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AN AMERICAN CRITICISM OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

The Blackbird Of Disaster

We feel that the following critical article on Sir Winston Churchill in the Washington publication, "Human Events," of June 30, should be studied by all Australians desirous of understanding how responsible anti-Communist Americans regard Churchill and his policies. This article will make harsh reading for those who accept uncritically the general picture of Sir Winston. But facts are very stubborn things and they must be faced if the free world is to survive.

The recent revolt by a large number of backbench supporters of the Churchill Government—one outstanding member has even resigned from the Conservative Party—because they feel that Churchill is throwing away British prestige and influence, is an indication of a growing realisation that Churchill the politician has been indeed a disaster for the British peoples.

The article from "Human Events" is entitled "The Blackbird of Disaster", the author being Willis J. Ballinger. It reads:

Now that Sir Winston Churchill is again officially on our shores there is a side to his glamorous career that might well be examined. If, as someone has remarked, there is no such thing as a cheap politician, there are able scholars and observers—both here and in England—who are certain that he will go down in history as one of the most costly politicians of all time.

Actually there have been two Churchills on the public stage and the captivating popular talents of the one, have obscured and kept too long in the shadows the failure and menace of the other. One is Churchill the supreme orator, polished man of letters, unexcelled raconteur, and delightful epigrammist—the colorful figure with his inevitable black cigars, masterful platform presence and magnetic vitality. The other is Churchill, the politician, whose decisions have been so monotonously calamitous as to pin on him the sobriquet—"the blackbird of disaster."

Although Churchill once exclaimed that he was not put in office to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, those who have been keeping track of the political Churchill are certain that no one has done more to promote that end, and that his consistent genius for political blundering has been the decisive factor in reducing England to a second-rate power with an even more dubious future. These critics are also persuaded that no foreigner has ever exerted a more baneful influence on the fortunes of the American people.

1. The first major and costly step in the decline of England was her participation in the European war of 1914. Churchill, a member of the British Cabinet which took England into that war, was all for it. He regarded Germany as a dangerous military and commercial competitor of his country—a monster, therefore, to be crushed as menacing civilization. Top historians have long established that the European conflagration of 1914 was not the unique responsibility of the Kaiser, by any means. They place German responsibility for the outbreak secondary to Russian mobilization incited by French intrigue. The French wanted to recover through war with Germany the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, while the Russian land-grabbers wanted Constantinople—an age-old objective of Russian foreign policy. Revisionist scholars contend that England could have prevented war by putting pressure on both France and Russia.

But she sat by until Russian mobilization had forced Germany to strike in self-defence. Then she rushed into the war on the trumped-up emotional plea that she had an obligation to defend Belgian neutrality—a plea that has since been conclusively exploded. Did not England during the war force King Constantine of Greece from his throne for insisting on the neutrality of his country? But the British pretence fooled a lot of Americans into believing that England's motive for going to war was idealistic and selfless.

Publication of the secret treaties of the Allies revealed their scarcely idealistic incentive for the conflict—territorial aggrandizement (an old story in European politics). England received as her share of the loot an area of some one million square miles—about one-third the size of the United States. Now Churchill was a fervent believer in that school of British patriotism, which regarded territorial aggrandizement, by whatever means, as the hallmark of British growth and greatness. His father

before him had declared in Parliament that British acquisition of India "more than all our Colonial dominions has raised in power, in resources, in wealth and in authority this small island home of ours far above the level of the majority of nations—has placed it on an equality with—perhaps even in a position of superiority—over every

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OUR Policy

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

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

The World Bank and Persian Oil

When Mr. Eden was questioned in the House about recent moves towards a settlement of the Persian oil dispute, particularly the participation of foreign companies at the expense of British interests, his patience snapped and he turned petulantly upon his questioner to exclaim: "I would have thought that the House would have welcomed this arrangement in view of past history and the position of Abadan only two years ago." And the Tory backbenchers, lost to all sense of national shame, cheered. Let me briefly recapitulate the secret history of the Persian oil dispute, because the infamous story cannot be too often told.

After the war the World Bank pushed into Persia, as into every other non-Red country, to survey the prospects of economic conquest. It brought with it for this purpose Overseas Consultants Inc., a private firm. Overseas Consultants got so very busy in all directions that the pro-British Premier, General Razmara, became alarmed, and so, doubtless, did "Anglo-Persian". To prevent the complete "Americanisation" of Persia, the General revoked the licence of Overseas Consultants. He then refused to allow the broadcasting in Persia of the "Voice of America." He stood for the *status quo*. No hydrogen bomb could have had a more resounding effect.

Events, whether related or unrelated, began to tumble over each other. General Razmara was murdered. President Truman gave the new Premier, Dr. Moussadek, the "all clear". Mr. McGhee, of the State Department, went to Teheran to stiffen Persian morale. The British oil industry within a week or two was stolen. Dr. Grady, American Ambassador, issued assurance after assurance to the Persian Government that it would receive financial protection. President Truman arranged for Mr. Averill Harriman to offer his "good offices" to the "disputants". No sooner had he landed at Teheran airport than he told Persia that the United States would see her through financially whatever happened about the oil. Thus it came about that the British, unsupported by their craven Government, were driven first from the oil fields and then from their great refinery, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the then Foreign Secretary, congratulating himself on having kept his head—a more valuable asset, he seemed to think than our vast oil enterprise and British morale throughout the world. It did not stop there. Our consuls were run out of the country, followed by our Ambassador and his staff. Our trade dwindled. The Americans swarmed into the country to supplant us.

While these things were happening the fatuous British national and provincial newspapers were glibly explaining them in terms of Persian national aspirations and Muslim extremism. Alone among publicists—this is written for the record, not in vainglory, for which the situation is too humiliating—the present writer from the very first recognised that the war against "Anglo-Persian" was a Wall Street war, conducted for two main purposes—(a) to

get us out of Persia and to steal our interests there, and (b) to proclaim to the world that nobody who defies the New York Money-Power should expect to escape the consequences. My exposures in "Truth" met with much incredulity and derision. But when I predicted that the International Bank would re-enter the picture with a bid to take over the oil industry, and when a week or two later Mr. Henry Morgenthau, one of the Money-Power's key men, propounded that precise idea, which was soon followed by the despatch to Teheran of the Bank's oil mission, only the most abject of the Parliamentary yes-men could refuse to look the reality in the face. It even became clear to the Bank that it had set too hot a pace, had acted too blatantly, and that the brakes for the time being must be applied.

Meanwhile the secret policy-makers of New York, with their known loathing for Monarchy, pressed Moussadek to get rid of the Shah—as they pressed Neguib to get rid of Farouk—but once again they went too far. The Shah had to be brought back, and no New York tears are shed for Moussadek the wretched tool abandoned and weeping in a Teheran dungeon. An interval having been allowed to elapse, "American" Big Business now resumes its offensive with regard to the oil.

An agreement has been reached whereby the Anglo-Iranian Company is forced to accept a mere 40 percent interest in the marketing of its own oil, or of what would be its own oil, but for the internationally-inspired theft of it. American companies, which have done not a thing to create the industry, achieve parity of interest with the British, while the remaining 20 per cent goes to other foreign companies.

Mr. Eden thinks this a wonderful arrangement. He asks applause for it. And the massed array of sycophants in Parliament and Press enthusiastically respond. "Anglo-Persian" representatives are now in Teheran as abject junior partners of a delegation negotiating with the Persian Government—a delegation not even led by a Briton, but a Mr. Harden, of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company. And who advises the Persian Government? Why, the worthy gentleman who led the International Bank's oil mission to Teheran!

That the British Foreign Secretary should be cheered for presenting Britain's grievous humiliation as a triumph of British prestige shows how rotted our Parliamentary life has become.

