

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 19, No. 16.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1953. ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

FRENCH STRIKE CONFIRMS OUR WARNINGS

Financial Reform or Communism?

Press reports make it clear that the basic cause of the French strike is financial. In order to try and produce "financial stability," the French Government is asking French workers to accept a lower standard of living.

On numerous occasions we have warned that the greatest danger menacing the Western nations, was not direct military assault by the controllers of Soviet Russia, but the continuation of financial policies which must produce such disastrous results that the Communist conspirators can further their programme of destruction from within. The French strike confirms our warnings. It was Lenin who said, "The soundest strategy in war is to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the delivery of the mortal blow both possible and easy." Major-General Fuller, well-known British military writer, has drawn attention to the conspiratorial technique being used by the Communist leaders: "The aim of this technique is not to persuade the enemy to change his mind by force of arms—the traditional method—but by internal revolution, by force of idea."

The Communist leaders are well aware that present financial policies produce the necessary economic and social instability, which is so essential for their technique. This is why the Communists bitterly oppose any suggestion of financial reform. They want to intensify the "class struggle." In France they have an ideal situation in which inflation, one of the inevitable results of present financial policies, forces the workers to demand higher wages while employers endeavour to resist these demands. One of the most dangerous aspects of the French situation from the point of view of Australia is that it could result in a cessation of French resistance to Communist aggression in Indo-China. Should this happen there is little doubt that Indo-China, like China, would pass under the complete control of the Communists. Thus would the base for the world revolution be further extended.

The last Italian elections revealed how Communist and Socialist strength was also being maintained and actually increased in Italy. In spite of its efforts at land reforms, the coalition Government of the more moderate Parties has been unable to pro-

duce economic stability under orthodox financial rules. The Communist strength in both Italy and France is now so great that neither country can be regarded as reliable allies by the other Western nations like Great Britain. While it does not appear probable that the French crisis will be immediately duplicated in England, it is significant that recent press reports state that British workers, like French workers, are so concerned about inflation that they are starting to make demands for substantial wage increases in order to try and maintain their standards of living. As any wage increases are contrary to the financial policies being imposed by the present British Government, it is possible that a great industrial upheaval could take place in England and result in an increase in the influence of extreme Socialists like Mr. Aneurau Bevin.

Here in Australia the price level progressively gets higher in spite of the insane remarks made by political and other "leaders" from time to time. The struggle to maintain existing standards of living becomes progressively fiercer and creates the ideal environment in which the Communists, Socialists and their dupes can successfully operate.

Apart from the growing internal problems of all Western countries, there is the struggle for trade which we have drawn attention to in recent times. If the threat of immediate military war should recede—if it is receding—and should present financial policies be continued, it is certain that the struggle for international trade in order to try and overcome local deficiencies in purchasing power will soon reach the stage where there will be extremely bitter feeling between all the Western nations. Every nation must try and overcome a local shortage of purchasing power by exporting abroad more than it is prepared to import. At the moment many are criticising the Americans for trying to unload overseas at cut prices some of the "surplus" food they have been storing in recent years. These critics never make any constructive sug-

gestions about how the Americans might finance more home consumption at lower prices instead of doing it abroad. But eventually this is what the peoples of the Western nations must do if they are to defeat the Communist conspiracy. Genuine economic independence for the individual, whether he be French, British, American, Italian, or Australian, is impossible under present financial rules. Unless those rules are altered we can expect more convulsions similar to that which is aiding the Communists in France at present.

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.

A Shameful Record of Betrayals

Writing in the "Toronto Telegram" (Canada) on June 15, Mr. C. B. Pyper outlines Syngman Rhee's long career—his early fight against the Japanese occupation, his conversion to Christianity, and his struggle for a United and free Korea. Mr. Pyper adds:

" . . . In 1948, he urged the U.S. to give all-out aid to Chiang Kai-shek, saying it would be a mistake for which the world would suffer if the Chinese were abandoned to the Communists . . ."

" . . . When the invasion came, his lightly armed and untrained army fought until the U.S. sent planes, troops and tanks, and since then his soldiers have given the U.N. invaluable assistance.

"Last year he was accused of undemocratic action, as though perfect democratic government could be expected in a country at war and overrun by enemy agents, and as though democratic governments in happier circumstances never adopted emergency measures. Prime Minister Nehru, who is delighted to associate with Communists and wants them admitted to the U.N., said that support of the Rhee government meant support of the very things which the U.N. is supposed to stand against, and that its conduct 'should make the U.N. and every country associated with it think of the undesirability of any association with Dr. Rhee'. In July the (Korean) National Assembly approved Dr. Rhee's proposals by 165—0, and he was later re-elected by an overwhelming vote of the people.

"His present attitude is due to fear that his country will suffer the fate of China, but he may expect more attacks of the kind that came from Mr. Nehru. That is our way with those who fight our battles, when we seek the friendship of their enemies and ours. Chiang, who fought the Communists for 20 years and Japan for seven, was once praised to the skies as a heroic ally. When the Communists, with Soviet aid, sought to conquer China, he was urged to co-operate with these 'agrarian reformers'. When he was defeated, he and his government were denounced as corrupt and reactionary . . .

"The Poles, first to fight Hitler, won the admiration of the world. They never quit. Their soldiers, sailors and airmen served with ours, while their underground carried on an unyielding resistance. The Soviet, which had carried off a million and a half of their people and had massacred 11,000 officers, called for a rising in Warsaw, and the Red Army looked on for weeks while the rising was being crushed. When we wooed the Soviet we threw the Poles overboard, calling their leaders reactionary for refusing to accept with a good grace the subjection of their people to their treacherous foe.

"When Yugoslavia was crushed General Mikhailovic continued the resistance, while Tito Broz, a Communist, stood idle until Russia was attacked. No praise was then too high for the general. When Tito came in we urged Mikhailovic to make terms with him, though this would have meant surrender of his command to the Com-

munists. When he refused, we swallowed the Communist propaganda, threw him overboard, and abandoned him to his fate without a sigh of regret.

"Dr. Rhee is next in line. He knows, as the Poles knew, as Chiang knew, as Mikhailovic knew, and as we knew once, that the Communists mean to subject his people to tyranny, and he would rather fight than yield. That is the spirit we admire until it conflicts with our supposed interests. Then we condemn and misrepresent it. Our record in this matter is not pretty. It would be a pity to add another smear."

The Irish "Free" State

By T. V. Holmes.

Shades of Parnell and the Irish martyrs! They died that Ireland might know "Home Rule", and their descendants know only a "Home Prison".

The Irish Free State Constitution declared that all powers of government are derived, under God, from the people, "whose right it is . . . in final appeal, to decide all questions of national policy". Irish Governments have done everything possible to deny this right. The Initiative and the Referendum have been removed from the Constitution. The maximum life of Parliament has been extended from four to seven years. The Senate's delaying power, nominally 90 days, is reduced to zero if the Prime Minister certifies a Bill as urgent. The national emergency, declared in 1939, granted power exempt from Constitutional Control—and such powers still endure.

The spirit of the Constitution is everywhere affronted. "No citizen shall be deprived of his personal liberty save in accordance with law," says the Constitution. A person can be so deprived even without trial by a Court, in accordance with any existing law, say the Courts. The High Court is "invested with full original jurisdiction and powers to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact," says the Constitution. All administrative decrees are outside our jurisdiction, says the Courts. (Administrative tribunals, can decide cases in camera, need give no oral

hearings, need give no reasons for decisions and need disclose no reports of officers who have made enquiries.) The Constitution enjoins the State to inform all the institutions of the National life with justice and charity, but as Mr. King says, in this excellent article, "There is little sign of justice and charity in the pursuit of our governments of the inflationary policies which have destroyed the stability of our currency, depreciated the value of wages, spiralled the prices of commodities and defrauded pensioners, renters and all fixed income workers".

"To make such regulations as shall appear to the Minister to be expedient . . . for efficient execution and administration of the Act" is today normal formula for Irish Statutes. "The pattern of our Social Welfare administration is more bureaucratic and arbitrary than the British . . . the proportion of investment resources channelled through government in Ireland is almost twice as high as in Great Britain at the peak of its socialisation under a Labour Government with an avowed socialist policy," says Mr. King.

