

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

Vol. 13. No. 21. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1947

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Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follow: —
Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1.
Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.
(Registered Office: 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1. Telephone: MU 2834.)

This Phoney Opposition to the Socialists

Non-Party Action by Electors Badly Needed

The basic policies of the so-called anti-Socialist Parties in this country and Great Britain are designed to further the general policy of control of the individual.

There are some naive people who think that the present pernicious policy of delegating Parliamentary authority to irresponsible officials was initiated in this country by the Labor Government. Nothing could be further from the truth. This policy of delegating power was in operation long before the war started. Admittedly the war provided a pretext for giving the policy tremendous impetus, but, nevertheless, the policy was being furthered blatantly even before the war started.

The foundations for the present increasing structure of controls being imposed upon the British people by the "British" Socialist Government, were, of course, laid not only by the wartime Coalition Government of which Mr. Churchill was Prime Minister, but also by the "Conservative" Governments that held office between 1918 and 1939.

The policy of control of every aspect of the individual's activities has been furthered by centralising control of the financial system (this is what nationalisation means), of the political system and, eventually, of the very raw materials of life. Complete socialisation means that the individual is at the mercy of the all-powerful "State."

"Opposition" Parties

It is true that the Party "opponents" of the Socialists and Communists hold up their hands in horror at the prospect of complete Government control of everything, but such is the corrupting influence of Party politics that it is not uncommon to hear influential "Liberals" saying that there is "an inevitable trend to the Left," and that if they are to become the Government, a policy of compromise has to be adopted. There is no question of standing firm on definite principles and of educating the people between elections on those principles; it is all a question of expediency, of the best method of getting the most votes.

The "Opposition" Parties at Canberra have never attempted to make an exposure of the real nature of Socialism and Communism, to show the people of this country the enormous ramifications of the powerful international groups working to break up the British Empire. If these "Opposition" Parties were genuine they would be holding public meetings throughout the country, educating the people on principles and showing them their power

as electors.

But organised Parties don't want to educate the people to use their power as individuals; they all encourage the electors to believe that all they have to do is to rely apathetically upon one of the Parties.

The Big City Press

The big city press also encourages this deadly idea of electors placing their faith in some organised group.

When the first mention was made of the fact that the paid servants of the people at Canberra were strongly in favor of raising their own salaries by £500 per year, one Melbourne daily wrote some very trenchant articles on the matter, rightly said that the proposed salary-grab was an outrage. The paper was approached and urged to publish free of charge a "voting paper" with the suggestion that each elector opposed to the salary-grab should fill it in and send it to his Member of Parliament. But this proposition rejected by the paper.

No doubt it was realised that the proposition if adopted would mean encouraging the electors to develop their power and the big city press is not concerned about the power of the electors; it is more concerned about what it likes to term the power of the press.

If our civilisation is to be saved, and saved without too much chaos and suffering, electors must face the fact that the solution is in their hands; if they will not use their own power, then highly

organised groups, all with the will-to-power, will use them for their own ends.

Anyone who believes that the "anti-Socialistic" Parties are going to prevent the centralisation of all power by the Socialists, should examine carefully what is happening in Great Britain, where the Socialist Government, permeated with the Communist teachings of men such as the Jew, Professor Laski ruthlessly drives the British people towards complete dictatorship.

What is the "Conservative" Party's answer to the Socialists and Communists? It blatantly announces that, if returned to office at the next elections, it will not denationalise any of the industries nationalised by the Socialist Government. But, most significant of all, the "Conservatives" have issued on "Industrial Charter" in which the "need" for Government control of industry is bluntly proclaimed. This Charter has received the blessing of Mr. Churchill.

When the Socialists won the last British general elections, Professor Laski said the victory was the result of 50 years of propaganda. He didn't say, of course, that most of the propaganda had come from such sources as the London School of Economics, heavily endowed by the international financier, Cassel, or from the publishing house of the near-millionaire Jew, Victor Gollancz.

Instead of trying to answer this alien propaganda, the British "Conservatives," merely activated by the lust for power, pro-



MR. CHURCHILL

claim that they will out-Socialise the Socialists.

The Communists, who regard Socialism as the first step towards their objective, must be smiling grimly.

As we have pointed out time and time again, the Monopolists everywhere are in-

(Continued on page 2)

A Soil Conservation And Land Utilization Bill was introduced in the Victorian Parliament recently. In general, the Melbourne daily press has given little space to the matter, and most of the reports have been unrevealing if not misleading. The Minister of Lands moved the second reading in the Legislative Assembly on April 30, and the following extracts from the "Hansard" report of his speech should be sufficient to make the nature of the Bill fairly clear:

Mr. GALVIN (Bendigo, Minister of Lands): ... It is true that in 1940 the previous Government introduced a Soil Conservation Bill and set up a Board to administer the Act, but experience has shown that if the problem is to be dealt with in the comprehensive manner which its importance requires, a body with greater power and a much wider scope will have to be constituted. ... It will have control in all declared catchment areas. Under the Bill the Soil Conservation Authority is vested with powers to prevent and mitigate soil erosion, promote soil conservation, to deal with the use of all lands, including Crown lands, in such a manner as will tend toward the attainment of soil conservation.

It shall also have powers not only to survey and investigate the extent of soil erosion throughout the State but to investigate and design preventive and remedial measures in respect thereof. There is, however, one particular power in the Bill to which I must make special reference, that is the power of the Minister in certain circumstances, to direct the owner or occupier of any land to take such remedial measures as are considered necessary by the Authority to prevent damage being done or likely to be done to his or any other land by permitting soil erosion or conditions conducive to erosion to develop on the particular land to which the direction refers.

"Certain Penalties"

The Bill also provides that any person who fails to comply with any conditions or directions imposed by the Authority shall be liable to certain penalties. The Governor-in-Council, on the advice of the Authority, is empowered in the Bill to set up District Advisory Committees to assist the Authority upon matters relating to land utilisation or soil erosion or conservation within a district represented by the committee.

