

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.

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

—Whittier.

THE NEW TIMES

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Wants Canberra Control Kept On!

Cain Moves to Renew Economic Stability Bill

In the Victorian Legislative Assembly on April 30, the Premier and Treasurer, Mr. Cain, made a sudden move to bring in a Bill to continue the infamous Economic Stability Act—on which much comment has appeared in these columns—although it does not expire until June 30. Ex-Premier Dunstan opposed this. "Hansard" reports the incident as follows:—

ECONOMIC STABILITY (CONTINUATION) BILL

MR. CAIN (Premier and Treasurer). —I move—

That I have leave to bring in a Bill entitled "A Bill to extend the operation of the Economic Stability Act 1946."

MR. DUNSTAN (Korong). —At the moment the Leader of the Opposition is absent from the Chamber. I do not wish to accept any responsibility in this matter, except to indicate what I was told. It was understood that this Bill would not be proceeded with today. Notice had been given of several Bills to which exception was not taken, but this was not one of them. I think it would provoke a lengthy discussion as to whether leave should be granted for the Bill to be placed on the Notice Paper. I understood from the Leader of the Opposition that the Bill would not be proceeded with today.

MR. CAIN. —It is not being proceeded with.

MR. DUNSTAN. —The Premier is seeking leave to bring in the Bill. If the House agreed to give leave, the Opposition might be committed in some degree to the principle associated with the Bill. Before leave is granted, the Opposition has a perfect right to know what is contained in the legislation in order that members may be able to express their views.

If this is merely the re-enactment of legislation submitted last year, it cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as a matter of urgency, because that measure does not expire until June 30; it has two months to run.

In keeping with the agreement, which, I understand, exists between the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition in this matter, I suggest that the motion be not

proceeded with at this stage. If in a time of chaos and anarchy in the State we are to deal with a Bill that is to provide economic stability, I think the expression is meaningless. The people desire industrial and national security, but I do not think this legislation will provide it.

LONGER FEDERAL CONTROL

If one knew the exact nature of the Bill, one could speak at great length upon it, but I am somewhat in the dark. All we know at the moment is that the Premier has asked for leave to bring in a Bill "to extend the operation of the Economic Stability Act 1946." Is there any time limit associated with the Bill?

MR. CAIN. —Yes, six months.

MR. DUNSTAN. —That means that the Act will be extended until December 31. There is a vital principle associated with this question. If we are going to bring about economic stability in the State at the present time the first essential is a good and courageous Government. If we are to have industrial peace and economic stability, we should have less instead of more control. We should also have decreased taxation and increased production. Whether those factors are embodied in the legislation or not, I do not know. The House would be well advised not to grant leave to introduce a Bill of this nature. I do not think the people desire more controls. I feel that they want freedom of action. They desire the right to carry on their own business in their own way, in order to be able to show initiative and enterprise, and so make progress. All these things are being denied the people of this State.

PARLIAMENT CANNOT AMEND

The Economic Stability Act, which was passed towards the end of last year and

which the Premier has stated is to be extended for six months by the Bill now under discussion, dealt with four controls under the Commonwealth National Security Regulations—landlord and tenant, capital issues, prices, and economic organisation which covers a multiplicity of matters. The most important feature is that; this Parliament cannot amend the Economic Stability Act except in terms of its duration. As the Premier said when he explained the Bill last year, this Parliament had either to accept the whole of it or reject it. Evidently this Parliament is powerless to amend any portion of the legislation. Let me read to honourable members section 5 of the Economic Stability Act 1946—

All orders, declarations, determinations, delegations, authorities, applications, notifications, rules, consents, agreements, requirements, valuations, certificates, reports, notices or directions, which were made, given, or entered into under any Commonwealth Regulations in operation by virtue of section three of this Act and which were in force or subsisting immediately prior to the commencing day fixed under this Act in respect of those Regulations shall, subject to this Act, be in force or effective so far as they operated or purported to operate in or in relation to Victoria but may be revoked or varied under any such Regulations in operation by virtue of section three of this Act.

Surely this is comprehensive!

Tonight this House is asked at a moment's notice to give leave to the Government to bring in a Bill to extend the operation of the Act, and surely such a Bill is one of a far-reaching importance to the people.

CIRCUMVENTING HIGH COURT

The reason for the introduction of the legislation last year was extraordinary. In effect, what the Premier said when he explained the Bill was this: "The Commonwealth is exercising all these powers under National Security Regulations, but it is not sure whether the regulations will stand the test of the High Court in the event of their being challenged." Therefore, all the States proposed to introduce similar legislation so that the Commonwealth Government could fall back on the State laws to prop up their illegal regulations.

By this procedure this Parliament is being made a stooge for the Commonwealth Government.

They are asking us to say, in effect, that although we doubt the validity of their regulations and do not think they will stand the test of the High Court, we as a State Parliament are prepared to play the Good Samaritan and back up by our legislation the illegal regulations of the Commonwealth. This is a new type of legislation.

MR. HAYES.—This Parliament passed

The newly appointed Chief Planning Officer whose job it is to "re-organise" Great Britain's industries is a director of a large chemical and steel company—which indicates that Big Business is taking over Socialism. This chappie should make up for the death of millionaire Lord Rothschild, who had also joined the ranks of the Socialists.

The same thing happened in Germany and elsewhere, where the Socialists set-up the propaganda and the organisation for the "take-over." It's about time workers woke up to this scheme to enslave them. While Government remains apart from industry it can be compelled to maintain a balance of justice; but when it becomes the owner and employer, there is no appeal and no redress; and experience has shown that Governments are notoriously bad employers.

N.Z. NAVY: Recently 200 New Zealand naval ratings went on strike against their pay and conditions; at the time this seemed odd to many people because they found it hard to believe that a Socialist Government would offer poor pay and conditions—they thought that only capitalist enterprise exploited people. But it happened again: nineteen ratings on the N.Z. cruiser "Bellona" left ship and decided not to return, their complaint also being poor pay and conditions. So, these stories of Socialist exploitation must be true! It will be a severe shock to those who believed that only private employers exploit employees.