The New Despotism! The Irish are no longer under English suzerainty or held down by English soldiery. Whose, then, is the suzerainty? Whose the bureaucratic "soldieri" which is holding them down? If the English had sought to impose such a despotism, what an outcry there would have been. Why, then, no present outcry? Are "anonymity," "irresponsibility" and apparent "inevitability" sufficient reasons for keeping the Irish quiet whilst a Communist policy is imposed?

"When the demon of organisation invades and tyrannises the human spirit, there are at once revealed the signs of a false and abnormal orientation of society," said His Holiness, Christmas, 1952. How is the demon of party organisation, now tyrannising the Irish spirit, to be exercised? How is Natural Law to be restored? How is responsibility for his vote to be fastened upon the individual voter? Major Douglas gave his solution in "Realistic Constitutionalism". Do Irish schoolmen know a more realistic, a more Christian solution?

Douglas Does Not Date

"The capitalist system is tottering to its fall, but, like the Bolshevik Government, which (according to official communiqués), began to totter at its birth, and continued to totter until it has infected half the world with its congenital instability, it may carry on for a long while, if its opponents obligingly demonstrate at short intervals their inability to supplant it by something better." (C. H. Douglas in "Credit Power and Democracy," 1920.)

It is thirty-three years since 1920. Allowing that we have met an occasional moron who thinks (or at least says) that what he thinks of as the old order (*i.e.*, capitalism) has been supplanted, and that 'this' is what has supplanted it, and this is 'better,' we still think we are justified in saying that, among writers on recent history and politics, Douglas is the only one who does not date. —"The Social Crediter," July 18.

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

By Bryan W. Monahan..... 9/1

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

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT

11/7
An introductory course of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

CANADIAN CATHOLIC MAGAZINE EXPOSES JEWISH PROMOTION BEHIND COMMUNISM

No one could justly accuse the Roman Catholic Church of "anti-Semitism." It is most tolerant in its attitude towards Jews. And yet the April issue of "The Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart" (Canada), published by the Jesuit Fathers, carries a feature article, "Communism and the Jews," revealing the key role the international Jews have played in spawning and developing world communism.

The author of this article is John Hladun, himself a former topflight Canadian Communist who not only organized Communism in Canada years ago, but studied with such Canadian Reds as Tim Buck, Charley Sims and Sam Carr at the Lenin School of Treason in Moscow. Hladun renounced Communism some years ago, and since has become well known as a writer and lecturer. He has written articles for such publications as Maclean's and lectured before hundreds of Canada's largest service clubs.

Following are a few extracts from Mr. Hladun's article:

"Without casting aspersions on the Jewish people as a whole, we nevertheless have to admit that Communism is the product of Jewish thinking and that Jewish guidance elevated it to its present power. Beginning with Karl Marx, who a little over a hundred years ago devoted his life to systematizing his ideas into a revolutionary theory, there never has been any lack of faithful Jewish adherents ready to sacrifice their lives in order to carry out Marx's ideas to a successful conclusion . . ." "The undiminishing influence of Jewish elements in the revolutionary movement from its very beginning achieved much for those Jews within the ranks and for the Jewish race as a whole. It is significant that Jews not only are recognized as equals in the national status of the movement, but are favoured as members of its vanguard in any part of the world where they may live. One of the strictest regulations in the inner Party is the combating of anti-Semitism not only within the Party itself, but wherever it may appear. Another significant point is that, even though the movement adopted an uncompromising stand against religion and particularly against Christianity, no effort was made to destroy Judaism. Throughout the many volumes of Communist literature there exist only a few feeble sentences that refer to Judaism or to its rabbis. While in Russia the Christian religion was persecuted, its clergy held up to ridicule and treated with the utmost contempt, its churches and religious objects desecrated, the Jews and their synagogues were not molested."

Mr. Hladun refers to the two schools of Marxist thought in Russia in the revolutionary days, the Bolshevik and the Menshevik, which differed on methods of implementing Marxism, and says: "The bitter struggle between these two factions to control the Party lasted up to and well into the initial stages of the Russian revolution. The leaders and the members of both of these groups were predominantly Jewish. . ." He then refers to the Bolshevik regime which, with Uritzky (a Jew) as chief executioner, liquidated Menshevik opposition, which, likewise, was mainly Jewish. Yet, adds the author, the Bolshevik regime did

not evoke any adverse criticism from world Jewry. He then reveals, "Of the fifteen members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party—the highest political body of the regime—only three were Gentiles—Lenin, Dzerzynsky, and Stalin. Of the remaining twelve ten were Jews; the racial origin of the other two is unknown."

In an age when Satan has infiltrated and perverted so many theology schools and many of our clergy actually believe those whom Christ identified as the Synagogue of Satan to be His Chosen, it is refreshing to see this Christian publication come out forthrightly and identify the group which has organized and promoted world Communism.

When it is realized that Communism is part of the strategy of the Anti-Christ forces of today to undermine and destroy the Christian world, it should not be surprising to Christians to find behind this conspiracy the same Anti-Christ elements as were behind the assault upon Christ's teachings and His crucifixion some nineteen hundred years ago.

—"Canadian Intelligence Service," May, 1953.

"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,
(post free). Order now Price 1/2

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

Price 1/9d. post free.

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.

Only a limited edition of this booklet has been published, so readers desirous of obtaining copies should order immediately. Order from "New Times" Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydroelectric schemes, but reveals them as part of a world-wide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

Price, 9/- Including Postage.

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

We offer the following popular booklets at greatly reduced prices.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT 6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Excellent introduction to the subject for beginners, simple outlines of the financial proposals.

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE 6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Written in the first year of the war, this booklet is vital to those who would clearly understand the present situation. The origin of what is now known as the Financier Socialist plot is revealed.

THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY..... 6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Presents a comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the financial domination of the world.

THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM 6d.

By C. Barclay Smith. Outlines the positive alternative to Socialism and Communism; an essential to those who engage in arguments. Good factual material.

THE ROSENBERG CASE

By NORMAN F. WEBB, in "The Social Crediter," July 18.

In these strange times, when the shape of events seems almost to dissolve and lose meaning while the events themselves are still taking place, one must rate the refusal on the part of President Eisenhower and the Supreme Court to reverse the death sentence on the Rosenbergs as an occurrence of immense significance. The mental and political pressure brought to bear can only have been met and withstood with the help of the largely unexpressed, but real national feeling of what may truly be called, perhaps for the first time in history an American People.

No matter what the side issues, or ideological cross-currents involved, and apart from any personal tragedies or even manipulations of justice there may or may not have been, the fact remains that the historical United States, the nation existing in space-time between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the borders of Canada and the Central American Republics, has achieved a real, concrete effect.

An interesting thing to note is that, like so much of real achievement in this life, this achievement appears to our human senses in the form of a negative. For the actual event that will stand out in historical retrospect is not at all the conviction of the Rosenbergs; an act of rough human justice that may easily, as the defence counsel alleges, have been more than ordinarily biased and faulty, but the refusal to yield to a challenge that was not a challenge to the quality of United States justice, but to the whole political Constitution of the country.

What is a Constitution? Rousseau notwithstanding that it arises from a pact or contract is generally denied. For Montesquieu, it is what arises from the resolution of a state of war between individuals. For English lawyers, it is a growth, which is the framework, not the source, of the organs of government. There can be no political society, no nation, without a political Constitution, written or unwritten, and *vice versa*.

A challenge to the constitution is a challenge to the individuals composing the nation, and involves an issue of supreme importance; that of the right of the individual, within reasonable limits, to freedom from outside interference. Can that right of the United States citizen be challenged inside his own country? Or can't it? Be-

side that tremendous issue the poor Rosenbergs fade into insignificance. Can the arch-manipulators of pressure-politics and synthetic public opinion move from one national area to another and successfully challenge the integrity of each in turn?

