

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

## TAX REDUCTIONS AND THE SENATE ELECTIONS More Political Dishonesty

For months past, Sir Arthur Fadden and other apologists for the present Federal Government have been rigidly opposing all demands for a substantial reduction in all taxation. Various excuses were used to try and show how it was impractical, and dangerous, to reduce taxation at present. One Minister, Mr. J. McEwan, even declared that high taxation was here to stay, and that taxpayers could look forward to paying high taxation for the rest of their lives. While present financial and political policies are continued, Mr. McEwan's prediction is, unfortunately, true.

However, in spite of their assertions that there could be no substantial reduction in taxation without resorting to the increasing use of central bank credit — "Treasury Bill finance" — Government leaders have at last become convinced that they can and should reduce taxation. But this acceptance of a policy, which only a few months ago was being denounced, is not the result of an acceptance of fundamental principles. It is simply a matter of political expediency and should convince all reasonable people that many of the leaders of the present Government are political tricksters and are only worthy of contempt.

Following the press reports that the Government was considering tax-reductions, several electors who termed themselves "swinging" voters wrote to the Melbourne press and said that the Government's promise of tax reductions, obviously designed to try and regain lost electoral support, had convinced them that Dr. Evatt and the Labor Party had been sound in their claims that taxes could have been reduced a long time ago. Mr. Menzies cannot be surprised if the elector reacts to his tax reductions promises by cynically asking: "Am I only being promised tax reductions because my vote is required at the Senate Elections?" We are convinced that the promise of tax reductions will not help the Government electorally. In fact we are inclined to believe that the real controllers of policy in this country have decided that the present Government has served its purpose, and that it is now opportune to bring Dr. Evatt and the Labor Party back. We notice with interest that a Melbourne firm of business consultants, whose surveys are paid for and obviously highly valued by many business and commercial organisations, including the banks, has recently issued a survey which creates the impression that Labor is now

moving to the "right", that its leaders are becoming more "responsible", and that they can be trusted with political power. One of the biggest investment houses in Australia informs prospective share purchasers that the present Government will be out of office within a short period, that a Labor Government will support a more liberal credit policy, and that the consequent condition of "economic buoyancy" will result in price increases in shares. Those buying now will be able to sell next year at a handsome profit! "The Financial Review", Sydney, republishes a long survey of the Australian economy from "The Economist", in which the writer claims that leaders of the Labor Party are talking some of the greatest sense being heard in Australia today. There is an inference that the controlled economy is essential.

Now, irrespective of who is the Government, while present financial rules are followed, no permanent reduction in taxation is possible. In order to try and make the economy function, an increasing volume of new financial credit, both through private and public capital development, has to be made available. This means growing debt. The greater the capital development taking place, the greater the increase in debt. And the greater the increase in debt, the greater the interest bill which the Government taxes to obtain.

Apart from direct and indirect taxation, there is also the hidden tax of inflation. Credit expansion under present rules means greater inflation. The only way in which all forms of taxation can be reduced and the individual genuinely benefit is by a change in present financial rules. Credit policy must be based, not upon political expediency, but upon definite principles.

Those principles should ensure that control of credit power is vested in the hands of the individual. Those who oppose this proposition as a starting point for the implementation of realistic financial rules, must support the Socialist conception of credit policy being vested in the hands of a few who can use their enormous power to impose their will upon the individual. This issue is fundamental and until it is faced up to, all promises by politicians can be treated for what they are really worth — mere words for tickling the ears of the electors.

### 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*

## The Alberta Government and Social Credit

In our issue of March 6 we re-published a critical article on the Alberta Government's departure from Social Credit policies, issued by the English Social Credit Secretariat. The essence of this article was that both in Alberta and British Columbia, Socialist policies were being put forward as Social Credit. As the Alberta Government progressively became more "respectable", it received considerable favourable press publicity.

The following are extracts from a lengthy featured article by Stephen Barber in "The West Australian" of March 23: "Before I visited Alberta, and even while in Edmonton, I was perpetually being told by businessmen friends: 'Oh, they've dropped all that "funny money" stuff now, you know. Social Credit has become respectable. It's just good, sound, conservative administration nowadays. One of the best in Canada....'

"So far, the big banks and investment houses of Canada, pre-occupied with the country's huge post-war expansion, have looked with a kindly, disinterested eye upon the activities of the Social Crediters."

In conjunction with the above, we ask readers to note carefully the following item from "The Social Crediter" of February 14:—

"*The Spectator*, January 30: The Social Credit Provincial Government, a form of experimental Socialism, is . . . The end of the sentence is Wall Street's joyously bestowed certificate of efficiency and honesty. The sky's the limit to the magnificent prosperity which (unless there's a slump) is within reach of the people of Alberta. The subject of the article quoted is oil.

Now, whatever Social Credit is, it is *not* a form of Socialism, experimental or otherwise; but you notice that *The Spectator* doesn't disapprove of Social Credit and Socialism provided they are the same thing."

### THEN

To the West, to the West, to the land of the free  
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea  
Where a man is a man if he's willing to toil  
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil  
Where the young can exult and the aged may rest  
Away, far away, in the land of the West.

### NOW

To the West, to the West, to the land of the gun  
Where shooting is pastime and knifing is fun  
Where a man gets the dough if he's willing to kill  
And the humblest may finger the cash in the till  
Where the young can get dope and the aged stop one  
Away, far away, in the land of the gun  
—"The Social Crediter", March 21

## Korean Treachery

Giving evidence before the American Senate Armed Services Committee, General James von Fleet, former Korean commander, said on March 23 that in June, 1951, the enemy was retreating "in a panic", and that if he had been allowed to advance in pursuit he thought he could have captured from 200,000 to 300,000 prisoners, with all the enemy's heavy equipment. But he added that he was ordered to stop, when the truce talks began. Highly placed Communist appeasers in the American Government have prevented military commanders from winning in Korea. General MacArthur was removed because he insisted upon military victory.

We know of no evidence indicating that the Australian Government, which is responsible for committing Australian forces to battle in Korea, have ever protested against the treachery which the military commanders have exposed.

## The Inevitability "Line"

In a letter in the Hobart "Mercury" of March 19, Dr. J. F. Gaha, former Labor MHR, states that "I am not in love with the centralising of power, but we have allowed it to proceed for the past two decades, and I am awakened too late to extricate ourselves. A return to the old order of Federation would, in my opinion, be insufficient to meet Australia's new position in world politics."

Individuals have been responsible for past and present policies of centralising power. To suggest that individuals cannot reverse these policies is to accept the Communist doctrine of inevitability. This doctrine is designed to paralyse initiative and the conscious use of free will. It is fundamentally anti-Christian.

## Time for Repeal

"Libertarians have long nourished a dream—during the oppressive days of the New Deal and the Fair Deal—of a happy time when a legislative session would be entirely devoted, not to passing laws, but to repealing laws. There's never a good law—they would wisecrack—which could not be made better if it were repealed. In

### BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

#### BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas 13/2

Further copies of this, the latest of Douglas's work, have now been received. A brilliant exposure of the International groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between wars.

#### AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

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A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

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fact, the word 'repeal' rings well in the ears of all opponents of the all-powerful State. When the Mother of Parliament erased the Corn Laws in 1846 (thereby creating a partial free trade system), when in 1933 America repealed Prohibition, and when a few years ago the 80th Congress did some rescinding—good was performed and the common weal bettered.

"So today we can report a new and unexpected development of this nature on Capitol Hill.