SNAPPY SHORTS: Three cheerful items showing a resistance to the mania for centralisation are to hand for this week: (1) Federal Union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches was flatly rejected by the State General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. (2) The same body rejected a sub-committee's report advocating public ownership of the means of



Mr. Cain

the Economic Stability Bill introduced last year.

MR. DUNSTAN. —So far as the Opposition was concerned, we agreed to the passing of the Bill under strong protest. The Leader of the Opposition and myself made it clear that we would agree to the Act operating for six months, but we asked the Government to take notice that we would oppose its re-enactment after that term expired. I am now more determined in my opposition to this general principle.

If the State feels that regulations of this kind are necessary the State should bring in its own legislation and exercise the powers, which the Commonwealth is still prepared to exercise under its own illegal regulations. There should not be an agreement or partnership between the Commonwealth and the State to prop up Commonwealth regulations, which, if challenged in the High Court, might be held to be invalid.

RIGHT OF APPEAL DENIED

In the past the High Court has been the custodian of the rights of the people. Any citizen who felt himself aggrieved by Commonwealth regulations could approach the High Court and there test the validity of the regulations. In the event of this legislation being extended, the High Court will no longer have any power in relation to regulations relating to the four subject matters I have enumerated.

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Significant Political Pointers

There is little doubt that the Federal Labor Government's Conciliation and Arbitration Bill is designed to defeat the electors' decisions at the last two referendums. The Bill is a clever attack upon the present Arbitration system. One of the major weaknesses in the Bill is the fact that there is no provision for appeal against decisions of Conciliation Commissioners.

The manner in which these Commissioners are likely to be appointed was bluntly described by one Labor Member, Mr. James, who said at Canberra, on April 16:—

"The Leader of the Opposition is also afraid that trade unionists will be appointed as Conciliation Commissioners. Frankly and bluntly, I hope they will be. I hope that the unions will have the right to choose them and sack them if they do not do the job for Labor."

Having seen Mr. McKell appointed as Governor-General, electors should not be surprised if a few Communists are appointed as Conciliation Commissioners. Each of the Commissioners will receive £1500 per year.

Mr. H. B. Gullett, M.H.R., speaking on the Conciliation and Arbitration Bill, at Canberra on April 17:—

"Like other innocent-looking measures that have been recently before the House, this Bill is deliberately Socialist in its purpose. Anything can be read into the powers to be conferred on the Commissioners. The Bill aims to place full control of industry in the hands of these fifteen men, who might well be called Commissars, and they will be able to legislate directly as to the conditions of employment in industry. They will be able to say who may be employed, and there is nothing to prevent them from saying in what industry a man shall be employed. I believe that an attempt is being made to get into this legislation powers that were deliberately denied the Government at the last referendum. If that is not so, let the powers of the Commissioners be limited in the Bill itself. There is nothing in it to limit them now. I draw particular attention to the pro-

vision which gives Conciliation Commissioners powers over terms of employment. I am in favour of preference to unionists in big industries, but we must realise that a great part of the industry of this country is carried on in very small businesses. In country towns and in the suburbs the



Mr. Gullett

carpenter's shop and the blacksmith's shop are usually family businesses. There is the owner, and working for him there is usually his son or a casual employee who works at peak periods. There is nothing in this Bill to prevent a Concilia-

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production. (3) Cr. Connelly, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, strongly opposed the Greater Melbourne "Master Plan," and said "Brisbane was worse off since the formation of the Greater Brisbane plan." It's like a breath of fresh air to be able to report even these slight signs of a return to sane living practices.

MISSING MILLIONAIRES: A London press report informs us that "in 1939 there were in Britain, 7000 millionaires, or men whose income exceeded £50,000 a year. Last year their number had shrunk to 45, and their net income after taxes had been deducted was £6000." This is a result of the "soak the rich" policy, but of course the worker has not benefited in any way from this levelling-down policy. Now that the millionaires and the high-income group have almost disappeared, most of this field of tax exploitation is no longer available; so, with the worker also taxed far below the bread line, where will the millions of taxation come from? And bang goes the slogan with which Labor has fooled the workers—i.e., "make the rich pay."

LOAN LOADS: The Melbourne "Herald's" finance wizard, who strongly supported acceptance of the U.S. loan to Great Britain, quoted Mr. L.S. Amery (former M.P.) in the issue of April 15 as stressing "the grim complications of the American loan on Britain's imports from the Dominions." Mr.

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BRETTON WOODS DEBATE IN PARLT.

Mr. Turnbull's Speech Against Ratification

When the ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreement was rushed through the Federal Parliament on March 20, very little press publicity was given to the arguments advanced by the handful of Members who opposed ratification. The following excellent address was given by Mr. W. G. Turnbull, Country Party Member for Wimmera, Victoria:

Very few of us, on this side of the House, have had an opportunity to learn much about the Bretton Woods Agreement. I had not heard much about it until a few days ago, when I had the opportunity to listen to Professor Melville discuss the subject. When I came out of a prisoner of war camp just over twelve months ago and first heard Bretton Woods mentioned, I recalled the name of a British politician, Brendon Bracken, and I thought that Bretton Woods was also a man's name. Since realising the significance of the Bretton Woods Agreement, I have gathered as much information as possible on what it involves. Some honorable members have quoted to-day opinions, which they attributed to Professor Melville, but in most instances they only partly quoted the remarks of that gentleman.

My lack of knowledge on this subject is, I freely admit, considerable; but I desire attention to two or three important aspects of it on which I have reached conclusions. First, I shall deal with our obligations if we become a member nation. The honorable Member for Martin (Mr. Daly), the honorable Member for Hunter (Mr. James), the honorable Member for



Darwin (Dame Enid Lyons) and also the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) have stated that if, after having become members of the fund, we find that its administration is not to our liking, we can withdraw by merely giving notice. It is as easy as that. We may "take our change in Wrigley's" or some other product and walk out if we so desire. Yet section 4, paragraph a of Article VI. of the Agreement in the second schedule of the Bill, which deals with withdrawal and suspension of membership and suspension of operations, provides—

"When a government ceases to be a member, it shall remain liable for its direct obligations to the Bank, and for its contingent liabilities to the Bank so long as any part of the loans or guarantees contracted before it ceased to be a member are outstanding."