Harry Dexter White

The acceptance of the Bretton Woods financial agreement tied the British Empire to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Those anti-Communists like Mr. Menzies, who supported the Bretton Woods financial agreement apparently were unaware that the principal architect of Bretton Woods was the secret Communist, Harry Dexter White, former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury. This fact may help to explain why Communists throughout the British Empire never criticised the Bretton Woods Agreement. They realised that it was directed against the British Empire.

An Introduction To Social Credit

By Bryan W. Monahan

This excellent book is specially recommended to those who desire a clearly written, but authoritative introduction to the subject of Social Credit. Dr. Bryan Monahan is a Fellow of the English Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas. The present Chairman of this body is Dr. Tudor Jones.

Social Credit concerns much more than monetary reform, which was one of the reasons why Major Douglas established the Social Credit Secretariat. Dr. Monahan writes: "Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and more clear perspective. Equally, all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit"

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is divided into four parts: Physics, Economics, Politics and Metaphysics. The chapter on physics shows how increasing leisure and security for every individual are physically possible. The author writes: "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economics and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described: short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is inexorable..."

After dealing simply but comprehensively with the Social Credit A — B theorem in the chapter on Economics, Dr. Monahan points out that the emphasis in Social Credit has passed from purely technical considerations to the subject of credit control and policy. This leads naturally to an examination of the policy of Social Credit and the Christian philosophy from which it stems, as compared with the various totalitarian policies based upon an anti-Christian philosophy.

Dr. Monahan's book is well produced, has a comprehensive index, and contains two appendices: one giving Douglas's analysis of the financing of a long-term production cycle in order to present a simple and convenient formal proof of the Social Credit theorem, and the other outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is obtainable from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/5, post-free.

Criticism of Sir Winston Churchill

(Continued from page 1)

other Empire either of ancient or modern times."

But World War I blew to bits an established liberal-conservative order in Europe—one that had made astonishing progress along sound lines of moderation and pragmatism. Today, that seems nostalgically a sane world when "red was only a colour and Hiss was only a sound." World War I gave Communism its opportunity in Russia and unleashed destructive forces of totalitarianism everywhere in the old world. But striking England at the very heart of her national vitality was the burial of more than a million British soldiers—the flower of her youth—in Flanders' fields. From this staggering biological blow England, even under the best circumstances, needed a long convalescence.

2. World War II shattered the once-powerful world influence of England. After that conflict, the English had to part with India, and give up their influence in Afghanistan, and their economic power in China. Their oil was in danger in Iran, their persuasive guidance in Arabic countries was greatly diminished and the ultimate loss of the Suez Canal loomed. Many may hail the disintegration of the British Empire, but one must observe that its collapse opened wide the door for Russian imperialism, a far more terrible imperialism. Sadly stripped of her former global influence England emerged from the war with many markets permanently lost, a lower domestic standard of living—and, worse yet, under the shadow of a colossal Russia toward whom she has had to increasingly bend the knee. These catastrophic consequences of World War II on England can be charged directly to Churchill, say his critics.

After Churchill became Prime Minister, Hitler and Stalin collided in 1941. England could have gotten out of the war in that year with very favorable terms from Hitler (as the Hess mission proved) and let the totalitarian powers battle themselves to exhaustion. But Churchill refused. Why was he so bent on war? Professor Charles Tansill, the eminent American historian, offers one explanation. While he was still a minister in the Chamberlain Cabinet (1939-41) after England had entered the war, the gist of one of his numerous cablegrams to Roosevelt was "Should I become Prime Minister of Britain, you and I could control the world."

British Captain Grenfell, in his master-

ful work "Unconditional Hatred", says that Churchill believed Germany to be the "world's pest"—that if Germany "could be crushed and kept crushed" the world would at once become peaceful and remain so. Grenfell shows the falsity and tragedy of this myth which had enslaved Churchill's mind—and points out that Churchill's thesis was promptly disproved when Germany was defeated and the Russian bear stood up on his hind legs with bared teeth.

3. During the war Churchill's critics charge that he retrogressed from just a blundering politician into virtually a political Mephistopheles "whose conscience ceased to be his guide and became his accomplice."

England had gone to war with Hitler in 1939 because of two solemn pledges to protect Poland's pre-war boundaries. But, at Teheran and Yalta, Churchill took the initiative in sanctioning Russian acquisition of one-half Polish territory and allowed the rest to fall under Russian control through a puppet government.

At Potsdam, Churchill approved extension of the boundaries of this puppet Poland—an act which uprooted some 14 million persons of German ethnic origin from land they had occupied for centuries and confiscated their property, a decision denounced by historian William Henry Chamberlin as "one of the most barbarous acts of history". Some two million people are estimated to have perished in this vast territorial surgery—either murdered by the Russians or dead of hunger, cold and starvation.

At Yalta, the use of slave labour of German war prisoners were sanctioned—a reversion to one of the most savage practices of antiquity. Churchill was, of course, at Yalta, and today hundreds of thousands of German war prisoners are pitiful slaves in Russia.

At Teheran Churchill took the initiative in betraying General Mihailovich, the anti-Communist pro-West leader, and Yugoslavia to the Moscow-trained Tito. After the war Tito announced a break with the Kremlin and (with liberal handouts from our Treasury) professes to be an ally of the free world. Astute observers, however, question the genuineness of his break with Stalin and whether he would really fight Russia.

At Quebec, as John T. Flynn puts it, "the Morgenthau plan to ruin Germany after the war which had been prepared by a Communist agent in our government (Harry Dexter White) was forced on Churchill with a bribe of six and one-half billion dollars of post-war aid to England." A part of this plan, subsequently carried out, called for a division of Germany in accordance with Russian plans. In agreeing to a division of Germany, Churchill—by this one act alone—may have sealed the doom of Western Europe and his own country. Without German legions, N.A.T.O. is hopeless.

But today German leaders, fed up with French rebuffs to their offer to rearm, indignant over French intentions to retain the Saar region (German for centuries) and seeing little hope of reunion with their kin in Eastern Germany are beginning to look to Russia for achieving this end. And Russia's opportunity is there. By permitting West and East Germany to reunite,

scaring off the French in the Saar, Russia could afford to treat Germany decently in return for all-out German industrial co-operation to raise standards of living in Russia (her most pressing problem). Backed by German military power and German technical proficiency the Kremlin could insure its domination of Western Europe—a domination which England could not withstand.

Was Churchill forced to do what he did at Teheran, Quebec, Yalta and Potsdam? In betraying Poland and Yugoslavia Churchill himself took the initiative. At Quebec he took a "bribe" for sanctioning the partition of Germany.

Did the Russians scare him into what he did by threatening a separate peace with Germany? Such a peace was highly unfeasible. But the Russian threat could have been easily turned back on the Russians—because Germany would have been happy to surrender to the British, to deliver up Hitler and his Nazis without hesitation and at a time (says the British historian Grenfell) when German troops could have kept the Reds out of East Germany and other vital areas. But Churchill, by subscribing to Roosevelt's "unconditional surrender" formula, tied his own hands.

Was Churchill intimidated by Roosevelt into fattening up the Kremlin? If he were, one would expect him to say so honestly in his memoirs. But in his memoirs he says of Roosevelt: "I conceived an admiration for him as a statesman, as a man of affairs, and as a war leader. I felt the utmost confidence in his upright character and outlook, his love for his own country, and his **respect for its Constitution.**" (Our emphasis).

4. Since 1952, when he returned to power in England, his critics say Churchill has progressively emerged as "water boy" for the Kremlin. His government continued its recognition of Red China, permitted British merchants to trade vigorously with our enemy in the Korean war, championed admission of Red China to the U.N., forced us to accept armistice terms in Korea practically dictated by the Reds, and thereafter, as spokesman for his administration declared England's intention of trading as much as possible with all Communist countries, and urged that we end our trade embargo with Communist countries.