"It sounds almost weirdly paradoxical to say that conservatives in Congress are actually considering whether they should give their backing to repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Nevertheless, it is true—with some qualifications. Most people forget that this piece of labour legislation was passed to provide controls counterbalancing controls of an earlier pro-labour bill the Wagner Act. The latter clamped controls on employers and gave birth to the bureaucratic monster known as the National Labour Relations Board (NLRB). Since then employers have writhed from the ministrations of NLRB, and have found some, but inadequate relief from the Taft Hartley Act.

"Now in the corridors and cloakrooms of Congress, there is serious talk of a movement to put over repeal of both the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts, to wipe the slate clean of all labour legislation. This is no idle fancy. It is gravely being examined by many who have devoted much of their Congressional careers to the study of the labour problem.

"Oddly enough, at least one labour boss Mr. John L. Lewis has for many years entertained the same notion. . . . But John L. this year has had nothing to do with the thesis that both statutes should go. It is a purely conservative development. Some conservatives say: 'Let's repeal both—and start all over again.' But others amend this, as follows: 'Let's clean the decks, and let them stay clean!'"—"Human Events" (U.S.A.), February 11.

## "Social Credit and Catholicism"

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

Because of the rapid progress of Social Credit ideas in the French-Canadian Province of Quebec, which Major Douglas has described as having probably the most genuine Catholic culture under the British flag," this booklet is particularly important. Mr. Eric Butler has written an excellent introduction. There is also an Appendix outlining the structure and methods of the non-Party Union of Electors in Quebec.

The author of *Social Credit and Catholicism* finishes his booklet with the following: "... if you want neither Socialism nor Communism, bring Social Credit in array against them. It will be in your hands a powerful weapon with which to fight these enemies."

Price 1/2, post-free. Order from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

# HAS THE LABOR PARTY REPUDIATED SOCIALISM

**The following is the text of a brochure being widely distributed by the Victorian League of Rights: At the last Biennial Conference of the South Australian Labor Party, held in Adelaide in January of this year, the South Australian delegates proposed the following resolution: "That the A.L.P. warns private enterprise that, on its return to office, it will pursue its socialist policy and resume control of those means of production, distribution and exchange sabotaged by the Menzies Government."**

As the present A.L.P. leader, Dr. Evatt, is trying to persuade electors a Labor Government would not attempt to impose Socialistic measures upon the Australian people, the A.L.P. Conference wisely removed the South Australian resolution from its agenda. It is significant that the controllers of the agenda were afraid to have the South Australian resolution debated and voted upon. Why? Was it thought that such a debate and vote would openly reveal that there was considerable support for a Socialist policy?

Even if Dr. Evatt is sincere in his protestations that he does not believe in complete Socialism, he is not the sole framer of A.L.P. policy. The thirty-six delegates attending the Biennial Conferences are the supreme council for policy making. Dr. Evatt addressed the conference as "chief guest", and although his views no doubt influenced the conference, he is firmly bound by all conference directives. The same applies to all A.L.P. parliamentary members. Conference directives are "interpreted" by a Federal executive consisting of twelve members. This highly centralised form of control of A.L.P. policy has permitted extreme Socialists to have a big impact on A.L.P. policy.

Mr. Kennelly, one of the A.L.P. Senate team contesting the coming Senate Elections, indicated the Socialist programme supported by some Labor members when he said in 1947 that: "So soon as the Australian banks were nationalised, iron and steel will quickly follow." Mr. Kennelly, who was at that time Minister for Public Works in Victoria, also made the admission that the Australian Labor Party "was the mouthpiece of the unions, nothing more, nothing less. What the unions want, we, as a political party — as far as is practical — do." Communist and Socialist influence in the unions has thus permitted the A.L.P. to be used as an instrument for imposing Socialist legislation — irrespective of the fact that some individual parliamentary members are strongly opposed to Socialism. In 1947, there were Labor members at Canberra who did not agree with Bank Nationalisation, but this essential of Socialist policy had been decided upon by the Federal Executive and they had to vote in support of it.

Dr. Evatt is attempting to gain office mainly by attacking those policies of the Menzies-Fadden Government, which have proved unpopular with the electors. He hopes that in this way electors will take their minds off what happened when Dr. Evatt last had power.

But in case many are still thinking of Socialist measures introduced before 1949 — of which Bank Nationalisation was the most important — Dr. Evatt now states that it is impossible for the banks to be nationa-

lised because it is not constitutional and the electors are opposed to this policy.

Dr. Evatt carefully avoids stating whether he still thinks the banks should be nationalised. He ignored electors' opposition before 1949, arguing that Bank Nationalisation was not only necessary but was constitutional. He argued at considerable length, both before the High Court and the Privy Council, that the Federal Government had the constitutional power to nationalise the banking system. It is inconceivable that Dr. Evatt has changed his views. And he knows that the High Court findings indicated that by the use of different methods, Federal Government could achieve the objective of Bank Nationalisation. It is untrue to say that the present Federal Constitution prevents the banking system from being made a complete Government monopoly.

Labor Member E. J. Ward said in 1948: "Irrespective of the decision of the Privy Council, once Labor has spoken and said the banks are to be nationalised the issue is beyond doubt. It is only a question of when we shall be able to do it." In the same year, Senator Armstrong, generally regarded as a moderate Labor member, said that if the Bank Nationalisation Act were judged unconstitutional it would be brought into effect "by referendum or other means." Note carefully the reference to "other means", because the Senator went on to say: "There are men of sufficient ingenuity in the Cabinet who will see that the Act is brought into existence."

During the recent banking debate at Canberra, while Dr. Evatt, as a good tactician, was carefully seeking to gain electoral support by "playing down" Bank Nationalisation prior to the Senate Elections, his Deputy Leader, Mr. A. Calwell, who openly says what he and other Labor leaders really believe stated that he still believed in the 1947 Bank Nationalisation Act. "I have never changed my views", he said. Other Labor members expressed similar views.

These statements are important and should be considered by electors in conjunction with the advice of the late Professor Harold Laski, famous Socialist leader whom Dr. Evatt referred to as his adviser. Laski said that Bank Nationalisation would permit other industries to be socialised at the Government's leisure. Complete Government control of the Australian banking system would permit other Socialist measures to be imposed without the electors being consulted. A Government monopoly of credit would permit Socialist planners to by-pass the Constitution. The essence of Socialism is the centralisation of power. The last Biennial Conference of the A.L.P. pledged itself to further this centralisation. In giving the presidential address, the Hon. Eric Reece said: "I feel it... in-

cumbent upon me to point out that many national problems cannot be solved unless the Commonwealth Parliament is clothed with additional constitutional powers . . . either by vote of the people or the ceding of further powers by all State Governments. Note carefully the reference to State Governments ceding powers with the electors being consulted. Prior to the 1944 Referendum, Dr. Evatt tried to obtain enormous powers without a vote of the electors. He was nearly successful. With five out of the six States having Labor Governments, he would be in a favourable position to achieve what he desired during the war years.

This year's A.L.P. Biennial Conference specifically stated that industrial powers must be under the complete control of the Commonwealth. Dr. Evatt sought this objective both at the 1944 and the 1946 Referenda. In his campaign for Commonwealth control of all industrial powers, Dr.

(Continued on page 5)

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## FAR ANDWIDE By Douglas Reed 20/5

Just published, this revealing book records the author's travels throughout America. He makes some enlightening observations of the treachery in high places, and the maturing plans for world domination.

