

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

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# NEW TIMES

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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 (1807-1892).

## Hitler's Ideas Are Not Wanted in Australia

### "No" Vote Required at Referendum

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

If you are one of those democrats who have taken the trouble to read carefully the many reports of the tactics and arguments used by the Labor Government in forcing the Referendum Bill through Federal Parliament, you must have felt disgusted with alleged representatives of the people who behaved like hooligans. The Sydney "Sunday Telegraph" of March 8 contained the following from its Canberra reporter:

"Onlookers saw a Constitutional Bill of high national importance debated in bedlam, saw members behaving like babies or like larrikins, saw Ward and Calwell—both Ministers of the Crown—clowningly squat in the vacant seats of the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition. In that atmosphere the House of Representatives voted on a Bill to give more power.

When the Menzies Government was in office we saw some examples of men revealing a lust for power, but the present Government has many members who appear to have lost all sense of proportion. Some of the worst dictators the world has ever seen have started as Socialists, men with an inferiority complex and an itch for power.

I shudder to think of what some of our local Socialists would do if they gained any more power over the lives of the people. Time and again it has been noticeable that leading Labor Members start to become threatening when their actions are closely criticised. Some even adopt a high-and-mighty attitude towards private Members of their own party—as witnessed by Mr. Dedman's attitude toward Mr. Morgan when that Member gave some interesting facts concerning certain building activities in his electorate. It was when Mr. Morgan was persistently putting his enquiries that he complained that Mr. Dedman, sitting only a few yards away from him, called him a "b—y b—d." Undoubtedly a great advertisement for our Federal Parliamentary institution! The very idea of giving men such as Dedman, Ward, Calwell and Evatt more power should appal any person who desires to live in real freedom.

But, let there be no mistake; in spite of all the brawling at Canberra there was underlying unanimity upon the alleged necessity for more powers for the Central

Government. As the Sydney "Daily Mirror" said on March 21:

"If the Opposition were in power today, there would still be a Powers Bill, little different from the one now before us."

However, it must be conceded that the U.A.P. is supporting a "No" vote at the referendum. The various Party Power-Lusters are obviously divided on what powers should be asked for: a fact which may help us in our fight.

We see on all sides unscrupulous attempts to stampede us into believing that the ONLY choice before us is between chaos and submitting to centralised government. This mania for centralised control is found in men with a lust for power, men who take the superficial view that one central control is efficient and will save a lot of trouble. It is certainly efficient in the imposition of slavery, and that is what this cry of "jobs for all" means. Hitler showed us that, and the following statement by a Labor Senator indicates how our Canberra Power-Lusters reason. Senator Aylett, speaking in the Senate on March 21 said:-

"If we wish to prevent future depressions, some central authority in the places where they caused must be vested with power. This Bill will give to the Commonwealth Parliament an increased measure of control, which, if exercised wisely, will prevent another depression such as that which

befell this country some years ago.

"In order to illustrate my point, I shall refer to what happened in Russia and Germany under a system of central control. Poverty became a thing of the past: no one starved because no one lacked employment, and a fair share of the country's goods was available for all who were prepared to pull their weight. Those results were possible because in each of those countries there was a central authority with power to control vested interests and to prevent them from organising a depression."

I sincerely hope that the above statement is given the widest possible publicity. It places the issue beyond doubt. We are expected to follow the same path as the Germans under Hitler! And such Labor Senators have the audacity to talk about democracy! Hitler and Stalin "solved" the "unemployment problem; not by simply ensuring INCOMES for Germans and Russians to use in their own way and thus to "vote" for the goods and services THEY desired; but by putting them to work on vast State undertakings. Compulsory labour and the death penalty for strikers!

Although it may be that Dr. Evatt and his friends propose nothing worse than imprisonment if we refuse to be conscripted labourers after the war, their basic outlook on the employment question is similar to that of Hitler and Stalin.

The clause dealing with employment and unemployment in the Referendum Bill is

obviously the key power being sought by Dr. Evatt. He made this clear, time and time again, during the recent debates at Canberra. Although Dr. Evatt attempted to repudiate having used such words at the Canberra Summer School of Political Science, independent witnesses who were there say that, in answer to an interjection, Dr. Evatt said that the right of the individual to choose his own vocation and employer was only one of the freedoms that people would have to give up. A soldier friend of mine who, before the war, was a reporter on the staff of Melbourne and Sydney daily papers, informs me that many Members make revealing statements, afterwards regret having "let the cat out of the bag," and attempt to clear themselves by saying they are misreported. Dr. Evatt was finally pinned down to admitting that he said something as follows:

"I do not think that to-day, with the enormous development of industry and industrial organisation, corporate control and finance, there is any longer a real right of every person to choose his own vocation in life." ("Hansard," p. 1425.)

And not a word did Dr. Evatt say about taking action to ensure that every man COULD choose his own vocation. In fact, one of his chief planners, Dr. Lloyd Ross, speaking at the same Political Science School, made it perfectly clear that he expected us to forego the right to choose our own vocations and our own (Continued on page 4.)

## NOTES on the NEWS

A correspondent in the "Age" of May 8, on behalf of a large number of members of the A.R.U., protests strongly at the action of the delegates to the State branch of the A.R.U., increasing the membership fee from 20/- to 24/- per year. The writer says that the first he and other financial members knew of it was when they saw it in print in the Press. He condemned the audacity of the delegates who assumed the role of dictators and said, "WE have decided to increase your fee." Like many other Union delegates, the A.R.U. delegates apparently suffer from the delusion that THEY are the UNION. The sooner the rank-and-file by-pass these anti-democrats the better.

**EGG ERRORS** Despite the egg shortage caused largely by the bungling of the Egg Board, a primary producer was recently convicted at the Prahran Court on four charges (note vindictiveness—four charges) of having sold eggs to the Alfred Hospital. The accused (victim) in defence said he "had his own views on the Egg Board which could not store eggs in Sydney without loss, while he never lost an egg in cool store." Of course the magistrate quickly silenced him by saying, "You cannot air your views on the Egg Board in this court"—and then proceeded to air his own views on "the chaotic conditions that would arise if sales were not controlled." By the way the city of Prahran is not in Germany, nor was the accused a kulak.

**POST-WAR PATTERN** A rare sign of returning sanity, and a check to the "One World Government" idea is seen in the item in the "New York Times" (vide Melb. "Sun," 5/5/44), suggesting that the United Nations become an association of free countries like the British Commonwealth." The report continues: "The bulk of the moral and material reinforcements Britain has received under the British flag comes from the Commonwealth—an object lesson of free association." This idea in practice has never needed an international police force, because within the set-up the members had no need for war.

**CURRENCY CAPERS** The weekly report of the Commonwealth Bank, dated May 1, discloses that the Note Issue is now £183,762,068. Also, that the special wartime deposits by trading banks now amount to £177,875,900, which, as you see nearly equals Australia's entire issue of legal money—so if they were paid off in legal money, there would only be approximately £6 millions left, and that much is already in the hands of the banks!

