

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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# League of Rights Starts Petition to Mr. McKell

## Double Dissolution Demand

After reviewing the result of the Victorian Elections and full consideration of all aspects the League of Rights, established in Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, and in affiliation with the People's Union of N.S.W., has launched an Australia-wide campaign to collect bona-fide signatures for a Prayer and Petition to the Governor-General demanding a double dissolution of His Majesty's Federal Parliament.

**As the Government has not seen fit to grant a Referendum, a General Election will allow the electors the only genuine opportunity of deciding the question of mandate on the Banking proposals.**

Two forms of Petition have been drawn up by Mr. A. A. Chresby, Campaign Director of the Queensland League of Rights. One is a simply worded Petition to be signed by the individual electors.

The other is specially designed for use by organisations and sets out the case for the Prayer and Petition and quotes recognised legal authorities.

### Extracts From Petition

Amongst other things the Petition states that "Whereas the presentation to Parliament of your Government's proposed legislation is causing much dissension and dissatisfaction amongst divers of His Majesty's Loyal Australian Subjects"; and "Whereas irrespective of any question of the constitutional validity of the proposed legislation it is fit, proper and constitutionally advisable that your Government should take immediate steps to put the question of MANDATE beyond all possible dispute by ascertaining the WILL of the Electors in this issue," and

"Therefore do we most humbly Pray, Petition and Beseech Your Excellency, in accordance with the Law, fact and evidence in Part 2 hereof, to give the Electors immediate opportunity of expressing THEIR WILL by granting a double dissolution of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia."

Most interesting authority quoted is probably Dr. H. V. Evatt himself, who, in his book, "The King and His Dominion Governors," wrote:

"... But, even in such cases the Parlia-

ment is the Parliament for the time being only, and it does not necessarily reflect the will of the electorate for all purposes and at all times. . . . By way of illustration, it will be remembered that the Newfoundland Act, 1933 (24-25 Geo. Vc. 2.), took away from the people of Newfoundland important rights of self government at the request not of the electors, but of the Parliament for the time being only."

### Meeting in Melbourne

On Tuesday night, Nov. 18, at a meeting in Melbourne convened by the League of Rights and attended by representatives from various political and semi-political organisations, the Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, Mr. Eric Butler, stated the principal aspects of the constitutional position and suggested a basis for co-operation between all interested bodies to provide the machinery for collecting signatures and, checking names with the electoral rolls.

Quoting the Socialist, Professor Laski to show that socialism in practice means government by decree, Mr. Butler urged that something in the nature of a new Bill of Rights was required to protect the individual from the "New Despotism." We must re-establish the traditional idea of a Reserve of Power.

The most glorious periods in British history, Mr. Butler pointed out, were those when the balance of power between King, Lords and Commons was most perfect.

The constitutional duty of the Crown was to hold in the balance and weigh evenly. It was there as a final arbiter to which the individual could appeal if he was not getting justice.

### Call To Action

The King is your King and Mr. McKell, irrespective of personal views as to his desirability, is his Representative in Australia and it is correct constitutional procedure for His Majesty's Subjects to first approach the Governor-General with this Prayer and Petition.

This is a call to action, which every reader of this journal can answer.

All those who wish to assist with the Petition can send for Petition forms or further information to the "New Times" or direct to the Victorian League of Rights, 262 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

### Petrol Without Dollars

(To the Editor)

Sir, —In the "New Times" of November 7 I read with very great interest the letter of Mr. A. W. Noakes to the Premier of Queensland, in regard to "dollar" shortages and the motor fuel supply.

I think Mr. Noakes has put a very concrete proposal before Mr. Hanlon, and given him a great opportunity to put into operation something that would be of tremendous advantage to Australia.

I have great confidence in the possibilities of the proposal, and I have written to Mr. Hanlon in an endeavour to get him to take more than a passing interest in the matter, and I suggest that all readers of the "New Times," especially Queensland readers, should write to him also. Why should Australia be short of motor fuel if we have the material and the technical knowledge to produce an ample supply? Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) M. KEOGH.

South Melbourne.

## Staggering Figures Of Prices Increase

The following extracts from a speech by Mr. Francis (Moreton, Qld.) in the House of Representatives on 14th October reveals the staggering increases in the prices of consumer goods since before the war.