## Industrialising China

As soon as any country gets a Communist Government it embarks on vast plans for industrialisation, and China is no exception. The peasants are everywhere and always among the unhappiest victims of Communist rule. They are disliked for their individualism, their conservatism, their attachment to traditional beliefs and old and often inefficient ways, their religion, their sense of family. As soon as possible collective farms are set up to change all that, and to bring the proletarian factory mentality to the countryside.

Yet the peasants were largely instrumental in the Bolshevik success in Russia in 1917, which was achieved by exploiting two desires, that of the soldiers for peace and that of the peasants for land. The peasantry was also largely responsible for Mao's victory in China; but that victory is to be used to build a strong State, controlling industrial power. The latest details of Mao's programme show a frantic haste, most easily explicable on the theory that, in concert with Moscow, he is working to a timetable for the consummation of the world revolution.

The Asiatic end of that programme need not present any great difficulty once the Chinese have developed their industry to carry modern armaments. But there is today an immense shortage of technicians, and in many factories the managers have been ordered to select suitable workers and train them in a fortnight or a month so that the managers themselves can then be moved to start other factories somewhere else. The next stage is, of course, that the new managers, with a few weeks training, fall down on the job, and are then accused of, and very likely shot for, sabotage. The more ambitious the programme and the less efficient the agents, the more despotic and terrorizing the political authority has to be.

—"The Tablet" (England), Feb. 14.

## Doubts on Eisenhower

That this—the regaining of national independence under Christian leadership—is most pressingly the first order of business for the American people in 1953, should be plain to all in a glance at the unfinished business cluttering the new administration, and in headlines testifying to the apparent intention of President Eisenhower to retain and intensify the worst features of this unfinished New Dealism. Examples:

(1) His insistence on strengthening the power of the United Nations, expressed in the inaugural address, in his greeting to the U.N. at the opening of the current session, and in a message—reported today—to Clark M. Eichelberger, executive director of the American Association for the United Nations and longtime one-worlder, in which Eisenhower landed the Association for creating thousands of United Nations supporters. All this without a word of shocked concern as the U.N. stands revealed as a den of traitors, spies, and saboteurs; and without a sign of disapproval of the U.N. directive that puts an official of the Soviet Union in possession of all military orders to American troops in Korea before they are received

by American commanders in the field or inclination to do anything about it.

(2) KOREAN DEADLOCK. Gen. Van Fleet, sickened by Truman perfidy, took heart as a change of administration neared. Headline of Dec. 18, 1952: "VAN FLEET TO STAY IF GIVEN A CHANCE TO WIN." Van Fleet did not stay. Jan. 25, 1953: "VAN FLEET RETIREMENT HINTS FURTHER KOREA STALE MATE." Feb. 11: "MANY CHANCES TO WIN LOST, VAN FLEET SAYS." And the confusion deepens: Feb. 8: "WE'RE AT WAR WITH RED CHINA NOW, SAYS TAFT." And yet (Feb. 14), in a ruling on insurance policies with war-risk clauses: "The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled today that the fighting in Korea—legally or constitutionally—is not war." But, war or no war, there's no abatement of the slaughter of the great new class of displaced persons, the present generation of native-born American boys.

(3) No tax reduction—we still finance the world. NATO, Eisenhower's speciality, is increasingly "a must": "DULLES, STASSEN, TO TOUR EUROPE IN SURVEY OF ECONOMIC NEEDS". Then follow frequent sour notes denoting a cool reception in Europe and indications that our beneficiaries grow restive under the snap of the NATO lash. "DULLES DEMANDS EUROPE O.K. JOINT ARMY IN 75 DAYS." All of which is reminiscent of Ike's rather surprising admission last December: "Eisenhower told visitors it required all his persuasiveness in 1950 to convince Europeans that they needed to defend themselves".

(4) ZIONIST PRIORITY. The honor shown leading Zionist-Marxist Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, who delivered the pointedly-Christless prayer at the inauguration of the new president of this officially-Christian republic, and photographs of Eisenhower sitting, with Churchill, almost literally at the feet of "Elder Statesman" Bernard Baruch, show that the control of the Truman regime has been shifted to the present administration with scarcely a creak of the machinery. —Edith Essig, in "Keeping the Record Straight", March 1, 1953.

## Liquidating the States

The following letter by Mr. James Guthrie appeared in the Hobart "Mercury" of March 19:

"The Mercury" is to be congratulated on its editorial warning of the dangers of centralising financial power at Canberra. The editorial stated that "if the States continue to throw financial responsibility on the Commonwealth they are voluntarily liquidating themselves." There is little doubt that the various State Governments are willing to liquidate the States they are supposed to represent, but whether the people of the States wish to go into liquidation is another story. They have not been consulted, and it is very doubtful if they will be.

Political thinkers are beginning to realise that the greatest danger today is our own Government, and unless the people can develop some constitutional safeguard to limit the spheres of influence of Governments there appears little future for free people anywhere.

Uniform taxation was a clever trick to destroy the Australian Constitution, and any arguments about the convenience or simplicity of uniform taxation are irrelevant. What is relevant is that the Australian Constitution is the only safeguard between the Australian people and a centralised, predatory, intolerant bureaucracy at Canberra.

## IN ENGLAND NOW

Our soldiers were brave and our courtiers were good.

It ennobled our hearts, and enriched our blood,

Our soldiers were brave and our courtiers were good.

Oh! the roast beef of old England!

—Richard Leveridge (1670-1758).

To celebrate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, of England the Second, Town Councils, etc., will be permitted to roast an ox (one ox). Whether this will fall under the heading of the extension of rationing or the extension of communal feeding remains to be seen.

—"The Social Creditor," Feb. 28.

## THE ART OF LIVING

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## HAS THE LABOR PARTY REPUDIATED SOCIALISM?

(Continued from page 3)

Evatt made his famous statement praising manpower controls: "What are Manpower Regulations but a system which . . . attempts to ensure that everybody in this country shall be usefully employed . . . There has been a nearer approach to what is a well-ordered society in respect of employment during this war and the last than in any of the years between the two wars." This statement is clearly indicative of the philosophy of Dr. Evatt and those who at present control the A.L.P.

Before electors support the A.L.P. at the coming Senate Elections they should carefully consider the fact that this Party, if successful at the Senate Elections, and the subsequent General Elections, 'is pledged to use every possible device for breaking down the Federal Constitution. Once the Constitution is destroyed, there is no longer any necessity for moderate language. The extremists can use their centralised control of the A.L.P. to insist on more and more Socialist legislation. Once a programme of centralisation is set in motion, it is most difficult to stop it. As Mr. Pollard, a prominent Labor member said when Minister for Agriculture in the Chifley Government in 1948: "We will go on and on and on until eventually in Australia you will have a great co-operative Commonwealth. Its wealth will be owned by the people and will be operated in a socialistic manner for our people as a whole." It was only the Federal Constitution which prevented Mr. Pollard, Dr. Evatt and their associates to "go on and on and on" before 1949. These men still believe in the Socialism they believed in before 1949. They have never repudiated their Socialist faith; they have merely sought to quieten electors' fears by saying that their faith cannot be realised because of constitutional barriers. But all the time they are seeking ways and means of overcoming and breaking down these barriers.