It is of paramount importance that we should realise that whether we withdraw from the fund or not we shall remain liable for our obligations under that article. Yet the statement has been made this evening that we could withdraw without any difficulty whatever. As I read the agreement that is not the case.

The next point I wish to make has relation to the present and future position of the British Empire. Some honorable gentlemen have adopted a most pessimistic attitude in this connexion, and it appears to me that we all could do with a good "pep talk" about the greatest Empire that the world has ever known. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the League of Nations, the United Nations and the Bretton Woods Agreement, in spite of the bad time through which the British Empire has been passing in recent days, I believe, with all my heart, that the British Empire is still the greatest power in the world for liberty and freedom. The Empire has very great recuperative resources. According to some honorable gentlemen, power has passed from the British Empire forever.

In my opinion the British Empire is still a great force for freedom and liberty, and anything that I can say in this Parliament or elsewhere to stimulate Empire sentiment I shall say gladly and with great enthusiasm. I consider that the interests of the British Empire and also those of Australia are likely to be greatly affected by the Bretton Woods Agreement.

It has been said tonight that unless we participate in this international financial agreement we shall find ourselves isolated. That view does not seem to me to be justified, for Professor Melville told us a few days ago that even if Australia did not sign the Bretton Woods Agreement its trade with other countries would not, in his opinion, be seriously jeopardised. It is a fallacy therefore to think that our great primary industries will be ruined if we do not join

with the other nations in the International Monetary Fund and become associated with the International Bank.

I consider that the Bretton Woods Agreement and the decisions of the International Conference on Trade and Employment will be as closely associated as Siamese twins. I fear that our participation in this scheme may seriously endanger our Empire trade preference policy and the exchange rates among Empire countries. If this should happen, a serious blow will have been struck at our primary producing industries, which are the life-blood of the country. The pros and cons of this agreement should therefore be carefully considered before we become implicated in this expensive experiment.

It is strange that almost every honorable member who has participated in this debate has made some kind of a policy for advocating Australian association with the International Monetary Fund. They have said, in effect, "This is not quite what we wanted or expected, but it seems to be the best that we can get; therefore we should take it." That is an entirely wrong way to regard the matter. A principle is either right or wrong. If it is wrong, we should have nothing to do with it. The argument that we should "take things on the average" is like taking an average on a man's honesty; it never pays. We need to be assured that a proposal is right before we adopt it.

It has been made clear to us that the international financial proposals now before us are experimental. Australia should be careful about participating in such experiments. If we become participants in this scheme we shall undoubtedly place ourselves in the hands of those who administer it, and I am not happy about that. It has been stated that this scheme will be administered by men of great knowledge and repute, but about 43 nations are involved and the representatives of each will have a say. In the past, some of them have not been able to run their own countries. How often has the British Empire had to give succour to some of the countries which are signatories to this agreement? They have not been able to manage their own affairs; how then are they qualified to run ours? This is an experiment, which may reach disastrously upon the standard of living

in Australia. We cannot afford such an experiment, and I will not support it. There are many other men in this House who do not agree with it, either, but they are silent. Honorable Members on this side who disagree with the proposal are free to express their opinions about it. We must be very careful to hold what we have. We fought for Empire reciprocal trade for years, and for our exchange rate. We must see now that they are not taken from us.

During this debate, concern has been expressed regarding the position of the United Kingdom. Professor Melville said at the meeting, which I attended that, in his opinion, the Bretton Woods Agreement had not the kind of mechanism to aid Britain. Which honorable Members here are qualified to put their opinions before his? I know that one of the conditions of the American loan to the United Kingdom was that Britain should adopt the Bretton Woods plan, and now we are trooping along behind. Perhaps, if we stood out we could be of more use. I am convinced that we could help Britain more by making a gift of food, as was advocated by the right honorable member for Cowper (Sir Earle Page). Great Britain has the power to survive if help is forthcoming. We have the food it needs, and we should send it.

Australia is to put into the International Monetary Fund £62,500,000, but of this only £2,500,000 is to be supplied in gold, and the rest in promissory notes. The other nations are to contribute in various proportions. It has been admitted that some of the nations may not honour their promissory notes, and if this should happen, the countries who supply them with food may not be paid. It has also been made clear, as the honorable member for Barker (Mr. Archie Cameron) pointed out, that the Fund will help only those countries which are already in a reasonably sound economic position.

The directors of the Fund will probably make loans only to those countries, which have a reasonable chance of repaying them. Other countries will receive only what they pay into the Fund. Australia may suffer by selling goods to such countries, and eventually having to go without payment. For this and other reasons, I find it impossible to support the Bill. I believe that Australia can do better by helping to strengthen the British Empire, and by developing its international trade. We cannot lose anything by standing out of the Agreement, but we may lose by entering it because, even though we should withdraw later, we would still be responsible for loans made while we were a member. Those loans might be a millstone about our neck for years to come.

[In our next issue we shall be publishing extracts from Mr. Archie Cameron's speech, in which he gives his reasons for not supporting Bretton Woods. — Editor.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the United Democrats' headquarters, 17 Waymouth St., Adelaide.)

STUDY GROUP: As the result of a decision at our recent Rally, a Social Credit Study Group has been formed. The first meeting was held in our rooms on Wednesday, May 7, when the subject under discussion was Douglas's recent article, "An Act for the Better Management of the Credit of Alberta." The study of this article will be completed at the next meeting on Wednesday, May 21. Thereafter, Study Group meetings will be held on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. It is proposed that various aspects of Social Credit will be studied according to the wishes of those attending the meetings.

Action is the hallmark of the effective social creditor, and the obvious purpose of the Study Group is to train ourselves for the great task which lies ahead of us.

As with other movements, the distractions of the war years certainly played havoc with our activities, but the time is overdue for us as individuals to make a personal review of how we must act in the face of coming events which portend the early arrival of the day when forces that have been driving us to hopeless despair and destruction, hope to take over complete control and set up their world government.

Members are urged to be present at the next Study Group meeting on Wednesday, May 21, and bring along any friends whom they know are at all interested in present-day problems. Even though the friends cannot take full part in the meeting, listening in to the discussions will no doubt stimulate their interest.