**It will be noted with interest that every attempt was made to prevent it being incorporated in "Hansard."**

Mr. Francis: The high cost of living is pressing most severely on people in the lower income groups. I ask for leave to incorporate in "Hansard" a brief statement showing the percentage increases in the prices of certain commodities between the quarter ended the 30th September, 1939, and the quarter ended the 30th June, 1947.

Mr. Chifley: Is it a long statement? Difficulties arise in connection with the printing of incorporated matter.

Mr. Francis: It consists of two pages of typed matter.

The Chairman (Mr. Clark): Is leave granted?

Government Members: No.  
Leave not granted.

### Food and Groceries

Mr. Francis: I shall deal with the main items on the list. Under the heading "Food and Groceries," the following percentage increases have taken place:—

Sago	343.89
Jam, plum	59.66
Apricots, dried	43.19
Peaches, canned	54.38
Pears, canned	55.10
Salmon, in tins	72.40
Eggs	92.54

The reason why the Prime Minister does not want these figures inserted in "Hansard" is quite plain.

Mr. Chifley: It is merely a matter of the physical difficulties involved. Mr. Francis:

The list continues—

Steak, rump	46.01
Steak, chuck	40.87
Sausages	58.95
Beef, corned silverside	42.82
Beef, corned brisket	38.62
Mutton, leg	53.64
Mutton, forequarter	57.24
Mutton, loin	56.27
Mutton, chops, loin	50.72
Mutton, chops, leg	57.51

Since these prices were compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician there has been an all round increase of 1½d in the price of meat.

### Clothing Prices

Under the heading "Clothing" appear the following:—

Men—	
Suit, worsted	74.71
Trousers, working	79.08
Overcoat	45.23
Shirt, fashion	93.58
Shirt, working	113.48
Working shirt, 113.48 per cent!	

That is probably why the Prime Minister did not want these figures to appear in "Hansard"—

Underpants, cotton shorts	74.48
Socks, all wool	53.42
Braces	68.80
Handkerchiefs	51.00
Pyjamas, winceyette	92.02
Pullover, wool	32.89
Shoes (best)	40.52
Boots (working)	36.15

Women—

Costume, ready made tweed	125.11
Skirt, ready made tweed	118.49
Hat, fur felt	52.61
Hat, straw	205.20
Frock, ready made cotton	221.71
Frock, ready-made art. silk	82.39
Brassiere, cotton brocade	168.78
Undervest, wool and art. silk	63.36
Stockings	215.24
Gloves, fabric	177.22
Gloves, nappa	142.24
Nightdress, art. silk	67.92
Pyjamas, winceyette	130.32
Apron, cotton	130.27
Cardigan, wool	50.55

Shoes (best)	54.70
Shoes, ordinary wear	42.20
Boy (10)—	
Ready made suit, tweed	97.34
Pants, ready made tweed	84.17
Overcoat	113.19
Cap, skull, cloth	55.45
Shirt, sports	201.36
I ask if the balance of the matter may be incorporated in "Hansard"?	
Government Members: No.	
Mr. Francis: Then I shall read	on—
Pullover, wool	110.85
Stockings, golf	68.83
Girl (7)—	
Dress, cotton	191.73
Top coat, tweed	123.98
Hat, straw	142.65
Stockings, cashmere	19.18
Pyjamas, winceyette	101.90
Pullover, wool	50.32
Shoes, best	74.66
Shoes, school	75.65
Boy (3½)—	
Blouse coat	102.13
Pants, ready-made tweed	73.64
Overcoat, ready-made tweed	105.30
Hat, cloth	62.67
Pyjamas, winceyette	131.78
Pullover, wool	51.00
Shoes, best	71.57
Shoes, ordinary	71.46

### Household Drapery

In household drapery, the increases are staggering—

Quilt, D.B. Marcella	96.76
Sheets, D.B. pair	93.43
Sheets, S.B. pair	97.20
Pillow slip, cotton	136.84
Towel	76.75
Table cloth	146.10
Tea towel (yard)	246.99

These figures answer the challenge of the honorable member for Perth (Mr. Burke), who said that no item had increased by more than 50 per cent. This Government obviously has failed dismally to look after the workers of this country. Honorable members opposite pose as friends of the workers and ask them to believe that this Government's administration has been in their interests; but its administration has revealed it as the enemy of the working people. Honorable members opposite should hang their heads in shame.