## Mr. Bloodsucker

We hear increasingly complaints concerning the gross incivility of Mr. Bloodsucker towards his victims. Even this notoriously less civil of the "Civil" Servants has hitherto been mindful of the possibility of reproof from the Mr. Bloodsuckers higher up in the "Service". Now restraint seems to have been removed, and Income Tax payers with a grievance, who try to hold their own against aggression and spoliation, are hectoring with threats; "We're not going to let that pass . . ." "We're going to put an end to that sort of thing . . ." "We're going to get that too before long . . .", and so on, the objective being, in each case, some pillage which Parliament has not yet, despite its somnolence, sanctioned. The suggestion is that, as Mr. Bloodsucker's behest, and for the satisfaction of his sadistic instincts, Parliament had better "get a move on". We have wondered for what ultimate purpose, if any, the Institute of Directors has been actively and considerably increasing its membership for some time past. Here surely is something for it to do without prejudice to negotiations generally conducted by accountants?

—"The Social Crediter," Feb. 28.

## Jewish Communists

The following letter by Dr. Moishe Benache, Montessa, Madrid, Spain, appeared in "The New York Herald Tribune" and was quoted in "The Social Crediter" on February 28:

"May I once more claim the courtesy of your columns and draw your readers' attention to your report of January 24 headed 'Jewish Quislings', which only goes to prove the statements in my letter of January 22—that there should be no pity for those murderous Jewish Communists who today are fleeing from the holocaust they themselves started and enthusiastically supported until very recently.

"After the war the Allied leaders quite rightly hanged all the Nazi war criminals for having committed crimes against humanity. How come now that those Jewish Communist leaders are treated like poor persecuted refugees? They are at least as guilty as those Nazis who were hanged.

"They are the war-criminals of this present war—the cold-war. As long as it suited their personal ambitions and business interests, they remained behind the Iron Curtain, which they could easily have left. But when they noticed that the dragon seed they had sown menaced them, too, they quickly gathered their ill-gotten riches in good U.S. currency and rushed across the border into the free democratic country they had so virulently attacked, clamouring 'anti-Semitism'.

"Your report also answers automatically Mr. Francinet's letter stating that a Jew ceases to be a Jew when he becomes a Communist, and only sadly confirms that an Ashkenazim Jew is first and last a Jew and then only anything else according to his personal ambitions and business interests.

"It also answers Mr. C. H. Frenche's reference to the 'innocent Jews' in Soviet lands. As to his assertion of my 'anti-Semitism' it is humourous, to say the least, and unworthy of an answer. I would all the same like to remind him that no Sephardim Jew has ever been persecuted in the past 500 years."

## Bill of Rights Advocated

We were pleased to note that the President of the Australian Real Estate and Stock Institute, Mr. L. Moore, in addressing the Institute's Annual Meeting on March 24, said that Australians should draw up a Bill of Rights so that they will not lose one of their basic rights—their freehold.

Mr. Moore said such a bill would be incomplete if it did not set out the right of the citizen to acquire, to hold and to enjoy the ownership of his own piece of Australia.

Some years ago a person's property was really his own, but particularly over the past 15 years legislation had eaten into the private owner's rights.

If the present trend continued, private ownership of property would become such a burden and responsibility that it would cease to be either desirable or practical.

Under some State Landlord and Tenants Acts a tenant, with no rates, responsibility or upkeep, frequently enjoyed greater practical right to the title and occupation of the property than the owner of the freehold, Mr. Moore added.

## RECONSTRUCTION ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES

By CAPTAIN ARTHUR ROGERS, O.B.E.

This booklet should be read and closely studied by all those Christians concerned about the growing encroachment of the State upon the sovereignty of the individual.

The following extracts from the booklet will indicate the writer's uncompromising stand on fundamental principles:

"It is Christian doctrine that a man has his duty towards God and his duty towards his neighbour, and that he must render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's. There is no Christian doctrine from which it can be asserted that a man's duty towards his neighbour must always be rendered through the agency of Caesar."

"The State, being a man-made organisation, is not the source of authority and has no rights that over-ride the natural rights of the citizens. Furthermore, as is exemplified in the precept 'seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness', it is a basic principle of Christian doctrine that true social progress lies in increasing recognition by individuals of their natural rights and responsibilities."

"It is not an exaggeration to say that, almost without exception, industrial legislation for some years past has been thus inspired by the agents of combine and caucus, who, with the bureaucracy, constitute a new form of oligarchy which our enemies call 'plutocracy'."

In a strong defence of private ownership of property, Captain Rogers makes the penetrating observation that "Of those who own property in different forms, a great majority are not in effective control of such property, which is in the form of shares in joint stock companies and corporations, most frequently controlled by individuals whom neither the real owners of the property nor the public are able to identify."

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No. 6.

## *Tito's Visit To England*

*The feting of the Communist criminal Tito in England, and the nauseating press campaign designed to convince the peoples of the free world that he is a strong and reliable ally in the struggle against the Moscow gangsters, provides further depressing evidence of the moral decadence of the many Western "leaders". Churchill and Eden are continuing their policy of betrayal of principles, which was a feature of their negotiations with the Communist leaders during the war years. The betrayal of Poland and similar acts were justified on the grounds of expediency—although the records reveal that Anthony Eden in particular was most anxious not to oppose in any way the demands of Stalin and his associates.*

*It is, of course, not surprising that Eden and Churchill should go to considerable lengths to "sell" Tito to the British peoples—even straining the loyalty of many by arranging that he have lunch with the Royal family. After all it was they who, at a time when Tito, or whatever his real name is, was losing his treacherous struggle against the loyalist forces in Yugoslavia, were persuaded by Communist agents that British military support should be switched from King Peter and his chief general, Mihailovich, to the Communists. It is true that Mr. Churchill did admit after that war that he had made a mistake—that was when Tito was attacking the British Empire and proclaiming that it must be destroyed. But now he appears too anxious to make further mistakes.*

*The suggestion that Tito is a strong anti-Communist ally, whose past and present crimes must be overlooked, is contrary to facts and common sense. Tito betrayed the British Government once, and he will betray them again if it suits his Communist policies. After all, this thug repeatedly claims that he is a better Communist than the Moscow Communists. There is strong opposition to Tito from various sections of the Yugoslavs, including many Communists who would like to see unity between Moscow and Belgrade again. In the event of a military war, Tito would not be able to lead a strong or united Yugoslavia—certainly not as united as King Peter's Yugoslavia which only lasted a few days against the Germans. The Churchill-Eden plea that the military support of Tito must be bought at all costs looks rather phoney when their attitude towards Franco's Spain is considered. Whatever one thinks of Franco and his regime, Spain would be a much stronger military ally than Yugoslavia controlled by Tito.*

*Another specious, and immoral argument advanced by the appeasers of Tito, is that by recognising Tito, the British Government may encourage other Communist Governments to break away from Moscow domination. We can well imagine how Polish and other European patriots suffering under Communist regimes must feel when it is suggested that they should submit to tyranny if their Communist masters break with Moscow. Already there is evidence that the British Government's entertainment of Tito has had a depressing effect upon the morale of the anti-Communist European underground movement everywhere. Its leaders are becoming bitterly anti-British, Churchill's policies of appeasement convincing them they are to be left to their fate.*

*Victory against the international Communist conspiracy and its promoters will not be achieved by pretending that Communists like Tito are reliable and desirable allies.*

## Special Financial Appeal Must Not Fail £57 STILL REQUIRED

As this is our last issue before Easter, we regret to report that we are still £57 short of the £400 sought in our special financial appeal.