As Douglas was always pointing out, the Four Freedoms, promulgated at that fantastic conference between Roosevelt and Churchill in mid-ocean, as they were intended to be, and have been used, amounted to no less than a licence to Internationalism to interfere in the internal affairs—the Constitution—of all national units, and thus with the rights of their individual members to work out their "own salvation with fear and trembling," as St. Paul puts it.

In the light of Christian philosophy, if freedom depends on access to the Truth, *i.e.*, undoctored facts and information, it is a prime necessity to defend ourselves and our mental integrity from *outside interference*, and to preserve freedom of access to the sources of Truth? That is the only Freedom worth having, and the one from which all other freedoms stem. And that freedom is invariably the focus of attack upon the individual; an attack engineered among the mobile squads of the chronically disgruntled but always vocal minority, whose voices, amplified by radio and press, are made to sound like the *vox populi*, before which politicians and even statesmen must bend.

But, on occasions, in Great Britain at any rate, the real national voice has been heard above the syndicated demand for this and that, which is almost always a demand in some shape or form to interfere with the other man's natural environment. Now, at last, it would seem as though the real United States of America has spoken, in what amounts to a plain request to outsiders to mind their own business, and keep their hands off the American Constitution. No doubt there are many other matters involved. It could hardly be otherwise in a land where McCarthyism is rampant. Nevertheless, if the term Communism stands for anything, it stands for an intention, if not a demand, to interfere in other people's affairs, and as such is the challenge, which the President has so courageously resisted.

Familiarity with this world does not increase one's admiration for mere size. Quality is what counts. But quality plus quantity is undoubtedly impressive. It is for this reason that one feels this to be an event of such significance. That a national association, though amorphous, of such proportions as the United States of America should act through its accredited head, coming out *on the side of the individual* and his right to freedom from undue and above all underground and occult interference,

is surely a great event, which might be taken as an encouraging example to lesser and more tractable national units.

The letter that purported to be a last-moment, personal appeal to the President from the unfortunate Mrs. Rosenberg is indeed an extraordinary document, suggesting much more the hand of her counsel, Mr. Bloch. By implication, it is written exclusively to, and for the Eisenhowers, and drives directly at the very midribs of their family sentiment. But it is manifestly intended for a world audience, and contains every known device of mass-persuasion, not excluding thinly veiled threats. One feels deep sympathy with the President in the circumstances; but if he ever had any doubts on the matter, this letter must have gone a long way to settle them, and help to stiffen his resolve.

What woman, on the very verge of execution, and pleading for life, would write: "... As Commander-in-Chief of the European theatre you had ample opportunity to witness wanton and hideous tortures that such a policy of vengeance had wreaked on vast multitudes of guiltless victims. [The policy referred to, of course, is the ordinary course of United States law regarding treason.] Today while these ghastly mass butchers, these obscene Fascists, are graciously receiving the benefits of mercy, and in many instances being reinstated in public office, the great democratic United States is proposing the savage destruction of a small and unoffending Jewish family whose guilt is seriously doubted through the length and breadth of the civilised world."

Could any combination of words have been better calculated than those to seal up and make impossible all chance of the reasonable exercise of personal clemency? It is obvious that the Rosenbergs have long ceased to be individuals with wills and needs of their own. They have just become symbols of a collective revenge complex as blind and insensate as the reprisals it incurs. Their reprieve, involving the giving way weakly to mental intimidation by the incipient national consciousness of the United States, with its growing sense of purpose and destiny within its own sovereign territory, had obviously become in the last two years a *fixed idea* with the forces of Organised Internationalism living within her boundaries, entrenched in their grotesque fortress on New York's East River. It wasn't the lives of the Rosenbergs that were wanted, except in so far as their reprieve would have signalled a further undermining and defeat of Constitutionalism in the United States.

(Continued on page 5)

Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

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.

Available from:
NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226L - - Melbourne.

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.

ON THE EDGE OF DICTATORSHIP

Under the above heading the following report appeared in "The Advertiser," Geelong; of July 29:

A New Elizabethan Era, with qualities similar to those when the First Elizabeth reigned, is impossible unless sufficient individuals with that original spirit hold back against the present threat of dictatorship in Government.

In a forthright address to Geelong Rotary Club yesterday, Mr. Eric D. Butler, director of the Victorian League of Rights, said that in some mysterious way it was believed that the accession of the Second Elizabeth meant that the Empire was on the eve of a great period in history.

Although he welcomed an era with some of the highlights of that earlier period, Mr. Butler declared: "The fact remains that the world in which we live does not change merely because of certain circumstances. There is change only when individuals will a change and pursue certain policies to that end."

Although there was a yearning for a better state of society it would not arrive automatically. A comparison between the first and second Elizabethan ages showed that society was fundamentally different today, and that the first was fundamentally better.

"While the outward symbols of sovereignty of the throne were retained that sovereignty had been weakened throughout the years. The British Crown no longer played an effective part in constitutional affairs.

Today, Mr. Butler contended, citizens submitted tamely to despotism far worse than the so-called despotism of the past. The first Elizabeth would not have dared to exact the amount of tax, which was paid to modern governments.

Pointing to the giants of the First Elizabethan age—Raleigh, Drake, Shakespeare and others, Mr. Butler asked why out of such a small community so many men of this calibre were produced.

The answer, he declared, was that the individual of the First Elizabethan age was not shackled and regimented as individuals were today. Initiative was given full play and genius could expand. That was the fundamental difference.

"It is my view that we cannot, and will not, get the flowering of the individual personality unless we are prepared to be a little humble and admit that, in spite of all our progress, we have lost something," Mr. Butler said.

**Douglas Social Credit
Movement of Victoria
ROOM 8. THE BLOCK,
Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.**

*Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals on
Social Credit Available. Send for
List. Enquiries Invited.*

Referring to Acts of Parliament, which deprived people of property, the speaker said they would have resulted in riots in the day of the First Elizabeth.

Mr. Butler said it would be an excellent thing if the Queen were to use the powers, which the Crown still held—the power of veto. This power had fallen into disuse.

It was not a tyrannical power, but one, which ensured that snap changes were not made by governments, and gave the people a chance to reflect upon legislation. This division of power would produce difficulties in passing legislation. The fact that a government with 51 percent, of the vote could legislate was completely alien to British tradition. It tended towards a monopoly of power, and yet it was happening in every English-speaking country today.

"We are living on the edge of a dictatorship. We can expect an era of increasing taxes, increasing restrictionism and a stifling of the individual spirit of initiative unless enough people who realise what their heritage means will accept the challenge of dictatorship," Mr. Butler concluded.

(Mr. Butler's talk was broadcast over 3GL, Geelong.)

The Rosenberg Case

(Continued from page 4)

But it was not to be. The natural instinct of self-preservation came to the surface in the United States, just as it has done at crucial moments in the history of this country and declared itself in an act—or refrains from action—on the part of the nation's executive, that was both realistic and courageous. One would like to see an appreciation of this encouraging fact showing in our own press and people. Instead the London "Observer," in spite of its "American" affiliations, confines itself entirely to brief comment, displaying oblique and academic disapproval of the President's bold action. The London "Daily Telegraph" omits altogether to publish the letter of appeal, and refrains from any comment at all.

Opinion in this country, however, should keep on the alert. A brave act is always worthy of notice, particularly one of moral bravery. Whether she is fully conscious of the fact or not, the United States is engaged in calling a bluff, and when a bluff is well and truly called, the results are usually startling in their rapidity and scope. We in the Social Credit movement have engaged in an attempt to call what we, at least, consider to be one of the greatest bluffs of all time—the Central Bankers' claim to the ownership of national credit—which is undoubtedly one with the Internationalists' claim to the right of interference in, and subversion of, the internal affairs of every national group in the world, and, ultimately, in the policy of every individual constituent. Such an attempt requires, above anything realism for successful dealing with it; such realism as our socialist-ridden country appears to be lacking at the present time. Let us hope this list is only an appearance.