I will, of course, explain the Bill in detail in Committee, but I feel sure that all honorable Members are by now so fully informed on the soil erosion problem that they will accept the Bill in general principle as a measure adequate to accomplish the purpose for which it is designed. This problem does not relate solely to Victoria. It is of worldwide significance and most of the nations have taken steps to prevent

extension of soil erosion in their rural areas. In England and Wales, according to a recent report, some 2350 farmers were dispossessed of their farms and homes for what was described as hopelessly inadequate farming. This action was taken largely because of authority granted to the appropriate department to terminate the tenancy of any farmer where there was evidence that he was not cultivating the land according to the rules of good husbandry.

"There is No Appeal"

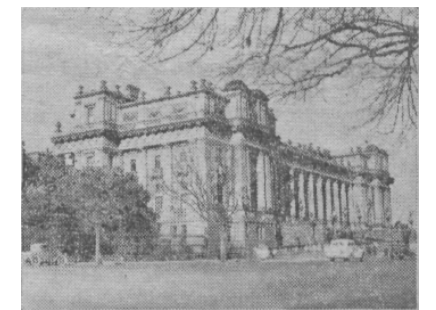
Mr. COOK (Benalla): Is there any right of appeal in such cases?

Mr. GALVIN: There is no appeal.

Mr. DODGSHUN (Rainbow): Is it proposed to have confiscatory powers incorporated in this measure?

Mr. GALVIN: The Authority is empowered to do work on a farmer's property if he will not accept the expert advice of competent officers and have the work done. That will only be on the authority of the Minister. Although the English measure was in the first instance brought into being in wartime as a defence regulation, it still remains in force. ...

... Clause 31 authorises any member of the Authority or other person appointed by the Authority to enter upon any land and carry out the work considered necessary.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE

Clause 32 indemnifies members or officers of the Authority against any legal action brought against them in the course of their official duties.

(Continued on page 4)

McKell Petition Snowballing

Petition for the recall of Governor-General McKell, to be presented to the King when completed, is snowballing. Secretary of the S.A. League of Rights (Mr. Finn) last week told "Smith's" that 10,000 signatures were already in sight, although petition forms had only been in circulation for about six weeks.

At a table outside the Wayville Exhibition Grounds (Adelaide) several hundred signatures are being collected daily.

On Anzac Day a long queue of people waited to add their names to the expanding lists.

There has been a consistent demand for petition forms from all States, especially from N.S.W.

It is the intention of the League to present the petition to the King in bulk lots of 50,000 signatures.



MR. MCKELL

Response to their petition had far exceeded expectations, Mr. Finn said.

He asked "Smith's" to point out that the petition was not aimed at Mr. McKell per-

sonally, but at the system which had elevated an active politician to the highest office in the land.

"Smith's" had good authority for believing that Mr. Chifley's answer to Mr. Cameron (Lib., S.A.) in the Representatives last week was a case of dippressio veri, or, if you prefer it, a suppression of the truth.

Perhaps Mr. Cameron's question wasn't sufficiently searching. He asked if the King was given a panel of names for his selection of personal representatives as Governor-General.

TRUE AND HALF-TRUE

Mr. Chifley said his Government took undivided responsibility for its recommendation.

Previously he told the House that one name only had been submitted. Both answers were truthful and half-truthful.

Question Mr. Cameron should have asked was, "Did His Majesty desire an alternative name after Mr. McKell's name had been submitted?"

"Smith's" unimpeachable information is that he did. That was the one constitutional course open to the King to indicate that a serving party politician was unacceptable.

As none other, on Mr. Chifley's say-so, was nominated, the King was absolved from all responsibility in the choice of his "personal representative."

Obviously, therefore, Mr. McKell is Mr. Chifley's representative. As a symbol of unity he is, of course, a jest—and not a very happy one at that.

—"Smith's Weekly," May 17, 1947.

I Came Out in an Immigrant Ship

By R. H. McDonald, as told to a "Smith's" staff reporter.
(Reprinted from "Smith's Weekly," May 17.)

The Egyptian ship, *Misir*, brought to Australia a load of immigrants which any country in the world, no matter how low its standard of living, would be more than glad to get rid of. I know the quality of these new arrivals all too well, for I lived, slept, and tried to eat with them for almost three weeks while the ship was travelling from Durban, South Africa, to Melbourne.

Not even among native races in Australia and South Africa have I seen so low a standard of hygiene, wolfing of food and general behavior, as among the Greeks, Italians and other Southern Europeans on the ship. It is impossible to say that many of the immigrants were civilised. In many respects they were like animals. Living with them was to see pigsty habits.

I am an Australian and went to South Africa in 1936, where I married. In 1941, I attempted to return to Australia with my wife and son and daughter, but no passages were available. From then on I kept trying without success until I got bookings on the *Misir*.



IMMIGRATION MINISTER CALWELL

Had I known what the trip would be like, I would never have sailed, for not even the pleasure of getting back to my own country compensates for what my family and I experienced.

REVOLTINGLY OBJECTIONABLE

My berth was in the hold of the ship below the water level with some 300 other men. Bunks were in tiers of four. Majority of the Southern Europeans never bothered about making their beds. They slept in their day clothes.

Their method of using the lavatories could not be described in any newspaper. British people on board could only conclude they had never seen water closets before. Canvas screens hanging in front of the W.C.'s were used as sanitary paper. The stench was unbearable.

Meal times were an utter misery to the decent people on the ship, for then the immigrants were revoltingly objectionable.

Immediately the gong sounded they would begin shouting and screaming and fighting to get to the tables quickly.

Their table manners were filthy. Their simple aim was to eat as much as possible at fast as possible, using their hands and wholly ignoring knives and forks.

When such things as salads were served in large communal bowls, they would grab

B'nai B'rith Wants U.S. to Bar Jaques

The New York "Post" had a news page story on May 7, that the Anti-Defamation League of the Jewish Masonic society, B'nai B'rith, has asked the State Department in Washington to bar entry to the United States of Norman Jaques, Social Credit Member of the Canadian Parliament for Wetaskiwin.