Since our last issue the following donations have been received: J.M., Nar Nar Goon, Vic., £1; C.A.K., Natimuk, Vic., £2/1/4; W.U., Coomandook, South Australia, £2; F.J. McM., Seaton Park, South Australia, £1; H.A., Marshall, Geelong, Vic., £1; A.W.N., Antwerp, Vic., £5; J.F., Evandale, Tas., £1/3/-; E.R.B., Bethingra, N.S.W., £3; K.W.W., Springbook, Qld., 10/-; W.C., West Melbourne, £5; Miss P. W. Mulletta, West Australia, £1; K.K.T., Angaston, South Australia, 10/-; F.P., Epping, N.S.W., £2; Rev. D. Mc., Wynong, N.S.W., £1; Mrs. E.C.A., Kew, Vic., £1. Grand total: £343.

We had hoped to close our appeal at Easter, but we must stress the fact that the £400 sought was the absolute minimum required to place "The New Times" on a sound financial basis again. As the £343 donated has come from just over 100 subscribers, truly a magnificent effort, we cannot believe that the rest of our subscribers cannot between them contribute the remaining £57 required. Are there not at least 57 people who can donate £1 each and thus make the appeal a complete success? We hope to report in our next issue that the £400 has been obtained.

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

## Producers and Price Subsidies

We have received the following letter from Mr. G. Ken Tavender, of Angaston, South Australia:

I have noted with appreciation some references in the "New Times" to the effect that if a producer disposes of his goods at a price, which does not return his "costs", plus wages for himself, he is subsidising the consumer. This has proved to be the best argument for piercing the producer's own prejudice against any form of compensated price. The prejudice of course arises from a misunderstanding of the financial racket and the accountancy flaw. But once the producer realises how he has been subsidising consumption out of his own energy and capital he is in a better position to understand that the compensated price is not a something-for-nothing scheme but merely the correction, or rather, completion of the accountancy process.

The call for "more production" while at the same time markets are destroyed by financial policy, coupled with idiotic price conventions, causes chaotic conditions in the vegetable industry. Terrific glut, waste, and financial loss one year. Lower plantings, possible shortage, and high nominal price which is halved immediately a load of the particular line appears on the market in the next season.

# A DEFENCE OF EZRA POUND

By H. SWABEY in "The Social Crediter".

**The North American, as far as I have observed, produces goods to wear out, while Great Britain produced goods to last, and so had the rudiments of a consumer economy. The export business, the atom bomb and the decline of craftsmanship have, of course, tended to push the consumer still further out of the economic process. So it is refreshing to read booklets by an American that keeps the consumer (the p.b.c.) in view.**

The poet-economist has in fact expounded consumer economics whenever he was free to do so. That probably has a lot to do with his 18B type of detention, and the public is left with the evidence of his printed word: recalling perhaps one of his favourite ideograms, which is a man standing by his word. In "Social Credit: an Impact" (first printed in 1935), he wrote: "The reason for growing food is to feed the people. The reason for weaving cloth is to clothe them . . . If the American Government owned crops sufficiently to order their destruction, it owned them quite enough to order their delivery . . . But for everything that is not great art . . . we must know the new cheapness, we must know that its cost in effort, in toil, in sweat, in difficulty, has dwindled and dwindles . . . Naturally every tax on imports is paid by the consumers."

This pamphlet contains an interesting account of the contrasting bank of Siena ("the **only** bank that has stood from 1600 till our time") based on the abundance of nature and the responsibility of the people, and "the pitiless company of Genoese crediters" who collected the taxes, had "absolute civil and criminal jurisdiction" and formed the Banca S. Giorgio. We warned them against Statism ("States fail or fall into the hands of ignorant men or scoundrels"); against the Englishmen's diet ("they will go on as they have gone on for 200 years on progressively peyorated diet"); against America who came out of her Civil War with a "dead loss of cultural heritage of which she was utterly and unspeakably unconscious"; and against the socialists: "The intelligentsia, or part of it, delayed Marxian . . . the stupidest set of men in England are the British 'leaders' of Labour." This was written while Bevin was climbing upon the political corpse of George Lansbury. E. Pound, W. Lewis and a few others alone refused to turn pink in that epoch, apart from social crediters. The charge of anti-Semitism rather breaks down against one who could write: "The most manly speech I have seen reported in the British Press for a twelve month was made by

Lord Melchett. Naturally foreign stock will come in and rule if you don't stand by your heritage."

Douglas, he pointed out, "observed a concrete fact on the books of the airplane factory which he was running and for which he was responsible . . . During the sixteen years that I have been Douglasite, I have never met ANY serious argument against Douglas's analysis . . . That means DOUGLAS."

He commended the Italian Consiglio of the Guilds, "where men are, at least in terms of the programme, represented by men of their own trade". But in addition to holding that Nazi-Fascist were as irreconcilable as, say, dice and dates, he sharply criticised the Italian regime in "America. Roosevelt and the Causes of the Present War" (1944). "The history of the last twenty-five years in Europe is unknown to the Italian people . . . Mussolini was condemned by the international usurocracy from the moment he discovered the connection between the usurers of New York and their creatures in Moscow. This is all fairly well known throughout Italy . . . The Bolshevik was a sham and, to a certain extent, a betrayed revolution . . . What has been lacking in Italy, especially among practical people . . . is a comprehensive survey of the usurocratic mechanism, an awareness of the relationships between commercial transactions, of the relationship between the management of a factory or business and the international monetary system . . ."

The booklet from which I have just quoted, together with "An Introduction to the Economic Nature of the United States", describes concisely the American disease. "It is the history of spiritual decadence." He noted, "this modern schizophrenia called demo-liberal derives from neglect in the study of the classics . . . Certain Classical authors speak too frankly for the tastes of the Grand Seigneurs of Usury." (The Classics were, incidentally, proscribed in the "Protocols".)

The author has already noted "Wallace ploughing grain under". A few citations

(Continued on page 12)

# STEPS TOWARD THE MONOPOLY STATE

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

This book is a selection of featured articles, which appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" between November 1947, and June 1949. The last article in the book, "An Exposure of the Financier-Socialist Plot," was withheld from publication at the last moment by "The Argus". This, suppression, without any apology to "Argus" readers, coincided with a change of control of "The Argus".

"Steps Towards The Monopoly State" contains a wide range of material, which will always have a permanent value. This is why the publishers, the Victorian League of Rights, felt it necessary to have it published in book form. The author considers that this book contains some of his best writings. He deals with various aspects of the Communist-Socialist conspiracy, and the necessity for constitution curbs to the powers of Governments.

In an article entitled "The British and Christian Philosophy", the writer states, "The Christian philosophy is one of genuine freedom. It has resulted in self-discipline, voluntary association, and the flowering of the human personality as opposed to regimentation, the stifling of initiative, and dull uniformity. The British way of life is rooted in the Christian philosophy, and, if that way of life is to be preserved and extended, the British peoples everywhere must face the fact that nothing less than a wider and better understanding of what the Christian philosophy means can provide a basis for enduring policies of any description."

"Those people who term themselves Christians and who, at the same time, support Socialist policy, clearly indicate that their understanding of the fundamental Christian is either confused or very blurred. Socialist policies are designed to subordinate the individual to the group — the abstraction—whereas the coming of the explosive Christian idea freed the individual from the domination of the group."

In an introduction to this book, the author states "we are passing through a revolutionary period which will decide the future life of our people for centuries to come". Those who desire to know what the revolution is about and the techniques being used to further it should obtain and study "Steps Toward The Monopoly State".