Only last year the aging Winston said that the United States should think up more agreeable things to do for the Soviets. He also declared that he believed Russian satellite states were indispensable to the military security of Russia—a judgment of doom for their enslaved peoples, which Senator Taft attacked before he died. And now, recently at the Primrose Club in London, Churchill intoned: "Britain wants the U.S.S.R. (Russia) to play a proud and splendid role in guiding humanity."

Sir Winston has paid us a visit with the frightening purpose of advising Eisenhower on how best to tie Downing Street and the White House still closer together. Scholars who have contemplated the above records of the political Churchill—the "blackbird of disaster"—are wondering if he will live just long enough to drag us down in ruin as he has his own people through his formidable talent for political blundering.

FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry

Domville..... 10/-

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.

THE CALCULATED CRIME

By BEATRICE C. BEST

"I want," says Clairwill, "to find a crime whose effects would last for ever, even when I am acting no longer, so that there should be no single instant of my life, even when sleeping, that I was not the cause of some upheaval or other, and that this upheaval would be enough to bring with it a general corruption or chaos of a kind whose effects would be prolonged beyond my lifetime."

The above is taken from an article in "Horizon" (Dec. 1949) on the Marquis de Sade, and is a quotation from one of his works. Whether or not the Marquis was aware that, through one of his characters, he was describing the crime that is being perpetrated on humanity today one can only conjecture; but a more apt description could hardly be made. It is all there. The effects of our system of finance with its monopoly control, together with its inherent "flaw" in its cost accountancy rules must "last forever," for the "flaw" supplies the mechanism by means of which it operates "even when I am acting no longer," "even when sleeping;" it is an automatic process, entailing the law of cause and effect. Therefore, the effect, "the upheaval," "the general corruption," "the chaos," are of a kind "whose effects would be prolonged beyond my time," and constitute what may be justly called an inheritance of evil.

The personal pronoun in the passage quoted leaves no doubt that the crime is

one of malicious intent and calculation. It is also a case of the perfect crime, since, because of its secret automatic working the real criminals can remain undetected, and the resulting evils, "the upheaval," the "corruption," the "chaos," may be ascribed to a variety of causes, arguments about which can go on forever, and make for confusion of thought increasing the immunity and security of the real criminals.

It is a moot point whether the perpetrators of this crime, of which, as suggested, Sade drew so apt a picture, had the wit to see, before Douglas, the exact nature of that factor in the system they controlled which operated so well in their favour. But at least they had the wit to see the importance of his discovery, and that it was essential for their interests and objectives that Douglas should be discredited. For Douglas's disclosure of the 'flaw in the price system' and his proposals for correcting it, would have freed man from the debt bondage in which he was made to serve, and to which he was being increasingly subjected. Indeed the 'flaw' disclosed in actual fact, the false nature of the debt, since a bona fide debt is incurred on the understanding by both parties that it can at sometime be repaid and cancelled. But the National Debt incurred by governments as agents of the banking system, and laid upon the people, can never be repaid, and it is not intended that it ever should be, for it forms the ground of continually increasing taxation, that most redoubtable weapon of governments and their powers of regimentation.

The walls of this closed system, from which no one could contract out, and within which all things could be trusted to work for evil, appeared impregnable.

The breach, then, made by Douglas, was seen to be formidable and fatal, disclosing the fact that the walls were not impregnable—that all the rules and regulations that held them together were purely arbitrary, and false, and fraudulent into the bargain—that there was a perfectly good way out, a way of escape, the only way because one founded on truth and reality. From thenceforth vigilance had to be exercised by those who had erected and were concerned to defend this citadel of lies and deceit. Their task, however, was easy; Church and State supported them, economists were their servants, they controlled the organs of propaganda, and they had nothing but a gullible public to deal with. But the breach had been made, and there were some who saw through it, and whose eyes were opened to the nature of the fraud of which all were victims.

It seems strange that the scientist and the moralist, both, as one would suppose, concerned with truth were blind to what had happened and remained as successfully

hoodwinked as any undistinguished member of the community.

Professor Julian Huxley in a foreword to "King Solomon's Ring" by Konrad Z. Lorenz writes: "Only if we know and face the truth about the world, whether the world of physics and chemistry, or of geology and biology, or of mind and behaviour, shall we be able to see our own true place in the world." But why, one asks, is the truth about the world of economics omitted from this list? For how can one hope to "know and face the truth about the world," and in particular about the world of "mind and behaviour," and be able to see "what is our own true place in the world," if the truth itself is falsified and distorted in that world which must, in the nature of things, most intimately affect our lives and thoughts, and in devious and unsuspected ways the worlds mentioned by Professor Huxley? Would not the Professor consider it a matter of first importance that in the search for truth about the world of physics, etc., every calculation appertaining thereto should be in all particulars exact and accurate?

Mr. Whittaker Chambers in his book, "Witness" refers to the first sentence in the physics primer and quotes it as follows: "All of the progress of mankind to date results from the taking of careful measurements." But Mr. Chambers, in the context in which he makes reference to this statement, implicitly derides it as being concerned solely with materialistic aims. Thus we find both the scientist and the moralist, each in his own particular way, apparently indifferent to the world and to the truth of economics. And if one claimed that the world is being lost today because in one particular department of economics the measurements are faulty, and there is every intention they shall be kept so, it is pretty certain they would regard such a claim as preposterous. Indeed, Mr. Chambers states categorically that: "Economics is not the central problem of this century."

But the greatest obstacle to the realisation of what that problem is, and also at the same time the greatest help to those who, above all things, fear its realisation, is the dichotomy that exists and is fostered between material and spiritual values; a dichotomy that is, perhaps, the most baleful of all applications of the principle of "Divide and Rule". A conspicuous example of it occurs in an article, "The Significance of Attention", published in "The Hibbert Journal" for January of this year. At the commencement of the article we read: "One of the favourite and most specious arguments of the materialists when confronted by those who insist upon the importance of spiritual values, is that one should first provide food and shelter for one's fellow-men, and then talk about religion" . . . First, a high standard of living, and when that is established—religion." And the author concludes by stating that: ". . . we shall not be tempted to respond to the argument that we must first put the external world right, only seeking for Truth when this is done . . ."

But it is just here, and it cannot be stated too firmly, that the real issue is ignored, which is not that of precedence, of what comes first in considering spiritual and material values. The real issue is that of

OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY

9d. Posted

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

This important book should be in the hands of all those who are concerned about the manner in which the parliamentary system has been perverted and used to further policies which progressively enslave the individual.

In a penetrating examination of the present voting system, Mr. Guthrie shows how the "majority vote racket" has been used to destroy the rights of minorities. It is not genuine democracy for Governments elected by a majority of electors to have unrestricted powers to do as they like until an election removes them from office.

The author demonstrates how the basis of democracy must be local, decentralised government which can be effectively controlled by the individual. He deals with the menace of centralised Government and the disastrous results which always stem from it. Constructive suggestions are made for making genuine democracy a reality. "Our Sham Democracy" is one of the most fundamental and important books to come from the pen of an Australian Social Credit writer.

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THE CALCULATED CRIME

(Continued from page 4)

Truth itself, which belongs to and unites both spheres, making flesh and spirit one, informing the whole of life. Therefore there can be no question of either first—or with respect to the regard we pay to material or spiritual matters, for it is the supreme matter of truth applied to both worlds of values that must claim our undivided attention.

It surely is not without significance that Christ, in the picture he presented to the disciples of the judgment of the nations, and the dividing of the sheep from the goats, gave as the acid test: "I was *an* hungered and ye gave me to eat, naked and ye clothed me . . ." Is Christ then, to be regarded as a materialist because he spoke those words?