BOOKS TO READ: "Our Sham Democracy—or The Majority Vote Racket," by James Guthrie. Price 1/-. "The Truth About Social Credit," by Eric D. Butler. Price 1/-. "Alberta Now"—a record of 10 years of Government without borrowing money. Price 6d. (All plus 1d postage.) — F. BAWDEN, Honorary Secretary.

Washington; but what respect for British forces in Palestine, and for law and order, is to be expected in Palestine when a Canadian Jewish paper featured an article in English in which the British Government officials were described as "procurators" and "myrmidons" and, in a later issue, saw fit to present to its readers, of its own making, and also in English, most malicious and insulting innuendo. I am referring to the item in the "Canadian Jewish Chronicle" of August 16 in its reference to the British Government in the affairs of India and Ireland. It is difficult to imagine greater harm to the status of the Jew in Canada than that done by this act. What logic other than that of a completely irresponsible mind, could possibly conceive and then permit this wicked anti-British item in Canada, is completely beyond my comprehension.

EMPIRE'S "JUGULAR VEIN"

Politically, there can be no Jewish State and the sooner this is realised by all concerned the sooner will the problem be solved and, thus, sooner will come to an end the terrible wanderings of the European Jew.

Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode described Palestine as "the jugular vein of the British Empire," and who can doubt it? The Suez Canal is the shipping artery, Lydda is the terminal of the air route to India, the oil pipe-line which feeds the British Navy east of Alexandria terminates at Haifa, through Haifa runs the railway linking El Kantara in Egypt with Beirut in Syria; and, should a hostile power ever occupy the Dardanelles, Palestine will be the most important flanking position in the Eastern Mediterranean. Britain, and Britain alone, must hold Palestine.

Aside from any other consideration as a British subject, I hold this equally important as a Jew, for, of this I am absolutely convinced; notwithstanding the reported proclamation of Rabbi Jesse Schwartz, executive director of the Zionist Organisation of Canada, that Britain is a third-class power, should the time ever arrive when the Jew should be left with one haven of refuge only, notwithstanding all democracies, that haven will be under the British flag, and under the British flag only. I have come to know the English well, having lived with them intimately under a most trying time in history. A test of character is not behaviour at a formal luncheon, but under the trying conditions of war and, under these conditions, I have learned much about them. They may have their shortcomings—and who is free of them?—but deeply ingrained in them is decency.

THE FRUITS OF ZIONISM

At its best, Palestine, situated as it is geographically, is a very precarious haven. Rather than a sanctuary, it could readily become a death trap.

I referred to the national awakening [of Arabs]; there is the vast support of the Mohammedan world elsewhere. This cannot be dismissed lightly; nor, considering their experience in international skill and intrigue, can one with equanimity disregard the recent appeal of an anti-British Arab group to the Soviet Government.

Only recently (July 31) Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the all-India Moslem League, warned that if Jewish immigration into Palestine is persisted in, "one day their fate will be worse than it was under Hitler." The extent to which this need be regarded is very doubtful, but I am convinced: *A Jewish State in Palestine means war.*

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT UNMASKED!

(Continued from last issue.)

Under the above heading the Montreal "Daily Star" of October 8, 1946, editorially referred to an address by an eminent Canadian Jew, Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, O.B.E., which was given before the Canadian Club, of Montreal, Canada. With that exception, the daily press in "English-speaking" countries has, as far as we know, practically ignored something that was news as "hot" as "man bites dog" and vastly more important.

A few short quotations from Dr. Rabinowitch's address were given by Mr. Norman Jaques, a Social Credit member of the Canadian House of Commons, in a speech made at Los Angeles, U.S.A., on December 9, and published in recent issues of the "New Times." An extensive report of Dr. Rabinowitch's address appeared in the December issue of the British-Israel monthly magazine, "Destiny," of Haverhill, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and from this source we have taken the following extracts. Dr. Rabinowitch said:—

What induces any one to terrorism is beyond man's ken [?]. It is found amongst all peoples [?], but what is to be condemned in no uncertain terms is the behaviour, which is capable of precipitating this phenomenon. In no uncertain terms, therefore, must be condemned David Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, who declared openly at a press conference, that further enforcement of the immigration laws of Palestine would be resisted with brutal force if necessary.

TERRORISM CONDONED

Equally to be condemned is Mr. Bakstansky, another official of the Political Zionist organisation who, also, openly delivered this eulogy in his reference to the terrorists: "We are dealing not with terrorists but with a great resistance movement. Let us take off our hats to them . . . We Zionists feel proud . . . We salute them."

On August 14, 1946, the Irgun Zvai Leumi (one of the terrorist organisations) broadcast: "We must exert our strength against two enemies . . . the British and time"; but to what extent are these young men and women actually to blame when, only a short time before, Solomon Freehof, Rabbi and recently President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, wrote this: "The Jews of the world have been an annoyance to the British Foreign Office. They do not yield to the interest of the British Empire . . . They will fight without surrender . . . They are undefeated, and undefeatable."

I shall, here, say nothing of the pronouncements of Rabbi Stephen Wise . . . except this: . . . The Rabbi of the Talmud is "he who is meek and humble; walks about in a low demeanour; studies the Torah constantly and takes no credit to himself" (Sanh. 88b). . . . Contrast him with the Rabbi so conspicuous at present and whom the non-Jewish world most un-

fortunately believe to be the leader of Israel—pulpit, with an insatiable thirst for prominence and adulation, head



David Ben-Gurion

haughtily erect, mouth agape, bellowing into a microphone.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

Perhaps the grief, horror and shame would not be as great as it is, since these men are not British subjects, I suppose if the Christians of the United States have their Hearsts and Thompsons, allowance should be made for the Stephen Wises and Solomon Freehofs among the Jews of that country and, for the same reason, it might have been with less shame when I read recently of the defilement of the British flag by Political Zionists at the Embassy in

THE PLOT TO STARVE THE BRITISH

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS, Colac.)

A report in the Australian press of May 7 quotes a prominent British medical specialist and dietitian as saying that Great Britain is dying from starvation. In previous talks we have brought forward definite evidence of how the starving of the British people is a major part of an international policy to destroy the British Empire.