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## "Communism Can Be Defeated Without a Third World War" By Eric D. Butler

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### THE ARCHITECTS BEHIND THE WORLD COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY .. 2/6

By Ron Gostick, editor of "The Canadian Intelligence Service." A masterly expose of the Jewishness of Communism. Traces the conspiracy from Marx to the present day, presenting a mass of documented evidence and photographs of the conspirators to prove the race and identity of the enemies of Christendom.

"New Times," April 2, 1953—Page 7



## WHAT GOOD ARE WEEDS?

By N. GERARD SMITH

That Nature will not countenance bare soil is only too evident; she covers it with vegetation wherever possible. If man perseveres with the removal of the green cover without an efficient replacement, Nature retaliates by blowing or washing the murdered soil away; she will have none of it, hence the dust bowls and some of the deserts. One hears of a new dust bowl now forming in America, which will make the hitherto best look like a half acre of bomb damage.

Those plants with which Nature covers the naked soil we call weeds which, according to precept and practice, must be eliminated from our gardens at all costs. It is not possible to imagine a gardener obtaining any credit for his work if there is evidence of weeds, whatever his crop results may be he is looked upon as a doer of evil, lazy, inefficient and a nuisance to his neighbours.

Let us look at the effect of weeds a little more closely without the usual prejudice taking each of the well-known objections to their presence one by one.

1. That weeds rob the crop plants of soil moisture.

Do we realise that the practice of exposing large areas of bare soil to sun and wind is very wasteful of water and may actually evaporate more than will a covering of weeds? The provision of a mulch of straw will have such beneficial effects that one must admit the seriousness of the loss. We are advised to keep the hoe moving and so reduce evaporation but it has been proved that this practice only exposes more soil to the drying effects and the sun damage to soil life. When the soil is covered with low growing vegetation the sun is prevented from beating on the soil and drying air cannot move in contact with the soil so there is considerable protection. On the debit side there is the transpiration through the stomata of the covering plant, which is partly offset by an increased deposition of dew. The stomata form only one percent, of the leaf area so that the transpiration is probably less than evaporation but then, the transpiration stream within the plant is more efficient than the capillarity of the surface soil.

The subsoil holds a large amount of water which, with in some cases that of the water table itself, may be brought right up to the roots of the plants and of the weeds. But the practice of deep digging prevents this movement by destroying the capillarity of the soil so that crop and weeds compete for the quantity of water to the depth of the digging. The lifeless, chlorinated liquid, which comes from the mains, is known by every observant gardener to be a dangerous last resort rather than a substitute for rain.

If there is no disturbance of the soil below four or five inches many benefits become available, as explained in the writer's "Organic Surface Cultivation" (Ward Lock), but a very important effect is that this subsoil water can be contacted by both crop and weeds so that this feared competition may be groundless under surface cultivation.

To remove weeds one must hoe either by machine or by hand and in both cases, but to a different degree, more soil is exposed to drying influences. The rotary hoe must be a veritable dessicator as well as an exterminator of worms. Each weed removed or hoed by hand takes with it the water in body but the rotary does beat this back into the soil.

Many weeds require a minimum of water, they grow on the gravel path and remain green in the lawn long after the grass is brown, they may take out less than believed.

Who shall say if the water account is in debit or credit balance in a weedy soil? Even if tests have been made it is almost certain that they were carried out in a deeply dug soil suffering from humus depletion and chemically fertilised. This applies, of course, to most soils in most official experiment.

2. That weeds rob the crop plant of food.

Certainly the weeds take plant food from the soil but, when it is realised that 90 per cent of the dry weight of the weed comes from the air and, according to Leibig, only two percent, from the soil, it should not be difficult to make the weed feed the soil rather than deplete it.

Removed from the soil and composted they will help to feed a future crop. Cut down to ground level and left to lie they will form a mulch to protect the soil from drying and will ultimately be reduced to plant food by the soil life, and dead roots add to the plant food while assisting ventilation of the soil.

Weeds are economical in the demands for food as for water; Nature intends them to die in situ and to build up soil fertility not to reduce it. In any reasonable fertility routine there will be surplus available plant food remaining in the soil at the end of the cropping season and weeds serve a useful purpose by taking up the nitrogen which the crop plant does not require for seed formation and holding it in its own body thus preventing winter leaching. There

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thus seems no difficulty in supplying all the plant food necessary for both crop and weed and in regaining all that the weeds have borrowed plus interest.

There is no need to tell the gardener that legumes such as clover leave the soil richer in nitrogen than they find it. This is the work of the nodule bacteria and nitrogen is at once the most valuable plant food and the most easily leached. 3. That weeds act as hosts to plant pests and diseases.

This is undoubtedly true but like many other truths is subject to qualification. There is an instance in my own garden where there is no leaf miner grubs on the

(Continued on page 9)



# WHAT GOOD ARE WEEDS?

(Continued from page 8)

Chrysanthemums but hogweed in the rough is white with them. Alternative and preferred host in this and probably in many other cases. Provided that fertility is kept high by organic methods, the plant may well escape contamination.

It is arguable that many pests and diseases are man induced and where his management is correct, they do not appear. Does club root flourish in the wild? Do strawberries run out through virus diseases or sloes and damson die of silver leaf in the woods? Do soil grubs decimate the green cover? Surely the answer is that, in the wild, these exist but are kept in natural balance and they only become a menace under human management.

True it is that club roots can be carried over the winter by any member of the brassica family but there need be no club root if the soil is kept up in humus and is prevented from becoming acid.

If weeds are allowed to remain in summer but are removed before the autumn application of compost, the requirements of Nature may be met.

4. That weeds smother the crop preventing it from obtaining light and air.

Again this is only partially true. During the seedling stage smothering is possible but once the crop plants are growing strongly they are little damaged and some, such as carrots and onions seem to like it. Other crops cannot be smothered, as parsnips and potatoes and I would like to see the weed that could harm the Jerusalem artichoke, sunflower and many others.

So after all we may have to do some weeding to protect some of our pampered darlings of the garden as we have grown to dislike the sight of weeds in the flower garden. Perhaps we may replace the weeds with something less objectionable so that the soil may still remain covered.

We must remember that we can do far more damage to the roots of plants by untimely weed removal than we realise. Who has not earthed up his potatoes and seen the white roots uncovered and cut or has not brought up tufts of raspberry or apple roots on the fork? And the disturbance of hand weeding will often loosen and check plants if not carefully done.

We must distinguish between the weeds in between the rows and those actually in among the crop. Taking the latter first it is my experience that, if the soil in the row is kept clear for three weeks to a month after germination, no subsequent growth can cause any serious trouble. Those in between the rows and in empty spaces are not difficult to knock down and, in the vegetable rows; the walking up and down is sufficient to prevent seeding. Any attack on these weeds should aim at decapitation at the surface level where they may lie rather than hoeing under the soil where plant roots may be cut.

We are only just beginning to discover the benefits of mulching in this country. America has gone a long way, and has found that rock mulching will produce luscious crops, with organic soil feeding, under conditions of summer drought such as we never experience. In many market gardens in the south one can see soft fruit mulched with straw a foot thick, top fruit are being mulched with grass cut from the inter spaces and with thick sawdust and it

is said that the latter gives clean fruit without any spraying even in orchard conditions. Soon we shall see potatoes deeply mulched without earthing or feeding and they will taste very much better in consequence. By such means we shall be able to choke out the weeds and still keep the soil covered with the approval of Nature, and this means, with success.

