

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

## WHY ATTACK THE WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY?

### Internationalists Exploiting Idealistic Dupes

We trust that speakers at this year's Australia Day Celebrations make reference to the insidious campaign which appears to be carefully designed to develop a national guilt complex amongst Australians concerning their traditional policy of ensuring that Australia does not become a battle-ground for racial clashes which plague other countries.

Pride in one's own race and the achievements of one's forefathers is, of course, denounced today as "reactionary" by internationalists, some of whose spokesmen have frankly stated that they hope to mongrelise the whole human race. The whole subject has unfortunately been so confused by false and dangerous sentimentality that it is difficult to get people to realise what is involved.

We believe it is merely one more sign of decadence when prominent Australians start to apologise for our policy of ensuring that our community remains European both racially and culturally. Have the people who discovered, settled, pioneered and developed this country no right to insist that their way of life shall be maintained? Apparently not, if we are to accept the views of those who tell Australians that they are being both "offensive" and "selfish" by refusing to allow large numbers of Asians to enter the country and to live here permanently. The most ridiculous nonsense is talked about the dangers of an "underpopulated" Australia so close to "overpopulated" Asiatic countries where it is alleged there is widespread poverty because of the inadequacy of local natural resources. It was refreshing to read a recent letter in the Melbourne press from a Malayan student pointing out, amongst other things, that there were areas of Asia with vast undeveloped natural resources. He instanced, for example, Sumatra, whose known natural resources are greater than similar resources in Australia. Christian clergy who criticise Australia's "dog in the manger" attitude — one even suggested that millions of Asians should be allowed to settle in Australia's North — should first acquaint themselves with all the facts before they allow themselves to be used to further campaigns which will only assist internationalists who have no interest what-

ever in helping Christianity to survive.

There is far too much woolly thinking on the whole subject of race relations. Because one takes pride in one's race and its traditions does not automatically mean that one is contemptuous towards other people and their traditions. But we must face the fact that people are different—even in Europe with its common heritage there are differences between the different peoples. However these differences are nothing compared with the differences between the Europeans and, for example, the native peoples of South Africa. Or we can take the differences between the European in Australia and the aboriginals. Probably no one man has done as much for native peoples as has the famous Dr. Albert Schweitzer, but although a Christian missionary he has always insisted that while he believes that the native peoples of Africa are his brothers, they are his very junior brothers by several thousand years. Needless to say, Dr. Schweitzer is not liked by those who are preaching the doctrine that all men are equal in their abilities and that there is nothing wrong with cross breeding the human races.

Bringing large numbers of Asian or other non-European peoples to Australia will not solve the basic problems of Australia or of Asia. Any man who suggests otherwise is either a knave or a fool. Australia's present immigration policy, which is designed to maintain European Civilization on the Australian continent, is contrary to the worldwide campaign to blot out the white peoples. There is frightening evidence that the non-white peoples, firmly regimented under Communist domination, are to be used for the purpose of destroying the white peoples and their civilization. The tragedy is that so many well-meaning dupes can be found to do the softening-up work for the real

enemies of Western Civilization. We strongly reject the propaganda which suggests that pride in one's own kind and traditions is in any way anti-Christian. Those whose moral fibre has not been sapped by the propaganda of the mongrelisers should speak out strongly on every possible occasion.

### 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 to the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt. 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.

# AMERICA'S "ELDER STATESMAN"-1

This is the first of a series of three articles in "Candour", England, in which the distinguished American patriot Edith Essig discusses the life and times of Bernard Baruch.

When, on September 6th, 1943, Winston Churchill received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University, he bloomed so expansively in the warm, sympathetic atmosphere generated by the university's world-minded president, James B. Conant, as to make a startling proposal that Americans and Britons would do well to examine after the lapse of twelve disastrous years.

"Twice in my lifetime," Churchill de-claimed, "the long arm of destiny has reached across the ocean and involved the entire life and manhood of the United States in a deadly struggle . . . To the youth of America, as to the youth of all Britain, I say: You cannot stop! There is no halting place at this point! We have now reached a point in the journey where there can be no pause. We must go on! It must be world anarchy or world order! . . . At the present time, Mr. President, we have been in continued vigorous action, the British and United States Combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee, which works immediately under the President and myself as representatives of the British War Cabinet. This committee with its elaborate organisation of staff officers of every grade, disposes of all our resources and in practice uses British and American troops, ships, aircraft, ammunition, just as if they were the resources of a single state or nation . . . This is a wonderful system...Now in my opinion it would be a most foolish and improvident act on the part of our two Governments or either of them to break up this smooth-running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over. . . . This gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance and it may well some day become the foundation of a common citizenship."

There was much more in this burst of oratory, but those were the salient points upon which the Hearst press seized in a bristling editorial headed "Churchill's Untimely Speech:" ". . . Mr. Churchill even suggests that if we diligently meet all his expectations and specifications we might at some time as a special favour be allowed to have COMMON CITIZENSHIP with the British. Common citizenship in WHAT country?"

The inference was, of course, that Churchill proposed a return of the American colonies to the British Empire, so completely did the writer overlook that "world order" cloud slyly peeking over the horizon — a fleecy little token of the menacing thunderheads that now so unmistakably carry the Zionist threat of "World Order or world chaos!" Developments in the twelve years since Churchill made that remarkable speech indicate that both British and United States politicians hold themselves, at the expense of the diminishing British Empire and the regimented Ameri-

can people, accountable only to an international authority whose global government is already set up and has been functioning with such deadly precision that there is hardly a creak of the machinery as it comes little by little into view via the United Nations Charter.

Americans and Britons have a stronger, more compelling tie than that of a common tongue. THEY HAVE IN COMMON BERNARD M. BARUCH.

The servility with which Winston Churchill, during his tenures as Prime Minister, repeatedly crossed the Atlantic to pay homage to this mighty prince of Zion showed how reluctant he was to pursue any course of action that runs counter to the grand design of the New World Order, despite what was presumably his lingering, sentimental regard for the prestige and preservation of the British Empire. His allegiance in matters concerning World Jewry was supplied by the headlines of the Jewish Press a few months ago: "I AM A ZIONIST DECLARES CHURCHILL — Washington (JTA), July 2, 1954: Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking before more than 1,000 members of the press corps here, went out of his way to register strong support of Israel and called Americans to 'help forward the legitimate Zionist aspirations.' He emphasized that he considers himself a Zionist." A few months later JTA reported from London: "The Board of Deputies of British Jews congratulated Premier Sir Winston Churchill on the occasion of the celebration of his 80th birthday. The message expressed British Jewry's admiration for Sir Winston and its special gratitude for his support of Zionism."

In a weekly feature that plays up personalities in Jewry's hall of fame the "B'nai B'rith Messenger" of January 22, 1954, presented, in the midst of a little shower of six-pointed stars, sketches of "America's Elder Statesman Bernard Mannes Baruch, advisor to six presidents, famous for his Park Bench conferences where he has made decisions affecting America's future." Thrown in for good measure is the statement that "he might have been a boxer had he followed advice of Bob Fitzsimmons" — a reminder of the manner in which Baruch came historically into view as a flashy pugilistic sport of the Gay Nineties. Truly, he has gone far to reach the lofty heights where letters addressed simply to "The Unofficial President of the United States" will be — on the basis of past performance

## WITNESS

By Whittaker Chambers

Price 27/6, post-free.