**RED TAPE:** The Melbourne "Sun" of May 3 reports an attempt by Mr. Fadden, M.H.R. to break through our red-tape controls in order to obtain a tractor for a Queensland grazier for the purpose of obtaining water for dying stock. First move was to contact the A.W.C. Director of Mechanical Equipment, who passed the buck to the Director-General of Agriculture, who passed the buck to the Machinery Control Officer of the Department of Agriculture, who passed the buck to the Controller of Agricultural Machinery, who had to await advice from the A.W.C.". Meanwhile the tractor was still where it was at the beginning, and the stock were still dying. That's the sort of control the "Powers Bill" is intended to perpetuate in peace-time.

**MINORITIES** Strong resentment is expected to be expressed in the Presbyterian

ian Assembly when alleged interference by Manpower authorities with the work and study of a fully ordained minister is discussed. Here we witness an example of interference with a number of just one of the thousands of minorities which compose society, and naturally we find associates in this minority defending the rights of its individual members. An important principle is involved here, but unfortunately Presbyterians and other minorities are often silent when the freedom and rights of other minorities are being attacked, and so one minority after another is subjugated, until finally dictatorship is complete. That is precisely what Hitler did, first internally, and then with the nearby smaller States—one trench at a time. Moral: an attack on one section is an attack on all—the people versus the State.

**GOLD OR GOODS?** Over the 3UZ radio network on Sunday evenings (6.30 p.m.), in a session described as "Dr. Goddard's Book of Time," come some quite refreshing comment on world affairs. On Sunday, April 30, the speaker stressed the fact that the war had compelled us to realise that the all important factor is goods—not gold. Strong opposition was expressed to the plot to re-impose the gold standard on an unsuspecting people. The speaker pointed out that the economists' "financial folklore" had always been unreliable, and insisted that in future their advice be disregarded, and that meanwhile we repudiate the gold standard.

**PEERS' PROBLEM** It is reported that many British Peers are so poor (Continued on page 2)

### Alberta's Budget

Here are some highlights of the latest Budget of the Government of Alberta, Canada:—

No new taxes. No tax increases.  
661,225 dollars further decrease in net funded and unfunded debt. (Now 140,794,159 dollars.)  
1,000,000 dollars added to post-war reconstruction fund.  
1,000,000 dollars for main highway construction.  
643,500 dollars for free maternity hospitalization.  
521,900 dollars more for educational services, includes 415,760 in extra school grants.  
122,500 dollars more for agricultural services.  
100,000 dollars increase for district highways.  
24,271,511 dollars estimated expenditure in next fiscal year. (2,616,869 dollars increase.)

## The Menace of the Gold Standard

According to a report in Melbourne "Herald" of April 22, 34 nations have agreed upon the "broad outlines" of a post-war International Currency Stabilisation Fund, based on gold, and that shortly President Roosevelt will call an international monetary conference to embody the principles into a definite programme. The scheme involves inter alia, the creation of an International Stabilisation Fund by U.S., Britain, and Russia, together with 31 other nations; the fixing of currency values in terms of gold; and an undertaking by member nations not to devalue [expand] their currencies, and not to engage in discriminatory arrangements without approval.

The vitally important aspect of this scheme, which has been "cooked" for the last two years or so, is that participating nations LOSE ALL CONTROL OVER THE VALUE OF THEIR CURRENCIES WHICH WILL BE VESTED IN THE FUND.

As the bulk of the world's gold is now held or controlled by the Federal Reserve Board of America (synonymous with Wall Street), it is obvious who is behind the plan, and who will control it. Its consummation was visualised when the "Protocols of Zion" were drawn up, and was expressed thus:

"We shall replace the free market with stabilised control of foreign exchange, by which we can fix industrial values to suit ourselves. All industry will come to depend upon us, bringing stupendous power to us. In our hands is the greatest power in the world—gold; in a few days we can procure from our vaults any quantity we may please."

The implementation of this plan would involve the virtual abrogation of the national sovereignty of the participating nations, since it would mark the surrender of their control over currency and credit.

The fact that all nations at present allow their credit creation to be dominated by International Finance does not mean that individual nations cannot re-assume this control, which is their prerogative,

## Life and Death

"The evil in the world to-day has its roots in the monstrous and inhuman desire for super-national power. . . .

"The aim of our foes is standardisation—that is, Death; the aim of our people is diversity—that is Life."

—"The Free Man," Edinburgh.

should sufficient of their electorate press them to do so.

However, if this international plot succeeds, all national power in monetary matters (which govern others) WOULD BE GONE FOREVER.

Section 51 of the Australian Constitution gives the Federal Government power to control money matters: that is WHEN WE MAKE GOVERNMENT USE IT.

Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress power to coin money and regulate its value.

The formation of Central Reserve Banks throughout the world was the forerunner of this plan which, if allowed to be carried through, will usher in the World Slave State. The worldwide drive for political centralisation of power is also part of the designs of International Finance.

In Parliament in March, Federal Treasurer Chifley said that Australia was not then committed to acceptance of such a scheme. It would seem now that she is almost committed.

Australians in general would do well to be on their mettle in regard to this vital matter. They should not allow this country to be committed to such a plot behind their backs.

Acquiescence in such a plot to rob Australia of her sovereignty would be treason, and should be treated as such.

Parliament, in the final analysis is not the seat of power in a democracy. Power resides in the will of the people. No such scheme as this can possibly succeed against the sufficiently expressed will of an aroused people.

Electors would do well to let their Federal members know their views on this question before it is too late—in short, to exercise THEIR SOVEREIGNTY over their political servants.

—B. J. Goulding.

# HEALTH AND THE "GOLD STANDARD"

By DR. JOHN DALE

[This article—continued from last issue—is taken from a paper read at a meeting of the Victorian branch of the B.M.A., in November, 1943 and published in the "Medical Journal of Australia" on March 18, 1944. Dr. Dale has the dual qualifications to speak on Health and the Gold Standard: he is, on the one hand, the City Medical Officer of Health, Melbourne, and Senior Vice-President of the Victorian branch of the B.M.A.; and, on the other hand, he has a long-established reputation as an exponent of the New Economics. Dr. Dale's ability to state his views on such subjects clearly and interestingly, "in plain English," makes this article particularly helpful to the general reader—especially as it gives much more than passing references to the evolution and nature of the prevailing money system.—Editor.]

It is said—and we can well believe it—that banking originated with the early goldsmiths, who developed safes and were able to store and keep gold in safety. The merchants of London once deposited £162,000 in gold in the Tower of London for safe-keeping; but the King seized it! It is said that merchants deposited gold in the keeping of these goldsmiths, who issued receipts for the gold so deposited. When one merchant wished to pay another in gold, he could, of course, get the gold from the goldsmith, and pay it to another merchant, who in turn would deposit the gold for safe keeping. Obviously it was much simpler to pass the receipt direct from one merchant to the other without moving the gold at all. So the goldsmith found his receipts being used as money, as a means of exchange, and such receipts were the forerunners of bank notes. Goldsmiths also acted as money-lenders, and it is only natural, when they found themselves holding gold on deposit which was never disturbed, that they should use that gold as a basis for loans to borrowers. It was thus that banking developed. The banker receives coin of the realm as deposits, finds that his notes serve as money amongst his customers, and beyond that circle, finds also that his customers transfer deposits from one to another by written authority or cheque (this practice existed in England in the seventeenth century), and that it is not necessary for him in practice to hold cash equal to his deposits, because depositors relatively seldom require cash and carry out their big transactions by cheque.