But better still is a mulch of compost which, if properly made, is not only a perfect and complete plant food, after processing by the soil organisms, but is sterile of weed seed because of the heat of fermentation. Where organic surface cultivation is practised and no weed seeds are brought up from below by digging there will be no weed seed germination other than those brought in by wind and animals. The compost mulch may, of course, be covered with dry mulch without any bad effects.

I can see no reason why permanently planted things such as shrubs, fruit and so on, should not be mulched with growing clover which will feed the plants with nitrogen, may be clipped when untidy and will grow through a compost mulch. It remains to be seen to what extent such a bed will remain weed free but it will certainly keep the soil covered.

Autumn leaves are a valuable addition to the fertility of the garden but are not easy to handle. They break down very slowly in the compost heap, either lie flat and cold on the beds when wet and blow away when dry, but they are very welcome to the worms and other soil life.

Leaves may be used as a deep litter for the fowls until they have been thoroughly broken up, left in a heap for a year or more for bacterial processing or be forked into the top few inches of soil; but in each case they will introduce a host of weeds if they have come from hedge bottoms or ditches.

I believe in keeping the soil warm through the winter by mulching so that the soil life shall keep up in numbers and in activity and I am trying it out in several ways. Perhaps I should have waited for the completion of the trials but would rather have as many people as possible doing the same tests.

If you are one of them please report the results to us so that all may learn.

—"The Farmer," England.

## Tomatoes Were Like Bananas

The mystery of a taint, which made potatoes and onions from a local garden uneatable, and how tomatoes grew like bananas, was described by Mr. John Weston, horticultural lecturer at Writtle Institute, in a talk to Chelmsford and District Gardeners' Association at the Technical College, on Friday.

Mr. Weston was talking about typical problems put by Essex gardeners to the Institute staff, and said this one involved a special visit to the plot. There it was found that a new Council house garden had been brought into excellent condition and was a credit to the tenant, but per-

sistent enquiries were needed to solve the problem.

To kill wireworm and other pests a chemical preparation had been applied too lavishly and had caused a taint, which would last at least three years.

Another appeal for advice referred to "amazing tomatoes growing like bananas," and this, in due course, was traced to the use of a chemical for killing weeds in lawns. —"The Essex Weekly News," Nov. 14, 1952.

### "THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

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In view of the widespread interest in the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist espionage and other activities, this booklet, the main portion of which is the most important section of the Canadian Report, should be given the greatest possible circulation

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## Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and the Earthworm" ..... 17/7

A description of the original investigation of the habits of earthworms and the role they play in soil building.

## More Reconsideration

The Editor,  
The "New Times".

Sir, I can assure Mr. C. H. Allen that there are other and better ways of assessing the historical validity of the Gospels than the doctrinaire thesis worked out by Alfred Loisy, and that is to thoroughly assimilate the records themselves. I don't know what he means by a "stark" investigator, although I am told that some are less stark than others. Would he consider Professor James Orr's "The Christian View of God and the World as centring in the Incarnation" more or less a stark consideration of the Christian controversy? If he has read it, I don't see how he could have written such ambiguities as are contained in his article "Reconsideration", in the "New Times" March 20th, Page 5.

Jesus did not mislead his disciples, but they often misunderstood Him, and perhaps never more inexcusably when He told them He would rise again from the dead and return in power; however, Paul clarified the position for them and his letters are there to be read.

I frankly find it difficult to understand what Mr. Allen is driving at when he speaks, for example, of a "faulty inert attitude" after the death of Jesus. There actually followed a period of heart searching and intense intellectual activity and missionary effort that subsequently gave rise to the controversies of the next three centuries.

There was a belief in an early second coming, another misunderstanding due to hope taking wings and flying in the face of knowledge. Both Jesus and Paul warned against this hasty conclusion, Matthew 24, "Take heed that no man lead you astray"; 2 Thess., chapter 2, "Let no man beguile you in anywise". Both these admonitions related to the second coming.

One thing I do gather from Mr. Allen is, that he thinks the Christian faith some sort of secular morality, which suggests to me that this is precisely the question to which he should give some Reconsideration. A little reading of the Christian Scriptures themselves might help to dispel many errors.

May I make a short comment on "Was Christ a Jew?" on page 7? If it is intended to say that He was not of Hebrew birth and lineage, I could hardly imagine anything more wrong-headed. According to the terms of Micah 5, 2, He was to be born in Bethlehem, and so it was proclaimed according to Matthew, chapter 2.

Yours, etc.,  
JOHN McKELLAR

## 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.

## Poultry Manure for Pasture

QUESTION: —Will you please tell me whether poultry manure is suitable as a top-dressing for pasture and, if so, whether it should be applied in its pure state or mixed with other ingredients. I should also like to know the advised time and rate of application.

ANSWER: —Poultry manure is an ideal top dressing for pasture, either in its pure state or when mixed with vegetable was it is also an excellent activator for compost heaps and is easier to handle as compost rather than as raw manure. Added to it, poultry manure will considerably improve manure from the cowshed.

The rate of application to pasture will depend on the moisture content of the manure, and at about 60 percent, moisture (damp but not wet), 2½ tons per acre of the raw manure is an adequate dressing; as compost, 7½ to 10 tons would be adequate. Perhaps a better method of reckoning the quantity of raw manure is to take the droppings of 25 birds for a full year as being sufficient for one acre. This is the rate of application when folds are used and, from observation, appears to be ideal.

The correct time to apply raw manure is from February until about a month before the end of the growing season—but the earlier the better. If applied in the autumn, the rain will leach away a lot of the plant food. Compost may, of course, be applied at any time, and can be applied in the autumn. If heaps are made in the spring and summer, the resultant compost is ready for application after harvest; and compost does not leach to the same extent as raw manure. —Soil Association Advisory Bulletin (England), November, 1952.

- August in Australia.

## Wool Prices and Inflation

According to the economic "experts", and their public relations officers, the politicians, the high price of wool two seasons back was one of the basic causes of inflation. Prime Minister Menzies is therefore, no doubt, most apprehensive about the high prices for wool over the past few weeks. World records for both lamb and wool prices have been broken. Under sane economic arrangements, increased earnings of overseas credits as the result of high export prices, should enable Australians to import a greater volume of the excellent consumer goods which countries like Great Britain are most anxious to send here. But present financial policies make it essential that Australia have "a favourable balance of trade". This simply means the local economy can only function, even unsatisfactorily, by exporting production for which there is no corresponding imports. Credit is expanded locally to pay the producers whose production is virtually given away. This is an increase in the money supply with a decrease in production for local sale. This is, of course, inherently inflationary. But the "experts" apparently know of no other policy other than inflation or deflation. Both ultimately lead to complete tyranny. Which is just what most of the "experts" desire.

## The Passing of Parliament

"According to the statistics 22 Members of Parliament have either resigned already or announced their intention of not standing at the next Election. According to informed surmises, many more are likely to withdraw from the political scene.

"Apparently the job is becoming too much for them. The duties of a member have increased beyond all recognition. The greater the scope of the Welfare State, the greater the range of Parliamentary obligations. Parliamentary service is now a full-time job, and the ordinary M.P. must consider himself a professional politician or quit.

"One horrifying thing about this is the unalloyed satisfaction it gives to me. You would think that as a man of understanding, forbearance and sensitivity, it would cause me a pang. Nary a pang. They've asked for it and they've got it. This is the nemesis of excess of government, of over-centralisation, of inordinate State intrusion into the ordinary affairs of life. It's breaking their backs and their spirits. Three rousing cheers.