The Courts and Freedom

Judge Richard Willes, of Derby, wrote to "The Times" of June 24: —

"To say of any Judge that he 'holds office during the pleasure of the Crown', though technically correct, is dangerously misleading. This does not, of course, mean the pleasure of her Majesty. It means the pleasure of some one or other of her Ministers. In these days of autocratic departmental administration conflict between the judiciary and the executive, though happily rare, is by no means unthinkable. The consequence of judicial insecurity in office cannot safely be ignored.

"In his dissenting judgment in the case of Conway v. Wade in 1908, Lord Justice Farwell used these words: 'The struggle for individual freedom began before Magna Carta and was enunciated in one of its provisions, "No free man shall be seized, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or in any manner brought to ruin." It was possible for the Courts in former times to defend individual freedom against the aggression of kings and barons, because the defence rested upon the law, which the Courts administered. It is not possible for the Courts so to do if Parliament so alters the law as to destroy liberty, for the Courts can only administer the law. Parliament cannot make evil good, but it can make it not actionable.'

"In face of this truth is it not important that all Judges during their judicial life should be immune from departmental dismissal the necessity or justification for which they have not even a right to question?"

Wanted

A COPY OF "FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY"

We regret to report that no further supplies of Sir Barry Domville's book, "From Admiral to Cabin Boy," are available. One reader who particularly desires to obtain a copy, and can make good use of it, desires to know if any reader who has a copy would be prepared to sell it. We will be pleased to hear from anyone who can assist.

**BRUCE H. BROWN'S
CRITICISM OF "MISSION TO
NATION" REPRINTED IN
LEAFLET**

Mr. Bruce H. Brown's criticism of "The Mission to the Nation", published in our issue of May 15, has created such interest that it has been reprinted in leaflet form in order that interested readers may give the article much wider circulation. The price of the leaflet is 7/- per hundred, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226 L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"New Times," August 21, 1953-Page 5

The New Times

Established 1935.

Published every alternate Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Subscription Rates: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half Yearly; 10/- Quarterly.

VOL. 19.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1953.

No. 16.

AID FOR RUSSIA

A recent statement by the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Mr. John McEwan, that Australia might be able to sell some of its "surplus" butter to Soviet Russia, is in keeping with similar suggestions being cautiously advanced overseas — particularly in England, where Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Bernard Baruch's friend, appears to be determined to do all in his power to save the Communist Slave bloc from collapsing internally. It does appear probable that since the death of Stalin in particular, growing cracks are appearing in the highly centralised Communist structure. If the Soviet Empire should collapse from within, or the controllers be so concerned with maintaining control over revolting peoples, that they are unable to maintain their policy of aggression against the Western World, the real promoters of the world's unrest, the international Zionist financial groups, would have to devise new tactics to meet the situation. These groups have always furthered policies, which ensured that there were actual or potential aggressors. One of their public relations officers explained before the Second World War how the British peoples in particular would never accept Sovietism except in war or under "the threat of war."

It is essential to recall how, during the First World War, a quick Allied defeat of Germany was made impossible when Russia was removed as a contestant by financing the Communist Revolution. This enabled the war to be extended for the benefit of the promoters. After the war had finished, the controllers of financial policy forced destructive policies upon the British and the Americans and then proceeded to rebuild Germany with big loans from the "victorious" countries. During the Second World War the promoters ensured that any threat to end the war too quickly was thwarted. Not only did they ensure that the "threat of war" was maintained by granting the controllers of Soviet Russia control of East Europe and China; they poured enormous quantities of military and other assistance into Soviet Russia and her satellites after Germany had been defeated.

Now, in spite of all the careful planning designed to produce the World Slave State, it does appear that there may have been some recent upsets. The Korean War has not produced the results desired. General MacArthur and General Van Fleet have both exposed the treachery, which prevented them from winning militarily. General Van Fleet has revealed how the truce talks and the present armistice were absolutely essential for the Communists. The present controllers of the Kremlin decided that they must cut their losses in Korea and avoid further disaster. The controllers of the "United" Nations have obliged, although it would appear that determined public opinion in America, together with Mr. Syngman Rhee's stand, has compelled Mr. Dulles to state bluntly that America will not compromise on principles.

If the Communist leaders are permitted by Western diplomacy to retreat and consolidate internally, it is not impossible that the stage would be set for loans to Soviet Russia. Western producers embarrassed by "overproduction" would welcome the opportunity of selling to Russia, while the controllers of the Communist bloc would be able to purchase vast supplies of consumer goods which would help them solve some of their immediate internal problems. Having survived, with the necessary assistance from the West, their immediate difficulties, the controllers of Soviet Russia could then revert to the policy of providing "the threat of war" which the international plotters feel is essential for their success.

Will Parliaments Survive?

Whether or not the Parliamentary system will survive the attacks—insidious or direct—incessantly made upon it, is a matter which, during recent years, has exercised the minds of many of England's soundest constitutional thinkers and writers whose aim it has been to arouse public opinion to a realisation of the imminent danger which threatens still further the rights of the individual.

One of the most recent writers to reiterate these warnings is Professor G. W. Keeton, who holds the positions of Professor of English Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at University College, London.

In his recently published book, "The Passing of Parliament," he exposes the dangers inherent in the growing practice of virtually transferring powers and duties of Government from Parliament to Bureaucrats—a tendency which is becoming increasingly apparent in connection with legislation in Australia.

Written in a clear, lucid style, this valuable book will be of great interest to constitutional students and laymen alike. Obtainable from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price: 32/3, post-free.

Communism and Universities

Dr. J. B. Matthews had an article in "The American Mercury" for May in which he says: "If all the colleges and universities in the United States had been closed for the past thirty-five years, there is no reason to believe that our national situation would be any the worse, insofar as an intelligent approach to the problem of Communism is concerned. In fact, a case can be made for the argument that we should be in a much better position in this respect if they had been closed."

"New Times" Annual Dinner

This year's Annual Dinner will take place at the Victoria Palace, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, on Friday, September 18. As the Dinner is being held during Show Week, we anticipate that our country supporters who are attending the Melbourne Show will avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting Melbourne supporters.

Special efforts are being made to ensure that this year's Dinner is better than ever. The evening will start at 6 p.m. and finish at 11 p.m. We ask all supporters to make a note of the date and to make every endeavour to be present. In order that catering arrangements can be made well in advance, we would be pleased to hear as soon as possible from all those who propose to attend.

Address all communications to The Secretary, New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

Taxation and Socialism

Following a recent series of articles on taxation in the Hobart "Mercury," the following two letters to the editor from Mr. James Guthrie appeared—the first on July 24 and the second on August 4:

"The Mercury" is to be congratulated on its editorial drawing attention to bureaucracy in Australia. It is a very cryptic commentary that a newspaper has to draw attention to the fact that the party elected to power to oppose Socialism is maintaining Socialism's worst features.

The editorial stated: "For the Federal Public Service alone the taxpayer is paying £1,000,000 a week. No party seems to have the courage to reduce it, or stop its fantastic growth. The existence of such a large bureaucracy, the functions it has, and the authority it exercises are a form of Socialism."

It is hard to find what the Liberal Party stands for except that it pretends to oppose Socialism. As its chief achievement is its strict maintenance of the Socialist regime we have a right to ask what else does the Liberal Party stand for?

One of Australia's greatest troubles today is the disappearing value of the £1 note, which has been reduced to a shadow of its former self. Now is the time for plain speaking about the political dishonesty behind the disappearing £1. One of the Government's chief functions is to look after the weights and measures of commerce and industry, and there is no surer sign that a Government has neglected its duties than a currency, which is depreciating in value.

It is useless for the Liberal Party to tell us that it is going to make a small reduction in the legalised robbery, which is called taxation. What is required is to satisfy intelligent people that saving for their old age is something more than self-inflicted penury; that honest men and women, after having served the community, are not going to find themselves with 5/- for every £1 they have carefully saved. . This failure of the Government to maintain an honest currency goes much more deeply than meets the eye. When people have no faith in the future it affects their social actions.

Centralised governmental power is not only the heart of Socialism; it is the heart of Communism. The centralised Socialist bureaucracy at Canberra is stripping the Australian community of initiative.