Thus there developed without any legal authorisation and without the knowledge of the general public the astonishing situation which exists to-day, and which has only begun to be revealed within the last 25 years. The stability, so-called, of banks has, in fact, depended all along upon the confidence of the depositors. There has never been a stable bank or a strictly honest banker. Banking has always been a confidence trick. If the depositors lost confidence and tried to take out their money in gold or legal tender, the bank inevitably had to close its doors and fail.

Eight thousand banks in the United States of America closed their doors during the great depression. The bankers were like—gentleman with the cowhide;—cut pieces out till there was no— or they left one hide in the win— one hole in it, and cut up all the— hides. All was well, as long as no— ed for them. I exaggerate a little, — much. The bankers kept some gold— of the realm; but they have always issued notes for, and "lent," far more than they had.

Consider now for a moment the question of the amount of money in circulation. As organised manufacture and trade developed, and particularly as industry became mechanised, there was a corresponding increase in the need for money, and since the basis of currency in western civilisation generally consisted of gold and silver, there was a great demand for these metals. The supplies derived from the discovery of the new gold fields in various parts of the world assisted in the development of industry and world trade generally. It is said that the inflow of gold from Mexico and Peru raised prices in Europe 600% within a century. Later, the level of prices bears a distinct relation to the opening up of the Australian, Californian and South African mines, and to the introduction of the cyanide process. We can understand how the bankers dared not lend more than a certain mul-

tipile (X times) the money they really possessed, so that as new gold fields were discovered and the gold was "bought" by the banks, the latter were able to expand the "money supplies." That "buying" of gold was interesting, too. The banks credited the customer with the value, or perhaps they paid for it in golden sovereigns. True; but the sovereigns came back into the banks, which were therefore "as you were" plus the new gold, plus the ability to expand their loans! So gold was the basis of the currency, the standard coin was of gold of a certain weight and fineness, and the bank notes issued by the banks were redeemed in gold if required. This was the position before this and other countries went off the gold standard. So we had the position which, as already stated, began to be revealed or become generally known to the public some 25 years ago. The legal tender or "real money" in Australia, for example, amounted to £50,000,000 in gold, notes and coin. It was held partly in the tills or coffers of the banks and partly in the pockets of the public, and was the sum total of legal money in existence. But if there were added together the total "deposits" lying in the banks to the credit of the innocent public, the final sum would be found to total nearly ten times this amount! What money is this, this other £450,000,000? That is the so-called bank credit—a precarious mountain of counterfeit. Its only physical form was that of figures in the ledgers of the bank, and it was "based" (as it was called) upon the gold and legal tender held by the banking system. A monetary supplement of the London "Times," published in 1933 as a book under the title "Gold," contains the following passages:

"In the fifty years before the war, bank deposits increased 2½ times. Its chief causes included . . . progress in banking technique whereby the banks learnt an art whose very existence they have often denied—the art of creating credit out of nothing. . . . As Mr. Hawtrey put it, 'on top of the gold was a mass of currency not proportional to it, and on top of that a mass of credit not proportional to the currency.'"

The British currency was officially a silver currency until 1812, when the sovereign was fixed at so many grains of gold

## MR. CURTIN'S DELPHIC ORACLE NO. 1

(From "The Railways Officer," April, 1944.)

Professor Copland is apparently the Curtin Government's Delphic Oracle No. 1.

Labor members of the House of Representatives must have been started at Mr. Curtin's recent pronouncement in the House that Professor Copland was a very able servant of previous Governments.

Further, that the Professor's appointment by a previous Prime Minister was a first-class one, justified by the capabilities of the appointee.

Apparently both Mr. Curtin and the previous Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, are in agreement that Professor Copland's capabilities entitled him to be enthroned as the Federal Government's Delphic Oracle No. 1.

We regret that we cannot share the child-like faith of the two Prime Ministers in the Professor.

As Railway Officers our minds revert to the important role played by Professor Copland in the now discredited Premiers' Plan.

This so-called Plan was an instrument of deflation, which reduced salaries, wages, old age and invalid pensions and social services in time of so-called depression; whereas the Plan should have been to increase the spending power of the people, thus counteracting the depression.

We had abundance on every hand. The people had not enough money to buy the abundance. The common sense action to take was to increase the incomes of the people so that they could buy the abundance.

But not so Professor Copland. He advocated the reverse. He assisted to produce a plan to cut down the incomes of the people so that they must buy less.

Those that suffered most under Copland's Plan were the lower income groups—the salary and wage earners—the mainstay of the Labor Party.

Yet, despite all this, we find the same Professor retained as Delphic Oracle No. 1 of the Federal Labor Government, while the Prime Minister showers upon him fulsome eulogies.

The preposterous Premiers' Plan and its dogma of Balanced Budgets was exposed at the time it was promulgated, by the writer of this article; but the then Federal Labor Government was just as content to subscribe to the infallibility of Professor Copland as the existing Labor Government.

So Professor Copland's Deflationary Plan became the political time bomb which shattered the former Federal Labor Government.

Will Professor Copland's tax plan for skimming off the workers' surplus purchasing power (sic), prove to be another political time-bomb, which will ultimately wreck the present Federal Labor Government? Only time will tell.

to a certain fineness; thus the price of gold was fixed at roughly 85/- to the ounce, and the Royal Mints undertook to give sovereigns in exchange for gold, and vice versa, on that basis.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, most of the continental countries and the United States of America adopted this gold standard, fixed the value of their currencies in gold and undertook to buy and sell gold freely at that price. Thus the total money in each country was linked to the gold held by this banking system. If gold flowed into a country the banking system was able to increase the money supplies; the banks "looked for business," industry was encouraged to expand, the demand for goods increased, prices tended to rise and prosperity ensued. If, however, gold went out of the country, the banking system was forced to reduce its amount of credit money, prices tended to fall and business to stagnate, and unemployment resulted. The operation of this gold basis, and the freedom of clients to obtain gold on demand, had some effect in stabilising price levels. If prices were high in a country, then it was cheaper for importers to pay for foreign goods in gold rather than in goods, which, as stated, were highly priced, so that gold tended to leave the country, and this, as we have just seen, had the effect of reducing prices. If, on the other hand, prices were low in a country, it was easier for foreign buyers to pay for the goods they wanted with gold, rather than with imported commodities which would have to compete with the cheap goods. Thus gold tended to flow in, with the consequent increase of money supplies and raising of price levels.

One can see how a gold basis for currency would have some automatic effect of stabilising the purchasing power of currency, in a miraculously stable world in which gold had a miraculously fixed value. But it was not, is not, and let us hope never will be, a stable world, and other methods of stabilising the unit of exchange must be employed.