### Price Increase on Utensils

The increases in respect of household utensils are as follows:—

Plate, dinner (stone china)	126.97
Jug, quart, earthenware	87.80
Saucepan, enamel (3-pint)	102.61
Bucket, galv., 11 in.	119.12
Dipper, galv., 2-quart	88.68
Broom, millet	79.25
Broom, hair, completes, 12 in.	90.45
Brush, scrubbing, 10 in.	50.44
Knife, table, stainless	181.00
Spoon, tea	51.92

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### U.S. AID TO RUSSIA

In the past six years the U.S.A. has shipped to Russia more than \$1,728,000,000 worth of food.

—"Nationalist News Service," Oct. 13.

# NOTES ON THE NEWS

Judging from the following statement by Mr. W. H. Kendall, of Rupanyip (Vic.), reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of November 7, many farmers are now realising that Government subsidies are only baits to Sovietise primary producers:

**"Governments are now paying subsidies in return for control of the products . . . by preventing farmers from getting the real prices for their products, the Government is preventing the paying off of old mortgages and the achievement of independence from hard times."**

Mr. S. McCracken (Yea) also considered that "Government subsidies were a small price to pay for obtaining control over a strong industry." That's a hopeful realistic change of view. Such subsidies are merely stepping stones to socialistic serfdom! It will be interesting to see if within State powers the newly elected State Government will restore the Victorian farmers' independence by allowing them to manage their own marketing affairs.

## SALARY STEALERS

Four Federal Liberals who had refused to participate in the recent salary stealing stunt have now silenced their consciences and will immediately share the spoils with Labor looters. They are Messrs. Menzies, Harrison, White and Gullett. This leaves only three of the opposition still honest in this matter, viz., Messrs. Ryan, Turnbull and Abbott. The latter men refused on the grounds that they were elected to serve at a salary of £1000 p.a., and that they have no direction from their employers (electors) to rob the till. This is not a matter of what a politician is entitled to. It is a vital principle of honesty versus dishonesty. If an employee helped himself to his employer's funds, it would be a case of gaol for robbery. The crime is no less when committed by political servants.

## BUILDING BURDENS

Chairman of the Federal Building Society (Mr. H. W. Riley) is reported in the press of October 28 as saying: "Because of rising costs the average man (low and middle income groups) cannot afford to build his own home . . . during the last three months there had been much less inquiry for finance for new buildings." He then remarked, "Unless some means of reducing costs can be found in the near future, the building industry must be adversely affected." This chappie should be told that while financial costs are passed through production into "prices" the position will remain. Such men may be encouraged to examine the only other alternative of distributing "wage" costs direct to individuals concerned. This would stop the inflationary "price" spiral and make reasonable homes available to all.

## SOCIALIST SIGNS

Seventy-year-old socialist and Labour veteran, M.P. (R. Rhys Davies) only now realises the tragic difference of socialism in theory and practice. Attacking Labour policy in the British House of Commons, he denounced the latest industrial conscription Bill, and remarked: "If the Tory or Liberals did what we are doing today, the socialist Party would howl it to silence. I say, better that a Government should meet doom than that individual freedom perish in the British Isles." Another life-long socialist (Mr. Grenfel) sighed deeply against socialism as it is being practiced.

# SOME NOTES ON (?) PROGRESS

(By A. J. O'CALLAGHAN.)

Social Crediters may feel gratified in their observation of signs in certain quarters of a change from mere denunciation of Communism to recognition of the fact we have consistently emphasised — **that Communism is the logical outcome of Socialist doctrines.**

Hilaire Belloc, the famous historian, indicated in his History of England the results, which accrued from the doctrines of orthodox economists backed by the power of the Trade Union.

Agitation, which ultimately led to the abolition of the Corn Laws, was aimed at a supply of cheap bread. It was said that cheap bread would make it possible to reduce wages. When the export market was supplied, low wages and consequently lower prices were desired. When the market was in the same country as the factory, manufacturers found it profitable to pay higher wages.

The new governing Trade Unions caused wages to rise higher than prices. High costs of living, therefore, reduced living standards. Strikes, however, ended in failure. The "capitalists" had their feet on money and the wage earner had none. Riots occurred in Trafalgar Square (1880). New methods of production were saving labour, and were opposed by the wage earner for that reason.

"History has shown," writes Belloc, "that the Socialist neither understood nor wished to understand the workings of the credit system of which they made no criticism save the meaningless palaver that in the Socialist State it would be worked in the interests of the community."