"Post" said the organisation sent a letter to State Secretary Marshall describing Jaques as a "notorious anti-Semite who has abused the privilege of entry into the United States by stirring up misunderstanding and tensions among racial and religious groups."

The newspaper quoted the League as saying Jaques had addressed "nationalist" rallies in various parts of the United States recently with Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the newly organised Christian National Crusade.

Commenting on the complaint in Ottawa, Mr. Jaques said:

"The Zionist terrorists are not confined to Palestine; probably the most poisonous of them are at work outside Palestine, on this side of the Atlantic.

"Personally, I don't give a damn what they say. I'm not going to try to defend myself, but I am prepared to attack this common enemy of a free people anytime or anywhere. This is the Zionist-Communist front which is just as much a terror here as in Palestine."

—"The Canadian Social Crediter."

with both hands and stuff the catch straight into their mouths. They would continue to cram food into their mouths until their cheeks were distended and they were hardly able to chew. They slobbered disgustingly.

BREAD THROWN EVERYWHERE

Meat courses were eaten in the same fashion, gravy flying everywhere.

A popular practice of the Greeks-Italians was to suck a piece of bread and then dip it into the sugar bowl.

When the crust on the bread was hard and they did not want to eat it, they would throw it over their shoulders. It would not have been so bad had they quietly dropped the crusts to the floor. At least other passengers would not have been hit.

Food on the *Misir* was at times so unpalatable that even these savages did not like it. Their method of showing their displeasure was to pick up, say, a plate of custard and smash it face downward on the table.

STARK NAKED WOMEN

On one occasion I saw six Italians and Greeks walk up to a steward and tip their plates of custard on his feet in protest.

At the end of each meal the dining room would be a sickening mess—the tables and floors being littered with food.

British passengers tried to remonstrate with the immigrants, but it was useless, as

NOTES ON THE NEWS

A Gallup Poll finding published on May 10 discloses that almost six out of ten Australians object to this country joining in a world plan to take in some of the allegedly homeless Jews of Europe. This should interest Mr. Calwell, who is a stickler for majority rule—when it suits him—because it indicates that he may be flouting the will of the people with his policy of preference for Jews.

Further in this matter, the Indian delegate to the U.N. Assembly (Asaf Ali) asked: "Why could not German Jews be resettled in Germany now that the Hitler regime has been suppressed?" That question also applies to all other European countries where Jews lived prior to the war.

RIGHTS REVIVAL: A new Bill of Rights has been introduced in the House of Lords. It aims at curbing the power of 10,000 officials now having power to enter buildings at any time with powers exceeding those of the police on a justice's warrant. One clause of the Bill of Rights provides against the tyranny of the closed Union shop. Another seeks to prevent the repetition of suppression or suspension of publications such as occurred during the fuel crisis. That's all to the good, as it shows that the spirit of freedom still lives. There's a need for a similar Bill of Rights here.

FOOD FRONT: A Canberra report of April 28 states: "The British Government has indicated to the Commonwealth that it does not desire postage costs on food parcels to be eased, or the weight limit relaxed." The report also said: "The British Government is not encouraging the sending of individual gift parcels." It seems beyond comprehension that a British Government would dare to deter in any way the despatch of food when the position is so serious. The further fact that the same Government continues to send vitally needed food to ex-enemy countries should indicate to the British people that some sinister forces are at work—behind the scenes—to complete Hitler's attempt to wreck the British Empire.

HUSTLED HEARTS: Chicago business executives' Heart Association is conducting research into the causes of heart diseases, because many executives die of such diseases. They have decided that "the high tension under which the modern man lives, his long hours of work, infrequent vacations and extra work at home are contributing factors." Well, that should be quite clear without any research; but the important point is, having made such a marvellous (?) discovery, what are they going to do about it? Maybe notices will be placed in all offices and factories warning everybody not to work so hard; they might also make a recommendation that all advocates of "full employment" are a menace to society. But most likely they will continue to prematurely burst their blood vessels.

BARTER BENEFITS: Dr. T. G. Shimame, agricultural adviser to the Indian Government, sees no reason why Australia could not receive supplies of linseed from India (badly needed for paint, poultry feed, etc.) in exchange for wheat. India has abundant linseed, but it is being retained and eaten because of a shortage of food. Indians would prefer wheat for food and we in Australia could barter our abundant wheat. However, the Government has a monopoly over wheat, otherwise enterprising individuals would transact this and other barter arrangements; dollars or sterling need not enter into the matter. The present position is a good illustration of the dangers of Government monopoly.

CURRENCY CRIMES: Recent convictions against Britons (in England, not Russia) for spending their own money on the Continent marks a new low level of tyranny in once-free Great Britain. In the background, to create the atmosphere of villainy is a person named Max Inrator, through whom large sums are alleged to find their way. It would appear that behind all this an attempt to prevent Britons from escaping from the socialistic serfdom imposed on them today. So far the regime in control has not dared to prevent escape by refusing passports, so they limit the money people are allowed to spend abroad and prosecute them if they spend over this amount. At least the Russian dictators are brutally frank, and simply forbid their victims to escape. But the new regime in Great Britain is more subtle—for the time being.

RATIONING-COST RISE: Although the severity of rationing in Australia has been reduced and the need for it has disappeared, the cost of policing rationing will increase by £100,000 to £452,000 this year. Many employees from other departments have found their way on to the rationing pay roll when their prior occupations were found to be unnecessary. The manner of transferring staffs and the reasons given for these moves are very ingenious, but the rising tide of public wrath against these hordes of non-producers will yet push them out to useful occupations. None of these wartime departments can be said to be a genuine public service department. There's no service forthcoming—and they are a menace to our capitalism!

not one of them I met could speak any English.

The trip was more dreadful for my wife, daughter (aged 11) and son (aged eight) than for me.

They were together in a crowded women's dormitory. Immigrant women were devoid of any modesty. Native women are complete prudes compared with them.