The wide adoption of a gold standard of the value of currencies, provided it was adhered to, and provided that the banking authorities in the various countries were willing at all times to exchange their currencies for gold, or vice versa, at that value, had also the alleged advantage that it facilitated foreign trade and exchange. It fixed the exchange values of currencies. A merchant buying or selling abroad and making long-term contracts could be sure of payment if he so desired in gold, and that gold was then exchangeable at a fixed rate into his own currency; so, it was argued, he always knew where he stood.

But consideration shows that though this gold standard may have had some advantages for some people, it was at the same time an illusion and had many other disadvantages. In the first place, to decide that gold or any other commodity has a fixed value is, on the face of it, nonsense. Value is not easy to define. It means, in general, desirability, and there are the two aspects—namely, exchange value and utility value—terms which more or less explain themselves. In general, nothing has exchange value unless it has utility value; but some things, such as air, or water where it is plentiful, have utility value without having exchange value. The quality of value is obviously a relative one. A lump of gold, for example, or a glass of water may have great or little (exchange) value, according to circumstances. There can be no such thing as a fixed value for gold or for any substance. Both use-value and exchange-value must vary according to circumstances, supplies, uses, discovery of substitutes and so on. The commodity which has registered the most fixed value in the United States of America is soda! No one denies that gold has a value, as have other forms of wealth; but the fact is that the value of every commodity varies naturally with time and circumstances. A fixed value is a pretence, and a dangerous one.

**As King Canute showed, Nature is indifferent to decrees. It is human beings who get wet, and that is what happened when the value of gold was "fixed," and will happen again if the gold standard is reimposed. As we now understand the nature and function, of money, however, it is literally monstrous that so important a mechanism should be based on any pretence at all.**

The international gold standard, as outlined above, came to an end with the outbreak of the First World War. Some years after the war there was an effort to re-establish it, and England returned to it. But these efforts collapsed with the financial depression, and the United States of America has been left carrying the baby—a gross and embarrassing moron, carefully nursed in the vaults of Fort Knox. (To be continued.)

## COST OF LIVING

**"No person shall take for beef or pork above a half-penny, and for mutton or veal above three farthings a pound, avoirdupois weight, and less in those places where they now be sold for less."—Act of Henry VIII., Anno. 24 cap. 3**

## FREEDOM AND PROPERTY

**"Freedom is not an empty sound; it is not an abstract idea; it is not a thing that nobody can feel. It means . . . the full and quiet enjoyment of your own property."**

**"If you have not this, if this be not well secured to you, you may call yourself what you will but you are a slave."**

—William Cobbett; "A History of the Protestant Reformation," p. 383

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

that they simply cannot afford to attend House of Lords' debates—yet because of tradition there can be no question of paying them salaries, although it may be possible to provide out-of-pocket expenses if the Chancellor is sympathetic. The cause of their poverty, although not stated, is not difficult to discover: like other sections of the community, they are being exterminated by taxation. It is curious to note that some people, infected with the "class-struggle" virus, express satisfaction with this process of elimination, and that these morons fail to realise that they, too, are being forced below the bread-line in the same way by the common enemy, the bankers, who operate the financial system which sucks our life's blood via taxation. What is required is a united attack on this common enemy.

**FOOTSCRAY'S FINANCE:** Arising from agitation by loan-boosters endeavouring to force the Footscray Council into borrowing money to lend again, the Mayor (Cr. Edwards) has forwarded a motion from the Council to Mr. Chifley asking "whether the Government expected Municipal Councils to incur overdrafts or reduce staffs or essential services to aid the loan." That's a realistic outlook which other Councils might well adopt.

**PROPAGANDA:** Clever pro-Jewish propaganda is seen in the Melb. "Herald" of April 20 and the Melb. "Sun" of April 21, both of which heavily featured obviously inspired Jew-persecution propaganda of a most fantastic nature. Similar subtle Jewish inferences are seen in the U.S. sedition trials, as reported in the "Herald" of April 4. From these and many other indications it will be seen that Jewish control over Press channels enables their cause to be well presented. In addition, they have sufficient influence to enlist the Communists as their advocates, as evidenced in the Communist manifesto contained in the "Guardian" of April 14, which advocates "ruthless struggle against all anti-Jewish propaganda." All this indicates that our war aims are in danger of being converted into a Crusade for the Advancement of the Jews.

**BRITISH POLICY:** The discussion as to whether or not Britain should follow America's policy of sanctions against Argentina, Spain and Eire, as reported in the Press of March 18 is interesting in view of the following comment: "It is high time that Britain had her own foreign policy, which would not veer according to the winds blowing from Washington and the Kremlin." It is a regrettable and well-known fact that Britain has been adversely affected through the influence of U.S. financial groups, but it will certainly amaze many to learn that Kremlin policy would be permitted to interfere with British Policy.

—O.B.H.

## Nursery for Planners

Who was entrusted with the preparation of a Plan of "Social Security" for Great Britain?—Sir William Beveridge, the head of the London School of Economics.

Who was entrusted with the adaptation of the Beveridge Plan with a view to its application in Canada?—Dr. Marsh, who came from the London School of Economics.

Whom did the Federal Government of Ottawa put at the head of the Consulting Committee of Post War Reconstruction?—Dr. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University, trained in the London School of Economics.

Who is the right-hand man of Graham Towers, the inspiration of Ottawa in finance?—Louis Raminsky, the grandson of a Jewish refugee and trained in the London School of Economics.

Who drew up the American plan of "Social Security" for the National Recovery Planning Board (N.R.P.B.)?—Dr. Burns, born in England, and trained in the London School of Economics.

Who accompanied the international financier, Otto Niemeyer, to Australia to tighten the grip of finance on Australia?—Theodore Emanuel Guggenheim, Professor of the London School of Economics.

Who is the Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction in Australia?—Dr. H. C. Coombs, who recently graduated in the London School of Economics.

Who declared, long before the war, in 1932, that the world must be guided by Planning, but that only in war or under the threat of war would the British Government embark on large-scale planning?—Israel Moses Sieff, the Chairman, of P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), one of the Research Committees of the London School of Economics.

What institution was established and financed by an International Jewish financier with the avowed object of training the bureaucracy of the future Socialistic State?—The London School of Economics

N.B.—You are requested to observe that these Doctors, trained by the London School of Economics, are not Doctors of Medicine to take care of the health of the nation, but Doctors who are Planners to poison the lives of men.

As for the London School of Economics the best definition was given by a member of the House of Commons: "The London School of Economics is an incubator of nonsense."

An incubator of nonsense—that is why, doubtless, in a world that is walking on its head, these Doctors are, thoroughly at home.

—"Vers Demain," Quebec, Feb. 1, 1944.

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## AUSTRALIA'S GREAT POST-WAR PERIL

(A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN. (Continued from last issue.)

There is another question I should like to put to Dr. Saenger about this anti-Semitism and his emotional protest against it. At the meeting in the Assembly Hall on April 24, he pleaded fervently for Jews everywhere to be accorded treatment equal to that enjoyed by other citizens, and I think it can be said that all of us have no objection to that.