When a comparison is made between the features of Government policy in England sixty or seventy years ago and the features of Government policy in Australia today, one is compelled to ask, "What is progress?"

We are certainly witnessing changes in the methods of finance, industry and government, but the same policy—domination over the individual—remains.

The evidence is quite sufficient to con-

These well-meaning socialists, and they are numerous, made the big mistake of not having created political machinery to effectively control power-drunk politicians. It is not yet too late to design such machinery such as the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

## CHILD CRIMINALS

Discussing curing juvenile crime, Dr. Edward Glover, a delinquency expert, made the following observations: "It's often better to leave a child in a bad home munching old crusts than to send it to a good Institution, which, while it may be a good home, often causes a feeling of being out-cast and insecure. Taking authority away from the family is to my mind sinister." There is no doubt about that truth so far as children are concerned. It is also a forceful argument in a much wider sphere, when, for example, organisations, industrial, financial or political, take over functions which individuals themselves are capable of performing. We have somewhat the same feeling of helplessness and insecurity. Worse still, the body or institution, which takes over and exercises the power, develops an insatiable lust for even more power. The task confronting society today is to prevent this accumulation of power.

## PERMIT PARALYSIS

The much heralded "New Order" has arrived and may be best described as a "Permit Order" under which a large number of bureaucrats (not civil servants) have the power to dictate via "permits" what we shall or shall not do, or have. For example, who shall have cars is determined by State Transport Komraissars who act for the Federal Fuehrer. Each car seller notifies the State Kommissar how many cars he has available, then the Kommissar issues "permits." Motor traders say that this system makes it impossible to stop black marketing. It is obvious that the "permit" system is a prime cause of racketeering and that powerful interests are at work to maintain this "permit" paralysis. It is from this source that we hear all the blab about "ensuring equitable distribution"; which is just what we do not get, and never will get while rationing, permits and price control continue.

—O.B.H.

# IN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

## State Grants

SENATE

Senator Nash (Western Australia) 17/10/47:

In 1938-39 Commonwealth income tax amounted to £20,000,000, and State income taxes amounted to £49,000,000. In 1939-40, the Commonwealth levied £26,000,000 and the States £50,000,000. Those figures show that the State Governments required more for their purposes than was levied by the Australian Government. The Commonwealth levy in 1938-39 represented £3/0/5 per head of the population, whereas the States' charges represented £7/5/1 on the same basis. In 1939-40, the relevant figures were £3/16/6 and £7/6/- respectively. In 1940-41 they had increased to £5/3/9 and £7/15/11 respectively. I make clear that the figures showing State taxes refer to all States, not to any particular State Government. I refer now to the figures of tax paid under the uniform system. They are as follows:—

Year	TAX PER HEAD	
	Commonwealth	State
1944-45	£ s. d. 32 11 7	£ s. d. 2 18 11
1945-46	36 18 7	3 0 6
1946-47	37 2 7	3 7 3

That table shows that the amounts that had to be paid to the State Governments per head of the population were less after the introduction of uniform tax than previously. Under the terms of the States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946, the Australian Government undertook to pay to the State Governments an aggregate amount of £40,000,000 for each of the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. I ask for leave to continue my remarks at a later stage.

## Guinea Airways

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. White, 17/10/47:  
Is the Minister for Civil Aviation aware that in 1935 Guinea Airways carried more freight than all the airlines in Australia, including Trans-Australia Airways, last year and that the organisation pioneered aviation in New Guinea and the Australian north-south route? Is its contract about to be cancelled, despite all the pioneering work it did, and the service handed over to the Government-controlled airlines?

Mr. Drakeford: I am aware that in 1939 and preceding years a greater quantity of freight was carried by Guinea Airways and other operators of airlines in the goldfields area of New Guinea than by other companies. A very heavy tonnage was carried, because air transport was the only way in which freight could be conveyed to the goldfields, and Guinea Airways did an excellent job. As to whether its contract will be cancelled, the Australian National Airlines Act states that where an adequate service is provided by the commission other airlines shall not operate in territorial areas. That provision will be given effect, and will come into operation on the 2nd November next.

## Major Michael Comay

SENATE, 15/10/47

Senator Cooper asked the Minister acting for the Attorney-General, upon notice—

1. Has the Attorney-General's attention been drawn to a report in "Smith's Weekly," dated 7th June, 1947, viz., that Canberra officials have been unable to explain why Major Michael Comay, special envoy of the Jewish Agency, was allowed entry into Australia recently to raise funds from local Jews to fight the British in Palestine?