It was the evidence of ex-Communist secret agent, Whittaker Chambers, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which caused top Communist espionage agent in the U.S.A., Alger Hiss, to be indicted and convicted on a charge of perjury. Not only the American people but many people in other countries were startled by the disclosure that the official who advised President Roosevelt, helped draft the disastrous Yalta Agreement in 1945, and who was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, was a Communist agent.

Before being finally convicted, Alger Hiss, aided by some of the most influential people in America, fought back against Chambers, who was subjected to a whispering campaign described by one prominent American writer as "one of the most repellent in modern history". Chambers replies to this campaign in one of the most important autobiographies of our times. Not only does this book deal exhaustively with the Hiss-Chambers battle before the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Courts; it is a moving human document which explains how Chambers first became a Communist, his work in the secret Communist apparatus, how he met Alger Hiss and worked with him, and how eventually he came to repudiate Communism.

Near the conclusion of his book, Chambers makes one of the most important observations yet made on the Hiss-Chambers case: "No feature of the Hiss case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as reveal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them. It was, not invariably, but in general, the 'best people' who were for Alger Hiss and who were prepared to go to almost any length to protect and defend him. It was the enlightened and the powerful, the clamorous proponents of the open-mind and the common man, who kept their minds shut in a pro-Hiss psychosis, of a kind which, in an individual patient, means the simple failure of the ability to distinguish between reality and unreality, and, in a nation, is a warning of the end." "Witness" must be read and studied by those who want to know the truth about Alger Hiss and his part in the Communist conspiracy in the U.S.A. Every student of Communism and international affairs must have this work on his shelves. No one with an unbiased mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

# AMERICA'S ELDER STATESMAN

(Continued from page 2.)

— promptly delivered to him by Uncle Sam's trusty postal couriers.

Much of the credit for the colossal publicity build-up of Baruch in his many roles goes to the "Time-Life-Look" publishing fraternity. "Time" Magazine, launched by Henry Luce and two associates in 1923, listed Baruch as one of those endorsing the new magazine. No one can reasonably deny that over the past 32 years Time's editors have had the inside track in appraising the significance of personalities and events, having the blessing of this venerated arbiter of America's destiny.

Recently "Time's" spotlight played over one more sparkling facet of the Baruchian personality and presented the Talmudic sage in the guise of a Greek god, with a photograph to prove it. Said "Time" on October 11, 1954: "Elder Statesman Bernard Baruch, 84, continued to prove that age is no bar to the full life. He struck a Greek-god pose (in a bathing suit) before displaying his diving and swimming skills to news photographers." The photograph — plainly warranting suppression rather than publication, for old faces tell the story and only through reflecting the cultivation of Christian virtues do they shine with enduring beauty — is a quavering, hollow echo of a picture showing magnificently black-browed, black-mustached Boxer Baruch flexing his muscles at Wood's Gymnasium in 1895, presented by "Time" of June 28, 1943, as the great man's favourite photograph. It was on August 9, 1948, that "Time" struck the high note of quoting Baruch to the effect of delicately claiming the attributes of Deity: "Bernard Baruch, who had acquired hardly any new honours in recent weeks, informed a Manhattan society columnist of something rather flattering that Mary Churchill, Winston's youngest, had told him recently: when she was little she had wondered what God looked like; then she had met Baruch."

A news photograph taken in January, 1953, showing Prime Minister Churchill and President-elect Eisenhower seated almost literally at the feet of Baruch in the latter's palatial Manhattan home, suggests that little Mary's reverential awe reflects a family failing; and it also underscores the humble tribute that Eisenhower paid to Baruch during the preceding presidential campaign: "I was one of those who for the past quarter-century had the privilege of sitting at his feet and listening to his words of wisdom." The occasion was the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Republican presidential nominee — who, in the role of NATO commander, had classified himself as a "one-twelfth American" — went out of his way to say that he hoped his speech would be pleasing to Mr. Baruch.

This should make it clear that the President and the then Prime Minister fully recognized the imperative necessity of dis-

charging their respective roles with due regard to the wishes of the imperial Court of the New World Order. Indeed, we may assume that to all intents and purposes it was Baruch, speaking through Churchill, who addressed the youth of America and Britain at that ceremony at Harvard University twelve years ago — the boys who were then fighting the war from which emerged the despotic United Nations Charter; the boys who were to be sent under a mongrel international flag to fight a bloody stalemate in Korea; the young Britons whose mangled dynamited bodies would contribute a sickening horror to the reign of terror leading to the establishment of the misnamed state of Israel; the boys who may be called out soon to face the Moslem world in defence of this exorbitantly-subsidized gangster State that is founded on privileges of dual citizenship which are denied to all other nations.

## What We Predicted in 1953

It is easy to be wise after events, but reference to our editorial comment in 1953 when the Arbitration Court abolished the quarterly automatic adjustment of the basic wage, with the approval of the "experts", confirms our oft-repeated statement that price increases can never be halted while present financial rules are maintained.

In our editorial of October 2, 1953, we said:

"The decision of the Arbitration Court that the quarterly automatic adjustment of the basic wage should be suspended has been hailed by all the 'experts' as a move which will defeat inflation. All the usual rubbish has been churned out by the press, which has over the past few years faithfully featured every statement made by Government leaders on how their financial policies were curing the inflation problem. Unfortunately for the 'experts', and for the community, the facts will, as we have shown time and time again, confound their predictions."

Three issues later, on November 13, we dealt further with this question:

"The (Arbitration) Court claims that it has abolished basic quarterly wage adjustments because these adjustments were helping further inflation. The prediction is made that wage earners should not have any difficulties as the result of the abandonment of the automatic adjustments. Unfortunately for the Court — and the Australian — its predictions will, like those of the politicians, be contradicted by events which are inevitable while present financial policies continue to be imposed."

## Special Financial Appeal Advances by £64

Since our issue of December 16, when we announced that £491/10/- had been subscribed to our special financial appeal, another £64/10/- has been donated. This brings the grand total to £556. As yet only a small number of readers have contributed, so there should be no difficulty in the great majority subscribing the £1,500 necessary to reach our objective of £2,000.

The £64/10/- was donated by the following: H. Gerrand, Box Hill, Victoria, £2; Mr. C. G. Graetz, N.S.W., £3; Mrs. E. Reichelt, West Australia, £5; Mrs. D. C. Scott, South Australia, £3; Mr. A. Waite, Sydney, £10; "Mrs. B.W.", £1; W. Upton, South Australia, £5; H. Willis, Mentone, Vic., £10 (second £10 to appeal); Mr. Norman F. Rolls, St. Kilda, Vic., £5 (this old campaigner also made donation at Dinner); J. E. Ridgway, South Australia, £1; Mrs. G. A'Beckett, Berwick, Vic., £3; Mr. Eric Osborne, New Guinea, £10/10/-; Mrs. M. Bahnsen, £1; Mr. M. Fortune, Samari, £5.

We have also received word that a number of people propose to make regular small contributions. Many who cannot make an immediate contribution might consider emulating this proposal. We ask all readers to note that we are trying to conclude this appeal by March 31 in order that we can successfully plan our campaigning, now getting under way. All readers will soon receive a confidential report concerning our proposed campaigning for this year.

## Nonsense from an "Economic" "Expert"

Mr. John Eddy, Melbourne "Herald" economist, delivers himself of the following wisdom in the "Herald" of January 19: "No new cure-all (for inflation) can be suggested. The answers are still the same hackneyed old ones because the problem is still the same old problem. You just can't cheapen goods with a system of everybody receiving — and paying — more and more money for less and less work."