It is childish to suggest that the Canberra bureaucracy does not know what it is doing, or where it is going. The same bureaucracy is carrying out the same policy under the Liberal Government as it did under the Labour Government, and the rank and file of the Liberal Party seem helpless.

* * * *

"Ballyhoo" suggests that because the Liberal Government has sold some of the Commonwealth undertakings, this is a clear sign of an anti-Socialist policy. I doubt this for several good reasons. The Queensland and New South Wales Socialist Governments have sold several of their State undertakings, and I have no doubt the Tasmanian Government would do the same if it could find anyone silly enough to buy them. In Russia it was found necessary to allow some private ownership of land to get any food at all. It would have been much more convenient for the Socialist Government of Russia to have allowed an Opposition party

to do this, but as there was none it had to do it itself.

What has happened is that the Socialists have found that by control of banking policy, import restrictions, and taxation, it is possible to exercise a stranglehold over State Governments, and private and public business of all kinds without the necessity of "public ownership." It is found much more profitable to allow people to believe that they own their land and businesses provided the Government can come along and scrape the cream off every enterprise. It is a great scheme while it works, and more profitable than losing money on public enterprises. Once intelligent men discover what is happening, the scheme won't work, even if sponsored by the Liberal Party.

The Socialist has long looked upon taxation as the ideal instrument for the confiscation of property. All arguments about the need for taxation for this or that are merely debating points to catch the politically immature. There is little doubt that the removal of uniform taxation would be a useful step towards democratic government, and if Mr. Menzies manages to achieve this I shall be the first to hail him as a great statesman. So far, he has revealed no plan by which he can achieve this end.

Increased Butter Production Not Wanted?

Professor Wadham said something the other week that is worthy of note. The professor felt that no further expansion should take place in the dairying industry.

Apparently Mr. McEwen agrees with him.

Not so long ago the cry was to produce more, and in this State we have Regional Committees investigating ways and means of putting idle land to productive use.

There is a committee in this shire, and I should be right in stating, I think, that a certain amount of ratepayers' money is being expended on this investigation.

Now what is the position? Are the members of this committee to be told after they have spent a considerable amount of time and money that increased production is not wanted? I, being a member of this committee, have a rooted objection to wasting time.

I am inclined to the view that the committee would serve a better purpose by investigating ways and means of increasing consumption.

—H. Hotchkin in "The Gippsland News", July 23.

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

Price 3/3 (post free), from
New Times Ltd., Box 1226L,
G P.O., Melbourne

A Bank Governor On the Question of Credit

For the benefit of new readers we publish below extracts from the evidence given by Mr. Graham F. Towers, a Governor of the Bank of Canada, before the Canadian Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Question: Now, is it a matter of fact today our gold is purchased by the Bank of Canada with notes which it issues . . . not redeemable in gold . . . in effect using printing press money . . . to purchase gold? Mr. Towers: That is the practice all over the world. (Page 283).

Question: When you allow the merchant banking system to issue bank deposits . . . with the practice of using cheques . . . you virtually allow the banks to issue an effective substitute for money, do you not? Mr. Towers: The bank deposits are actually money in that sense.

Question: . . . as a matter of fact, they are not actual money but credit, book-keeping accounts which are used as a substitute for money? Mr. Towers: Yes.

Question: Then we authorise the banks to issue a substitute for money?

Mr. Towers: Yes, I think that is a very fair statement of banking. (Page 285).

Question: Will you tell me why a Government with power to create money should give that power away to a private monopoly and then borrow that which Parliament can create itself, back at interest, to the point of national bankruptcy?

Mr. Towers: We realise, of course, that the amount, which is paid, provides part of the operating costs of the banks and some interest on deposits. Now, if Parliament wants to change the form of operating the banking system, then certainly that is within the power of Parliament. (Page 394).

Question: When I borrow 100 dollars from the bank as a private citizen the bank makes a bookkeeping entry and there is an increase in the deposits of that bank, in the total deposits of that bank? Mr. Towers: Yes.

Big Business In Newfoundland

Rupert Jackson in the "Toronto Financial Post" for May 2 says Newfoundland's provincial legislature has passed an act to set up the British Newfoundland Corporation, a new British Company, in the tradition of the great "Empire-building" companies of the past.

The Corporation is made up of 21 major British industrial and banking firms headed by N. M. Rothschilds & Sons.

"The new corporation is one of the first major efforts by British firms toward new investment in dollar areas since the war.

"British Newfoundland Corp., by today's standards, has been granted an empire in Newfoundland and Labrador. It has 60 square miles of mineral rights, 1,400 square miles of timber rights in Labrador containing 10 million cords of prime timber and waterpower rights on all rivers not previously alienated in both Newfoundland and Labrador.



When the Soil Deteriorates and Dies

By R. LAPOV, from "News".

Soil depletion and erosion is a sore agricultural problem in many countries of the world, and especially so in the United States of America.

And nature with her periodic elemental calamities is ever ready to remind you of this fact. The terrible drought that swept the southern part of the country and New England this year was one such reminder.

It is therefore only natural that the problem of conserving the soil figures largely in the Presidential election campaign, and both parties, out to catch the farmer's vote, are promising (for the nth time) to take anti-erosion measures.

Erosion is least of all due to natural conditions. Until the beginning of the 19th century, the soils of North America were extremely fertile.

But as the frontier of cultivated land shifted westwards, forests were ruthlessly cut down and the rich top soils lifted without regard to the future. A large part of the virgin forests disappeared. Soil-depleting crops like wheat, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco and peanuts were planted in the same fields year after year. This was bound to lead in time to a severe decline in yields, and the depleted land, abandoned and allowed to run to waste, was exposed to the destructive effects of hurricanes and floods.

An American scientist has said, "man made erosion a new geological process". James Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, stated in 1944: "In one hundred and fifty years we have already expended land capital in America equal to the depletion of the soils in North China in 5,000 years."

Indeed, in the past century and a half nearly two-thirds of the United States' total arable land has been ruined or brought close to ruin.

Erosion is like a leprosy disfiguring the face of the earth. "A uniform characteristic of erosion," observes Ward Shepard, who has specialised in this field, "is that it gathers headway at a geometrical rate of progression." The fertile Great Plains are turning into a "dust bowl" in which destructive storms and hurricanes originate. In the spring of 1934 the farmland of the Dust Bowl, which includes Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, the panhandle of Texas and parts of Wyoming, blew clear out to the Atlantic Ocean 2,000 miles away. In a single day, 300,000,000 tons of rich topsoil was lifted from the Great Plains, never to return.

A new disease—"dust pneumonia"—made its appearance.

In the wake of erosion come droughts, scorching winds and floods. According to figures given by R. S. Kifer and H. L. Stewart, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, crops in Goshen County, Wyoming, have suffered from drought every seventh year on the irrigated tracts, and every third or fourth on the unirrigated; in Sherman County, Nebraska, the average is more than three times in seven years; in Perkins County of the same State, every other year, and in Cheyenne County, Colorado, it is even higher.

Flood damage, too, is enormous. According to the figures made public in the years from 1924 to 1937, property loss from floods alone exceeded 1,400,000,000 dollars.

Erosion has produced something entirely unknown to America before—stretches of "dead land" without farms or forests or animal life. It has been publicly acknowledged a great national calamity.

Hundreds of books and pamphlets have been written about erosion.

Many eminent scientists have studied the problem and devised methods of dealing with it. In Russia, Dokuchayev, Izmailsky and Kostychev worked in this field, and their ideas were afterwards further developed and amplified by Williams. In the United States, where the problems of rational agriculture were studied by a number of researches at the turn of the century, a notable contribution has been made by Hugh Hammond Bennett.

In regard to practical anti-erosion measures, however, the situation is much worse.

A soil survey was begun in the United States in 1899, but from then until 1933, when the Department of the Interior set up its soil Erosion Service, no action was taken to conserve the soil. The appearance of the Soil Erosion Service did not change things much, for its function was merely to study the problem and look for ways of coping with erosion, and the activities of the experimental stations established at the time were very restricted.

No headway was made even when the Soil Erosion Service (later renamed the Soil Conservation Service) came under the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Act was passed in 1935.