The retort will be that, of course, it is not materialistic to give alms and help the poor—though why, in face of the author's argument, is not quite clear. It is here, however, that we come to the crux of the matter. When Christ said those words he laid down no rule as to how the giving should be done, and today you cannot help the "poor" by giving alms nor, as the Christian Socialist would do, by driving him into "The Welfare State". At least you cannot do so without disregarding the truth, and that value Christ associated so closely with the truth when he said: "The truth shall make you free." It is a tragic fact, however, that both the materialist and the spiritually minded are united in thus disregarding the truth, and the freedom that is inseparable from it. Hence, they must share equally the responsibility of this betrayal.

It almost looks as though ideologists, whether of the right or left, are reluctant or unable to—as it were—come down to "brass tacks"; one can only suppose that their fervent allegiance to ideas makes them blind to the importance of facts, and incapable of considering them.

A statement of Leon Chestov's is not without significance here. In support of his conviction that "materialism" is not the crucial issue he says: ". . . the most deadly and pitiless enemies are ideas. Ideas, and ideas alone are that with which every man must do battle who would overcome the falsehood of the world."

But ideas are of the utmost importance to those who are determined to bring their crime to a successful issue, for ideas keep the mind distracted, and promote endless discussion; and the desire they arouse in those who hold them to impose them on others fosters a dangerous itch to dictate.

It is immaterial for this purpose whether ideas are materialistic or spiritual, indeed, good, bad, or indifferent, so long as they serve the purpose of distraction and dissipation, in a word, of keeping people's minds and eyes off the ball.

But there is a take-it-or-leave-it quality about matters of fact, a timesaving factor which enables one to keep one's eye on the ball; for it is useless to argue whether 2 and 2 make 4, or whether white is black.

Therefore Douglas was anathema to those whose calculations were endangered by his

discovery, for he was not primarily propagating a new idea, but was dealing directly with truth and fact. He was concerned to show, with these as guides, how man could pass from a state of economic bondage to one of freedom, of real freedom; freedom to choose; freedom to contract out, for without these freedom is merely a name, a fiction, an idea, an illusion and a snare; the phantom, evoked periodically, for which man is called upon to fight and die.

It is said, "The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance." But is it? How do we know? For man never has been free, and how he would react to a state of freedom were he to experience it we cannot tell. It may be contended that some men are free, and have freedom to choose, the inheritors of wealth for instance. But the weapon of taxation can always take charge of these, and progressively disinherit them; their position is merely one of sufferance. And if it should be argued that the tyrant, the overlord, the super-cheats in possession of monopoly control are free the answer, finally, is that there is a solidarity about mankind, and unless all are free none are free. The armoured car, the bodyguard, and in earlier times the threat of the dagger, or the poisoned cup, the fear underlying the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown" all show that the tyrant's power is not invincible, that it is threatened and is, so far, precarious.

Today the point has been reached when the weapons forged to secure the rulers' supremacy may turn against them, and involve the victimisers and the victims in the same fate. The scientists have perhaps served their masters too well. For will there be enough time before the balloon goes up to perfect the plans for the World Work Slave State (alias Universal 'Welfare State') into which we are being progressively herded, and in which it is intended we shall all be finally incarcerated? Or, alternatively, will there arise enough people with their eyes opened and their ears unstopped to demand our freedom, our real freedom, and inheritance, to which Douglas has given us the key? A freedom relieved from the necessity of Eternal Vigilance; for vigilance involves anxiety, and anxiety denotes fear, and fear and freedom are incompatibles.

"And the times of this ignorance God winked at . . ." These words of St. Paul in his speech to the Athenians are pertinent today, for the times of this ignorance are past.

Knowledge of this, perhaps, lies behind the mean and sly efforts being made at this period of crisis by those responsible for it, to pass the buck and transfer responsibility to the ordinary citizen—the common man—the man in the street—the much despised and ignorant masses. Having made a travesty of democracy it is now intended to use it as a scapegoat!

But responsibility cannot be transferred in this way. Christ's condemnations and castigations were not aimed at the multitude, but at the moneychangers, the Scribes and Pharisees, the hireling shep-

herds who knew but kept their own counsel.

And it is the same today, and the responsibility that rests upon those who know but will not speak is grave.

"The Social Crediter", June 12, 1954.

MOVE FOR NEW STATES

The State Government should allow residents of areas wishing to form a new State to vote on the question, the Australian Primary Producers, New South Wales division, decided in Sydney last week.

The conference decided to ask the Government to allow this, and adopted a resolution, which read:—

"Only through decentralisation can the vast backward rural areas be developed, and the only practical approach to decentralisation is through new States. Therefore conference requests that people within areas wishing to secede be granted their democratic rights to vote on the matter."

Moving the motion, Mr. R. G. Blomfield, of Yarrawitch, said: "Whether we like it or not, in my opinion there will be a new State of New England within five to 10 years."

It was obvious that more and more thinking people are arriving at the conclusion that the creation of a new State in the New England area will solve many of the overpowering problems that have developed from the centralisation policy of present and previous Governments.

It is inevitable that the State Government will have to face up to this problem before very long.

A poll of the area was taken on this very question during the State elections in 1953, and resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the formation of the New England State.

—"News Weekly," July 7.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?

This book by a former Victorian Premier provides a wealth of factual material concerning the Communist conspiracy in Australia. It is also a frightening history of the Communist domination of the Australian Trade Unions and the influence of the Communists in the Australian Labor Party. An excellent reference work for anti-Communist workers.

Available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 22/7, post-free.

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No. 15.

Churchill Destroying British Empire

Most of the intense pro-British sentiment created by the recent tour of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, is now being rapidly destroyed by the disastrous appeasement policies of Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden. We believe in the preservation and strengthening of the British Empire, but this objective is impossible of achievement while Sir Winston Churchill makes it clear that, in spite of all his brave words of the past, he is not very concerned about Australia, New Zealand and those parts of the Empire which are the furthest from Europe. An increasing number of Australians, gravely concerned by the Communist challenge to their North, are disturbed that a so-called Conservative Government in England is adopting a shameful policy of appeasement in dealing with the Communists.

Policies of "moderation" merely encourage the Communists to intensify their aggression. The subject of "saving face" is vital in the East, and yet the British refuse to take any strong or definite stand. When Communist fighter planes shot down an unarmed British civilian airliner near the island of Hainan and murdered nine of the occupants of the airliner, Mr. Eden's only reaction was a note of protest. Notes of protest do not worry the Communist gangsters. In the days when Britain was really Great, incidents like this would have been very drastically dealt with. But present British "leaders" have become so effete that anyone can now twist the lion's tail without any fear of retaliation. It was significant that when the Americans who were fired upon decided that more than notes were required in exchange, the Chinese Communists protested bitterly. But at least they respect a policy of strength. And the sooner all Western nations cease appeasement and start to implement policies of strength, the sooner they will start to regain face in the East.

Australia today is in greater danger than she was even in 1942. Unless Australians can see some evidence that present British leaders are concerned about their peril, it is only natural that they will be encouraged to look towards the U.S.A. for support. Any American support will be paid for by a further surrender of our sovereignty to the internationalists controlling American policies today. This is the plight to which the policies of Sir Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden have brought us. But not content with what they have already done, including their endorsement of the Communist victory in Indo-China, they have given their blessing to the "goodwill mission" of Mr. Attlee and Mr. Aneurau Bevan to Communist China. When Mr. Attlee comes to Australia and tries to persuade Australians that they should officially recognise a regime whose leaders are striving to conquer Australia, he will be endorsing the policy of Sir Winston Churchill.