We do not know Mr. Eddy's definition of work, but to suggest that not enough work for too much money is the cause of inflation, can easily be demonstrated to be false. Surely Mr. Eddy knows that production per man hours worked has increased in recent years and continues to increase. In other words the real cost of production, which must be consumption, has steadily been reduced. If Mr. Eddy does not know why the price level has not realistically reflected this fact, and therefore fallen as real production costs have fallen, we will be pleased to enlighten him.

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## **INFLATION AND INDUSTRIAL UNREST**

*When the Arbitration Court attempted to end the inflation problem by halting the automatic cost of living adjustments in September, 1953, we warned that this policy would not only not prevent prices from rising, for the simple reason that it did not deal with the basic cause of inflation, but that if persisted with it would eventually lead to nation-wide industrial strife and further increases in Communist influences. And this is exactly what has happened.*

*At the time of writing it appears certain that the Communist-dominated Waterside Workers' Federation will, under the guidance of Mr. Healey, and with the moral support of Mr. Albert Monk and the A.C.T.U., launch the threatened nation-wide strike on the waterfront. (Even if this strike should be averted by the shipping companies making further concessions to the unionists' demands, this will merely pave the way for industrial upheavals in other sectors of the Australian economy.) It is futile for the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, to term threats to strike "monstrous" while the financial policies he endorses provide legitimate justification for wage-earners to press for wage increases in order to offset price increases. The cost of living has continued to increase substantially and, while present financial rules are accepted as sacred and unchangeable, wage-earners must inevitably press for higher wages, and, of course, employers must resist these higher wages. In fact all those who refuse to admit that inflation is primarily a financial problem and not a production problem, automatically concede that the Communists are correct in their views on the "inevitability" of the "class-struggle".*

*The recent publication of the Commonwealth Statistician's figures concerning the increased cost of living merely confirmed what most people have known in recent months; that the rate of the increase in the cost of living has increased substantially. And unless the Federal Government intensifies its current credit restriction policies, there is every sign that the rate of price increases will be even greater over the next few months. All those wage earners governed by Federal awards will, therefore, experience a further rapid fall in their standard of living and become easy victims for the plans of the Communists.*

*In spite of the old hackneyed stories about the necessity for greater and more efficient production, the truth is that the production system has produced an abundance of goods. Every retailer knows at present that it is becoming progressively more difficult to dispose of these goods. And this is happening at a time when some lunatics posing as experts on financial and economic matters are insisting that rising prices are caused by the people having too much money! Irrespective of what advice Mr. Menzies now takes from Dr. Coombs and his associates, there must be industrial trouble. Further credit expansion and wage increases can only intensify inflation. Deflation and higher taxation can only lead to unemployment and the destruction of many businesses, particularly the small and medium-sized.*

*Unless the Government faces the basic causes of price rises, and deals with them realistically, 1956 will be regarded by the Communists as one of their most profitable years.*

## **Don't Forget The Social Credit Barbecue**

All "New Times" supporters living in or near Melbourne are asked to make a special effort to attend the annual Social Credit barbecue at the home of Mr. W. J. Carruthers of Ringwood on Saturday, February 25. This social event will be even better than last year. Supporters are not only invited to attend with their families—the children will love it—they are urged to bring as many friends as possible. Those who attended last year will support our claim that no one could wish for more ideal surroundings for a barbecue. Start arranging a special party of friends now.

Guests may arrive during the late afternoon, when afternoon tea will be provided. Appropriate refreshments and entertainment will be available for the children. This is a social event, which no "New Times" reader living within reasonable distance of Ringwood should miss. The financial proceeds of the event will go towards helping our 1956 campaign drive.

Those requiring transport from the Ringwood railway station should let us know in plenty of time. Directions can be supplied to those coming by car. Mr. Carruthers' property is on the corner of Canterbury Road and Marlborough Road.

## **Help Distribute This Brochure**

We have now republished in brochure form the important article, "Work For Work's Sake Is Not a Christian Maxim", which appeared in our issue November 18, 1955. We appeal to all supporters to participate in an Australia-wide campaign to place this brochure in the hands of the clergy of all Churches. The brochure can, of course, also be placed in the hands of responsible members of the community.

We suggest that members of all Churches request that their clergy consider the issues raised in the brochure and pronounce upon them. We would be pleased to receive reports concerning reactions to the brochure.

While we are not making any charge for supplies of the brochure, those who can should send a small donation, even if only a few shillings, to cover portion of the printing costs and postage.

# Magazine Section

## A MASTER OF HORROR

By Rev. HENRY SWABEY

WYNDHAM LEWIS'S output as artist, novelist, poet and critic may appear bewilderingly versatile. In "Childemas" and its sequel\* he uses a new kind of prose to describe the land of shades. But his various styles give some clue to the description of him as a "barometer."

He uses a close, intellectual style in his large works, "The Art of Being Ruled" and "Time and Western Man". I was sorry enough when he recently called the second of these books a deserted fortress and referred more fully to the first, which describes centralised power from the point of view of those under it. However, a barometer must register the prevailing pressure. He might indeed say that the sort of people he satirised in "The Apes of God"—including the detestable Split-Man—had thrown away the Western Heritage.

In pamphleteering — and his pamphlets may exceed three hundred pages — Mr. Lewis uses a chatty style that moves very fast. And in his novels the puppets jerk at a frantic rate. "Left Wings Over Europe" and "Count Your Dead — They are Alive" appeared shortly before the last war, in the late thirties, and warned Europe against another war which would amount to a civil war in favour of outsiders. Mr. Lewis served in the first war, and describes some of it in "Blasting and Bombadeering". He has apparently little use for the first of these books, which advocated decentralised power. He claims in the last volume to have been bedevilled with politics, and no modern writer has a clearer idea of what power really means; and he is well aware of its present residence. One cannot imagine him to be in love with centralised power. But he records how it is.

### LEWIS AGAINST DEBT SYSTEM

In "Hitler" and "Count Your Dead", both prophetic books, he distinguishes between loan capital and productive capital; and the confusion between real wealth and finance is after all the root of the trouble. He complains, too, of a debt system that (before the orgy of war debts) would swallow everyone up, and notes the preservation of poverty so that agitators and Marxism may not be lacking. In "Rude Assignment" he says that an antediluvian financial system is essential to the workings of power. "The Hitler Cult", appearing shortly before the 1939 outbreak, contrasts with the style of the earlier books, being sad in tone — the barometer very low — and ending with lugubrious forebodings.

\*The sequel, called "The Human Age", is now available; and a new novel, "The Red Priest", is reported to be at the publishers.

The years since the war, with Potsdam, inflation and the cold war, have verified these prophecies in full measure.

Mr. Lewis regrets the loss of craftsmanship and of the leisure essential to the artist; and we regret the cheerful phase of his writing on decentralisation and European civilisation on which he has turned his back, as he suggests that God turns his back on humanity. But as an artist he constantly makes distinctions and as an individual he points out the differences between people and deplors the diabolical influences that would churn them into a sub-human caricature.

His report would make a very poor case for those in control who are busy distorting human life and energy — in the interests of supreme power.

"Rotting Hill" presents the post-war scene in Britain accurately and somberly enough: centralisation crushes the village school (not that he particularly bewails our villages) and monopolises steel. Workmen are frustrated, shoddy and disobliging, always occupying the bathroom at the most inconvenient hour in the morning, and Britannia has turned beggar from Queen.