2. Will the Minister cause investigations to be made into these allegations regarding the raising of funds in Australia for the purpose of using them to fight against Great Britain?

Senator McKenna: The executive council of Australian Jewry, which is the recognised mouthpiece of Australian Jewry, has publicly denied the allegations contained in the newspaper article referred to. The Attorney-General caused investigations to be made into the allegations and the inquiries show that Major Comay, a British subject by birth and a soldier of World War II came to Australia for the purpose of explaining to the Government the main points of the Jewish Agency's case in Palestine. He remained in Australia for a fortnight only and addressed meetings of Zionist bodies. He spoke at the official opening in Sydney of the Youth Aliyah campaign for funds. This movement was founded for the purpose of bringing Jewish children from Europe to Palestine under immigration certificates issued by the British Government. The executive council of Australian Jewry denies that any collection whatsoever has been made in Australia for funds to fight the British or for any purpose remotely connected with terrorism.

## Primary Production

Mr. Abbott (New England, N.S.W.), House of Representatives, 15/10/47:

It is no credit to this Government that in the whole of Australia only 1,100,000 more acres were sown with wheat this year whereas in only one State of the

United States of America, Texas, the "Panhandle," the increase was 2,000,000 acres. The "Economist" lists wheat and flour, other grain and flour, meat, dairy produce, and fresh fruit and vegetables among the imports of Great Britain from the dollar countries. Many of those imports could have been obtained from Australia. When we compare Great Britain's imports from Australia with its consumption we realise what a sad and sorry story it is and how little Australia has done to relieve the trial of the British people. We sent Great Britain no wheat or flour. We sent 7 per cent, of its total needs of meat. Little New Zealand sent 17½ per cent. We sent no bacon or ham. We sent 30 per cent of its requirements of butter, and New Zealand sent 45 per cent. We sent 8 per cent, of cheese, and New Zealand sent 36 per cent. We sent no cooking fats. We sent no condensed milk. We sent 3 per cent, of milk powder; New Zealand sent 5 per cent, and the United States of America 40 per cent. We sent 4 per cent, of its shell eggs. The contribution of home production was 80 per cent. We sent 9 per cent, of its dried eggs, and 85 per cent, came from the dollar areas. If the Australian Government had given a fair deal to the Australian agricultural industries, and encouraged production, as it should have, and as the United States of America has done, we should have been more readily able to help Britain. Instead, the Government has applied a policy of meddling and muddling. As the honorable member for Reid (Mr. Lang) stated, it has meddled in other people's business and muddled its own.

## Wheat Growers' Quiz

Mr. Turnbull (Wimmera, Vic.), House of Representatives, 14/10/47:

I refer honorable members to a statement by the honorable gentleman which was quoted in "Digest of Decisions and Announcements and Important Speeches by the Prime Minister," No. 128. Under the heading "Post-war Production Costs—Inquiry," the pamphlet states—

On 4th July 1947, Mr. Pollard said—

"The chairman of the Wheat Costs of Production Committee informs me that over 3000 questionnaires were issued at random to wheat farmers and that only 250 have been completed and returned. I have informed the committee that I would not ask, it to make a report if it were of the opinion that the facts before it were not sufficient to give a true picture of the industry. I ask wheat-growers to fill in the questionnaires and return them without delay."

I agree that the committee could not make a satisfactory report without having complete data for its information. But why have not the wheat-growers returned the questionnaire. The answer is crystal clear. The questionnaires sent out by the committee are so complicated and lead to so much misunderstanding that most growers, after reading them through and through, have put them to one side in desperation. I know that to be so. I can hear the honorable member for Griffith (Mr. Conelan) groaning and saying "No." I venture to say that the honorable member and most of his colleagues have not read the questionnaire. The views on this subject count for nothing, because they lack knowledge. In the questionnaire, the farmer is asked to state the value of food produced on his farm, which was consumed by his family in the last five years. Apparently he is expected to have a record of every egg that his family has used! He is also asked to state the value of his farm at the 1942 level, which is the level approved by the delegate of the Treasurer for the purposes of sale. He is then asked to state the value of the farm on the open market today. How can he be expected to know all these things?