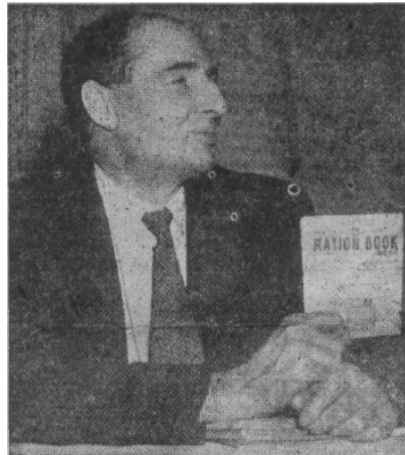
In view of the seriousness of the present food situation in Great Britain, and the desire of many Australians to do something practical about helping the British people, we feel that we must place the real facts of the situation before the public. These facts will be a shock to many, but they have to be courageously faced if we are to make any worthwhile attempt to deal with the enemies of our British way of life.

The first fact that we want to make clear is this: Apart from individual food parcels or food sent through such organisations as the Red Cross, there is no guarantee that increased exports of food from this country will benefit the British people. The food ration of the British people is controlled by a body known as the Emergency World Food Council, which has its headquarters in the United States of America. This organisation is obviously dominated by powerful International German-Jewish groups who make little secret of their intention to disintegrate the British Empire by first destroying Great Britain.

It was the same groups who used U.N.R.R.A. to have large supplies of food, which the British people should have had, poured into Soviet-dominated Europe. While the British people have been kept on short rations, Yugoslavia and other Russian puppet countries have maintained large standing armies and uprooted the peasants who could grow food. U.N.R.R.A. has been used to build up Soviet dominated Europe at the expense of the British people.

THE WORLD FOOD CONTROL

The Emergency World Food Council is being used to compel the British people to exist on the lowest food ration of any of



Food Commissar Strachey

the peoples of the Allies who fought together against Germany. Even the Italians have had better food rations since the war finished than have the British.

For the benefit of those who are doubtful that an anonymous body meeting in America can actually determine what food rations the British people are to have, we give the following evidence:

When Sir Ben Smith was British Food Minister, he bluntly said that increased butter imports from Australia or elsewhere would not necessarily benefit the British people, as the total amount of food for the British people was allocated by the International Food Council. Speaking in the British House of Commons on April 4, last year, Sir Ben said:

"Every time I get 10,000 tons of butter from Denmark it is part of my allocation from the Combined Food Board . . ."

During the debate on Food for Great Britain at Canberra on April 18 of this year, Mr. Chifley said:

"Honorable members should realise that the mere production of greater quantities of sugar, wheat, flour and rice would not mean that the extra amount would go to the United Kingdom. The International Emergency Food Council determines how stocks of such commodities shall be distributed to all parts of the world."

Mr. Chifley gave the remarkable information that some of Australia's sugar supplies are allocated to countries where sugar is not rationed at all. He also said that 90 per cent. of Australia's wheat exports are allocated to countries other than Great Britain.

Mr. Pollard, Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, speaking just prior to Mr. Chifley, said that the Federal Government desired to send Australian rice to Great Britain, but that the Government had no control over the matter. Mr. Pollard also said that Australia was a member of the International Food Council, which had approved of the export of Australian wheat to New Zealand.

NO WORLDWIDE SHORTAGE

Listeners must agree that it is an astounding state of affairs when allegedly sovereign members of the British Empire have the allocation of their food controlled by an international organisation with its headquarters in America.

If there is a world shortage of food, as the international planners tell us, and if the International Food Council exists to ration the shortage, why is there no

food rationing in America? The Australian press of May 9 revealed the fact that American food production for 1946-47 has reached a new record level.

The fact is, that there is no world shortage of food, as can be proved by an examination of production figures. To take one item alone, it is known that there are 10,000,000 more cattle in South America now than during the last year before the war.

When bread rationing was introduced into Great Britain by the Communist Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, significantly enough just after he had been to see the International Food Council in Washington, there was 2,000,000 more tons of wheat in Great Britain than during 1936.

In the July 1946, issue of the British "Liberator Council Bulletin" the following appeared:

"Canada, which is in a position to supply this country with vast quantities of wheat for the next four years, is to reduce her wheat acreage under instructions of the Combined Food Board situated in New York, unless Britain comes to terms with America over the price we shall pay to our own Dominion."

THE CANBERRA "OPPOSITION"

The facts we have given, and there are many more, show the utter humbug of the "Opposition" Parties at Canberra. What is the use of talking about reducing the Australian food rations in face of what we have outlined? Even supposing we took the drastic step of cutting our rations in half and could send the other half to Great Britain, of what practical benefit would this be in meeting the great needs of the British people? The British population is approximately seven times larger than the Australian population, so fifty per cent of say, our existing butter ration of 6 ozs per week, would mean the ridiculously small increase of one-seventh of 3 ozs per week for every British person.

If the British people are to be saved from further semi-starvation, it is obvious that greatly increased exports from Australia and other British Dominions must be sent immediately. But, as already pointed out, this is impossible unless agreed to by the International Food Council. The "Opposition" Parties at Canberra should be asking some blunt questions about this International Food Council and in what way this country and Great Britain are committed to its decisions. To talk wildly about exporting increased food supplies from this country when the increased exports may be allocated to people who need them far less than the British people, is dangerously misleading at a time when every effort should be made to expose the identity and policies of the enemies of the British Empire.

RULE OF STRACHEY & CO.

We can imagine many of our listeners asking: "Why doesn't the British Government protest at the manner in which its food policies are being dominated from Washington?"

This question can be answered by pointing out that the present Government in Great Britain is a Socialist Government, with many strongly pro-Communist Members.

After seeing Stalin last year, Professor Harold Laski, former Chairman of the British Labor Party, said that International Socialism and International Communism are merely two distinct roads to the same objective. Perhaps Laski and his friends do not feel that a revolution in Great Britain will be necessary to make the British people submit to international planning. It is significant to recall that it was Lenin who said: "Those who control the ration-books of the proletariat control their votes."