Everywhere the details are precisely observed — we know exactly how a parson was beaten up — and each chapter demonstrates a phase of the rot. His novel on Canada, "Self Condemned", abounds, too, in observation of particular scenes — in the beverage room, for instance, and in classification of Canada's ingredients, where he suggests that race is class. The female, who breaks, like Lot's wife, typifies the desire of many to go back, and the treatment, as of the heroine in "Revenge for Love", leaves her some substantiality. The hero creaks as a puppet, but his new theory of history renders him a very serious character, through which his creator evidently speaks.

Like Rowlandson, Wyndham Lewis is a master of horror — the puppet strings are put to most revolting uses — as of humour and of realism. He demonstrates, as a kindly man, who has never been deceived by party or politicians, what hypocrisy and disaster arise from the party spirit.

(Continued on page 8)

## CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

"It shall be the duty of the Commonwealth Bank . . . within the limits of its powers to pursue a monetary and banking policy directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia . . . and to exercise its powers under this Act . . . and the Banking Act 1945 in such manner as, in the opinion of the bank, will best contribute to the stability of the currency of Australia . . . the maintenance of full employment in Australia, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia . . ."

—Commonwealth Bank Act 1945-53. Be good children, bureaucrat knows best! Give up all your Rights and Uncle Coombes will dole out to you, according to your behaviour, the fruits of YOUR Heritage!

\* \* \*

"There is general agreement among all right-thinking Australians that alterations to the Federal Constitution are necessary and long overdue."

—Deputy Labor Leader Calwell, Melbourne "Herald" (8/12/55).

"Australia's Constitution was drafted last century in the horse-and-buggy days. It is ill-suited to the needs of a rapidly developing nation in an age of jet-propulsion and atomic power."

—Minister for Labor, Harold Holt, Melbourne "Herald" (8/12/55).

Of course! Amend the Constitution, more power for the Federal boys! Why, even Federal Politicians of "opposing" parties agree on this important matter.

\* \* \*

"At Benalla High School's Speech night last night, Professor G. S. Browne, Dean of the Faculty of Education, painted a rosy picture. Applied Science, he said, would revolutionise the world and make it a wonderful place. In the next 40 or 50 years a world almost too wonderful to think about would be developed . . . new devices beyond imagination . . . food supplies would be different and very much better . . . television was one of the greatest educational developments ever brought forward . . ." etc., etc., etc.

—Melbourne "Age" report, under the heading "Professor Sees Happiness Ahead."

Always the future: put up with bad bread or inflation or controls for just a few years more and then everything will be wonderful.

Page 5—"New Times," January 27, 1956.

## AMERICA'S SEWERAGE

Any man who pays 8 million dollars cold for a newspaper to get rid of one writer is obviously not in business just for the thrill of it.

Such a one is Eugene Meyer, Jnr., owner of the "Washington Post-Herald", an old, old hand at the banking game.

Eugene's father was dominant partner in the Lazard Freres Bank and Eugene's brother-in-law, George Blumenthal, was a member of the J. P. Morgan firm. In 1915 Eugene himself joined Baruch in the purchase of the Alaska-Juneau gold mine and in 1917 President Wilson, who talked a lot but really believed in an uncontrolled oligarchy, made Eugene Meyer boss of the War Finance Corporation. Whereupon the said boss started selling corporation bonds to No. 14 Wall Street, a firm which just happened to belong to Eugene Meyer.

However, there is absolutely no sucker like the American sucker, and within a year or two Eugene Meyer was running the U.S. Government's Farm Loan programme. At least once he nicely depressed the U.S. farmer in the best textbook fashion and ran a few troublesome western banks out of business. In 1930 Eugene Meyer was appointed (by Hoover) to the Federal Reserve and two years later that great man of the people — I speak of the ex-international banker Franklin Delano Roosevelt — created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Eugene was chairman.

Some years later another member of the Roosevelt family circle — Harry Dexter White — created the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and once again Eugene Meyer had himself made chairman.

After the war while Meyer's "Washington Post" was brainwashing the U.S. capital, there was always one snag, one dam, in fact, to hold back at least some of the Roosevelt sewerage and that was Westbrook Pegler whose column used to appear in an opposition paper, the "Washington Times-Herald".

In the end Meyer bought the "Times-Herald" for 8 million and Pegler was deleted immediately, to reappear a week or so later in a tabloid, buried among the comics.

You see, Mr. Pegler had a knack of digging deeper than closed history books (as written by the Pulitzer Prize boys) and of coming up with juicy bits about the Franklin Roosevelt payroll and the integrity of some of the late unlamented Roosevelt's associates. Once even Pegler dared to mention the name of Tyler Kent, that unhappy code clerk who had the unfortunate job of deciphering messages, which passed between President Roosevelt and the aptly initialed Winston Churchill — which passed between them, mind you, BEFORE Churchill unseated Chamberlain and led the war party to what, in the innocent years of the cigar, V-sign and comic lion's roar, was called "Victory over Tyranny". —Norville Brannon (Tas.)

## FORGOTTEN DOCUMENTS

### A NATION SOLD TO MONEYLENDERS

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!  
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly!  
Gold imp'd by thee, can compass hardest things,  
Can pocket states, can fetch or carry kings . . .

—Alexander Pope.

The fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings, contrary to the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

—President Andrew Johnson, Washington, (19th Feb., 1866) vetoing the "Freedman's Bureau Bill" which was aimed against the defeated South. This Bill . . . intervenes between capital and labour and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials whose interest it will be foment discord between the two races . . . —President Johnson, (March 27, 1866) when he vetoed the "Civil Rights Bill". During the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1865 (the last year of the war), the public debt was increased 941,902,537 dollars. . .

—President Johnson's Second Annual Message, (December 3, 1866). The Bill places all the people of the ten (rebel) states therein named under the absolute domination of military rulers . . . The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. . . —President Johnson vetoes the Congressional plan for "Reconstructing" the South (March 2, 1867).

Seeds of Later Trouble It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon Negroes the privilege of voting and to disenfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States . . . The subjugation of the States to Negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering . . . Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the Negro race with the political privileges torn from white men . . . The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed. But . . . it is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country . . .

The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war . . . Industry must be reorganised, justice re-established . . . order brought out of confusion . . . it is worse than madness to expect that Negroes will perform it for us...

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other, it will govern only with reference to its own interests . . . and create such tyranny, as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the Negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. THEY ARE TAUGHT TO REGARD AS AN ENEMY EVERY WHITE MAN WHO HAS ANY RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF HIS OWN RACE . . .

Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of Negro supremacy . . .

At the beginning of the rebellion the banknote circulation of the country amounted to not much more than 200,000,000 dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as "legal-tenders" is nearly 700,000,000. . .

—President Johnson's Third Annual Message, (December 3, 1867).

### THE CIVIL WAR AND DEBT

The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of colour in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them . . .

Again, the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only 63,000,000 dollars, while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be 372,000,000 dollars, an increase of 489%, while the increase in population was only 21% for the same period . . . 64,000,000 dollars was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak . . . when, in the spring of 1865 the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of 2,873,992,909 dollars . . . Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at 850,000,000 dollars; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American taxpayers are made to contribute large sums for their support.

This vast debt if permitted to become permanent and increasing must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders, the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to 4 million of the coloured race; it will then be our shame that 40 million of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave owners for the new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax gatherers.