## Rents And Prices Referendum

8/10/47:

Mr. Holt asked the Minister for the Interior, upon notice—

1. What is the estimated cost of conducting the proposed referendum on rents and prices?

2. Does the estimate include any provision for advertisement or propaganda in support of the Government's proposals other than the printing and posting of the case for and against the referendum as provided in section 6A of the Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act?

3. What would be the increased cost, if any, of including the question of the nationalisation of banking for determination in the same referendum?

Mr. Johnson: The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follows:—

1. £130,000.

2. No.

3. The Prime Minister stated in reply to a question in this House" by the right honorable Leader of the Opposition on 17th September that the Government does not propose to hold a referendum on the subject of its proposed Banking legislation. Accordingly an estimate of the increased cost of conducting such a referendum has not been made.

## TO THE POINT

"In interpreting Acts of Parliament, their task is to ascertain the intentions of the legislators from the words used in enacting its will as an agency of the community."

—From a statement by the chairman of the committee of counsel of the Victorian Bar, Mr. E. R. Reynolds, K.C., made last year. (Quoted in Melbourne "Herald," Oct. 11, '47.)

It is a recognised legal principle for a Judge to decide an issue according to what he believes to have been the intention of those who were responsible for the relevant Act of Parliament.

Therefore, for the purely judicial consideration of the constitutional validity of bank nationalisation, and the interlocking question of State rights, it is of prime importance to ascertain the intention of the original framers of the Constitution.

Consider, for example:

### (1) Sir Henry Parkes—

"I think it is in the highest degree desirable that we should satisfy the mind of each of the colonies that we have no intention to cripple their powers, to invade their rights, to diminish their authority, except so far as is absolutely necessary in view of the great end to be accomplished, which, in point of fact, will not be material as diminishing the powers and privileges and rights of the existing colonies. It is therefore proposed by this first condition of mine to satisfy them that neither their territorial rights nor their powers of legislation for the well-being of their own COUNTRY will be interfered with in any way that can impair the security of those rights and the efficiency of their legislative powers."

### (2) Sir Samuel Griffiths—

"... Here let me insist upon the essential condition—the preliminary condition—that the separate States are to continue as autonomous bodies, surrendering only so much of their power as is necessary to the establishment of a general government to do for them collectively what they cannot do individually for themselves, and which they cannot do as a collective body for themselves..."

### (3) Mr. Fysh (afterwards Sir Phillip)—

"I believe therefore that we may limit our explanation of the term 'surrender' to these very few words, and that the people may at once feel sure that this convention is unlikely to ask them to give up any important right; but its purpose will be to continue in all its harmony, in all its prestige, the position of the local parliaments and that the dominion parliament, the great executive of the higher national sphere at which we are to arrive, will not in any way detract from it..."

"But, turning from this, which I believe to be the crux of the whole position—because it is to the sovereign rights of the States that the people's mind is more directed than to any other matter."

### (4) Mr. Alfred Deakin—

"The first of these (resolutions I establish beyond doubt the sovereignty proposed to be conserved to the several Colonies of Australasia, subject to the limitations and surrenders which will appear set out in detail in the constitution proposed to be adopted for the Federal Parliament. Subject to the express terms of that constitution EVERY LIBERTY at present enjoyed by the peoples of the several colonies, and every power of their legislatures, and every potentiality, which is within their constitutions, remains with them and belongs to them for all time. You (the President) lay this down at the outset as a cardinal principle, and it has so far received the cordial approval of EVERY DELEGATE. I shall not proceed to debate it further than to note that it was exactly this principle, which guided the founders of the existing Federal Council in their draft of that measure. It puts into a fresh form with regard to this federation, the very root idea of the present Federal Council Act. This is the postulate that to the several colonies should be left all powers and prerogatives, defined and undefined, while the Federal Government itself, however largely endowed, should have a certain fixed and definite endowment within which its powers would be circumscribed."

"The Federal Government is to have strictly limited power... it is not to range at will over the whole field of legislation; it is not to legislate for all conceivable circumstances of life. On the contrary, its legislation is to be strictly limited to certain definite subjects. The States are to retain almost all their present powers, and should be quite able to protect their own rights..."

"We should fail in our duty if we did not embody in our draft such a distinct limitation of federal power as would put the preservation of State rights beyond the possibility of doubt..."