In 1936, a new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was passed.

Its main provision was payments to

farmers for reducing the plantings of soil-depleting crops, and it was designed, as a matter of fact, not so much to combat erosion as to check the over-production of crops for which no markets were available. It is true of course, that the crops coming in the latter category — wheat and corn, cotton and tobacco — are also (in the absence of proper crop rotation) soil-depleting. But if the idea was to conserve the soil, the payments obviously should have been made only for replacing crops, which depleted the soil with crops that would build it up. The Act, however, allowed these payments to be made to farmers who let the land lie fallow or took it out of cultivation

(Continued on page 9)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"The Generous Earth" ..23/7

By Philip Oylar. A fascinating book, dealing with the life of the peasants of the Dordogne Valley in France, where farming practice is the same as it was centuries ago. An interesting study of a truly organic way of living.

"Harnessing the Earthworm" 21/7

By T. J. Barrett.

"Gardening without Digging" 3/11

By A. Guest.

"Humus — and the Farmer" 26/9

"The Wheel of Health". 16/5

By G. T. Wrench, M.D. The story of the Hunzas. An argument for whole food grown in fertile soil.

"Your Daily Bread" ... 9/1

By Doris Grant. Describes the making of whole-wheat meal bread and its influence on general health.

Prices Subject to Alteration without notice.

Order now from
NEW TIMES LIMITED

When the Soil Deteriorates and Dies

(Continued from page 8)

altogether. And this, while it might help to reduce over-production, clearly did not contribute to the restoration of the soil. In fact, whereas previously the trouble had been depletion, which is comparatively easy to remedy, now with the land in question denuded of its vegetative cover, the much graver evil of erosion threatened it. This, evidently, led the American economist Carl Schmidt to say that the "chief intent" of the new Act was probably "the reduction of crop production".

The Soil Conservation Act proceeds from the assumption that the farmer can undertake fundamental measures to "revive" the soil by his own efforts, with little or no assistance from the Government. But for a number of reasons, of which erosion is one, the farmers' returns in a number of States are now so low that the great majority of them do not even pay their way. According to official statistics, only farms of 400 or more acres can pay their way in most parts of North and South Dakota; in Cheyenne County, Colorado, the minimum figure is 600; in Dallam County, Texas, 800, and so on. But the usual size of a farm is nowhere near even the lowest of these figures: 95 percent, of America's farmers hold only half of the total farmland and average about 100 acres.

Another factor that operates against anti-erosion measures by the man who works the land is the short-term lease. The tenant farmer or sharecropper may know well enough that the land is going to ruin, but he has no capital to invest in it. Far from—having any incentive to improve the soil, the tenant tries to squeeze all he can out of it while his lease lasts.

Even measures that do not call for heavy initial outlay—improved crop rotation, for example—are beyond most farmers' means. At the usual level of market prices, growing perennial grasses, legumes and other soil-building crops is only worth while if a good deal of the work is mechanised. And that involves expenses, which only the better-off farmers can afford.

To get any tangible results in restoring the productivity of the soil, measures on a

national scale must be taken. Great tracts of arid and semi-arid land must be supplied with water and electricity; the tens of millions of acres ruined by erosion must be brought back to life by planned and systematic efforts, and in general all soil conservation measures must be co-ordinated in a comprehensive national programme. Without such co-ordination, undertakings useful in themselves tend to become an ineffectual waste of money and effort.

Take the case of the Rio Grande basin, which the geographer John Russell Smith has called a "doomed valley, an example of regional suicide". Studying conditions along the middle stretch of this river, American scientists have reached the conclusion that unless something is done to stop the destruction of the soil, the area will, in another three or four generations, become uninhabited. That being the case, the value of erecting a hydroelectric station here without a comprehensive programme of soil restoration and far-reaching anti-erosion measures is very doubtful, for the dam will be rendered virtually useless by rapid silting.

This kind of thing has happened to quite a number of big hydraulic engineering structures in the United States. The Austin Dam in Texas, for example, went out of commission only five years after it was first put into operation. The Soil Conservation Service has placed on record that all dams from North Carolina to the Mississippi are silted to the level or about the level of the penstocks. In the opinion of H. H. Bennett, these dams are doomed to uselessness in the immediate future. And so the construction of isolated hydraulic projects cannot do the job—overall projects for re-making river basins are essential.

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, however, offered no such radical and co-ordination programme of action. It provided only for palliatives, and on a very inadequate scale at that. It is surely characteristic that the clause on the financing of the operation of the Act fixes not the minimum, but the maximum figure of annual appropriations—500,000,000 dollars,—which, considering the gravity of the country's soil position, is totally insufficient. The actual annual allocations have been far below the figure, amounting to 300,000,000 or even 150,000,000 dollars, and even these allocations have not been utilised in full. In the period of 1936-49 payments to farmers for implementing the soil conservation programme averaged only 170,000,000 dollars a year. This is equal to only one-four-hundredth or so of what the U.S. is now spending on armaments.

Owing to the lack of an over-all programme, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act makes no provisions for flood control, which is vitally important for American agriculture. The Flood Control Act of June 1936 remained a dead letter for a whole decade. It took eight years to approve the list of the river basins it was to cover—out of all the basins in the United States, only 11 were included—and two more years passed before the funds were allocated.

The operation of the programme from 1946 to the beginning of 1951 is indicated

by the following official figures, which speak for themselves:

Construction of detention reservoirs (acre feet), planned, 811,000; executed, 17,500. Channel stabilisation (miles), planned, 1,095; executed, 158. Channel excavation (million cubic yards), planned, 15.4, executed, 1.8. Erection of permanent structures (units), planned, 1,651; executed, 340. As to anti-erosion measures some information on this score is contained in the 1950 Report of the U.S. Government to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. However, in the majority of cases, this document does not give absolute figures. As regards breeding cattle on improved farm pastures in North Carolina, it mentions that there were "certain limitations in the experiment". One of the absolute figures it cites is 25,500 acres of idle cropland reclaimed in Alabama, where waste or near wasteland runs to several million acres.

In dealing with irrigation achievements, the report says: "Improvement of irrigation facilities and addition of new works by the Federal Government are being pushed forward in several basins in the Western States.

For example, main and lateral ditches are being dug in the giant Columbia Basin Project, in the State of Washington. Several thousand acres of new land are being brought under the ditch this year."

Not a very impressive area to be brought under irrigation in the twentieth year of the Grand Coulee Dam Project.

According to official estimates, it will take seven more years for the project to reach half of its planned irrigation capacity—500,000 acres.

It must be admitted that the Soviet Union carries out such projects at a very different rate. The Stalingrad hydraulic development, for example, will irrigate 3,700,000 acres of drought land within the next few years and bring water to about 28,500,000 acres. Together the five great projects now under construction in this country will in the next few years be irrigating and watering the huge area of 70,000,000 acres.

The hard-working American farmer could, of course, accomplish much in the way of conserving and reviving the soil, but there are very formidable obstacles in his path, the biggest obstacle being the huge arms appropriations.

An effective national programme of soil conservation in the United States would mean the prospect of still greater agricultural over-production.

That is why so little has been done to counter the effects of erosion.

"THE COMPOST HEAP"

Published by the
Victorian Compost Society.

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO COMPOST MAKING

Written by experts, and containing
results of all the latest research in
this field.

All Composters, experienced or
beginners, will find this booklet of
inestimable benefit.

Price, 1/9, including postage.

NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226L, G.P.O.
Melbourne.

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.

Margarine or Butter?

The grease known as margarine is really white; it is coloured yellow in the hope you will think it is butter. Of course only congenital imbeciles could make such a mistake. The claim of the makers that the public will not buy white grease is disproved by the fact that margarine in many States of the U.S.A. is white.