Unfortunately, however, the evidence of what has gone on, of what is going on, and of what is planned to go on, force me to doubt the sincerity of Dr. Saenger's plea for tolerance and equality. If, by saying this, he thinks I do him an injustice, perhaps he will oblige us by explaining the meaning of the following extract from a sermon entitled "The People of Destiny," as published in the "Jewish Chronicle" of 5/11/43:-

"The greatest threat to the existence of his glorious destiny as the guardian of God's law and the remembrancer of His principle for the advancement of man, lies not in the cruellest persecution but in genuine tolerance and security."

In order to get the significance of this, I should like to emphasise the beginning and the end of the quotation namely, that the greatest threat to the existence of the Jew lies NOT in the cruellest persecution, but in genuine tolerance and security. Surely there must be some important but unexplained reason for the spectacle of people asking for tolerance, but hoping for intolerance! It would seem, from what has already been published that Professor Arnold Toynbee knows the reason.

Is it just another coincidence that this lines up exactly with that part of Protocol No. 9 which says: "Nowadays, if any States raise a protest against us it is only pro forma at our discretion and by our direction, for their anti-Semitism is indispensable to us for the management of our lesser brethren." Now we see why it is that anti-Semitism is being worked up in Australia, and this also helps us to understand the following extract from the "Dearborn Independent" of 14/5/21:-

"It is amazing to discover the number of indications that the attempts made to suppress the 'Dearborn Independent' have been principally to prevent the Jews reading it. The leaders do not care how many non-Jews read these articles; but they do not desire their own people to read them. The Jewish leaders do not desire their people's eyes to be opened."

Commenting on the sermon referred to at the commencement of this letter Mrs. B. M. Palmer, in the "Social Creditor" of 19/2/44, wrote this: "It is all there, the arrogance of the intellectual and planner who knows, and alone knows, the will of God; the martyr and saint complex which -oys under persecution because of the lime-light it brings; and, moreover, the perfect apprehension of the strategic advantage of being deified by one part of the world and execrated by the other. You get all the publicity, while race consciousness is strengthened to any point desired by regulating the amount of persecution accordingly. Asylums are always found for those who escape persecution—another great advantage."

A fortnight ago I was speaking at a suburban meeting on the implications of the "Powers" Bill, and at question time a member of the Australian Natives' Association explained that Sir Isaac Isaacs had recently been invited to speak to members of that Association and had strongly advocated support for the transfer of additional powers to the Federal Parliament and asked what I thought of that. I told him what I thought, and when I reflected that Sir Isaac had been Chief Justice of the Commonwealth and also Governor-General, I was reminded of that part of Protocol No. 15 which reads as follows:-

"In the most important and fundamental affairs and questions, judges decide as we dictate to them, see matters in the light wherewith we enfold them for the administration of the Goyim, of course through persons who are our tools though we do not appear to have anything in common with them—by newspaper opinion or by other means. . . . Even Senators and the higher administration accept our counsels." This is rather apropos to the statement by Douglas Reed that, while seeking to obtain territory through the political and armed strength of great nations, some Jews also sought to retain the right to become Prime Minister of Great Britain, Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

Foreign Minister of Germany, Viceroy of India, Lord Mayor of London or New York, Prime Minister of France—anything and everything, everywhere." ("N. T.," 5/5/44.)

This also made me wonder why it is that leading Labor men like Brian Fitzpatrick and J.V. Barry K.C. are so closely identifying themselves with activities which are under Jewish direction. To-day, for example (7/5/44), Mr. Barry is to speak at Temple Beth Israel St. Kilda, on the subject of "Greater Powers or Greater Freedom." How greater bondage (debt) can produce greater freedom is of course a suitable matter for a King's Counsel to tussle with. These men profess to be strongly opposed to Fascism, although centralisation as they are advocating, is one of the main objectives of Fascism. Not only so, but their voice is over heard in condemnation of those who established Fascism and kept it going. The "New York Times," of 30/10/1929, published the following:-

"Signor Nitti, former Italian Premier, declared that Fascism was kept going only by being spoon-fed by loans from international bankers in Wall Street, U.S.A., secured on the best of Italian industries."

It seems to me that instead of lending themselves to Jewish influences, they would be better employed assisting us in the work of identifying the home-front enemies

of the "workers" and in spreading the facts in this regard, so that the "workers" may know how to escape from the economic clutches of these enemies.

Efforts are being made to exploit Labor organisations as well as Labor "leaders." The Agenda for the Easter Conference of the Tasmanian Labor Party included the following proposal from the Dover Branch:

"That this Conference expresses its appreciation of the gallant part played by World Jewry in the present struggle against Fascism and deprecates anti-Semitic propaganda, originating from Social Credit, Capitalist, and other sources."

Dover is a small district in the far south of Tasmania and such a motion in cold print looks just too funny when placed side by side with the fact that the Fascist march on Rome was financed by two Italian Jews, viz. Count Volpi and Count Prelli. Anti-Semitic propaganda does not originate from Social Credit sources at all. Indeed, Social Credit advocates do not even indulge in it. Their attitude has been put by the aforementioned Mrs. Palmer as follows:-

"We must therefore be anti-Judaic in that we must oppose the Jewish philosophy."

## ANOTHER HIGHLIGHT FROM "HANSARD"

As time goes by the position on Australia's food front becomes more and more critical. In Federal Parliament, some Opposition Members are at least bringing forward facts which should be as widely known as possible. Admittedly most of the Opposition criticism is negative but it is better than no criticism at all. This week we submit extracts from a speech made on February 17, which contains some factual material:-

**Mr. Abbott** (New England, N.S.W.): I put it to the Government that the armed forces of the United Nations need food to fight with, just as much as they need munitions of war. I was astonished to hear the Minister for War Organisation and Industry (Mr. Dedman), after saying that the question was whether the Government had used the manpower of this country in a properly balanced way, proceed to chide members of the Opposition for attempting to have men discharged from the armed forces for that purpose. My reply to the Member is that the distribution of man-power needs a complete overhaul with an eye to what is needed now, not to some vague idea that certain war factories shall be kept operating in the post-war period. Our task now is not to think airily about what will happen to munitions factories when the war ends, but to use our man-power to provide means of bringing this world struggle, which is burning up humanity as in a furnace, to an end as soon as possible. We are not doing that. We are not using fully those things that we have in the greatest abundance. We are not producing sufficient food, because man-power is being wasted. This Government is not doing its very best to win the war. The Minister for War Organisation of Industry made a great song about attempts to have men discharged from the fighting forces to engage in primary production. He said that the Governments military advisers advocated that we should maintain the size of the Army. Those military advisers are General Douglas MacArthur and General Blarney. But does the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington which is directing the conduct of this war, think that Australia should maintain its forces at their present size, or does it recommend that those forces should be lessened in order that the food production drive in this country may be carried on to the fullest extent? Those are questions to which the country wants answers.

**Mr. Curtin:** Surely the honourable member does not expect me to discuss in public the nature of communications between the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee and me?