### (5) Mr. Barton—

"The State rights, it seems to me, are claimed by rather a narrow term. IT IS STATE INTERESTS WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH, and unless the STATE INTERESTS are effectually preserved in a federal scheme, that scheme will be worth nothing, because it can be worth only as much as consists of, the goodwill of the parties to it. If that is so, all those State rights, which are not to be specially assigned to the general authority, must be religiously preserved to the various States, and it will therefore be essential that the Constitution provide—and I take it as a necessary consequence that the Constitution

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## RAW MATERIAL-ISM

What is evil about the crisis is not the economic position, but the revelation how deeply a false philosophy has penetrated, following on the decay of our older religious convictions. We are witnessing a nemesis, the penalty of a concentration upon material standards, the mess of pottage for which the national birthright of personal freedom is being so promptly jettisoned as something of no particular value...

In this exultant philosophy the energies and abilities and the property of everyone are considered as the raw material at the disposal of the Government. That is exactly how rulers throughout all history have always been tempted to look at their subjects and to treat them. But the whole history of the Western world, which has achieved a level of civilisation and well being very abnormal in history, has been achieved through the control and limitation of the power of the political executive.

Wherever the executive has reasserted itself, as in so many countries in this century, there has been regression; but because each country is different in history and character, our British National-Socialists are quite genuinely surprised and indignant, and believe it is merely a rhetorical trick of their opponents, when the great affinities between their National Socialism and National-Socialism abroad are underlined. The chief criticism to be made of Mr. Atlee is that his very gentleness and ineffectiveness serve very effectually to prevent the public from realising that the philosophy of which he has made himself the exponent is not a gentle but a ruthless creed, little as he may comprehend what he is about. Wherever men see the words "drone" or "parasite" they should be suspicious that those who use them will make themselves the sole interpreters of the community's interest and will treat that interest as destroying all lesser rights.

—"The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 16.

## CANADIAN ROUND UP

Social Credit Members of the Canadian Federal Parliament believe that they are the paid servants of their electors, and take every opportunity of reporting direct to their electors when Parliament is not in session. Here is a report of the activities of two Social Credit Members:

A further report on the activities of members of Parliament as they seek to inform the public is herewith submitted to our readers.

Mr. Real Caouette (pronounced Rayell Cowett) and Mr. Pat Ashby have held several meetings recently.

### HULL

A very interesting organisation meeting was held in Gattineau Mills some weeks ago at which were a number of young and middle aged men who planned their campaign. From this meeting we went to Hull, P.Q., to a public meeting, at which about 300 people assembled. The audience was very attentive and asked for information afterwards. Many volunteered to take an active part in the Union of Electors.

### MONTREAL

The meeting in Montreal was a gathering of organisers for the Union of Electors. About 500 young men and women attended, all paying their own way. This was one of the most inspiring meetings I have ever attended. All these young people are well trained Social Crediters who "know their onions." At this meeting I received the impression that will always be recommended by me. We have no such organisation as this anywhere else in Canada. This was Canadians assembled for the right to live as Canadians in their own country.

### QUEBEC

The meeting in the City of Quebec was held in a large theatre and about 800 attended. This was one of the most enthusiastic meetings I had attended up to that time. Time and time again the crowd rose to their feet and sang their Social Credit

shall provide—for a legislative body, which in addition to the functions of a house of representatives and in addition to the functions of a second chamber will also be the guardian of those individualities, those STATE RIGHTS OR INTERESTS..."

"Compulsory National Service is essential in socialism."

—George Bernard Shaw in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

We have been warned. —J.W.

## RACKET'S BOOM ON UNDERGROUND PALESTINE ROUTE

From the New York office of "World's News," by a special investigator who has uncovered evidence of Jewish immigration rackets in New York, Paris and Cairo.

New York is a city of many rackets, but it has seen none worse than the racket behind the illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine, which has its headquarters here.

Information has come to me from authentic sources; after months of patient investigation, which shows this to be the dirtiest operation in the world.

It batters on the ignorance and compassion of the charitable. It traffics in human misery, exploiting the bodies and souls of the most distressed people in Europe.

At one end of this villainy are the heart-rending appeals, which appear as full-page advertisements in the American newspapers for dollars to help the Jews of Europe and Palestine.

At the other end are the Jews themselves—victims of Hitler, then of the war, and now of rapacious men who trade upon their misfortunes.

In between, many hands are dipped into the never-ending stream of cash from the American people, and more especially from the poor Jews of the New York tenements.

These are the people whose dollar, five-dollar, and ten-dollar bills form the bedrock of the funds collected by the American League for a Free Palestine.