But this petty little thing would not matter were it not that the colouring matter can be itself an injurious compound. In 1949 two research workers investigated two of the dyes widely used to stain margarine. One dye was "Oil Orange E" or benzene-azo-beta-naphthol; the other dye was "Oil Yellow HA", the composition of which is unknown. The first dye caused cancer in the livers of mice; the margarine makers then stopped using it. Yet it had been widely used and presumably still would be but for the curiosity of just two men. Possibly the miserable consumers of margarine might have thought this research work would have been carried out before ever the dye got anywhere near our food. The consumers might have thought that in any case such a dye could never be even contemplated since it is first cousin on one side to a dye, which causes cancer of the bladder in man, and on the other side to a dye, which causes cancer of the liver in animals. But customers never will realise that big food business does not necessarily understand health. The second secret dye is still presumably being used, though there is at least some evidence that it, too, may cause cancer in animals. So you are left eating every day margarine stained with one or more dyes of known or unknown composition, possibly of a harmful character. Me, I don't eat margarine.

The flavour of margarine is produced by substituting for its 16 percent of water a germ culture of milk, reinforced in many cases by ethyl-methyl-carbinol or diacetyl—the latter is harmless.

Boric acid may now be added to margarine to preserve it, in spite of the fact that its addition to all foods was prohibited in 1927 after the findings in 1924 of the Departmental Committee on the Use of Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food. The reasons for prohibiting boric acid were, firstly, it accumulates in the body and may interfere with the absorption of fats and protein; it may also irritate the intestine and damage the kidney. Secondly, there may be an idiosyncrasy towards boric acid showing itself as flatulence, nausea and vomiting even after one dose. Thirdly, people suffering from kidney disease may have their trouble increased. Fourthly, borax may mask stale food by killing the germs, which cause a warning smell, though other dangerous germs may not be killed. To all of this may be added the danger of nursing mothers passing boric acid to the nursing in their milk, causing diarrhoea for no obvious reason, so that in desperation breast-feeding is given up for artificial feeding, to the severe detriment of both the mother and child. But doubtless what was bad for us in 1927 can now be taken every day with impunity.

The composition of margarine depends on what oils can be obtained by the makers from here, there and everywhere; whale oil, sunflower-seed oil, monkey-nut oil, red

palm oil, and so on, all are welcome. They are purified, deodorised and hydrogenated. The latter chemical manipulation alters the composition of these natural oils, congealing them into grease. The most obvious drawback of all this sophistication is that the essential unsaturated fatty acids of the oils are destroyed. Since these fatty acids cannot be made by our bodies but have to be taken in our food, and since they are not plentiful in food, it is obvious that their destruction is serious. What destruction occurs of other essential substances—apart of course from freshness—is unknown. To bolster up the margarine, synthetic vitamin A and synthetic vitamin D are added: the former is created by the chemist and is said to be identical with natural vitamin A. Synthetic vitamin D is made from the irradiated fat of fungi. For rats it is as good as the natural vitamin, for children it is about half as potent in preventing rickets. For birds it is almost valueless, so it is certain that during the winter you will not help your ducks and hens and turkeys by giving them your margarine ration. It seems odd that these vitamins are not added to the margarine, which the Ministry of Food graciously "gives" to canteens, etc., and to confectioners.

Three ounces a week is the amount of margarine the average person can stomach unless they are in the direst need of fats, and even then it is possible that necessity, violating instinct, is doing more harm than good. Why I say 3 ozs. is because of an investigation carried out before the war by the Ministry of Labour on the food consumption of 10,762 families—industrial, agricultural and rural. In all three types of family only 3 ozs. per person on the average was eaten, while the consumption of butter was two to three times as great. Yet in butter cost three times as much as margarine and millions of pounds were spent on margarine advertising. Since there was most certainly no money to waste in these families, it must be that something in margarine was so bad for us or something in butter was so good for us that we were willing to make considerable financial sacrifices to avoid the one and buy the other. The evidence furnished by this investigation of people living normal hard-working lives is incomparably of more value than any investigation carried out on captive sewer rats, which, poor brutes, live free from all stress cooped in wire cages. But there still are people who feel the rat will guide us to a perfect diet; me, I think it merely leads us to the garbage heap. — From "The English Complaint," by Dr. Franklin Bicknell, D.M., M.R.C.P., the famous English authority on nutrition.

Ley Farming Assists in Weed Control

The majority of crops entered in northern districts wheat crop championships last year were comparatively free from weed growth and disease infestation.

According to officers of the Department of Agriculture, this can be attributed to some extent to the widespread adoption of the ley farming system of farm management.

Not so many years ago it was common to work wheat farms in the area on short rotations such as fallow, wheat or fallow, wheat, oats.

Wild oat infestations in wheat crops were generally heavy, and take-all patches were frequently met.

In the localities where it has been possible to introduce subterranean clover pastures for several years, the incidence of weed growth and also of disease has been greatly reduced.

However, last year it was noticeable that the worst take-all paddocks were those which had been cropped after a period of volunteer pasture in which the naturally occurring species were spear grass, barley grass, and silver grass, all of which are subject to take-all and help to propagate the fungus from year to year.

If the vegetation on a paddock during the ley period is of this type and does not contain subterranean clover, particular care should be taken, when preparing such paddocks for cropping, to fallow them carefully and keep them clean of weed growth.

In the past, clover-ley farming has been mainly on areas having an annual rainfall of more than 21 inches.

The availability of earlier-maturing varieties of subterranean clover has considerably widened the scope for the application of the clover-ley system of farming in the northern districts, where the annual rainfall exceeds 18 inches.

Under this system, cropping is under taken after the land has been under pasture containing subterranean clover for a number of years.

In the higher rainfall areas, wheat growing after such a pasture can be successfully carried out on non-fallowed land but in the lower rainfall sections, a fallow period is required.

—"The Victorian Countryman," June 5

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

This explosive booklet reveals the real Communist strategy for world conquest, and how the West is passively surrendering to this strategy.

It exposes the grave internal weaknesses of Soviet Russia, and demonstrates that the "threat of war" is being deliberately exploited by totalitarians to impose a World Slave State.

The author outlines a constructive programme for a real anti-Communist offensive, which, if adopted by the West, would, within a short period, collapse Soviet Russia without another world war. This is undoubtedly one of the most important works ever produced by Eric Butler. It must be in the hands of every genuine anti-Communist campaigner.

Order now from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price, 1/3, post-free.

Waste Lands To Be Reclaimed

Victorians will not need to be ashamed much longer of the blighted rural areas left by last century's alluvial mining. Mine shafts are to be filled, and harsh red gravel hillsides devastated by dredging are to be clothed in trees.

This intention was expressed by the Central Highlands Natural Resource Convention, which met last week in Maryborough (Victoria) town hall.

Councillors and officers of the municipalities included in the central highlands region, attended; observers came from shires outside the region, which are facing similar problems.

Heads of the relevant Government departments were present to give advice and encouragement. Chairman of the meeting was Mr. G. T. Thompson, of the Soil Conservation Authority, assisted by Mr. C. E. Isaacs of the Central Highlands Regional committee.

The Minister for Development (Mr. Stoneham), opened the convention by reminding delegates that with two-thirds of the world's population undernourished, Australia could not afford an inch of unproductive soil.

Old mining dumps could not grow food, although some could grow pasture. Almost all, however, could grow forest, and without more forest Australia as a food producing nation would soon decline.

The chairman of the Forests Commission (Mr. F. G. Gerraty) said trees were of vital importance. They helped restore the balance of nature, which the white Australian had violated.

Timber, he said, was of great economic importance. During the war £14,000,000 worth of it was imported into Victoria alone. All of this should have been grown here.

Delegates said Wedderburn, Inglewood and Maryborough had already led the way by turning huge tracts of lumpy gravel into recreation reserves.

Delegates also discussed the problems of tree planting for erosion control.

The Free Mind

There are monstrous changes taking place in the world, forces shaping a future whose face we do not know. In our time mass or collective production has entered our economies, our politics, and even our religion, so that some nations have substituted the idea collective for the idea, God. This in my time is the danger. At such a time it seems good to me to ask myself these questions: What do I believe in? What must I fight for and what must I fight against?

Our species is the only creative species, and it has only one creative instrument, the individual mind and spirit of a man. Nothing was ever created by two men. There are no god collaborations, whether in music, in art, in poetry, in mathematics, in philosophy. Once the miracle of creation has taken place, the group can build and extend it, but the group never invents anything. The preciousness lies in the lonely mind of man.