—Johnson's Fourth Annual Message (December 9, 1868).

# LITERARY DIGEST

## A Real Poet Speaks Out Against Usury

**WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS, stubborn as a mule, his mind closed it would seem) to many things of importance, has by sheer persistence succeeded in building his own poetic voice out of modern American speech.**

The area he commands is a small one, but it is his own, genuine and new, carved out by his own working mind. Most writers, based in a modern slipshod of "approximate thoughts and feelings," never venture beyond territory mapped out by active intellects a generation or a century before. (Yeats said: "Nothing affects these people, except our conversation.")

Carlos Williams is not popular, he is hardly known at all in Australia, to judge from the amount of attention he gets in our literary periodicals. But this is quite understandable. How, for instance, would a critic brought up on "progressive" thought as churned out by the British presses and such watered-down U.S. "radicals" as Archibald McLeish, cope with a sentence like this?

"Usury — the work of double-crossing intellectual bastards in and out of government and the Church — rules the world and hides the simple facts from those it torments for a profit."

Our critics have no tools to cope with such disturbing statement, no matter whether it is factual or not. Such statement is too dangerous to tackle, even lies won't kill it, so it is left alone.

The "Collected Essays" of Dr. Williams (publisher: Random House) are really worthwhile then — no prim platform manner hiding the gists, as with Eliot, and none of the irrelevant sentimentalities or humour-as-defence which soften Cummings' prose impact and the impact of three-quarters of his verse. Williams' book of 342 pages includes many hurried notes contributed during the twenties, thirties and forties to "little magazines"; there is no worked-out theory of poetry (which doesn't really matter); there is evidence of inconsistency (which does matter, at times); but most important THERE ARE A DOZEN OR SO STATEMENTS, SOME GENERAL, SOME ABOUT SPECIFIC WORK, WHICH ENABLE US TO KNOW MORE ABOUT LITERATURE. He quotes this piece of writing:

"If I never have, can, must, or shall see a white bear alive; have I ever seen the skin of one? Did I ever see one painted? — described? Have I never dreamed of one?"

And then makes this statement:

"Note how the words 'alive', 'skin', 'painted', 'described', 'dreamed' come into the design of these sentences . . . much as in music different notes are dropped, so to speak, into repeated chords one at a time . . ."

Sometimes, writing about rhythm, meas-

ure and the 'variable foot', Williams excites us as he approaches some truth of immense practical importance; unfortunately he manages only to graze the side before plunging off towards something else. But that he was in fact approaching a real truth and not just a semblance is borne out by the fine experiments in his recent book of poems "The Desert Music" (Random House, 1954.) One essay that stands out in this outstanding book of essays is "The American Background" which is a pleasure to read, with the main ideas growing out of well presented facts.

And through it all, through dubious interpretations, an occasional backing of the wrong horse, through haste and stubbornness, emerges a real poet, whose material for the most part is reality.

— Noel Stock.

## BOOKNOTES

The Literary Digest's New York correspondent recommends the following books.\*  
POEMS—1923-1954, by E. E. Cummings, 468 pp.

(While you and I have lips and voices, which are for kissing and to sing with, who cares if some one eyed son of a bitch invents an instrument to measure Spring with? p. 190.

MULLINS ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE—By Eustace Mullins. 140 pp.

"Enactment of Warburg's Federal Reserve System meant that the legislative department of our Government would lose its sovereignty, and that the system of checks and balances of power set up with so great a struggle by Thomas Jefferson in the Constitution would be destroyed . . ." Page 11.

THE CHINESE WRITTEN CHARACTER as a Medium for Poetry — by Ernest Fenollosa. 96 pp.

"Perhaps we do not always sufficiently consider that thought is successive, not through some accident or weakness of our subjective operations, but because the operations of nature are successive." Page 57. "The whole delicate substance of speech is built upon substrata of metaphor. Abstract terms, pressed by etymology, reveal their ancient roots still embedded in direct action." Page 72.

THE UNITED NATIONS EXPOSED—By E. F. Webber. 244 pp.

"... and by a policy of endless Government borrowing, spend the nation into bankruptcy." Page 56.

\*All books, papers and magazines mentioned in these columns can be ordered through New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## PERSPECTIVES

### CULTURE AND ACTION

Philosophy is cut off from action and even literary people are offended to hear that poetry, far from being an airy-fairy affair is concerned with "the discovering, clarifying and handing-down of knowledge."

In fact most of our literary people lack culture, and not only here but throughout the Occident. Why, otherwise, after the sensitivity of a Yeats or a de Gourmont would they slip back to the barbaric coarseness of a Marx or a Freud?

Thomas Jefferson sought a gardener who could also play the horn. He wrote to Eppes on September 11, 1813: "If the United States were in possession of the circulating medium as they ought to be, they could redeem what they could borrow dollar for dollar and in ten annual installments, whereas the usurpation of that fund by bank paper, obliging them to borrow elsewhere at 7½%, two dollars are required to reimburse one."

And Pythagoras, "versed in metal work, mathematics and music, a profound thinker, migrated about 535 B.C. to South Italian Croton, where he MADE THE COINAGE."

### ART AND DRUGS

These charming internationalists with their heroin and "derivatives" attack the most sensitive ganglia of the West, namely the art world, from which the university students get their snobbism. They attack especially the indigent who, unfortified by three meals a day, takes to stimulants.

### LATEST "MEANJIN"

The latest "Meanjin" (Summer 1955) contains Canto 90, Part 3 of William Fleming's "How to Write Poetry," a selection from S. V. Yankowski's new translation of the great Scottish mystic Richard of St. Victor, and Guy Davenport's observations on de Gourmont and Frobenius as they affect The Cantos. A. D. Hope's "Sonnet On First Looking Into Gerard Manly Hopkins" is far and away the best piece of Australian verse in this issue.

### MARITAIN: TRAITOR?

Maritain has written a book called "Man and the State" and does not mention MONEY. The book is full of One World guff, socialist 'full employment' talk, and programs for 'under-developed' countries.

Beatrice Best, writing in "The Fig Tree" (December 1954) asks: "has M. Maritain never heard of poverty in the midst of plenty: has he never heard of artificial scarcity . . .?" The answer is probably yes, yes, M. Maritain HAS heard of these things but lacks mental toughness.

It is no use apologising for him: Maritain

(Continued on page 8.)

## A MASTER OF HORROR

(Continued from page 5)

"Revenge for Love" hurtles the dupes to dismemberment and ruin. And he wrote this when Marxism was very popular. So that as a genuine critic and artist, who does not omit the real facts, he has usually written from a lonely angle, casting his bull's-eye around as he said somewhere, and against the popular tide. He has claimed the privilege of standing in the middle of the balance, watching and recording its sway. But his ability does not require length. No more accurate study of a contemporary has appeared than his description of Ezra Pound as he knew him, at the end of Peter Russell's volume on Pound: the great poet's boxing affray is one incident that builds up the character which, for once, is substantial enough.

### ATTACKS JUVENILE IN ART

Mr. Lewis is more than a "debunking" critic, as he has been called. He demands that words shall express a meaning, and criticises the art that imitates the production of children or savages, and reveals the fake in political arrangements.

He holds the ideal of a cool studio, quiet and detached from the bustle of time, in which the intelligence may be free from the interference of an external Absolute to interpret what the eye receives. Mr. Lewis, in fact, figures as the pure observer of what is happening, unswayed by snobbery, fashion, party politics, sectarianism or any other factor that clouds judgment.

