the flooded areas and the consequent increased production would "endanger the stability of the Australian economy" has not been made clear.

It will be noticed that the spending of millions of pounds on the National University, the training centre for the future Socialist bureaucrats of this country, and the Snowy River Scheme, does not endanger "stability"!

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