And now the forces marshalled around the concept of the group have declared a war of extermination on that preciousness, the mind of man. By disparagement, by starvation, by repressions, forced direction, and the stunning hammer blows of conditioning, the free roving mind is being pursued, roped, blunted, and drugged.

And this, I believe: that the free, exploring mind of the individual is the most valuable thing in the world. And this I would fight for: the freedom of the mind to take any direction it wishes, undirected. And this I must fight against: any idea, religion or government, which limits or destroys the individual. I can understand why a system built on a pattern must try to destroy the free mind, for that is one thing, which can by inspection destroy such a system. I can understand this and I hate it and I will fight against it to preserve the one thing that separates us from the uncreative beasts. If this glory can be killed we are lost. —John Steinbeck, in "East of Eden".

Soil Erosion Spreading In Victoria

Soil erosion was still spreading faster than reclamation in Victoria, the chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, Mr. G. T. Thompson, said last week.

In a drought, the erosion rate would increase seriously, especially in parts of the Mallee.

Seven good seasons had given some farmers a false sense of security.

Wind erosion, then gully, sheet and tunnel erosion would ravage large areas because of inattention to existing erosion, over-grazing and over-cropping.

In the drought of the 1940's, wind erosion affected the whole Mallee, the Wimmera and the northern plains, devastating tens of thousands of acres.

Some parts were still useless. Others had taken years to return to production.

If erosion continued at its present rate, Victoria would eventually suffer a marked drop in production, and, in years ahead, would reach a stage of being unable to produce her own food needs.

The SCA was taxed to its limit in doing valuable work.

Farmers whom the SCA's extension services reached were doing effective work, but many others still did not realise the imperative need for this work.

The SCA hoped to increase its eight districts to 25 and its field and headquarters staff of 30 to 100, but this could not be done while the State had insufficient finance.

Erosion was particularly bad in big pockets on the northern slopes of the dividing range, districts of the Wimmera, Charlton, Wedderburn, north of Bendigo and in areas northeast of the Divide.

Gradual removal of the topsoil was just as serious as the more spectacular gully and tunnel erosion.

Over-cropping caused it by robbing the soil of its body and fertility and leaving it at the mercy of wind and rain.

Over-grazing was also a serious threat, because no herbage would be left to hold the topsoils in dry weather.

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXTIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinet work.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For removing rust from motor bodies and metal work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street.
Collingwood, Vic.

PHONE: JA5967

Canadian Federal Elections

The Canadian Federal Elections held last week resulted in the Social Credit Party increasing its strength by five members in the Federal Parliament. There were ten Social Credit Members in the last Parliament. The powerful Social Credit Movement in Quebec did not run candidates. The leaders of the Quebec movement state that Social Credit is an idea, not a Party. Their organising and activities are based upon the belief that when enough people accept the Social Credit idea, they will impose their will upon their political institutions.

"The Weed Problem" .. 15/3

By F. C. King. By the author of "Is Digging Necessary?", this book is an extension of the no-digging idea, and points out the vital relationship of weeds to the organic health of the garden.

CODLING MOTH RUSHES EGG-LAYING IF TREATED WITH DDT

Codling moth females apparently act quickly to overcome the effect on future population from use of DDT, according to information in the annual report on fruit insect research from the Division of Entomology at Ottawa. Quoted by "The Annapolis Valley (Nova Scotia) Post Road" of March, 1953, the report points out that while the female codling moths normally deposit eggs only in the evenings and at temperatures of sixty degrees or higher, they will when treated with DDT oviposit the eggs within half an hour regardless of temperature, humidity or light conditions. Citing the importance of insect-eating birds as the wisest and most effective control factor, the study also revealed the fact that the insecticide treatment resulted in more codling moth eggs being laid within a given time.

"New Times," August 21, 1953—Page 11

THE PROTOCOLS

Protocol No. 1

premises that "men with bad instincts are more numerous than those mainly actuated by good; that everyone would like to become a dictator if he could, and rare are the men who would not be willing to sacrifice the welfare of all for the sake of securing their own welfare." The quantitative estimates may be excessive; but the general statement is not unjustified. It is not necessary to go outside the experience of an ordinary lifetime to learn that the doctrine of original sin has a real meaning, while anyone who has penetrated even the fringe of Big Business and world politics cannot fail to have sensed something of the spirit, which the Protocols embody. It is not the everyday transactions of commerce, which are objectionable, such as the abused profit system, or the "capitalism" of the local garage proprietor. For the most part, the wickedness of the world is not even understood by the masses who are affected; and it is never attacked in Party Politics.

It is important to notice that the "Elders of Zion," whoever they may be, have certain premises in common with their irreconcilable antithesis, Christianity.

Both philosophies explicitly and implicitly condemn and discredit the idea of human equality. ("In my house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you." "Doth a bad tree bring forth good fruit?" "He that would be greatest among you, let him be your servant.") There is no essential difference in the premise; there is every difference in the policy as we can see when we come to examine that aspect. There is nothing in the Protocols so devastating as the injunction: "Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they turn upon you, and rend you," although the same idea is emphasised.

But the agreement on premises goes further. Both Christianity and the Protocols recognise the primacy and formative nature of ideas. "My Kingdom is not of

this world." "There is nothing more dangerous than personal initiative" [the pursuit of an inborn idea], Protocol V, par II, Marsden Translation.

Christianity, moreover, does not scorn this world. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." It is not improper to say that Christianity is inter alia a technique by which a man, by control of his ideation, may gain such part of the world as in the nature of things appertains to him, and there is no injunction of which I am aware against that. But there is a warning. "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" The objective of the Protocols is to gain the whole world.

It would be possible to pursue this aspect of the matter to much greater length. The objective I have in mind, however, is to establish the fact that the Protocols are a Book of the Bible of Anti-Christ, and that its policy, Communism and Socialism, which can be easily linked with Frederick of Prussia as their first prominent and identifiable exponent, are essentially the policy of a religion, of which the energising factor is physical force and the fear of it. And the policy of that religion is plainly labelled in the names Communism and Socialism—it is the treatment of men as a collectivity. The civilisation which results from that policy is exemplified in Russia and in that to which we are fast moving in this country, the Police State, with its "direction" of "labour" (notice the collectivity). Its essential characteristics are fear and violence—cf. the Protocols. The civilisation of Christianity was incompletely embodied in the culture of mediaeval Europe, and is exemplified in Magna Charta. Its essential characteristic is courage, allied to "love," cf. "Perfect love casteth out fear" (a rather unsatisfactory translation). The knight of chivalry, the militant Christian ideal, watched his armour

alone in the chapel through the night, and then went out to do battle alone for love against fear and oppression—a very complete allegory. The "mass" is unsavable, just as a mob is insane ("without health"); the object of Anti-Christ is to keep mankind in ever larger mobs, thus defeating the object of Christ, to permit the emergence of self-governing, self-conscious individuals, exercising free will, and choosing good because it is good. The energising factor is attraction, inducement.

Danger of Plenty?

Under the above heading, the "Daily Telegraph" (England) for July 13 publishes the following letter from "Mr. Paul de Hevesy:—

"Sir, —It seems that the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, has expressed the hope that there was a 'chance' that drought conditions might spread in the Wheat Belt of the United States and reduce the size of this year's crop.

"It is surely a little odd that while millions are praying to God for their daily bread, a distinguished Minister of State should affix the term 'chance' to the calamitous possibility of a poor crop."

—C. H. Douglas (The Realistic Position of The Church of England)

**CODNER
BROS.**

**Building
Contractors**

**Wheatsheaf Rd.
GLENROY
FX 9130**

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To THE MANAGER,
NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne

Please enrol me as a subscriber to "The New Times" from issue of.....

Quarter
for Half-Year
Year

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Cheque
I enclose Money Order to the value of
Postal Note

SUBSCRIPTION RATES are: —40/- Yearly; 20/- Half-Yearly; 10/- Quarterly,
Post Free.

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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