The overwhelming majority of Australians desire to preserve the ties of Empire. But they also desire to remain a free, European nation. If Sir Winston Churchill wants to preserve and strengthen the ties of Empire, he must immediately reverse policies, which are widely interpreted in Australia as meaning that he regards Australia as "expendable" in the struggle against Communism.

Mr. C. Barclay-Smith to Attend New Times Dinner

Melbourne Social Crediters will be interested to know that Mr. C. Barclay-Smith, Editor of the Sydney "New Era", one of the pioneers of Social Credit in Australia, will be present at this year's "New Times" Dinner on September 24. We trust that as many readers as can possibly attend will take this opportunity of meeting our distinguished interstate guest. Mr. Barclay-Smith will be one of the speakers at the Dinner.

Tribute to Britain

It is so rarely that Great Britain's superb toils in the world receive their due in foreign countries — normally they are reviled — that a special word of appreciation and gratitude is owed to Mr. George Sokolsky, the "Washington Post's" political columnist, for his reference to her "magnificent job" in maintaining order in the Empire. He cites the example of India:

"Before the British came to India it was a battlefield for contending conquerors and an area despotically held by a multitude of rulers. Since India gained her freedom there is not a scintilla of evidence that the people have enjoyed greater benefits, and at the moment it appears that, sooner or later, either Great Britain or the United States will have to step in to rescue India from either Russia or China, or both."

Thank you, Mr. Sokolsky. That was nobly written.

The only addition we would make is that sooner or later India will also have to be saved from herself. There are vast areas in which the Government writ runs, if at all, but fitfully. Turbulence is frequent. It may seem ungenerous to Mr. Sokolsky to suggest that Britain, having won the trust of hundreds of millions of ordinary Indians, as distinct from the frenetic demagogues to whom the sub-continent was surrendered, would better exercise custodianship than would the United States.

—"Candour," July 16.

"We Just Take It"

Mr. M. J. H. Davey, Chairman of the Victorian Housing Commission, is reported in the Melbourne "Argus" of August 6 as having said that the Housing Commission has full power to take over private land "even if people withheld titles". He was commenting upon complaints by a number of landowners that the Commission had taken their land and built a house on it without their knowledge. Mr. Davey went on to say, "We give landowners notice that we intend to take the land over. If they do not do anything about it we just take it."

The external threat of Sovietism to this country is very great. But internal Sovietism is no longer a mere threat; it is becoming a dreadful fact. When irresponsible officials of a Government Department can "just take" land off private people, how can it be pretended that we are not menaced by Communism internally?

Social Credit In New Zealand

The New Zealand Social Credit League hopes to have candidates contesting all electorates at this year's General Elections. Direct political action of this type was never approved of by the late C. H. Douglas, who on numerous occasions drew attention to the dangers inherent in the idea that the election of candidates termed Social Crediters is the first essential for the introduction of Social Credit policies. We have no desire to dampen the enthusiasm of our Social Credit friends in New Zealand, but we fear that their direct attack upon centralised power is doomed to failure. And many of our readers in New Zealand have expressed concern about the views of some of the candidates standing under the Social Credit banner. It is most dangerous to elect to Parliament people calling themselves Social Crediters if such people do not really understand Social Credit.

We recently had the opportunity of discussing with a former Canadian Social Creditor, who had been prominent in the Canadian Social Credit Movement, the knowledge of Social Credit possessed by some "Social Credit" members of parliament in Canada. We were confirmed in our suspicions that many of them had very little knowledge about genuine Social Credit. Some are not even conversant with Douglas's works. Douglas once said that there are comparatively few competent Social Crediters throughout the whole world. We are primarily concerned with adding to the number of competent Social Crediters in this country in order that they can, by appropriate action, further the Social Credit idea. Much can be done to further the idea without direct political action. Unless direct political action is based upon thorough understanding of Social Credit, it can be more dangerous than no action at all. However, we watch the actions of our New Zealand Social Credit friends with friendly interest.

Childbirth Without Fear

By Dr. Grantly Dick Read, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.).

This book, by an eminent medical authority, explains the principles and practice of Natural Childbirth.

Every woman who is expecting a baby, and, in fact, all potential mothers, will find this book of the highest importance to them both as a practical manual of preparation and as a source of reassurance and hope.

The author is the best known exponent of the theory of natural childbirth, and his methods have earned the widest and most authoritative support in the medical and nursing profession, as well as the confidence and gratitude of many mothers, since he first began to practise and write on the subject over 20 years ago.

Price 18/6 post free

Good Will Towards Thieves

How carefully the British people are prepared for ill tidings about the further surrender of their interests! By the time we come to scuttle from Egypt, leaving British civilians to look after a British military base, most people will be ready to believe that Mr. Eden has found an ideal solution and even won a notable victory for British prestige. So it is with Persia. We have been so inured to humiliation and loss at the hands of our rival in that country that when the final settlement is made we shall rejoice if a single British technician is allowed to set foot in Abadan.

"Anglo-Persian" has seen to it that we shall be well conditioned for the final shameful surrender. According to "The Times" it has shelved its claim for future profits covering the remaining forty years of the 1933 agreement, unilaterally cancelled by Persia three years ago through nationalisation. The newspaper adds:

"The renunciation of the claim for future profits by the A.I.O.C. is partly a gesture of good will to Persia and partly because of arrangements between the A.I.O.C. and other members of the consortium. As a further mark of good will the A.I.O.C. is amenable to receiving compensation over a long period without placing an undue burden on the Persian economy."

Good will, indeed! To reward brazen theft and the dishonouring of a treaty with good will is to encourage our dispossession throughout the world. Let it not be forgotten that the gestures of magnanimity of "Anglo-Iranian" are, in fact, those of a British Government even feebler and more cowardly than its Socialist predecessor.

—"Candour," July 16.

Debt Finance

Speaking during the last session of the last Federal Parliament, the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, said, "record peace-time loans for public works would be raised in Australia this year." This is a tacit admission that an expanding programme of public capital works is necessary to keep the present economic system functioning. Most of the financial credit for this programme is new credit created by the banking system. The fact that this credit belongs to the people should be issued to them directly, to do as they like with, but, instead, is only issued as a permanent interest-bearing debt, never concerns the politicians. These gentlemen are apparently not worried about the fact that this policy of credit control is not only robbing the individual of control of his own credit, but is progressively increasing the national debt.

In 1930 the National Debt was £778 million, in 1940 it was £1,400 million, while in 1953 it was £3,432 million. But Sir Arthur Fadden promises even bigger debt increases for the future.

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM 6d.

By George Henri Levesque. Deals with the great impact that Social Credit ideas have had on the French Canadian people of Quebec. An outline is given of the structure and methods of the non-party Union of Electors.

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION 13/2

By C. H. Douglas. 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 .. 5/5

By Bryan W. Monahan. A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

OUR MONEY, THE WAY TO FREEDOM .. 7/9

By Peta. A remarkably well documented and indexed book showing the domination of humanity by those who manipulate the Money System. A "must" for every student.

THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM 1/-

By C. Barclay Smith. A very lucid exposition of the working of Socialism, providing the only answer to it.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT 11/7

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

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.



IS SOIL FERTILITY GOING UP or DOWN

By Ronald Vine in the Auckland "Star".

Under the paving of Queen Street, among the conglomeration of water pipes, gas pipes, cables, sewers and so on, there is soil. You may have seen some of it, yellow and hopeless looking, when City Council workmen have been looking for whatever it is that City Council workmen look for when they dig their neat, rectangular holes in city streets.

You might think that, as soil in which things could grow, this putty-like, intractable yellow clay would be as worthless as any soil could be.

But if you gave a typical New Zealand farmer of average ability 100 acres of soil like that in a reasonably accessible place, and provided it was not steeper than any part of Queen Street, he could make it, in about five years, grow a pasture on which he could graze enough cows to yield him a reasonably good living.