It was the "British" Communists and their friends who led the agitation for the imposition of bread rationing in Great Britain last year. And it is the Communist Strachey who imposes this rationing at the behest of the international crooks in America. When we call Strachey a Communist we do not mean that he is an openly declared member of the Communist Party. We simply record the fact that he wrote regularly for years for the "British" Communist paper, the "Daily Worker," and has given his opinion that "it is Communism alone which can bring national deliverance . . ." He also wrote in his book, "The Coming Struggle for Power," that Communism "is the only solution of the problem of the international conflict, by abolishing national sovereignties. . . . A Communist economy cannot possibly admit of national boundaries."

After fighting a war to preserve our national sovereignties, Great Britain has control over her food policies destroyed by Mr. Strachey and his international associates in Washington!

Mr. Pollard said at Canberra on April 18 that there are at this moment in Australia 300,000 cases of canned potatoes, green

peas, beetroot and carrots, which are the property of the British Government, but that when Mr. Strachey was cabled about sending this valuable food to Great Britain immediately, he replied and requested that it be sold in Australia!

Not only has British food production been sabotaged by Socialist policies in Great Britain, but the mad export policy has resulted in large supplies of British beef extracts, tinned fish, and biscuits arriving in Australia and Canada at a time when every ounce of food is required in Great Britain. The Melbourne "Herald" of May 10 reports that even a consignment of British cheese has arrived in Australia!

COUNTER-ATTACK NEEDED

Ever since the military war finished, Great Britain has been subjected to enormous pressure from Jewish International Finance in America. Stripped of many of her overseas assets during the dark days when she was fighting Germany and Italy practically alone, today Great Britain is deep in debt and the bondholders demand their pound of flesh. Every part of the British Empire has its internal Socialist and Communist fifth-column, which seeks to pave the way for our complete surrender to a World Tyranny under which our way of life will be destroyed. The present international control of Great Britain's food supplies, aided and abetted by Mr. Strachey and his associates, is a major part of the campaign to destroy the very core of the Empire.

Irrespective of whether we like it or not, we have to face the fact that we cannot help the British people to get any worthwhile increase in food supplies unless the Australian Government challenges the international food controllers and Messrs. Strachey and Co., and insists that increased exports of food from Australia shall benefit the British people. If the Government will not act, then the Opposition should force the issue immediately. Electors can back them up.

QUESTIONS ABOUT FOOD FOR BRITAIN

Under this heading in our last issue we published a letter from Mr. Eric Butler, President of the Corangamire Voters' Policy Association, to the Federal Member for Corangamite, Mr. A. McDonald, M.H.R., in which it was requested that the following questions, concerning Food for Great Britain, be submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr. Chifley:

1. Is it a fact that increased food exports from Australia would not necessarily benefit the British people?
2. Does the Emergency World Food Council control the allocation of all food exported from Australia?
3. Is Australia a member of the Emergency World Food Council?
4. If so, when and by what process did she become a member?
5. If Australia is not a member of this Food Council, in what way is she bound by the Council's decisions?
6. Who are the personnel of the Emergency World Food Council, and how were they elected?

These questions were asked by Mr. McDonald on April 30, and, according to "Hansard," Mr. Chifley replied as follows:

MR. CHIFLEY'S REPLY

"As was explained quite recently with regard to butter, meat, and possibly other primary produce, there is a direct contract with the United Kingdom. The distribution of wheat and sugar, however, is determined by the International Emergency Food Council. The United Kingdom is, of course, vitally concerned with the decisions made by that body, and is a member of it. At the moment, I am not able to supply a full list of the members, but I shall arrange with the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and Supply and



Mr. Chifley

Shipping, to furnish a copy to the honorable Member. At the same time, it has been made clear from time to time that when sugar is exported from this country, its distribution is determined by the Council, and the British Government approves of this procedure. The same applies to the export of wheat. I shall obtain the other information requested by the honorable member, and communicate it to him."

In a further letter to Mr. McDonald, Mr. Butler points out that Mr. Chifley's reply is not only unsatisfactory, but in some respects misleading. As admitted even by Government speakers during the debate on Food for Great Britain, in the Federal House on April 18, all contracts

WANTS CANBERRA CONTROL KEPT ON!

(Continued from page 1.)

In other words, the States by agreement in conjunction with the Commonwealth were prepared last year to pass legislation to take away the power, which the High Court had formerly exercised in connection with National Security Regulations.

MR. MCKENZIE. —You will not require to make a second-reading speech when the Bill is before the House.

MR. DUNSTAN. —I might get my second wind!

The present Government is the first in this State to have submitted legislation of this kind. If I were in power I should be opposed to the State Parliaments being used by the Commonwealth Government in this fashion.

MR. CAIN. —All the States agreed to the adoption of this course.

MR. DUNSTAN. —When the procedure was decided on last year only one State had a non-Labor Government. Now there are two States with non-Labor Governments, and there might be more next week.

The thinking people of this country want to be freed from controls. They have had an over-dose of regulations and control by bureaucrats, advisers, and experts. If the Government wants less industrial strife it ought to give the people greater freedom of action than they have had in the past.

As the Premier has not indicated whether he desires the debate to be continued further tonight or to be adjourned, I move—

That the debate be now adjourned

The motion was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned until Tuesday, May 6, Leave was granted to Mr. Dunstan to continue his speech on the resumption of the debate.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

Amery said: "We are obliged under the loan agreement to cut down imports from sterling areas . . . We are forbidden to eat Australian peaches unless we continue to eat Californian peaches . . . Every hardship to which we have to submit must be increased and sometimes doubled." The evil consequences were forecast by the "New Times" when the loan was being negotiated, and it was pointed out that the loan was but another stage of the plot to disintegrate the British Empire. Perhaps more people will recognise this plot in future.

PRICE PEGGING: Quoting the National City Bank of New York, the Melbourne "Herald" of April 14 said: "The recent bold United States move of cutting loose from price controls has proved entirely successful . . . After the first tendency for prices to rise (those pegged below profitable levels) enormous factory output was available, and retail costs were dropping rapidly." Coming from such a conservative quarter, that statement of actual results verifies the viewpoint that in the last analysis Price Fixing hampers honest men engaged in producing and trading, and paves the way for black-market gangsters. It sometimes takes a long time for John Citizen to recognise a racket; even so, it should be easy to recognise Price Fixing as a racket-deluxe.