One may not agree with all his particular judgments — on the Magna Carta for instance — but his standpoint is so rare as to demand respectful attention. He must have often written several books at the same time, each when needed, and in different styles. He says he will never play his hosepipe on a volcano again, for although detached, he has been part of the world and has protested against its suicidal direction now and then.

Intelligence, especially in the last half century, could not suffer stupidity very gladly. And the rot has been intellectual as well as physical, including the almost total disappearance of satire or criticism. Mr. Lewis remains the objective recorder who has enough respect for his readers not to fawn upon them or appeal to the least virile of their number. He treated even his own blindness almost as an external fact, deserving record, in "The Sea Mists of Winter". But the last novel shows that Mr. Lewis has a store of visual images for the reader.

He is indeed one of the very few writers of this century who cannot be missed, although his work needs supplementing with such other masters as Douglas, Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot. His point of view is his own, but partakes of the Socratic in which folly and evil were closely connected. His works have not influenced the public, as they should with their lucid, astringent

precisions, but then Aristotle pointed out that the tyrant must remove or neutralise the prominent citizen. The sheer bulk of inferior, interested books — like the puffed up prominence of Eminent Economists — has so besmeared the public vision that it can no longer select a good book or profit by any it may chance to read. It must be light; and no one can skip more nimbly than Mr. Lewis. It must be funny; no one is wittier. It must give a thrill; and Mr. Lewis's novels abound in murders and brutality.

### A BLOODCURDLING END

Perhaps he treats sex with rather less veneration than might suit the New York merchants of pornography, but he is clinically aware of its functions. Unfortunately for his sales, this well-qualified author will not leave reality alone, and those whose brains are nurtured on the fantasies of Hollywood and socialism may find the glare of the actual world too strong. Mr. Lewis has even been rash enough to distinguish sharply between men, women and children and to express a preference for the adult mind.

He has gone so far as to warn his readers, frequently enough, that the follies of war, of our debt system, of the party system, of smugness and stupidity, lead inevitably to results, which he calls "BLOODCURDLING".

## PERSPECTIVES

(Continued from page 7.)

has a brilliant mind and he knows his RESPONSIBILITIES. If he is not willing to tackle 'poverty amidst plenty' he has no right to put out a book about man and the State. Nobody knows this better than Jacques Maritain.

### AN OBSERVATION

Now they've got T. S. Elliot on a pedestal it is no longer necessary to READ his work: one simply TALKS ABOUT him. A clever defence mechanism to save soft, ill-educated young writers from exposure to a little REALITY.

### THE OCTOPUS AND AUSTRALIA

"The first half of the nineteenth century saw the gradual abolition of the Usury Laws in most European countries." — Arthur Birnie, "The History and Ethics of Interest" (William Hodge and Co., 1952).

Professor Butlin, writing of the Australian pastoral boom of the eighteen-thirties (which ended in the big depression of the forties) says: "It is not entirely coincidence that the story begins with the legislative removal of all restrictions on interest rates." — "Foundations of the Australian Monetary System," (M.U.P. 1953).

In Van Dieman's land in 1830 an act was passed declaring English Usury laws never to have been in force in that Colony.

All of which is not the slightest use unless we discover what the usurers have been doing in the intervening years.

### PROGRAM FOR MEN OF GOODWILL

1) The problem of production has been solved.

- 2) We need therefore a new distribution of credit.
- 3) How shall we break the iron wall, which keeps credit centralised as key weapon of Oligarchy?

Local Fabians tell us "Socialism is not an era of ever-growing community spending on the individual at the expense of his own right to determine his pattern of expenditure." In which case many Fabians will be willing to join us in consideration of the above program?!

### PLEASURE AND REASON

"Savagery takes delight in human suffering. Such pleasure is not human, but bestial. Cruelty is rather different: it exceeds due measure in inflicting punishment . . ."

"The special object of temperance is healthy pleasure in the sensation of touch . . ."

"A man cannot lead a reasonable life if he avoids all pleasure. He who abhors pleasures because they are pleasurable is boorish and ungracious."

— St. Thomas Aquinas, "Summa Theologica," trans. by Thomas Gilby.

". . . man has a certain innate compassion for the suffering of others . . . If a man see a child to fall into a well, anybody's child — he will feel a moment of heart-felt distress. And it won't just be because he is trying to get on better relations with the child's parents nor with the idea of getting praise from his friends and neighbours — nor from being afraid of hurting his reputation."

— Mencius (Meng-tseu), trans. from the Chinese by David McCall Gordon.

— N.S.

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## American General Refuses to be Intimidated by Smear

The Anti-Defamation League (of B'nai B'rith) is one of the chief smear weapons of the Money Power. Its members hold positions in the U.S. Government and in the White House and its influence has even been felt in Australia. We know of at least one case in which the "progressive" commentator Dr. Peter Russo has used material kindly supplied by this instrument of the Baruch-Lehmann-Meyer Gang.

The following letter illustrates the League's method of opening an attack. Most victims capitulate immediately; but General Stratemeyer, as his reply here shows, refused even to compromise and he clears the air with some downright common-sense:

"National Chairman,  
Henry Edward Schultz,  
205 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, N.Y.

"Dear General Stratemeyer:

It is never a pleasant duty to impose distressing problems upon public personalities such as yourself, and for some time it had been our hope that this letter to you might become unnecessary.

"Just a year ago, the publishers of 'Iron Curtain Over America' began distributing, as part of a sales campaign, copies of what purported to be a letter from you to John O. Beaty, the author, endorsing this volume and recommending it to Americans in general.

"At that time we withheld writing you because we felt that inevitably the facts about Mr. Beaty and his book would be brought to your attention and that you would then take appropriate action. A year has gone by and we now find that "The General Stratemeyer Letter Written to Col. Beaty" is the subject of a flyer being distributed by Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade. Enclosed is a photostatic copy of that leaflet, which you will note acknowledges unashamedly that "Iron Curtain Over America" is anti-Jewish.

"This leaflet is being distributed in large quantities and thus links your name widely and publicly with the anti-Semitism of Gerald Smith and John Beaty. We take it for granted that you are familiar with Smith's long and notorious record as an anti-Jewish hatemonger. Perhaps you are not as aware of Mr. Beaty's record.

"Professor Beaty is no newcomer to the field of anti-Jewish propaganda. As long ago as 1948 he was delivering anti-Semitic lectures in the Southwest. Until December 1951 his activities were confined to desultory speaking engagements whose effects appear to be irritating only in a local sense. Then he made his debut as a national anti-Semitic propagandist with the publication of "Iron Curtain Over America."

"We do not propose to burden you at this point with our detailed analysis of the

book; suffice it to say that it is a compilation of anti-Jewish lies and distortions which have caused it to become a kind of primer for lunatic fringe groups throughout the nation.

"Lest you feel that ours is a partisan Jewish view of this book, we should point out that "Iron Curtain Over America" has been denounced by the Methodist publication *Zions Herald*. Others who have condemned it are Father J. J. Mulloy of the Jesuit High School of Dallas; Dr. Orval Watts in the publication *Faith and Freedom*; and William Henry Chamberlain in the *Chicago Tribune*. (Photostatic copies of these condemnations are enclosed.)

"Finally you should know that, as a result of his activities, Professor Beaty was censured in May, 1954, by the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University. "In view of the foregoing, it is our feeling that you may want to consider the advisability of some public action which can assure the American people, who hold you in such high regard, that you repudiate religious hatred, as we know you do, and the use of your name by Professor Beaty and Gerald L. K. Smith.