After about 10 years the top few inches of the clay would have begun to turn black, and after 20 years there would be quite an appreciable layer of good black soil on top of the clay.

This constant building up of good black topsoil on land which originally was little more than either poor, bare clay, or equally poor pumice is going on continuously over hundreds of thousands of acres of what is now the most valuable farmland in the Auckland province. It is a good story to be able to tell, because, as a result of a spate of rather alarming literature on the advancing menace to the world's food supplies of soil erosion, there is a common idea among non-farmers that all the owners of soil excepting a few unorthodox ones are making an unholy mess of it.

That brings us to the third—and most important—effect of New Zealand's characteristic style of farming—its effect on the fertility of her soils. You will recall if you read these notes in the Star on the two previous Mondays that two other effects of this style of farming—its effect on our national economy and on our eating habits—were discussed.

This characteristic style of farming in New Zealand is, I tried to emphasize, based almost wholly on permanent pasture—that is, it is the very opposite of the more traditional arable farming, in which the farmer is supposed to have grown stooped from following the plough. The typical New Zealand farmer—in the North Island, anyway—has scarcely ever followed a plough in his life.

If he uses a plough at all, it follows him on his tractor but following or followed, he has as little to do with ploughing as he possibly can.

Even our farmer with his 100 acres of clay dug up from under Queen Street would probably not use a plough in his initial tilling, but an implement called a giant disc harrow, generally considered by New Zealand farmers to be more effective than a plough, and be hanged to tradition. But to return to the tremendously important question of the building up or wearing down of soil fertility.

This predominant use of permanent pastures on which the stock do their own harvesting and redistribute their own droppings—as opposed to arable farming where crops are grown in constantly tilled soil, either for direct human use or to be fed to stock housed indoors—has an extremely important effect on the incidence of soil erosion in this country.

That is not to say, of course, that we have no soil erosion problem here, but it does mean that very little of the more or less spectacular form of erosion such as they have in America, making vast dust bowls out of once fertile valleys, happens here.

We have, as a matter of fact, a very dangerous and difficult form of erosion caused by the washing and blowing away of topsoil from steep hill surfaces not adequately protected by a good covering of pasture, but against this loss to our total store of soil fertility basically our only real asset since without it no other asset is worth anything—we can quite justifiably set the constant gain that is going on, on our easy-lying, well-farmed pasture land—such land as most of the roads out of Auckland run through.

The present condition of fertility in most of this land is today very much greater than it originally was. The reason for this is the interesting process of building up which goes on under permanent pasture, as compared with the almost inevitable breaking-down process of arable farming.

If you have read any of Louis Bromfield's writings in his popular Malabar Farm

series about his adventures in the renovation of land in Ohio made almost useless by generations of arable cropping, you will know that his most effective weapon was to put this land down into permanent pasture and graze stock on it—the very thing the typical New Zealand farmer has always done.

Nearly every soil is improved, as you have probably noticed in your home garden, by having humus added to it. In fact, in nearly all the soils in Auckland and the surrounding country, whether the light volcanic as at Epsom, or the heavy clay

(Continued on page 9)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Malabar Farm" .. 11/8

By Louis Bromfield. This book tells the story of bringing a worn out Ohio farm back to productivity by organic methods. Recommended by a prominent Australian agriculturist as the best practical book on the subject.

"Simple Pruning" . 13/7

By N. Catchpole. A very practical book which covers a wide range of plants.

"Your Daily Bread" ... 11/2

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

"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.

"Vegetables in the Home

Garden" 1/9

By George Hyam,

Order now from

NEW TIMES LIMITED

IS SOIL FERTILITY GOING UP OR DOWN?

(Continued from page 8)

as at New Lynn or the North Shore, have humus as their chief lack.

All the vegetable matter returned to the soil, whether dug in green or added as compost, increases its good black colour and its friable nature.

Land under permanent pasture continuously grazed by stock is the most heavily composted land in the world. The grasses and clovers, which make up a good sward, well top-dressed with fertilizer and sometimes with lime, produce a huge total of vegetation through the year.

To do this they rely only partly on the plant foods in the soil; they draw also on the fertilizer added by man and—more important still—on the energy value of the sunlight acting through their leaves—a process called by the scientist photosynthesis. If all this vegetation were to be returned to the soil, this production due to the addition of fertilizer and through photosynthesis would represent constantly added fertility, because it has been produced outside of the soil's original store.

Under permanent pasture grazed by stock, nearly all this vegetation is returned to the soil. And almost the only way in which it can be returned economically is through the grazing stock.

The cows and sheep eat the pasture, absorbing some calcium, some phosphorus and some nitrogen to build up their bodies and make their milk, but returning nearly all the bulk of it—all the fibre and many other constituents—to the soil in the form of droppings. Moreover, they do this in a particularly convenient and efficient fashion—they return it in a semi-composted condition, which makes it the more easily and quickly available to the millions of soil bacteria which turn it back into soil—rich, humus-filled soil. And they do this without any charge at all against human labour.

This vitally important soil-building process of the grazing animal is absent when land is used to grow crop for direct consumption by man, because everything that the soil puts into the crop is carted off. And since the vast majority of the people for

whom this food is grown live grouped together in cities, the residue from all that vegetable matter, which rightly belongs to the land is seldom returned. Usually, it flows into the sea as sewerage, with or without the help of drainage boards.

Thus it is that, while we have a particular type of soil erosion problem in the hills—because of their steepness--we have nearly all our fattening and dairying land in the valley and on the gently rolling hills being steadily built up in fertility, often from a beginning of the most unpromising and naturally infertile soil.

Migrant Geese Double Wheat Crop

American conservationists pay great attention to the conservation of wild life, but it cannot be often that such work pays dividends so quickly as happened in the case described in "The Organic Farmer" for July, 1953, by I. T. Quinn, Executive Director of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries.

"Three fields of winter wheat were planted on the Hog Island Water-fowl Refuge in Surrey County, Virginia, for the purpose of attracting geese. Result was that about 2000 Canada geese stayed on the property throughout the winter, although in the past geese seldom visited the area. These three fields consisted of about 20 acres each. Character of the soil was pretty much the same, and the same treatment and commercial fertilisation were used on all three fields.

"The flock of geese used one of these fields mainly for their feeding, a few hundred of them used another field to some extent, and none of the geese fed in the third field. When the weather warmed in the spring, it was easy to see that the wheat in the field, which was most heavily grazed, got off to the best start.

"The harvest told an even more vivid story. When the crop was harvested, the field on which the 2000 geese fed regularly made an average yield of 33 bushels to the acre. The field where the lesser number of geese fed brought a crop averaging 25 bushels to the acre. The field, which the geese neglected entirely, brought only 18 bushels to the acre.

"While a great many of the river-bottom farmers have realised that the grazing of geese during the winter helped their wheat, this experiment at Hog Island provides concrete proof.

"Geese graze on the blades of wheat very much as cattle graze on grass, with the rootstocks little affected. The droppings of thousands of geese, day after day, added substantially to the fertility of the soil . . .

"While engineering work at Hog Island is leading to greatly increased supplies of duck foods, not enough has yet been done in the production of aquatics to show a great deal of difference in the number of ducks. But at least 2000 Canadian geese used the area last winter, attracted by the plantings of wheat for their benefit."

Life from the Soil

By Col. H. F. White and
Sir C. Stanton Hicks

(31/3, post free)

This is the first Australian book on organic farming and associated subjects. Written by two distinguished Australians, Col. H. F. White, well-known New England grazier, and Sir Stanton Hicks, Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Adelaide, this book should be on the shelves of all Australian farmers and gardeners. In fact it should be read by all responsible Australians, because it deals with matters, which affect all individuals.