The door of the women's washroom was near the entrance to the hold where the men were accommodated. It was seldom ever closed, and any man passing was treated to the sight of stark naked women washing themselves. The women would grin and smile at any male passer-by.

Women's lavatories were as disgusting as the men's.

INGRAINED CUSTOMS

Australians on the ship all decided that the authorities in Australia could have no idea of the type of people who were coming out, and assured one another that immediately the ship reached Fremantle the immigrants would be turned back as undesirable.

Instead, at Fremantle, the immigrants were welcomed.

Mr. Calwell, the Minister for Immigration, has stated that these Southern Europeans will soon come up to our standard. I say they never will. Most of them are over 30 and have their customs ingrained.

My brother-in-law, a South African ex-serviceman, is anxious to come to Australia. He wrote to the migration authorities some time ago requesting permission to come here, and was told that only migrants from Great Britain were being allowed in.

There may be some slight hope of re-training the children who came out on the ship. At present their idea of a lavatory is any open space, and their table manners are just as debased as those of their parents.

President Truman and Bankers

The news that a New York banker—Mr. Robert Lovett—is to be the new Under-Secretary for State, emphasises that President Truman is surrounding himself with men of this background, says Sylvia Potter, the New York "Post's" well-known financial writer.

One by one, hardheaded men of finance and banking are moving in among recent appointments.

She mentions—Robert Lovett, the new Under-Secretary of State, who had been a partner in one of Wall Street's great banking houses;

Averell Harriman, Secretary for Commerce, whose family helped to build up the firm of Wall Street bankers of which Mr. Lovett was a partner;

James Forrestal, Secretary for the Navy, whose background includes another big New York banking firm;

Lewis Douglas, Ambassador to Great Britain, who before this appointment was president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company;



PRESIDENT TRUMAN WITH THE NOTORIOUS MR. WALLACE

John McCloy, president of the World Bank, who was a member of a prominent New York law firm with close banking connections; and

John Snyder, Secretary to the Treasury, who before he was recalled to Washington by President Truman, was vice-president of the St. Louis Bank.

Miss Porter says that the power and influence of these men cannot and must not be underestimated. These men are making the decisions for America.

"If there is need in our nation for more 'balance' between Washington and Wall Street, President Truman apparently intends to give it to us before anyone else has a chance," she adds.

—Melbourne "Herald," May 16.

THIS PHONEY OPPOSITION TO THE SOCIALISTS

(Continued from page 1.)

dicating that Government control suits them; they want more power with less responsibility. This being the case, it was not surprising to read in the Financial Supplement of the Melbourne "Argus" of May 22, that Sir Clive Baillieu, retiring President of the Federation of British Industries, recently said that he and his fellow Monopolists must compromise with the Socialist Government's socialisation policies. Significantly enough, Baillieu said that he and his associates were following the policy of compromise laid down by the Jew, Disraeli.

A close study of what is happening in all parts of the world, particularly in the British Empire, indicates all too clearly that it is the rapid centralisation of power that is the main threat to individual liberty and security. The will-to-power operates not only through the financial system, but also through any system, which can be used by a few men to control the lives of entire populations. The Socialist and Communist movements are being used by the richest men in the world for their own purposes.

Nothing but an effective exposure of what is being plotted, and determined action to oppose the policies of the plotters, is of any use. All centralisation must be opposed and the case for decentralisation of power presented as forcefully as possible. The people must be shown that a system of genuine free enterprise, controlled by the consumers spending their own money in their own way, can alone give them individual economic security and individual freedom.

If the political "opponents" of the Socialists were desirous of answering the Socialist threat, they would be engaged in a great educational drive amongst the people. But these "anti-Socialists" do nothing of the kind. They wait until election time and then waste an enormous amount of money trying to persuade the electors that they can implement the centralisation policy much better than the Socialists can.

Civilisation cannot be saved by political expediency and trickery; it can only be saved by enough individuals in the community making a fight on definite principles.

—Radio talk by Eric D. Butler over 3CS, Colac.

"THE ATTACK ON HUMAN LIBERTIES"

Hear—

Mr. P. M. IRELAND

on—

Thursday, June 5, at 8 p.m.

at—

The Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria, "The Block," Melbourne, (Entrance through grille in Elizabeth Street.)

—O.B.H.

Wall Street and World Bank

U.S. Business Journal Says Bankers in Control

(From Sydney "Century," May 9):

Claims that Bretton Woods was to be entirely controlled by Governments and not by private banks were the principal arguments advanced by Prime Minister Chifley when urging entry. Lang opposing Chifley's move stated that Wall Street would dominate the machinery, and that the World Bank would be just as much a bankers' bank as was the Bank of International Settlements. Now right from the centre of American finance comes proof positive that Lang was right, and that Chifley either misled or was misled.

"Business Week," leading journal of American business, reports the latest move in its issue of March 8, 1947.

Headlined, "World Bank Goes Wall Street: Professional Bankers, Not Diplomats, Will Set Policy Now," the article tells the story behind the drastic changes in the management of the newly established World Bank. It reads:—

"There is a long story behind the drastic shake-up now going on in the management of the World Bank. And the moral is this: If you want to borrow money, don't snub your bankers."

The Treasury and the State Department gave Wall Street a quick brush-off a couple of years ago when they hustled through their plans for the International Currency Stabilisation Fund and its companion, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

"Diplomats and Treasury officials handled all the negotiations at the Bretton Woods conference. When Congress finally approved U.S. participation, the same diplomats and Treasury experts controlled the job of setting up the bank and fund."

OFFICIALS SURRENDERED

While all this was going on, the big banks and investment houses sat and waited. A lot of water has gone under the bridge since the days when Grover Cleveland had to go to J. P. Morgan for help. But the money market can still be a mulish thing, and there's a limit—even these days—to what the Treasury can make it do if the big banks won't go along.

"Within the past few months, the silent disapproval treatment has begun to tell.



MR. J. T. LANG, M.H.R.
Forecast 'Big Bankers' Control Of World Bank.