"What Government has done on an increasing scale is to supersede the free economy and the price mechanism, with the inevitable result that the government machine has had to take over much of the work previously performed by the unobstructed citizenry."

—George Schwartz, in the *Sunday Times* (England).

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By E. Cahill. 15/3 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.

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## Bedlam

Headed "The Perfect State," the following appeared in "Human Events" for January 23:—

"If atomic energy lives up to the promises of the scientific fictioneers—that is, if it can reduce the industrial power problem to inconsequence, and thereby approximate perpetual motion—then the monopoly of it by the Government will make possible a totalitarianism the like of which has never been known.

"This thought is suggested by an item which appeared in 'The Wall Street Journal' of January 3. 'By next January,' it says, 'at least one private American industrial team believes it will be ready to start building an atom power plant with private capital—if the Government will give permission.' (Our emphasis.) The burden of the story is that scientists have figured out ways of constructing a commercially feasible power plant that private capital is available, and all that stands in the way of the project is government permission. On the last item the writer is pessimistic.

"Atomic energy it is claimed will make all other forms prohibitively costly for industrial use. A factory powered by it would be so efficient that it would be to a plant depending on oil or coal like the latter is to a hand-powered machine; and our biggest and fastest ocean liners would be mere rowboats compared to the ships propelled by this wonder form of energy. If this is true, the exclusive ownership or control of this energy would amount to a monopoly of all industry, and economic centralisation would be complete.

"It follows that the energy monopolist—which can only be the State—would be in position to dictate all thought and behaviour; it could, for instance, make religious conformity a condition for employment in plant depending on its power lines. Unless a private school adopted the official curriculum it would have to get its heat from expensive coal. Non-conformism could be made even more difficult than it is in Russia.

"If one wishes to speculate further on the social and political possibilities of monopolised atomic energy, just imagine

the situation if the United Nations held the monopoly!"

We are frankly more interested in the source of the suggestion contained in the foregoing ("The Wall Street Journal") than in the speculation accompanying it. We do not remember a speculation concerning the consequences of a scientific discovery which experience did not falsify either by belittling it or by magnifying it many times over. Broadly, what is true of oaks is true of acorns, and the oak of Brobdignagian tyranny is present in the acorn of Dutch Finance in alliance with the relatively small-scale industrialisation, which is with us now.

## Preventing Erosion

If we regard erosion as the natural consequence of improper methods of agriculture and the catchment area of the river as the natural unit for the application of soil conservation methods, the various "remedies available fall into their proper place. The upper reaches of each river system must be afforested; cover crops, including grass and leys, must be used to protect the arable surface whenever possible, the humus content of the soil must be increased and the crumb structure restored, so that each field can drink in its own rainfall; over-stocking and over-grazing must be prevented; simple mechanical methods of conserving the soil and regulating the run-off, like terracing, contour cultivation and contour drains, must be utilised. There is, of course, no single anti-erosion device, which can be universally adopted. The problem must, in the nature of things, be a local one. Nevertheless, certain guiding principles exist which apply everywhere. First and foremost is the restoration and maintenance of the crumb structure of the soil, so that each acre of the catchment area can do its duty by absorbing its share of the rainfall.

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

## Soil and Disease

There appears to be a simple principle, which underlies the vast accumulation of disease, which now afflicts the world. This principle operates in the soil, the crop, the animal and ourselves. The power of all these four to resist disease appears to be bound up with the circulation of properly synthesised protein in Nature. The proteins are the agencies, which confer immunity on plant, animal and man. We must, therefore, first study the nitrogen cycle between soil and crop, and then see to it that the green leaf can build up proteins of the right type. Then there will be little disease in soil or crop or livestock, and the foundations of the preventive medicine of tomorrow will be laid. Properly synthesised vegetable protein will confer on the animal and then on mankind the power to overcome infection and to reduce disease to what in the future is certain to be its normal insignificance. We shall then discover that the present vast and expensive fabric of social services has been built on the basis of malnutrition and inefficiency. Their foundations will have to be recast to suit a population in good health. The reformed services will obviously cost much less than they do now. A new system of preventive medicine and of medical training will at the same time arise. The physician of tomorrow will study mankind in relation to his environment, will prevent disease at the source, and will cease to confine himself to the temporary alleviation of the miseries resulting from malnutrition.

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

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# THE DEFENCE OF EZRA POUND

(Continued from page 9)

from these two short works give an idea of the quality of his history. "The history of usury begins with the loans of seed-corn in Babylon in the third millennium B.C. . . . 1766 B.C., an Emperor of China . . . opened a copper-mine and coined discs of metal . . . he gave this money to the starving . . ." And moving to modern times, "The Compté de Vergennes had every reason to say to John Adams that the newspapers ruled the world . . . It is idiotic to leave the nation's sources of information in the hands of irresponsible individuals and, sometimes, in foreign hands."

Major Douglas had already by 1920 pointed out the fact of potential plenty. The Loeb Survey Report (1935) has demonstrated the accuracy of the Major's statement. "The danger of abundance causes the unleashing of war . . . Wars are provoked in succession, by the great usurers, in order to create debts to create scarcity . . . 'War is his only way out,' phrase pronounced by a congressman to signify that Roosevelt had made such a mess of things that war was his only way of escape." From the U.S. Treasury Reports, June, 1932-'39, "it can be learned that the Treasury of the U.S. bought ten billion dollars of gold at thirty-five dollars per ounce instead of 21.65 dollars as in former times." Before the war, every U.S. family could have had a four to five thousand dollar Standard-of-Living.

In 1834-5, President Jackson eliminated the U.S. national debt, and the balance was distributed to the states: "Maine made a per capita distribution." But after Lincoln's death, "the real power in the United States passed from the hands of the official government into those of the Rothschilds and others of their evil combine . . . Belmont used to represent the Rothschilds, etc. Today the Main Office is in New York, the Branch Office is in London."

We may accept Pound's judgment that "the fundamental fraud is monopoly," and further that Roosevelt's "political life ought to be brought sub judice."

"What is Money For?" (1939) hammers

away at the necessity for definition. It is still topical enough: "Both the Douglas Social Crediters and modern Catholics POSTULATE the JUST PRICE as a necessary part of their systems." And, on another issue, "I wish to distinguish between prejudice against the Jew as such and the suggestion that the Jew should face his own problems. DOES he in his individual case wish to observe the Law of Moses?"

Turning to England, the booklet closes with something like a prophecy: "Your tax system is an infamy. The farm hand does not eat more because the paintings by Raeburn or Constable are taken out of the Manor House and put in the dealer's cellar under a black and iniquitous inheritance tax."

"The obscuring of the NATURE of money has destroyed all these fine things USELESSLY. The dismantled Manor House, that could be and ought to show a model of how to live, is made a skeleton for NO PURPOSE."

"If any hedger or ditcher got a half-ounce more beefsteak BECAUSE the Manor House library was sold off and its pictures put up to auction, there might be some justification in taxes. But there is NO justification in taxes as now suffered in Britain."

## FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry Domville.....13/4

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

## TOP DOGS

Marx and Nietzsche imagined that by such simple expedients as the elimination of the top dog, a desirable state of affairs could be attained. As put into practice by Lenin and Stalin, the theories of Marx have filled the world with more pitiless top-dogs, and the theories of Nietzsche, as put into practice by Hitler, produced a far greater number of piteous and miserable under-dogs than they were originally intended to eliminate.

—Ray Campbell in "Light on a Dark Horse".

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