**Mr. Abbott:** I do not expect the right honourable gentleman to discuss anything like that in public, but I think that the blessed word "security" is used, not only by him, but also by other Ministers, as a cloak for many sins of omission. There would be no breach of security if we were told whether the highest command in the world believes that we are making too great an effort in one direction and not one great enough effort in the other. The Minister for War Organisation of Industry said that, for reasons of security, nothing could be said about why the num-

### PUBLIC DEBATES

The Club of Political Thought has arranged two more interesting debates:

"Are Douglas Credit Proposals Workable?" Debated by Bruce H. Brown (Douglas Credit) and C. W. Sandford (Labor), on Thursday, May 11, at 8 p.m.

"Is the Freedom of the Daily Press Vital to You?" Speakers to be arranged. Thursday, May 18, at 8 p.m.

Location, in both cases: The Assembly Hall 156 Collins St., Melbourne.

But we are not anti-Semitic. In fact, it is only by exposure of the world intrigues that we can save ourselves, and with our-selves the long-suffering blind Jewish masses."

That the Jewish masses have suffered, and are still suffering, is a well-established fact but the responsibility for this should be placed where it properly belongs. I again quote Mrs. Palmer:-

"During the chaos which supervened on the Versailles Treaty, the German middle classes were deprived of their savings and small businesses, and came under the control of International Jews, who had access to the international money market. This is the real origin of anti-Semitism in Germany. The fact that the blow fell on inoffensive citizens, even on scholars and artists who had nothing to do with the world of finance, has blinded well-meaning people to the fact that the international money-lenders are responsible for the terrible troubles that fell on their own people. They knew perfectly well that there would be pogroms. The slaughter of a few hundred Jews was no more to them than the . . . German casualties are to . . . Hitler. They want world domination, and they are prepared that their own people should pay for it." "Social Creditor," 13/1/40.)

How does that fit in with part of Protocol No. 2, which reads thus: ". . . thanks to the Press we have got the gold in our hands, notwithstanding that we have had to gather it out of oceans of blood and tears. But it has paid us though we have sacrificed many of our people. Each victim on our side is worth in the sight of God a thousand goyim." We of course are the goyim and men who value us on the basis of 1000 to 1 are still dictating the policy for the post-war period.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham St., East Melbourne, C.2. May 7, 1944 (To be continued.)

## Bureaucrats' Evolution

One little bureaucrat nothing much to do, Indents for assistant; then there are two. Two little bureaucrats, jolly company; A supervisor's added; then there are three. Three little Bureaucrats, finding things a bore,

Need a fourth for bridge; so let there be four. Four little bureaucrats, penned in tiny hive Indent for larger office, so let's make it five. Five little bureaucrats, do absolutely nix, So need a welfare officer; then there are six. Six little bureaucrats in snug little heaven, One has a nephew, so soon there are seven. Seven little bureaucrats, think they "work" too late,

As overtime is "infra dig," let there be eight. Eight little bureaucrats; two sets at bridge are fine,

But someone ought to keep the scores; That means there's nine. Nine little bureaucrats and no one to say "when";

Let's get down to round numbers, and bring 'em up to ten.

A senior bloke comes round and says:

"Dear me, how wrong! This job demands a Ministry with staff a thousand strong!"

And thus the humble scorn grows into a mighty oak.

For bureaucrats breed bureaucrats—and NEVER "get the poke."

—"Mineral Water Trade Review."

ion must be in terms of whole milk, because there has been a diversion to butter, cheese and dried milk. In 1939-40 the whole milk production amounted to 1,256,000,000 gallons, but in 1942-43 it dropped to 1,128,000,000 gallons, a very big fall.

**Mr. Martens:** What caused that?

**Mr. Abbott:** Mainly the loss of man-power in the dairying industry: The decline of production from 1938-39 to 1942-43 was 61,000,000 gallons. The target for 1943-44 is 1,134,520,000 gallons, which is 121,580,000 gallons less than the production in 1939-40. The Prime Minister has said that the requirements are 1,287,890,000 gallons, leaving a deficiency of 153,000,000 gallons on the target figure, but, if we reached the 1939-40 figure we should be only 31,790,000 gallons short. The decline in production in the dairying industry is practically due to the shortage of labour. It has been said that the dairymen are selective in the labour they want in the industry. They ask for the return from the Army or from the munitions industry of their sons, other relatives, or people who have formerly worked for them. There is a very good reason for that. Those people know the industry; they know how to work in it; they know how to get production much better than any stranger. In my electorate, a man was engaged with his wife and daughter and a hand sent to him by the man-power authority in trading and packing citrus fruits for the food supply authority in Sydney. He was packing 1250 cases a week. His son was allowed out of the Army for three months to assist him in the urgent work. As the result his deliveries jumped in one week to 2500 cases, and stayed at the same level. That was because he had the services of his own son, not a person with no interest in the work.

The Minister for War Organisation of Industry talks a lot about meat production in Australia. One would think that the story was the best that could be told. "God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world," sums up his attitude. . . .

## JEWISH AIMS AND BRITISH INTERESTS

(An extract from DOUGLAS REED'S latest book, "Lest We Regret")

(Continued from last issue)

In the last war, too, we professedly fought "for the right of small nations to live their own lives." The Arabs of Syria and Palestine lay under Turkish sway and were ruled by Turkish Governors. They looked enviously at neighbouring Egypt, where British arms ruled, true enough, but an Egyptian King reigned with a Council of Ministers and an Egyptian Parliament They desired nothing better for themselves, and hoped for it, from the First World War.

Then they heard that something unique in history was to be done to them. The British conqueror would neither keep Palestine nor give it to its inhabitants. It was to be handed, without asking their leave, to a third party! What Arab could understand that? This was to be done years earlier. With as much justice, the Arabs might claim to reoccupy Spain, which they held as long as the Jews ever held Palestine.

British troops conquered Palestine. The war cemeteries at Jerusalem bear witness. In the next twenty years British officials there were left with an almost insoluble problem to solve. These are the words of the Mandate:

"The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions."

This meant to the Arab that he was to be driven from his land. Jewish immigration rose from 30,000 in 1933 to 61,000 in 1935, and many more Jews entered clandestinely. Land bought from the Arabs for Jewish settlement was not allowed, under the conditions of the Jewish National Fund, "at any time in the future under any conditions whatever to be alienated to anyone who is not a Jew." The extreme Zionist, M. Jabotinsky, declared:

"We rely on European Imperialism. . . . Our Imperialism will flourish under the protection and support of any power, on condition that this power shall not show mercy to the

**Arab population and that it uses an iron fist which will not allow them to move under it."**

Mr. Asher Ginsberg wrote:

"The Jewish people are destined to rule over Palestine and manage its affairs in their own way without regard to the consent or non-consent of its own inhabitants."

Such words are indistinguishable from Hitlerist speeches, save in the substitution of "Jewish" for "German."