"The Treasury and State Department now have surrendered control of half the Bretton Woods machinery. They still run the affairs of the Fund, but Wall Street is quietly taking over the Bank."

No official will say all this in so many words, but the current shake-up in the bank's management makes it perfectly plain. From here on, professional bankers, not professional diplomats will set the policies for what is potentially the biggest lending institution in the world.

TRIO FROM WALL STREET

"So far the reshuffle has brought three new men—all with Wall Street backgrounds—into the bank's top jobs. Additional

Social Credit Training Course

A small but very interested class was present at the Douglas Social Credit Rooms, Room 8, "The Block," Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, May 20, for the start of Mr. Eric Butler's special training course. All those present agreed that Mr. Butler's course will fill a very definite need.

There are ten lectures in the course. Two of them have now been given, but that is no reason why those interested readers who were not present at the first two lectures should not be present at the remaining eight.

There is a charge of 2/- per lecture, this entitling each student to a set of notes and specially prepared diagrams.

The major purpose of Mr. Butler's course is to train effective Social Crediters. This does not mean that it is hoped to make every student a good public speaker; but there are innumerable ways in which every Social Creditor can make an effective contribution to further the fight to save civilisation.

Intending students are asked to note that Mr. Butler's lectures take place at the D.S.C.M. Rooms every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. (Note: As Mr. Butler is participating in a debate at the New World Reconstruction Movement on Tuesday, June 10, there will be no lecture on that date.)

changes up and down are to follow."

John L. McCloy, big-time corporation lawyer and former Assistant of War, is taking over the presidency. This has been vacant since Eugene Meyer, the first president, suddenly handed in his resignation.

Eugene Black, first vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York, will be the new U.S. chief executive director. This is a key job as the United States, the only real source of capital today, will dominate the Bank.

To put Black in, President Truman had to ask for a resignation from Emilio G. Collado, public service career man and former economic adviser in the U.S. State Department, who has been U.S. executive director since the Bank was set up.

Robert L. Garner, financial vice-president of General Foods and former vice-president of New York City's Guaranty Trust, will be the Bank's new vice-president.

The three new appointments put an all-Wall Street team in control of the World Bank. Translated into lending policy, this means that the State Department's plan to

Significant Political Pointers

Just prior to the recent Queensland State Elections, Mr. Nicklin, Leader of the Queensland Country Party, challenged the idea that the Labor Party is the friend of the workers. "Actually," Mr. Nicklin said, 'its legislation and administration always favors monopoly capitalism. This is the only detrimental form of capitalistic enterprise, because it destroys competition and, therefore, allows exploitation and exorbitant price levels.'

"Under Labor Coal Production Acts," he continued, "the large coal owners dominate the marketing of coal. The result is poor quality and high prices. Under the Sawmills Licensing Acts, the large saw millers exercise the same dominating influence. Labor's liquor laws have always favored the brewery combines and have created conditions, which are contrary to the public interests. The Doomben racecourse, which, under the Racing Regulation Act of 1930, was to have been transferred to a registered club, is still in the hands of John Wren and his associates. For many years the Golden Investment Company was given a complete monopoly of the sale of Casket tickets outside the State at double the ordinary rates of commission. When the basic wage was raised in December last, the first price increase was allowed to the tobacco combine, at the rate of 1d per two ounces. The annual consumption of tobacco is about 20,000,000 lb.

"These are only a few of the cases where Labor Governments have fostered combines and monopolies at the public expense."

The following report from New York appeared in the Melbourne "Argus," of May 20:—

"A long table covered with a black cloth is the first thing that Jewish youths who are inducted into Haganah, the 'Jewish defence force' in Palestine, see. When the cloth is whipped off, a large open Bible and a Mauser rifle lying beside it are revealed.

"Beside them are 10 small Bibles, each with a revolver lying close to it.

"Homer Bigart, 'Herald-Tribune's' correspondent in Jerusalem, who claims to be the first person ever to have reported the secret ritual of the induction ceremony, told his story in his paper yesterday.

"The ceremony he witnessed took place in a deep, white-washed cellar, which was bare except for the table and the cloth and a 'flag of Zion,' which had a blue and white ground surmounted by a Star of David.

"The youths, who were aged 16, were inducted in groups of 10 in the presence of a tall, grey-haired commander.

"From behind a screen a voice intoned in Hebrew passages from Deuteronomy XX, referring to courage in war. The commander said: 'He who is afraid shall return home now.' None of the youths left.

"Each of them swore an oath of loyalty to the organisation.

"Bigart was blindfolded while being taken to the secret rendezvous, and on his return journey."

World Food Shortage?

Portugal's 1946 wheat production was 18,600,000 bushels, compared with 10,880,000 bushels in 1945. The pre-war average was 16,080,000 bushels.

—"The Canadian Social Creditor," Feb. 20, 1947.

It is a monstrous lie to say that there is a world shortage of food, and that therefore there is need for an International Food Council to ration food, particularly to Great Britain.

"The Communist Party is like a submarine—the part you see above water is only the periscope. The real organisation is undemeth."

use bank loans as bait in its foreign policy will get a flat turn-down.

"Any loans that the Bank makes will be based mainly on economic factors."

HOW ISSUE WAS FORCED

Telling how the issue was forced, "Business Week" said that the Bank directors had been unable to borrow anywhere in New York.

"The executive directors got more and more desperate as each day went by. Finally they went to McCloy and asked him to look over the lay-out and name his terms."

As soon as McCloy accepted, the atmosphere warmed amazingly. Bankers all over the country came out with statements of satisfaction. The Dewey Administration introduced a Bill in the New York legislature to allow insurance companies to buy securities—a piece of key legislation that had been held up while the search for a president went on.

"If Wall Street continues to get its way, things may go a good deal smoother from here on. Meanwhile the bankers are keeping a watchful eye on the Stabilisation Fund—and biding their time."

So much for Chifley assurances on Bretton Woods. They were undone before he had completed his part of the deal.