The book is in two sections: The first by Col. White deals with his own experiences as a practical farmer; the second by Sir Stanton Hicks is a comprehensive survey of all aspects of man's relationship to his environment. Col. White relates how, after finding that he was failing to maintain improved pastures in spite of increasing annual applications of superphosphate, he was introduced to the organic idea. He immediately switched to a system of ley farming and noticed an almost immediate improvement in his soil structure, his pastures and the health of his stock. Col. White's practical experience with organic farming- methods under Australian conditions should be studied by every genuinely progressive farmer.

Sir Stanton Hicks is a recognised world authority on nutrition, and when he warns that there is a direct relationship between the increasing incidence of degenerative diseases and man's exploitive farming methods, every sensible person should take heed. As Sir Stanton points out, the subject of the quality of food concerns every individual, not only farmers.

In his chapter on Ecology, the author makes the penetrating observation that the "excessive uprooting of man from his true relation to his natural environment, focuses his attention to an increasing extent on a highly artificial feature of his ecology, namely sociology. This pre-occupation finds expression in a much abused term, "standard of living", and since government is based upon numbers, urbanisation which follows industrialisation, concentrates political attention upon the towns."

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

Flight From the City

By Ralph Borsodi

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a state-controlled system are beginning to experiment with a way of life which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment, which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

MIXED FARMING PROPERTIES SHOULD NOW BE SELF-SUPPORTING

By K. McCAUGHAN

To make full use of one's land in these days of mechanised farming, a man on the land needs to be basically self-supporting in stock, cropping, and, above all, he should do all his own maintenance.

This is the contention of Mr. A. B. Craythorn, of Hillview, Holbrook, N.S.W., who, on 864 acres of dry land in a 24-inch rainfall, shears up to 2,500 sheep, runs 60 head of beef cattle, 200 pigs, 1,000 fowls, and at the same time sows 300 acres of wheat.

At first on being told these figures I thought I was not hearing correctly, but they are right. For the year 1952, Mr. Craythorn won the N.S.W. Government's farm, fodder and production competition of his zone, and he has also been second in the pasture improvement contests.

I asked Mr. Craythorn what was the formula for such high production on a dry-land wheat farm.

"Fodder conservation, improved pastures, dry-land lucerne, and a plant by which—if necessary—I can quickly whip in a catch crop of oats or rape for stock feed," he replied. "At the same time," he conceded, "the last two years have been the best seasons this district has seen for decades." The most remarkable thing about Mr. Craythorn's farm, which is about two miles out of Holbrook, is that we visited it just before the rain. And while everyone for miles around was feeding, he had too much feed.

When my father and I came here from Horsham in Victoria, just before the war, to this property, it was then two worn-out wheat farms. "You'll never do any good there," the neighbours told us.

I had my own ideas and theories about building up fertility, but for a long while I had an inferiority complex about what the neighbours thought. Now I don't worry, but it wasn't till after the war that I really got around to improving this place.

"My theory is the more stock you carry the more you fertilise. Therefore, to build up fertility before I sowed pastures, I put in a crop of oats or barley, and packed the sheep on it, not only to eat it down, but to fertilise the land.

"One of the reasons, too, that we run the fowls is to conserve the manure. In six months we got a ton and put it through the hammer mill before putting it on the land. But I cannot yet determine its potency in relation to phosphates.

"Animal manure," he continued, "not only builds up the fertility, but it fixes soil texture in some way, and this helps to conserve soil moisture. This moisture content of the soil is what is sticking to us now.

"Early in February we got a big rain here. I ploughed and then sowed 50 acres of oats for stock feed. We have only had about 30 points since in showers. But look at it now. It's beginning to head."

The day we were there Mr. Craythorn's right-hand man, Mr. C. E. Johnson, was

putting beef cattle on the crop to stool it and stop it heading.

The best fodder one can grow here is without question lucerne. And this lifts my stock-carrying capacity more than anything. Mr. Craythorn has 70 acres.

"I think so much of it I am planting more. Why it is not more universally used I do not know."

"The only fault I have to find with it is one must be very careful how one grazes it. At present we mostly cut it, and then chaff and bag it."

"At the moment I am trying to devise a scheme by which we can put the lucerne hay through the hammer mill and then later blow it out through pipes, to troughs for pig or other stock feed."

In addition to lucerne at least 400 tons of meadow hay are cut each year on Hillview, and somewhere about 2000 tons of this are stacked around the property.

"One cannot stock heavily without fodder reserves. But when one gets good years and an abundance of feed it seems logical to me to conserve this grass. That's what I have done."

My contention is, Mr. Craythorn said, that a farm today wanted to be self-supporting as far as possible, in much the same way in the old horse days, 40 years ago. Then a farmer with his horse team, his horses and his chaff, had his power and transport. Also then he produced his own butter, milk, eggs, potatoes and grain.

These days to carry stock, labour and plant are required. The biggest factor today is maintenance. Labour is a secondary consideration.

"I cannot afford to pay £1 an hour for repairs to machinery. The result is I have found that if you give a man a house and a good weekly wage we can do these repairs for less than 10/- an hour—without the loss of time in taking them away—and at the same time I have got the man on the property for any job I wish to do at any time.

At the same time one had to watch labour costs. We get about £800 a year from eggs here. We also have a deep-freeze, and formerly we went in for dressed table poultry. However, out here, I have found it does not pay to dress poultry with wages around £15 a week.

One of the reasons I run my pigs, which are sold at Wodonga market as baconers, on the free-range system, with grain self-feeders, is to reduce labour to a minimum. With half the wheat farmers in the Riverina fattening pigs on grain we can expect the price of bacon to fall. But I know we can still carry on.

Fifteen hundred Corriedale ewes are due to lamb at any time.

My contention, Mr. Craythorn added, is that in this country people do not use their land enough. And to my way of thinking, the greatest offenders are the wool men. —"The Leader," Melbourne.

Dutch Ban Antibiotics in Feed

The Netherlands has barred the use of antibiotics in livestock feeds, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers reports.

I.F.A.P. says the Dutch Control Board for Feeds claims use of antibiotics such as penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, terramycin, and chloramphenicol in livestock and poultry feeds is not good for the animals.

In recent years the addition of these growth stimulants to feeds manufactured in United States and several other countries has expanded considerably, and has been regarded as a way to increase efficiency in livestock and poultry production.

Dutch veterinarians, biologists and breeders, however, believe the general use of antibiotics disturbs the biological balance, upsets breeding patterns, and eliminates beneficial effects of selection. The Dutch scientists say the continued feeding of these substances removes natural resistance, and in many cases develops a complete or partial immunisation from antibiotics.

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 worldwide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

Every man and woman, young or old, will find in this book sane and sound advice that should make his or her life healthier and happier. Deals with the important relationship between food and health.

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The Christian Campaign for Freedom

Since we recently gave publicity to the Christian Campaign for Freedom launched in England, we have received a number of letters from individuals who are keen to launch a similar movement in Australia. However, there would need to be far more support than has been so far indicated to make a start. We are unable to organise such a campaign ourselves, but we are prepared to provide publicity and every other possible help. Could we hear from more readers about this matter?

We endorse the line of action initiated by Mr. John Mitchell in England and sincerely hope that similar action can be started here. The recent comment by Mr. Mitchell is just as applicable to the Australian scene as it is to the British.

There is only one remedy for this state of affairs, and that is by political action, not the political action of mobs or majorities (the powerlusters have not enfranchised the mob without a deliberate purpose). In the desperate position to which this country has been brought there is only one hope, and that is that a political minority can be bound back to Authority in their political actions, a minority which in the first place owns the claim of Authority by making freedom its objective. This is the postulate of Authority. But it is not enough that the objective should have authority, the action, which is taken to secure it, must also be bound back to Authority. This means the practice of the two principles of Integrity and Responsibility. Integrity—an absolute refusal to support any person, party or government until you have a legally binding contract that your objective will be implemented. Responsibility—that you will exercise your power as an elector when your integrity condition is met, and that you will make this public.