—O.B.H.

A PRESSING NEED AND A SOLUTION

Power-Generation and Individual Independence

Under the heading, "A Pressing Need," a notable editorial appeared in the American monthly magazine, "Destiny," of last December. Extracts therefrom are reprinted hereunder. Passing over palliatives and immediate partial solutions, the writer expounded the general nature of an ultimate solution—or, at least, a partial ultimate solution—to the problem he emphasised. But he was still looking for specific "inventions." Yet one such was already in fairly widespread use, right under his nose in U.S.A.—as indicated in the second condensed article reprinted hereunder:

Modern society has become so dependent upon the continuous, uninterrupted function of the services rendered by small crews of men, that just a few men can disrupt an entire community by refusing to perform their duties. This has been clearly demonstrated in recent strikes when a very few have succeeded in crippling an entire city to the distressing inconvenience of all its citizens. The stoppage of any one of many vital activities, which contribute to make up the sum total of all the conveniences of city life, can become disastrous. The very life of a city, and most of its activities, are made possible only if the great Central plants housing the electric, gas and water works continue to operate. This concentration of power is the very heart that pumps the life-blood of health and vigour into city and community activity.

Because this is so, all of our cities, and the surrounding communities depending upon them for water, gas and electricity, are very vulnerable to sabotage, which can quickly destroy our way of life.

Organised labor, or well-trained enemy saboteurs, could very easily and swiftly in this way destroy the very life stream of modern civilisation.

A stoppage in the supply of coal, oil or electricity, a cessation of transportation for any length of time, would materially alter our national security. All these facts are well known to the enemies of our nation, and there has never been a time in the history of man when it was so necessary to find a solution to this problem. There is a solution, but to the present time no one has been able to find the antidote—which is a *cheap and universal source of unlimited power which will divorce men from the need of relying upon central plants for energy, heat and light.*

Man's security in his home and possessions are today subject to the whims of those who through the control of organised labour can and do hold a very definite threat over every citizen unless their demands, even though unreasonable, are met whenever they elect to strike.

The trend of government, our modern discoveries and the harnessing of natural resources has been to centralise . . . power. The results have been far from good for, while such centralisation has contributed to the economy of operation [?] in supplying homes with water, gas and electricity, it also has made modern civilisation too interdependent and extremely vulnerable to attack . . . this centralisation has now become a hazard, enabling men to organise and, by threat of shutting off the needed supplies of a city, compel society to meet their demands.

Decentralisation of government is essential to the establishment of justice and equity in the land.

Similarly, the security and peace of the man and his household make it essential that an inexpensive source of energy, independent of control, be provided so that men may enjoy liberty and the peaceful pursuits of happiness and contentment without fear.

The life depicted in the Scriptures, when every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree and none shall make him afraid, is a life free from the threat of shutdowns of power and free from central control of either government or the sources of goods that contribute to the comfort of his life.

It is a Scriptural doctrine that the decentralisation of population is the essential factor to bring about the ideal community life. This is a type of living when every man will possess an inheritance in the land and the full and undisputed occupation of that possession. But before this can become an actuality means must be provided to give to men in their country homes and on their farms, remote from city life, all the advantages of community life and city conveniences. In this day of remarkable discoveries a source of independent but self-containing inexpensive power must be discovered that man may have the same independence in his physical living that he must have in his political and religious life.

What would such a discovery give to man? It would settle the issue of strikes against the welfare of society for, with every man's home self-containing, his domestic life and living could not be disrupted either through strikes or disturbances of nature. It would bring to pass the independence which the Bible declares will be the inheritance of every man, and the day of its coming is not now beyond the possibility of realisation.

The day of great inventions is not in the past, for we are about to cross the threshold of a new order of the ages.

WHAT WIND-ELECTRIC POWER CAN DO

(From "The Electrical and Radio World," Brisbane, 20/4/46.)

Wind-power generation has never been developed in Australia on anything like the scale achieved in the U.S.A. and Canada. Yet this country, with its vast distances and sparse population, is ideal territory for wind-power electrification. Over a million farms in the U.S. and Canada now have electricity without power-lines. They get their power from the wind.

In 1928 the farmers of Cherokee, Iowa, used to hear a strange contraption coming down the dusty roads. They would turn and stare. Two young farm boys were driving an old car, and on the front of it an aeroplane propeller was whirling around.

ARE YOU AN EFFECTIVE SOCIAL CREDITER?

Special Training Class To Be Conducted By Eric D. Butler

In his book, "Social Credit" C. H. Douglas made the statement that civilisation would only be saved by a small group of people knowing what to do and how to do it.

One manifestation of the deadly war against civilisation is the Communist-Socialist menace. Why are the Communists and Socialists so effective in their work of destruction? BECAUSE THEY ARE FULLY TRAINED.

If Social Crediters are to become fully effective, THEY MUST ALSO TRAIN. They need to be prepared to accept functional discipline in order that they may become, competent social engineers.

Melbourne Social Crediters who desire to become competent and effective social engineers, will be interested to know that Mr. Eric Butler will be starting a special training class next Tuesday evening, May 20, 8 p.m., at the Douglas Credit Rooms, Room 8, First Floor, The Block, Elizabeth Street.

Mr. Butler has prepared a special course of 10 weekly lectures. Students will learn how to speak effectively at any meeting, small or large, ask effective questions at meetings, write a letter to the press, a Member of Parliament, etc. They will learn how to be EFFECTIVE Social Crediters on every issue that arises, whether it be local or national.

Those who desire to take Mr. Butler's interesting Training Course are urged to be present for the first lecture next Tuesday evening. Readers of the "New Times" may have friends who want to study what Social Credit really is. Here is their opportunity.

All intending students should note that those who take the Course will be charged 2/- per lecture—£1 for the complete Course. Note-books and pencils will be required.

John and Gerhard Albers were making precise, scientific tests on wind-power.

They wanted to use the wind to spin a generator that would give them electric power for their radio. The older wind-mills, used for pumping water, would not turn fast enough, so the boys tried carving aeroplane props.