COLAC RADIO TALKS

Readers who listen to Mr. Eric Butler's weekly radio talks from 3CS Colac are requested to note that, until further notice, this session will be from 8.45 p.m. to 9 p.m. every Friday. The previous time was from 9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

WAR A BLESSING?

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I refer your readers to an extract from the Melbourne "Sun," which appeared under the heading, "BRUCE CALLS ON U.S. TO LEAD WORLD RECOVERY," as follows:—

"London, Wednesday. — . . . He said he believed the 1939-45 war had saved the world from an economic disaster worse than the 1929-32 crash, but the same danger would return unless the world's immensely increased production could be absorbed."

What a pearl of wisdom from "Australia's



VISCOUNT BRUCE

Noblest Son" (sic)! Apparently, in the view of A.N.S. (or should it be A.S.S.?), the late war was almost a blessing as it "saved" the world from disaster.

(Some of us had an impression that the recent war WAS a disaster; but we must have been wrong.)

I suppose if anyone were to suggest to this fatuous fossil that the said "economic disaster" could be countered by giving the alleged over-production to our own people instead of free to the enemy, he would have held his flabby hands up in horror and muttered something of the latest catch-cry of "Commo", if such a colloquial abbreviation could be imagined as coming from that well of English undefiled.

—Yours, etc., C. W. WARLOW, Lakes Entrance, Vic.

Who Rules Britannia?

Asking in the British House of Commons why, with an increase of 350,000 tons of millers' offals due to the lowered extraction rate of wheat from 90 per cent, to 85 per cent, it was necessary to cut the rations of meal to pig and poultry keepers by 50,000 tons, Mr. Hudson (Southport) was told by Dr. Edith Summerskill—Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Food—that he had forgotten a very important fact, and that was that any increase as that mentioned above had to go into the pool and when supplies were being allocated by the International Emergency Food Council in Washington such an increase would be taken into consideration, and she added: Hon. Members opposite must not disregard international organisations. We shall not have peace until Hon. Members opposite learn to respect International organisations, and if they sneer at an international food organisation, then they are capable of disregarding any international organisation."

—"The New Zealand Social Creditor," April 10, 1947.

"Such is Liberalism in our day. The snooper is the jackal of dictatorship, the minion of the Gestapo."

—Douglas Reed, in London "Tidings," March 29.

Shorter Working Hours

The Melbourne press of May 22 reports a Mr. Allan James Tyrer, research economist of the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd., as telling the Full Arbitration Court that the introduction of a 40-hour week would result in a total price increase of £120,000,000.

Cannot the so-called representatives of the workers understand that a reduction of working hours will be no worthwhile benefit while the present financial rules are maintained?

Any proposal to reduce working hours must surely be based on the belief that the use of solar energy has been sufficiently developed to permit increased production with less manpower. This belief is, of course, based on reality. But, if the benefits of the increasing use of solar energy are to be made available to all, it is obvious that the present financial rules must be altered to permit the supplementing of the wage system by a dividend system. The use of solar energy has only been made possible by the cultural heritage, part of which is the knowledge of how to do things. The cultural heritage belongs to all citizens, who are entitled to the benefits from this heritage. Distribution of the benefits can be best accomplished by a dividend paid direct to the individual, not through industry. This would avoid increasing industry's costs and, therefore, prices.

If increased production with less man-hours worked does not produce dividends for the people, there is obviously something wrong. The workers might think it over.

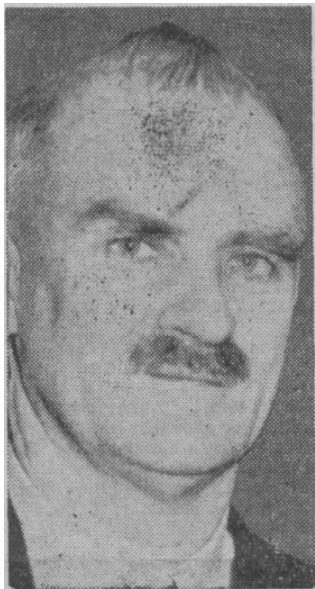
—E.D.B.

CAMERON ON BRETTON WOODS

Speech Against International Monetary Plan

Hereunder we continue publication of extracts from the "Hansard" report of the speech against Bretton Woods made by Mr. Archie Cameron, M.H.R. for Barker, South Australia, on March 20 during the debate on the International Monetary Agreements Bill:

I have been interested also in the value of the Australian treasury bill or the Australian £1 note, for that matter, compared with those of other member countries. Yesterday I inquired from the Prime Minister what contribution the fifth biggest contribu-



MR. CAMERON, M.H.R.

tor to the Fund, or if Russia be excluded, the fourth biggest contributor, namely, China, would be required to make. That country is committed to pay to the International Bank and to the International Monetary Fund £171,900,000 on each account. I also made an inquiry on this subject two or three days ago and have just received advice from the Treasury that the Chinese dollar today is worth only .008 per cent, of its value in 1914.

REVELATIONS ABOUT IMMIGRATION

Bearing in mind (a) that in regard to immigration and population figures the usual statistical hand-outs do not give racial origins, and (b) Marx's dictum that "the British will never make their own revolution, so foreigners must make it for them," the following is doubly interesting and informative. This extract is taken from "Fighting On," a column for ex-Servicemen, written by Mr. Ken Bolton, N.S.W. State President of the R.S.L., and published in a recent issue of the Sydney "Sunday Telegraph":—

Federal general secretary Jim Neagle has sent the migration figures supplied by Commonwealth Statistician Roland Wilson.

These show the racial origin of permanent new arrivals, and total arrivals in Australia from overseas during the year ended December last.

Analysis shows that ex-Service personnel looking for homes, offices, and businesses have not only to compete with the European refugees, but also with Asiatics.

This is a tremendous shock. Previously there has been no indication that we are opening our doors to Chinese, Indians, and others, while our White Australia policy is still in force, and before our ex-Service personnel have been satisfactorily rehabilitated.

Total arrivals were 34,890, of whom 18,217 are permanent.