IT IS NOT ACCIDENTAL THAT THOSE WHO ACT POLITICALLY WITHOUT INTEGRITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TAKE AWAY FROM ANY BACK BENCH GROUP OF M.P.s, THE ONLY SANCTION THEY CAN HOLD AGAINST THE PARTY MACHINE AND GOVERNMENT. LARGE NUMBERS OF CONSTITUENCIES ARE HELD BY SMALL MAJORITIES. THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS DEPENDENT UPON A SMALL MINORITY IN PARLIAMENT. A SMALL MINORITY OF ELECTORS DETERMINED TO ACT ONLY WITH INTEGRITY AND RESPONSIBILITY; REFUSING ABSOLUTELY TO RESORT TO COMPROMISE OR EXPEDIENCY; DETERMINED TO UPHOLD AUTHORITY BECAUSE THEY PLACE GOD BEFORE EVIL CAN PUT SUCH POWER BEHIND A SMALL NUMBER OF M.P.'s THAT THEY CAN UPSET GOVERNMENT MAJORITIES; AND JUST BECAUSE THEY DO STAND FOR AUTHORITY, FOR AN IRREFUTABLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE, CAN BY THEIR ACTION BRING ABOUT AN IMMENSE EFFECT ON PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY.

Those who merely abstain from voting from apathy and indifference have no effect upon the position, neither do those who grumble, complain and protest but continue to vote for their party. Front Bench and Back Bench M.P.'s know that these people will do the same thing whatever they do. On the other hand the politician always thinks that he can sway the "floating vote" by bribes and promises and propaganda without giving way on his main plan. The result is that rebellious Back Benchers who want to stop the rot have no sanction to fall back upon—their Party leaders will always run round and say, "When the Election comes all these grumblers will support us in any case." A small Integrity Force, inflexibly bound back to Authority, composed of all the freedom minority groups in the country and resolutely backed by the remnant of true Christian leaders of the Churches can alter all this.

AT THE TIME OF NATIONAL PERIL WE ASK ALL THOSE WE CAN REACH TO CONSIDER CAREFULLY WHAT WE HAVE SAID AND TO STAND TOGETHER ON THE SOLID FOUNDATION THAT GOD HAS PROVIDED FOR US.

To those who believe in freedom we say: In the face of the diabolical threats of "Atom War if you do not give up your national freedom" or of "Communism-via-Socialism if you do not support the Conservatives", STAND FIRM, do not lose your nerve, keep your faith in God. And you can only do that by being true to Him in your actions.

Defeatist Archbishop

Pray silence for Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York: "If the tension which now, unhappily, exists between us and the United States is not reduced, the results may be disastrous to international peace . . . Britain should always retain her right to criticise and to act as a self-respecting ally, but she must recognise that the U.S.A. is now the senior partner . . . We should abandon our attitude of resentful acceptance of American leadership . . . The world supremacy which once was Britain's has now passed to the States . . . Both in armaments and wealth Britain is now far weaker than America and as a result America counts for more in world affairs." What, then, must we do? Criticise our master and then toe the line? That is what actually happens.

Dr. Garbett was speaking at the York Diocesan Conference, which one would have thought was a religious and not a political assemblage. That the Archbishop should use the ecclesiastical authority vested in him to try to influence political opinion about the supposed need for this country to accept subordination to a foreign power is abominable. If called upon we could find a stronger word for it. Will Dr. Garbett explain why the British Empire, which still in part exists, should act as junior partner to the United States or to any other nation? Will he be good enough to tell us what is wrong with a system of alliances offering specific guarantees in the event of War but otherwise leaving to the historic nations of Europe their sovereign independence? When the Church preaches national defeat we must be close to the abyss.

—"Candour," July 16.

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*New Times", August 13, 1954—Page 11.

More Import Restrictions?

For some time there has been considerable speculation in the press about the possibility of the Australian Government re-imposing many of the import restrictions, which have been eased. There has also been talk about a London Loan. The reason for this speculation is concern at the recent decline in London funds. Under present financial rules the volume of purchasing power in Australia is affected by the amount of figures Australia can build up in books in London. In spite of recent reductions in the figures in the London books, Australia's credits in Great Britain are still well over £400 million sterling. This means that Australia has exported goods priced at over £400 million for which there have been no imports. The only real form of payment for exports can be imports. Unless imports are readily received in exchange for exports, exports become a real loss of wealth to Australia. It is true that there is apparent internal prosperity when overseas credits are big. But this merely demonstrates the madness of the present financial rules. The bigger the "favourable balance of trade", the greater the volume of goods sent out of the country, and the greater the volume of new credit created to pay the exporters of these goods. It is amazing how so many people appear to believe that Australian wool producers are paid with money sent from Great Britain or Russia. They are, of course, paid with new credit created in Australia. It is this expansion of credit internally which helps ensure that there is sufficient internal purchasing power to prevent an economic collapse. A big reduction in overseas credits, caused either by a fall in export prices or by a bigger volume of exports, means insufficient purchasing power to buy all goods on the Australian market — both locally-produced and imported. Thus the talk at present about increased import restrictions.

It is readily agreed that Australia should export in order to obtain from other countries goods and materials, which cannot at present be obtained in Australia. But to base the volume of internal purchasing power upon a policy of sending more production out of the country than is imported, is a form of madness which is, unfortunately, not recognised as such because of the widespread acceptance of the jargon of the economists.

"Recoverable" Dividends

In introducing the current budget, Mr. Manning, the Albertan Premier, said: "It may be that the time is coming when the interest of responsible self-government will be better served by levelling off the measure of provincial financial aid and distributing directly to the individual citizens of each community an equitable share of the revenues accruing from the development of their natural resources in the form of citizens' participating dividends". "The Calgary Herald" comments: "The province has received 271,955,853 dollars as a direct result of oil and gas development. It feels that the municipalities are making too many demands for assistance as a result of this wealth. Should the proposed scheme be put into effect the government would say to the municipalities 'we are not going to pay you any more money. We are going to pay the money to the individual citizens and then it will be up to you as a municipality to tax those citizens or do as you see fit' . . . The government feels that municipalities have been taking the blame for extra taxes on the government rather than at their own back door."

The natural wealth of Alberta might have been used to build up a sanction against financial power for the introduction of Social Credit. Instead, some of the revenue from the oil and similar natural resources is to be distributed as "dividends", so that the local authorities can tax them.

—"The Social Crediter," May 1.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

Incredible though it be, few people on either side of the Atlantic have the least notion of the dominant politico-economic fact of our times, which is that the ruling junta in the United States has used the taxpayers' money to purchase that country's "export surplus" and distribute it abroad in such a way as to buy political power over the greater part of the world. That fact, with submission, cannot honestly be denied by anybody who has knowledge of things as they are, as distinct from the way they are made to appear in conventional political patter. The belief that that hypothetical "American support of Britain and France", and not the ruthless use of the bludgeon of "aid", has led to charges of "imperialism" against the United States is sheer superstition. This is to say nothing of the employment of the same "export-surplus" to bulldoze the Western nations into conceding overall military commands on land, sea and air to Baruchistan's hand-selected pro-consuls. It is true that such power is not yet absolute—hence the increasing clamour for World Government—but it is sufficiently formidable to endow those who wield it with the means much of the time to enforce their decisions upon most of the peoples brought within their military and economic systems.

—"Candour," July 2, 1954.

AN OLD BATTLE

Social Credit is a new strategy to an old battle, the battle between the will to dominate of the tyrant; and the will to freedom of the individual.

—C. H. DOUGLAS.

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