We would appreciate your response, which we hope will relieve the concern that has been expressed to us by the many people who have seen Gerald Smith's newest leaflet.

Sincerely yours,  
Henry Edward Schultz.

"George E. Stratemeyer,  
Lt. Gen. U.S.A.F. (Ret.),  
P.O. Box 424,

Winter Park, Florida. "Dear Mr. Schultz:

"Your letter of 4 October, 1955, with enclosures received, and I want you and your organization to know that I forcefully resent what you have said or implied.

First I want to make it clear that I am not, nor have I ever been, anti-Jewish. I have many Jewish friends throughout this country, who are loyal, honest Americans.

As for your use of the meaningless expression "ante-Semitic" it makes no sense. According to the dictionary, the word applies to the descendants of Shem, which includes Assyrians, Hebrews, Phoenicians, Arabs, Abyssinians, etc. It also pertains to the Semitic languages collectively. Therefore, how any one person or group of persons could be anti-Semitic is beyond my understanding.

Who are you and your organization to tell me what I should read and what I should recommend other loyal American citizens to read? And, by the way, just what is the purpose of your organization?

Not until I read John Beaty's book "The Iron Curtain Over America" did I learn what was going on back in the United States of America while I was overseas fighting for my country.

I think every loyal citizen of our country whether he be Protestant, Jew, Catholic or Mohammedan should read "The Iron Curtain Over America." I do not consider the book anti-Jewish in any sense of the word. In fact, I consider it a defence of all loyal

American Jews and every Jew that loves these United States of ours should read it.

"What connection exists between Mr. John Beaty and Mr. Gerald K. Smith I have no knowledge as I do not know either gentleman. I did authorize Mr. Beaty to use my letter to him and that is no one's business but my own.

"When the United States of America reaches the point where a citizen cannot read what he desires to read and to recommend such reading to others then we will have reached the status that exists in Soviet Russia. But, THANK GOD, we are still free men in America. As I interpret your letter your organization would have the people only what you think should be read and recommended to others. This I resent as a free American citizen.

"I do not understand what you mean by your statement 'We do not propose to burden you at this point, etc.' Is this a veiled threat to my free expression and thoughts? If so, this I also resent.

"Your letter is the most outrageous communication I have ever received in my life and I intend to give it the widest possible publicity, including my many Jewish friends.

Sincerely,  
GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER."  
—"Strike" (U.S.A.), (Dec. 1955).

### THE FIG TREE A Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review.

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We now have a limited stock of Number Two (September, 1954) issue of the New Series of "The Fig Tree," a Quarterly Review established by Major C. H. Douglas before the war and now being published again by the Social Credit Secretariat.

The following are the contents of the issue we have:

Law: The Editor.

Mr. McPherson's Feud: L. D. Byrne.

The Cultivation of History: Hewlett Edwards.

Social Credit: C. G. Fynn.

Reviews:

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's "The Lie About the West" (by T. N. Morris).

Sir Herbert Read's "Anarchy and Order" (by Beatrice C. Best).

We suggest that those who desire to receive this Quarterly Review regularly should place a definite order with us in order that we shall be able to order adequate copies.

Printed by W. and J. Barr, 105-7 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, N.6, for New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.



## IS GARDEN DIGGING NECESSARY

The "no-digging" method of gardening has achieved quite a bit of popularity this season. If you want to try it in your garden, now is the time to start. The first step is to learn the basic principles, which are:

Jerome Olds writes on a controversial subject in the November 1955, issue of "Organic Gardening and Farming" (U.S.A.).

1. to imitate nature closely by not inverting the soil;
2. to economize on compost and other organic materials by using them as a surface mulch, where nature keeps her fertility promoting materials;
3. to reduce weed growth by not bringing more and more seeds to the surface;
4. and, by all these methods, to maintain a balance of air, moisture, biological life and plant foods.

However, as you will see later, not everyone who has experimented with the no-digging method, have had success stories to rave about, so try it out with some caution. For example, one grower found that after a few years, soil fertility seemed to decline; he also was unable to get good yields of root crops (especially radishes) on his undug plots.

The foremost exponent of the "no-digging" or "year-round mulch" system of gardening in this country is Ruth Stout of West Redding, Connecticut. (Her new book, "How to Have A Green Thumb Without An Aching Back," is reviewed on page 79 of this issue.) Here is Miss Stout's description of how she got started in mulch gardening.

"One maddening thing about gardening is the plowing or spading, whichever one you do. If you hire someone to plow and harrow, it is not possible to have it done piecemeal. This means that the whole plot should be plowed early in April in order to get the peas, spinach, lettuce and parsley started on time. But if you do that, the part where you will put your late crops is lying idle through April, May and part of June. No, not idle, that's the trouble; it is growing a fine crop of weeds if there is rainy weather. And if it is dry the sun is baking the soil. I have heard many a busy farmer complain that he had to plow again in May because the ground had become so hard he couldn't plant.

"If you spade your garden, of course you

can dig up just as much as you are ready to use. However, that means that the rest of it is producing weeds, some of them perennial and mean to handle."

Each year—for 14 years—Miss Stout had her large (240 feet by 100 feet) garden plot plowed by a neighbouring farmer. Then in April of 1944, the inevitable happened; the farmer was ready to plow, but the tractor wouldn't go.

"So now on this perfect morning I stood there in the garden, longing to put in some seeds. I wandered over to the asparagus bed and said to it affectionately: 'Bless your heart, you don't have to wait for anyone to plow you. You merely . . .'

"I stopped short as a thought struck me like a blow. One never plows asparagus and it gets along fine. Except for new sod, why plow anything, ever?"

"Why plow? Why turn the soil upside down? Why plow?"

"I am not going to. I am going to plant! ". . . It was my good fortune that, in spite of all warnings against it, I had formed the habit of leaving all the vegetable waste, such as corn stalks, right there in the garden and had spread leaves all over it in the fall and vegetable garbage all winter long. Now, when I raked this mass of stuff aside to make a row for the spinach I found the ground so soft and moist that I made a tiny drill with my finger. I had expected to be obliged to get out the little single-wheeled contraption I used for making a deep furrow, but with such soft earth it wasn't necessary.

". . . If it really worked, in May and June the ground would surely be soft enough to put in corn, beans and the other late things. With all these leaves no weeds would come through. Some did, however. The mulch wasn't thick enough.

". . . Even that first year I began to visualize the Utopia I had thought up for everyone who wanted to grow his own vegetables. Besides the expense, in our community (and I should think in many others) it is not easy to find someone to

(Continued on page 11.)

## ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Ley Farming" . . . . . 26/-

By Sir George Stapleton and William Davies. Describes the ley as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil, and the best and most economic way of producing grass.

"The English Complaint" . 12/6

by Franklin Bicknell, D.M., M.R.C.P. A well-known English authority on nutrition examines the causes of the decline of the British peoples. He points out how the goodness of food is destroyed by refining and the addition of chemicals.

"Compost for Garden Plot and 1,000-Acre Farm" . . . . . 8/10

"Is Digging Necessary?" 1/5

By F. C. King. Describes how vegetables can be grown without digging, also describes method of compost making.

"The Compost Heap" . . . 1/8

By The Victorian Compost Society. A complete description of the making of compost, with illustrations.