The Zionist case was incessantly upheld in the British Parliament and Press, the subservience of which to this influence is a most dangerous sign of our times. Arab delegations to London came empty away; Royal Commissions went out verified the need for Arab alarm, and returned to make proposals which were ignored. The Arabs were denied any means of stating their case. The Mufti of Jerusalem truly told one of the Royal Commissions:

"We have not the least power, nothing (Continued on page 4.)

"New Times," May 12, 1944—Page 3

## KEY TO POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Under this heading we published in last week's issue the introductory part of a recent broadcast by the Premier of Alberta, referring to his Government's financial proposals for post-war reconstruction. He went on to quote the actual proposals, as follows:

### (1) NATIONAL CONTROL OF MONETARY POLICY:

"Control of monetary policy automatically carries with it control over the entire economic life of the country. It is a sovereign power which, in a democracy, should be vested in Parliament acting on behalf of the people.

"Therefore, a National Finance Commission should be established, to be responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Finance (a) for the issue and withdrawal of all money (both currency and credit) in accordance with the nation's requirements and (b) for the administration of the monetary system in response to the will of the people.

"Note: The Bank of Canada should be the means through which the National Finance Commission would operate.

### (2) BANKS AND BANKING:

"It is manifestly undemocratic that the sovereign power of creating, issuing and withdrawing money or credit, thereby controlling economic policy, should be exercised by private institutions. This power vested in the chartered banks at the present time should be discontinued and the chartered banks should be elevated to the position of servants of the public under the effective control of the government.

"Moreover, it is an obvious absurdity that a democratic Government vested with sovereign authority over the monetary system should be obliged to put the nation in pawn to the banks in order to borrow money for national purposes. In point of fact, the position should be reversed.

"Therefore, chartered banks should cease to create, issue and withdraw financial credit except as agent for the National Finance Commission, and they should be required to hold against all deposits a corresponding amount of cash, or, in lieu thereof, national credit certificates issued by the Bank of Canada.

### (3) GOVERNMENT FINANCE:

"As the custodians of the people's sovereignty and as the issuing authority for all money, Parliament should no longer be entirely dependent upon taxation and borrowing for its revenue requirements.

"Therefore, all money required for government expenditure, whether for purposes of financing reconstruction projects or for normal public services, should be issued on the instruction of Parliament, by the Bank of Canada without debt to the nation. Taxation should be used primarily for the purpose of withdrawing surplus purchasing power as hereinafter provided.

### (4) SAFEGUARDS AGAINST INFLATION AND DEFLATION

"It is a basic principle of any scientific monetary system that money should be created and issued as goods are produced, and it should be withdrawn and cancelled as goods are consumed. Furthermore, this should be done in such a manner that at all times the public should have purchasing power equal to the collective prices of goods on the market, wanted by the public.

"If the total purchasing power is more than the total prices of goods for sale, a condition of 'inflation' will at once become evident and must be rectified forthwith. If the total purchasing power is less than the total prices of goods for sale then a condition of 'deflation' will immediately reveal itself and more purchasing power must be released to enable producers to obtain fair prices and overtake their production costs.

"The principle of maintaining a balance between consumer purchasing power and the prices of goods for sale to consumers is fundamental to any sound monetary system, either in peace or in war.

"Therefore, the National Finance Commission should be required to establish a proper system of accounting and from time to time, ascertain the total prices of good available for purchase by consumers and the total purchasing power of the public. Any surplus purchasing power should be withdrawn by means of an equitable system of tax-

## SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

### Examination for the Diploma of Associate, June, 1943

The following Candidates have satisfied the Examiners:

Henry Robert Esam  
Winifred James (N.Z.)  
Allen Leslie Johnson  
Kathleen Winifred Marlow  
Stanley H. Morrow  
Bernard Vincent Murray  
Wycherley H. Prescott  
W. Horace T. Riding  
John Stirling

As soon as the Certificates are received from England they will be posted to each of these persons.

The next Examination in Australia will be held about March, 1945. Communication and applications for entry should be sent Miss G. A. Marsden, 6 Harden Road, Artamon, N.S.W.

ation and any deficiency of purchasing power should be corrected by reduced taxation or by an increased issue of credit in the most equitable manner as authorised by Parliament, e.g., price subsidies, family allowances, health services, non-contributory security grants, etc.

### (5) AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

"Agriculture, industry and trade should be able to expand freely to provide the goods and services wanted by the public. Hence the financial requirements of agriculture, industry and trade should govern monetary policy and not vice versa.

"Therefore, adequate credit on equitable terms should be made available to agriculture industry and trade to finance all wanted production.

## SOIL, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD VALUES

Under this heading we recently published four important and interesting speeches made in the House of Lords on October 26 last. The subject was again raised in the House on February 2 and we quote from the Official Report of the ensuing Debate:—

Lord Teviot had the following Notice on the Paper: To call attention to the Royal Commission which it has been decided to set up to investigate the birth-rate and trends of population, and to ask whether the terms of reference cover the subject raised in the debate in this House on 26th October, 1943—namely, the Condition of the Soil in relation to the health of man, animal and plant—and to move for Papers.

The Earl of Portsmouth (moving the Motion on behalf of Lord Teviot, who is absent): . . . Positive health, in my opinion, and I believe in that of most of those who have thought deeply upon this question, must begin in the womb and indeed in the womb before conception starts, with the health and vitality of the mother. In that connection the doctors working in the Peckham Health Centre discovered that feeding the families in the Centre with the ordinary so-called balanced food diet bought from a shop was not enough. The vitamins and so forth in the ordinary analysis of such vegetables as spinach and in such food as milk were not there; the vitality was not there; and they were forced to turn then to their own farm. They were forced to grow the food themselves, so as to get the beginnings of positive health in the unborn child, and the methods they were forced to use were methods upon which Lord Teviot and others spoke in the debate on October 26 last. They were forced to use not new methods, but the ancient method of returning waste to the soil and creating humus.

I think the importance of their work is to be found not only in the wide field covered, but in the results of their original examinations. The number of individuals examined from these families ran into nearly four thousand. Of those a very large proportion had actual disease, but even more, the majority, were suffering from some disorder of which they were largely ignorant because it had not immediately affected them. As your Lordships know, it is quite possible to have cancer and to be ignorant of the fact. The majority of these people had some disorder which would affect them in later life, but of which they were in ignorance because they had been able to compensate themselves in other ways. It was found that 10 per cent, had either disease or disorder. The most striking, and, I think, the most sinister finding, however, was that among nearly two thousand women examined, only 4 per cent, were found to be without disorder. It seems that while many things may have contributed to this disastrous state in a comparatively well-off section of the population, even from their own findings the doctors were forced to get food which they thought would create the beginnings of positive health. There must be a very serious connection between the food we eat and the health which it produces. I seem to me that we are too much concerned to-day to try to build the shell, the structure of the Social Services; too much concerned with pathological remedies and palliatives, and that we do not pay sufficient attention to the living organism which must grow within the shell, or in spite of it. I feel that we are confined far too much to-day in our farming and in our medical life within the scaffolding of pathology. . . .