However, the wind was not always blowing at the proper speed when they had time to do their experiments. Hence the automobile. With the propeller mounted on the car they could make their own wind, of whatever velocity they wanted, by driving fast or slow.

Soon they did turn out a prop that spun faster than the wind.

With a wind of only 15 miles an hour spinning it, the wing tips of that propeller travelled something like 190 miles an hour!

The two boys bought an old steel tower, mounted a 12 foot propeller on top with generator attached, and electrified their farm. They charged batteries, lighted the barns and house, ran electric motors and the radio.

From that test a new industry swiftly grew. Propellers spinning in the wind have given electricity to millions. Royal Canadian Mounted Police use wind-electric power to operate radio stations in the Arctic.

Standard wind-power outfits are quite simple. The scientifically designed propeller spins a generator, which stores up electricity in batteries.

These batteries are expensive, but are necessary to supply power when there is no wind, and are usually big enough to give power for five days—about the longest time there will be calm air.

Automatic devices keep the generator

from overcharging the batteries. Another control prevents the propeller from turning past a certain speed. This ingenious mechanism "feathers" or twists the prop, in the same way as aeroplane propellers are adjusted for desired speed and power. Modern wind mechanisms, thus, cannot be harmed even by gales.

One type for farms is so efficient that it can supply power for an electric refrigerator, running water system, lights in house and barn, radio, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, electric iron, cream separator and milking machine.

It will generate up to 100 kilowatt-hours per month. Thus it operates everything but an electric stove and large motors. In windy regions the same outfit will supply 150 kilowatt-hours.

That fact has an important bearing on cost. The wind is free. The only expense with wind-electric power is the original cost of equipment, plus a very low upkeep charge.

On a hill near the U.S. city of Vermont stands a tremendous tower. On top of it whirls a tremendous windmill, the celebrated Smith-Putnam turbine, developing 1000 kilowatts of power. Compared to the humble farm machines giving 100 kilowatt-hours a month, this gigantic machine delivers something like 700,000 kilowatt-hours monthly.

Tip to tip, the propeller measures 175 feet. A 30-mile-an-hour wind whips the tips through the air at close to 200 miles an hour. The installation weighs 750,000 pounds.

The Smith-Putnam turbine operated for years without any human control. It supplied power so low in cost that U.S. Government designers are planning wind tur-

POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1)

tion Commissioner from insisting that the owner of such a business shall not employ his own son if his son is not a unionist. There is nothing to prevent a Conciliation Commissioner from saying to a farmer, 'You may not employ your own sons on your farm. We will send you the men in big industries, but we must realise that whom you are to employ, and they will be unionists.' If that is not the intention of the Government why are not the powers of the Conciliation Commissioners clearly stated in the Bill?"

* * * *

Mr. Menzies, speaking on the International Monetary Agreements Bill ("Bretton Woods"), at Canberra on March 20:—

"My own mind runs substantially along the same channel as did that of the Prime Minister when he was delivering his second-reading speech."

Isn't it interesting how Mr. Menzies, the "practical Socialist," agrees with the Government on nearly every major issue?

* * * *

Mr. J. McEwen, M.H.R., speaking at Canberra on March 20:—

"Looking around me, I see that the principal supporters of the Premiers' Plan—the last financial and economic issue in Australia that aroused great controversy in the Labor Party on the ground that it was the creation of international financiers—are now to be found in very diminished numbers on the back benches. Those who occupy the front benches and who support the adoption by Australia of the Bretton Woods Agreement gained their prominence in the Labor Party by successfully denouncing the Premiers' Plan. Fifteen years ago, they could be heard declaring that the Premiers' Plan was calculated, if not designed, to place Australia in the thrall of international financiers. Those who gained their seniority in the Labor Movement by describing the Premiers' Plan as a device to obtain financial and economic control of this country now ask the Parliament to approve the Bretton Woods Agreement. For those reasons, I describe this debate as a solemn farce."

* * * *

Later, in the same address, Mr. McEwen said:—

"Superficially, the proposal that we should surrender our sovereignty appears to be a very serious one. But there can be no order in modern society unless the individual surrenders his sovereignty to the sovereign State. There can be no ultimate order, good Government and peace in this world unless sovereign States are prepared to surrender such a portion of their sovereignty as is necessary to achieve effective international co-operation."

This is another classical example of "practical Socialism." Why don't Mr. McEwen, Mr. Menzies and many other members of the "Opposition" at Canberra openly join the Socialists and cease humbugging the people? —E. D. B.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION SCHEME

Reporting on the trial subscription scheme started early this year, Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director for the Social Credit Action Group, reports that it is now possible to say that the scheme, while not obtaining as many new readers as was hoped, has been sufficiently successful to be self-liquidating financially. Mr. Butler feels that the scheme offers excellent possibilities of getting the information in the "New Times" to a large number of "key" people in every part of the country, and reports that all names sent in by "New Times" readers are being progressively incorporated in the scheme. He appeals to all readers to co-operate by sending in further names and addresses. He urges readers to select carefully all those people most likely to be interested in the material being published in the "New Times," and send their names and addresses to Mr. Butler, c/o Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. There is no need to send any money with the names, but if readers can send a small donation to help to cover the cost of postage in sending the "New Times" to trial subscribers, it will be much appreciated. Here is a simple manner in which every reader of the "New Times" can help his paper to extend its influence with little financial cost.

STILL MORE BUREAUCRATS!

"CANBERRA, Tuesday. —There were 550,100 employees on the Government payroll in February out of a total of 2,193,400 civil employees in Australia. "The Commonwealth Statistician (Dr. Wilson) revealed to-day that the number of Government employees was now higher than ever in the history of the Commonwealth, and was still 10,000 higher than during the peak war-time period in 1943." —Melbourne "Age" May 7, 1947.

CALLING RED CLIFFS

From Red Cliffs, Victoria, someone has sent us a postal note, seemingly for a subscription, but the envelope in which it came did not contain the sender's name and address. Apparently the postal note was purchased on May 3, and the postmark on the envelope shows that it was posted on May 9. The sender should write to us, giving his name and address, mentioning the amount of the postal note and stating the purpose for which it was sent.

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