"Simple Pruning" . . . . . 13/7

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

Order now from  
NEW TIMES LIMITED,

# IS DIGGING NECESSARY

(Continued from page 10.)

plow and harrow for you and often impossible to get it done just when you want it. The alternative, spading, is quite a job. Eliminate these things and eliminate also hoeing, weeding, cultivating — it sounded like science fiction and yet I believed in it. ". . . The first three years were a struggle and a mess . . . but I must reassure all prospective mulchers; those first years needn't have been difficult. Once you get it into your head that you have to put on enough mulch, six or eight inches deep, you do it, relax and enjoy your leisure.

"It took me a long time to realize how much was necessary. It was hard to find enough; then I remembered that I had heard farmers talk about spoiled hay and I asked a neighbouring farmer if he had any. He did and said if I could get someone to bring it down to me I was welcome to it. I got a great load of it, and that autumn I covered the whole garden thickly with leaves and hay to lie there over the winter..."

Whenever Miss Stout wants to put in some seeds, she rakes the mulch back and plants; later when the seeds have sprouted, the mulch is pulled close around the plants, thereby keeping the ground around them moist and outwitting the weeds.

Now after 12 years of gardening according to her "over-all year-round mulch" system, Miss Stout says emphatically: "I know it works. I know that it saves at least nine-tenths of the labor of gardening. I know the results are splendid and the other advantages tremendous."

Every organic gardener is well aware of the virtues of mulching, and is, undoubtedly, using mulches to some degree. However, Miss Stout's method calls for a thick mulch to be used for every flower and vegetable, shrub and tree. It is never turned under, never disturbed; it is, in effect, "a constantly rotting compost pile" spread over all the places where you want rich earth to abound.

"Some people hesitate to adopt over-all mulching because they prefer the looks of a neatly cultivated garden. I used to," Miss Stout points out, "but now a garden with the earth exposed to the burning, baking sun looks helpless and pathetic to me. It looks fine if someone has just cultivated it after a good rain, but how often is that the case? At all other times an unmulched garden looks to me like some naked thing which, for one reason or another, would be better off with a few clothes on."

After reflecting upon the droughty summers we've been having in recent years, I can't see how anyone could find fault with the above analysis.

Actually there is no reason, why a mulched garden should appear ugly. For example, Miss Stout has a row of mulched rosebushes, which look exactly like any other well-kept row of roses. As she observes, "a flourishing garden with clean hay spread neatly between the rows looks

attractive to me, and comfortable."

In England, the "no digging" technique has been advocated for a number of years by several persons; F. C. King has been the foremost spokesman. He is "firmly convinced that if two gardeners of equal skill were to cultivate two plots of equal size and comparable fertility, one digging and trenching and the other practicing the principles of surface cultivation . . . it would be possible for the no-digger to secure the best results at less cost in time and cash." Mr. King also cites his own experiences as head gardener at Levens Hall, South Westmorland to prove that crops grown by the no-digging method have greater resistance to insects and disease.

It seems to me that the primary difference between Miss Stout's over-all mulch program and Mr. King's no digging method is the use of compost. While Miss Stout believes that any organic material such as hay will suffice to cover the soil and provide fertility, Mr. King writes: "one can hardly think of no-digging without at the same time associating in one's mind the necessity for composting; indeed, success with the no-digging technique is quite impossible unless and until the soil has previously received generous applications of properly made compost — say a pailful to the square yard as an initial top dressing — on any kind of soil, sandy or clay, heavy or light, shallow or more or less exhausted. The first step, then, to be taken to ensure an adequate supply of compost for use during September is to make a thorough collection of all organic wastes during the spring and summer months."

In addition, under the English system, the seeds of some plants can be placed directly on the surface of the soil and then covered with an inch or more of compost.

Another staunch advocate of no digging, A. Guest of Yorkshire, England, describes his own experiences in the pamphlet, "Gardening Without Digging." "At the request of The (English) Soil Association I took, on their plot, two strips separated by a narrow path and removed one and one-half inches of turf from each strip. One I dug and composted in the ordinary way; the other I left undug and applied compost on the surface . . . The two plots were sown with identical seeds at the same time and the results showed a vast superiority in favor of no-digging."

However, not everyone who has tried no digging in England speaks of it in only glowing terms. For example, Ben Easey, a noted English gardening authority, points out that although much work is eliminated by not cultivating, there is a lot of heavy weeding to be done the first two or three years. He also emphasizes, "The supply of enough compost is the biggest snag, for surface cultivation will not work without it."

Mr. Easey estimates that it is necessary to apply an autumn mulch of compost, two inches thick, and another inch as a spring dressing to cover seeds — "this on soil

(Continued on page 12.)

## Life from the Soil

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

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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." •

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## IS DIGGING NECESSARY?

(Continued from page 11)

already of high organic matter content."

Although the no-digging method has been tried out in many countries, there are few records to show comparative yields of crops grown on experimental dug and undug plots. The only comprehensive set of figures available to date has been provided by J. L. H. Case of England.

In order to compare the two methods, Mr. Chase began an experiment in 1947 on his trial grounds in Chertsey. In general, the test, which ran for seven years, showed that most crops yielded more on the dug plots than on the undug ones. (Mr. Easey points out that the Chase experiment is an isolated one, on one type of soil and that results are measured by weight, not quality or freedom from disease.)

Here is an excerpt from Mr. Chase's report:

For the first three years, it was difficult to distinguish any "pattern" in the results. All that could be said was that there was little difference between the plots as a whole, though some crops did better on one plot and some on the other. Out of nine crops of peas and beans, eight did better on the dug plot. Root crops were also always better on Dug, particularly in the case of the radish.

Lettuce, on the other hand, were better five times out of six on the Undug plot, and sweet peas and sweet corn were also better on Undug. Cucumbers and marrows varied a good deal, but in some years were considerably better on Undug, while tomatoes were remarkably even on the two plots.

In 1951, the fourth, year, however, there was a change. What could almost be called a breakdown of the Undug plot occurred, and this could be observed visually throughout the season. Spring cabbage was a freak exception, but the figure is perhaps mis-

leading as the whole crop was poor. Sweet peas in 1951 were spring planted instead of autumn sown, and were better on the Dug soil than the Undug. Throughout the experiment the autumn-sown cloched (glass protected) sweet peas were both earlier, of better quality, and more numerous on the Undug plot.

In 1952 the deterioration of the Undug plot continued, and results became progressively worse, until in 1954, only one crop, sweet peas, did better on the Undug plot than on the Dug. Until the last three years of the experiment, one could say quite fairly that good crops were grown on both plots. But from 1952 onwards, and particularly in 1954, some of the crops on the Undug plot failed. Tomatoes and lettuces, which had previously done well on Undug, now no longer gave a good crop.

Mr. Chase concludes: It does seem that, on our soil, surface cultivation without digging for three years is quite satisfactory and even advantageous for all crops except legumes and root crops. After three years it is advisable to dig the ground, and perhaps triennial digging is the answer.

Now you have a good idea of the merits of the year-round mulch and no digging methods of gardening. Personally I believe this system is worthy of an experimental plot in your own garden. We've already begun some test plots at the Organic Experimental Farm and shall report the results to you as soon as they are evident.

At the present time, we have these theories about the weaknesses of no-digging:

1. No-digging does not place nutrients deep in the soil, where plants can make the best use of them; and

2. Over a period of no-digging years, the soil may suffer from lack of aeration.

It seems to us that the combination of heavy mulching and tilling once a year for aeration purposes is the best course of action.

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