. . . before the war, on a visit to one of our research stations in England . . . you could have gone into the laboratory, and have had explained to you a new form of spray for poisoning aphides on apples. The history of the need for that new spray was that round about 1900, when apples were being sprayed with arsenic to keep them free from various attacks several people died of arsenic poisoning through eating apples, so that a law was introduced prescribing the maximum amount of arsenic that could be sprayed on apples. But about 1935, 200 times the legal amount of arsenic was being sprayed on apples, which had to be washed afterwards with some naphthalene solution. The various parasites which the arsenic

### (6) PROVINCIAL FINANCES:

"Parliament, through the National Finance Commission, on an equitable basis and without infringing upon provincial autonomy, should issue to each of the Provinces the money to enable them:

"(a) To finance post-war reconstruction projects coming within provincial jurisdiction.

"(b) To establish and maintain the high standard of social services to which the Canadian people are entitled."

### The Premier concluded his broadcast with these words:

"I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that the adoption of those simple and straightforward proposals would do more to avert the catastrophe of post-war chaos and the danger of revolution towards which we are drifting than anything else which can be done in the field of economic reconstruction. They provide a practical basis for building in Canada after the war a sound and enduring democratic order in which every Canadian would be assured of full security with freedom."

was supposed to kill had developed a resistance to arsenic, and although the strength was increased 200 times, the parasites were still there. Therefore it became necessary to develop a new form of poison. But on those farms in Holland no sprays of any sort, apart from certain vegetable sprays, were ever used. . . .

. . . is it too much to ask that this Royal Commission should undertake to consider whether there may not be something which is vital to life in the forms of agriculture which were debated on the 26th October? I do not believe it would be very expensive. It might take a long time, but that would not matter. But we are in desperate danger now. If what we say is right, if there is anything in this theory, recovery will take a long time. Even if there is nothing in it, we shall have gained knowledge, and still be able to go ahead with clear consciences. If there is something in it, the quicker a start is made, and the more thoroughly the investigation is carried out, the greater will be the benefit not only to this country, but to the whole human race. And the cost of obtaining this knowledge would be just the merest fraction of the cost of obtaining another 100 miles an hour speed in the air.

One thing that we do know is that we have lost that full abundance of overflowing health which once we possessed. Picture the swallow curving in flight above the river in summer, or the teal dropping down at dusk. Consider the vigour and the beauty of their flight. Imagine a tigress with her cubs coming down in the evening to drink at a pool on the edge of a jungle; note the ripple of her sleek coat and the beauty of her colouring, which, in its way equals that of the wild peacock which she disturbs. And then think of the multitudes of human beings, 90 per cent, of them suffering from disorders, swaying wearily homewards in the Tube at night. In the rather self-conscious evening of our civilisation cannot we use by every means in our power the knowledge which we have got, in order to discover something which can give back to mankind the feeling of the morning of the world? My Lords, I beg to move.  
(To be concluded.)

### Jewish Aims and British Interests

(Continued from page 3)

to do with the administration of the country, and we are completely unrepresented."

For twenty years, British rule strove only to prevent the Arabs from gaining any kind of elected representation until the Jews were in a majority. The Legislative Council, promised in 1930, was never formed. In 1935 the British Government undertook to form it; the Arabs (who increased from 60,000 in 1918 to 925,000 in 1938, while the Jews increased from 53,000 to 400,000) were to have received seats in proportion to their share of the total population. Immediately, a violent Jewish outcry was raised in this country [Great Britain] and America. A parliamentary debate followed, in which the Arab case was completely ignored—and the Legislative Council was postponed indefinitely. Mr. Amery, now a Minister, wrote that "To go on refusing representative government until the Jews are in a majority is an almost impossible policy." The policy has been pursued.

This policy produced, between the World Wars, an explosion of feeling among this people "liberated" by us which involved us in warfare similar to that waged by Mussolini against the Abyssinians, and which a whole Army Corps, with modern weapons, was not able to quell. That even reveals the future dangers which will be brewed for us, if our leaders give improper prominence to Zionist aims. The radius of fellow-feeling for the Arabs of Palestine spreads far beyond the border of Palestine; it reaches into Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and even India.  
(To be continued.)

## Hitler's Ideas Not Wanted in Australia

(Continued from page 1.)

places of employment. He even said the workers wouldn't mind this!

There is no worthwhile freedom unless we have freedom to choose or refuse, and freedom of action—particularly freedom of action to control all institutions: political, financial and industrial.

The biggest problem before Australian electors is to devise ways of effectively controlling Parliaments. Not one word have we heard from Evatt & Co. about how we can stop a Central Government from doing things we don't desire. Let me put the following proposition: Supposing unificationists have their way, and State Parliaments are turned into administrative conveniences. Let us imagine that, as a sop, the number of Members at Canberra is increased. How can any honest person say that this will strengthen democracy? What if in West Australia, to take only one example, all the electors wanted something peculiar to their State attended to, and then had ALL their representatives representing their wishes at Canberra? Even with double their present number of representatives, West Australian electors would be very inadequately represented at Canberra. Their comparatively few representatives would be overwhelmed by representatives from all the other States who, even if not antagonistic, wouldn't be sufficiently interested to do anything about the policies peculiar to West Australia.

My understanding of democracy is, that if, for example, the people of West Australia desire certain things, and those things are physically possible, West Australians should have their own local institutions to ensure they obtain those results, irrespective of what the rest of the Australians are doing.

And I would go so far as to say that, if the Central Government refuses to make adequate finance available, State Parliaments should have the right to control their own finance. It was because N.S.W. Premier Lang attempted to do something about finance during the depression that the whole weight of the Central Government was used to support the banks in their fight to crush him—just as the Central Government in Canada is being used to thwart Alberta. Local Governments will ensure that there is no post-war "chaos"—if the Central Government doesn't hamper them with financial restrictions.

Let me reiterate that real democracy—i.e., sovereign power in the hands of electors who frame their own policies—depend on local government. There must be agreement upon policy. Where it is not possible to obtain agreement on policy, it is essential that association be broken up into smaller groups until in any unit there is agreement on policy.

But Dr. Evatt and his friends have rejected this traditional British method of making democracy work, and have chosen the totalitarian method. Our major immediate task is to reject Dr. Evatt and all his works. And let us say to men like Senator Aylett: "We are well aware that Hitler 'solved' the 'unemployment problem' in Germany by trampling on the rights of the individual. It looked smart and impressive. But WE are going to build up from the individual and ensure that Government is kept close to the people in order that we can keep a close eye on the activities of our representatives. By doing this, there will be less possibility of them thinking that they can do as the like. Too many at Canberra already think that. We reject the application of Hitler's ideas in Australia. We want security AND FREEDOM!"

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### PICTURE PROPAGANDA

Mr. Watt, British film expert and producer of "Target for To-night" and other British pictures, is here to make an all Australian film, if possible, with all Australian actors and technicians. So, Australia is, we trust, to produce something different from the Hollywood eternal-triangle culture. Although the picture is intended as a war-propaganda film, if it brings forth more of the latent art existent right here some good may come of it. Here's hoping.

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