Somewhat glibly, Statistician Wilson advises that:

"Racial origin of persons entering Australia is shown, and is not to be confused with nationality. For example, a person included above under German Race could be a naturalised British national.

"The number of persons of British nationality is not therefore confined to the 27,641 persons of British stock mentioned in the table, and the Cypriotes, Maltese, and Indians; it includes also a proportion of the persons of other races.

"The term Palestinian covers persons described simply as Jews. Some of those shown under German, Austrian, and Polish races can be described as Jewish, as the practice has been to code German-Jews, Austrian-Jews, etc., as German, Austrian, etc."

This is all very well, but how are homeless Diggers going to feel when they realise that, in addition to European refugees, 239 Chinese and 63 Indians became permanent residents of Australia last year.

Excluding persons of British and American origin, there were 39 other racial groups to keep track of.

Incidentally, in what businesses are the four Arabs and Armenians, 239 Chinese, 63 Indians, two Japanese, five Javanese, and three Malays?

It will be apparent therefore that one of the biggest shareholders in this scheme will be able to pay only valueless currency into the fund. What can we expect from that procedure?

I have taken the worst example, but have a number of others of equal interest. The French franc, for example, was rated at 19.03 to the £1 in 1914, whereas it was rated at only .5 to the £1 in 1946, the drop being 97 per cent. The drop in value of the currency of Spain in the same period has been 82 per cent; in that of Holland 44 per cent; in that of Italy, 98 per cent; and in that of Belgium 93 per cent, to mention only a few. The value of the Chinese currency, as I have just indicated, has practically vanished. Italy is the latest participant in the scheme, and its currency is valued at only 2 per cent, of its value in 1914.

We have no information whatever about Russia. It is not possible to get the value of anything from Russia—truth, honesty, or anything else, including human rights.

It must be apparent, however, that this international financial pyramid is to rest upon a valueless currency, in respect of many countries at least. Yet we are expected to believe that profits from the Fund will be returned to the Commonwealth Treasury. That is provided for in Clause 9 of the Bill. Such a clause could only have been drafted by a society of confirmed optimists.

RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD

In considering this measure, we are also brought face to face with the question of the return to the gold standard. Does this measure mean a return to the gold standard? I have never hidden my views on this subject. I have always said that the only international monetary standard with any stability or meaning was gold. The Prime Minister and other protagonists of this scheme say that it does not mean a return to the gold standard. I hold in my hand a copy of the "Western Australia Mining and Commercial Review," of August 1944. I have kept it because I thought it might be handy some day. This is the organ of the chief representatives of the big gold industry of Western Australia, and from it I quote the following paragraph:—

In addition, the par value of the currencies of member countries would be expressed in gold and could only be changed at the request of member countries. In other words, a gold standard would be restored.

Those are the views of the gold producers of Australia, and I place their statement beside the views of those who say that gold has no bearing on the matter.

I also direct the attention of honorable Members to the statement in the Prime Minister's second-reading speech regarding the Fund and the gold standard in which the right honorable gentleman said that the scheme does not envisage a return to the gold standard. In this connection, I ask honorable Members to consider once again the ratio of gold to our currency today. In my opinion, we can have no common standard that is worth anything in our financial structure in the Commonwealth, or in the world for that matter, seeing that we have interfered with what was formerly a world-wide standard. Let us take the report of Professor Melville. In paragraph 7 he says:

The payment of our subscription as to this part of the quota should represent no difficulty to the Government.

He is there referring to that part of the subscription which is to be paid in gold. It is interesting to note that the gold quota has risen in the last three years from £1,000,000 to £2,500,000. In paragraph 8, the professor says:

The normal method of buying and selling foreign exchange will continue.

THE UMBRELLA TRICK

So long as our trade is normal, it stands to reason that normal methods will be satisfactory. The Bretton Woods arrangement seems to me like a description, which I once heard a Douglas Credit advocate, give of the banking system. It was a good umbrella so long as the weather was fine, but when it rained the bankers wanted the umbrella themselves. The Bretton Woods scheme seems to me to be much the same. In paragraph 16, Professor Melville says that our withdrawal rights under the scheme would be £15,735,000. In other words, we can get back what we put in. Contributions to the Fund will be in notes of various kinds. The nations will put paper into the Fund and they will get paper out. The way in which paper money is depreciating makes it very questionable whether, in six or twelve months time, the contributions of the nations will be worth anything like their face value.

The matter of liquid reserves is touched upon in paragraph 17. For liquid reserves to be of any use, they must be convertible at sight into any other kind of currency, and that is just what the International Monetary Fund, except insofar as it deals in gold, does not profess to provide.

If the trend of international trade is in the direction, which I think it will follow, there will be a great demand for one particular kind of currency. For that reason, all the amounts in these documents were originally expressed in American dollars. The demand will not be for Australian notes or treasury-bills, or for Chinese dollars, but for American dollars, and they will be extremely scarce. If the trade policy of the United States of America is to remain

the same, its exports will be greater than its imports, and the greater the discrepancy between them, the greater will be the demand for American dollars, and the less able will the Fund be to provide dollars for those who want them. In paragraph 32 of his report Professor Melville says—

Any member buying foreign currency from the Fund in exchange for its own currency will have to pay a service charge of three-fourths of 1 per cent. This is a high charge for a service of this kind and is intended to prevent the Fund being used except as a reserve of last resort.

We may here apply the umbrella comparison again.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

In paragraph 28, he touches upon the voting powers of the members in these terms—

When voting is required under the waiver provision or to decide whether a member is to be denied use of the Fund's resources, the votes of creditor members are to be increased by one for each 400,000 dol. of their credit balances and votes of debtor members decreased by one for each 400,000 dol. of their debit balances.

It is the old story of giving to him who hath, and taking from him who hath not. Never was that so well exemplified as in the arrangement for voting among members of the organisation. It is evident that in the future the dominant financial and economic power in the world will be the United States of America.

I doubt very much whether the International Bank will ever function. Indeed, in the interests of stability and common sense, I hope it never will.

However, it is provided that every nation, which joins the International Bank automatically, becomes a guarantor of every loan made by the Bank to any country on earth. If the International Bank makes foolish loans—and these are visualised in the documents before us, the taxpayers of Australia will be called upon to accept responsibility for the mistakes of the Bank.

When what honorable Members opposite describe as British capitalism was flourishing, it went in very heavily for international lending, but I have never heard it suggested that the British Government or British capitalists asked the small nations of the world to get together to underwrite any losses that might be incurred. The British carried their own losses. They carried a loss of £1,200,000,000, which had been lent to Russia before the revolution.

The United States of America is infinitely stronger economically and financially today than ever Britain was. Therefore, I was surprised to note that this financial colossus is requiring a guarantee from every small, down-trodden half-bankrupt nation on the earth for the dollars that might be lent for reconstruction purposes. That is a proposal, which might be regarded with profound envy by Shylock, Micawber and certain other well-known gentlemen of financial fame.

(To be concluded)

BUTTERLESS BRITAIN

They will persist it seems, in keeping Great Britain butterless.

The Canadian butter that should have gone there went to other parts of the world, particularly where it was needed least.

New Zealand was going to send the Mother Country some 12 million pounds. But apparently the experts decided that New Zealand should send that to Canada. So to Canada it's coming.

—"The Canadian Social Crediter," 23/1/47.

JEWISH CHRISTIANS EXCLUDED?

(From Sydney "Century," 11/4/47:)

Immigration Minister Calwell has given a ruling that Christian converts are not to be admitted to Australia under the Jewish scheme.

This is disclosed by the "Australian Jewish Herald," official organ of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, in its issue of April 3. Under the caption, "Converts and Immigration," appears the following:—

In view of the present controversy over the entry of converted and baptised Jews amongst contingents of Jewish immigrants, the following references to this matter, made at the Executive Council's conference in April, 1946, are published:

Mr. Paul Symonds (N.S.W.): At that time raised the matter of how to police immigration so that only those of Jewish faith would be admitted under the Jewish scheme. He reported that two baptised Shanghai families had gone to Melbourne. He felt it was a matter we couldn't control.

Mr. G. De Vahl Davis (N.S.W.): Persons who guaranteed converts must make false statements.

Mr. Paul Morawetz (Vic.): The emphasis, I think, should not be on whether they are still of Jewish faith or not. The emphasis should be on whether they are of Jewish origin and have suffered. We don't want to set ourselves up as an intolerant body that would go out of its way to differentiate between Jews who profess faith and those who are indifferent. Lots of Jews owe their lives to possessing certificates of baptism. Under the close relatives' scheme, so long as we are satisfied that the person here is Jewish, the relative of the same family should be treated as a Jew, whether baptised or not. The scheme is a humanitarian one, and we should not make it more difficult.

Mr. B. Patkin (Victoria): When it comes to public affairs, we must be strict and exclude converts from our midst.

Mr. A. Masel closed the discussion by stating that the Minister for Immigration had laid it down that immigrants under a Jewish scheme must be of the Jewish faith.

[Mr. J. T. Lang has since raised this matter in Federal Parliament. Immigration Minister Calwell denied having given the above-mentioned ruling!—Ed., "N.T."]

S.A. League of Rights REPORT ON SPEAKER'S CLASS

At the meeting of this recently formed class held on May 13, Miss Rudkin occupied the chair, and the following is a list of the speakers and the subjects upon which they spoke:—

Mr. E. C. Finn—General objectives of the League.

Mrs. Chappel—Freedom.

Miss M. Gray—Loyalty to God, King and Country.

Mr. Wedlock—Legal Status of M.P.'s.

Mr. D. Flower—Reading from objectives.

Mr. Pledge—Reading from objectives.

The objective of those participating in this class is, of course, to train themselves so that they may more effectively fulfill their responsibilities in the pending crisis.

The method of procedure is for a different member of the class to take the chair on successive nights and several members of the class have an opportunity of speaking for five or ten minutes on prepared subjects. Mr. Bryce, the class tutor, criticises or commends each speaker's effort. At the conclusion of the class a general discussion takes place on topical subjects. The McKell recall petition was the subject dealt with at the meeting reported above.

Anyone at all interested is invited to join the class.

—E. C. FINN, Organiser, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Keep This Date Free!

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, at 8 p.m.

On this date, a special public meeting will be held at the Australian Church Hall, 19 Russell Street, Melbourne. Mr. Eric Butler, speaking under the auspices of the Victorian League of Rights, will deal with the Food for Great Britain question.

As special action is to be proposed at this meeting, readers of the "New Times" are urged to contact and bring along as many as possible of those in the community who are active in try-



MR. ERIC D. BUTLER

ing to do something about increased food supplies for Great Britain.

The main purpose of the meeting is to expose the manner in which food control is a major part of the plot to destroy the British Empire, and to initiate a campaign of action about the matter. It is essential that as many "key" members of the public as possible shall be present at this important meeting. The matter is URGENT.

BILL TO REGIMENT FARMERS

(Continued from page 1)

... Clause 36 makes provision for the Authority to issue the necessary regulations for the carrying out of its duties . . .

Mr. DODGSHUN: I urge the Minister to agree to adjourn the debate for at least three weeks. New principles are involved in the measure, which, I am sure, will be discussed by many Members. It is a serious matter to enter upon a man's property in order to compel him to do certain things. That is rather antagonistic to our conception of land ownership.

Mr. GALVIN: I feel that an adjournment for a fortnight would be reasonable, because this matter has been discussed at least since 1940. On the 19th of November of that year, the honorable Member for Rainbow said—

"It may be necessary at a later date to introduce a form of compulsion in the powers of the Soil Conservation Board . . . The Soil Conservation Board will need power to compel compliance with its demands by people who refuse to take notice of them for selfish reasons."

In the Bill, the Government has endeavored to comply with opinions expressed by Members. For instance, the honorable Member for Evelyn [Mr. Everard] has pointed out that it is necessary to give the Board powers of compulsion . . .