But if one of these poor Jews, sending a dollar, imagines that he is giving a dollar's worth of help to a man, woman or child of his own race and religion he is sadly mistaken.

It is difficult to assess accurately how much this dollar loses on its way between the donor and Palestine, but by the time the gangsters, the smart guys, and the bloodsuckers have had their cut it has probably shrunk to a few cents.

Let us analyse one of the more moderate appeals published by the American League for a Free Palestine in the "New York Post" of April 19, 1947.

It is headed: "Give Us the Money. We'll Get Them There," and is signed by Ben Hecht, Louis Bromfield, and Will Rogers, junior.

One must suppose that these men do not realise they are lending their names to a false prospectus, but it is a fact that the appeal consists of a series of misstatements and downright lies.

### LIE No. 1

"It costs 250 dollars to move one concentration camp victim from Europe to Palestine."

That may be the total sum allotted by the fund for each Jewish man, woman and

child from Europe—but, according to my information, 50 dollars of it goes straight to the secret funds of the terrorist Irgun Zvai Leumi, and much of the rest gets into the hands of grasping middlemen.

### LIE No. 2.

"Last fortnight three ships landed with 2000 Hebrews in Palestine."

The facts are these. One ship only was intercepted during that fortnight. Even this one ship did not sail under the auspices of the American League. The total number of Jews sent by the League to internment in Cyprus to date is 594. These were intercepted in one little boat flamboyantly named the Ben Hecht, formerly the Abril, last March. No ship has, in fact, got through since the American fund began to collect dollars—for what?

### LIE No. 3.

"We ask you not to give as much as you can to help these abandoned people... Your contribution in response to this appeal will be used entirely and only for this purpose. No deductions for administration or for advertising or for anything but paying the cost of moving Hebrews from Europe to Palestine."

Up in the corner is a notice in small type: "The entire cost of this advertisement was defrayed by the American League for a Free Palestine Inc." That is the same body, which issued the advertisement—the body which exists on the dollars of the gullible and which gets a rebate from the American Government.

How it is possible to run advertisements without paying for them, or to escape the usual organising expenses, is not explained. But, far more important, investigations have uncovered the racket in the "hell-ships" which take the Jewish immigrants to Palestine.

Five men are principally concerned in this racket. They buy ships from each other and sell them to each other, making a handsome profit on each transaction.

There is money in this game—big money. That is why the big boys are in it.

—From "The World's News," Aug 23, '47.

## Lenin, Lord Catto On Bank Nationalisation

"We are all agreed that the fundamental first step in this direction must be such measures as the nationalisation of the banks and the trusts. Let us put into practice these and similar measures and we shall see."

"We cannot at once nationalise the small consumers' concerns. That is those with one or two employees—nor can we at once place them under a real workers' control. But the role of these small men can be made small to the vanishing point, and through the nationalisation of the banks they can be tied hand and foot."

—Nicolai Lenin in an Address to the Bolshevik Congress, April 1917.

"The Bank of England has in nowise been changed by nationalisation, Lord Catto, the Governor, declared on arrival in New York. It is working as smoothly as ever. The same people run it, it's in the same place. I was governor before, and I am governor now," he said.

—"Monetary Times," Nov., 1946.

## Yours for 2½d

So great is our confidence that you will want to buy this book after you've examined it, that we will post a copy of "World's Best Humor" to you on receipt of a 2½d. stamp, and your name and address. We agree to let you keep it for a week's perusal. If you decide to buy it send 5/- postal note to us after 7 days. If you don't want it just post it back at the end of 7 days. Fair enough?

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"New Times," November 21, 1947 — Page 3



# "ANTI-SEMITISM" AND THE JEWISH PROBLEM

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

I have received a complaint from a Melbourne Jewish organisation which alleges that I have been encouraging anti-Semitism in my weekly talks.

Thinking citizens should carefully note that the term anti-semitic is generally levelled at all those who have the courage to point out that there is a Jewish Problem and that the only way in which it can be solved to the benefit of both Jew and Gentile, is by facing facts.

In all my criticism of International Jewry and its brutal policies of using both Jews and Gentiles to further its own ends, I have provided evidence, which I am prepared to debate in public with any person interested.

Further evidence is presented here to prove that International Jewry, particularly International Zionism, is a menace to the British way of life. The case is based upon the evidence provided by prominent Jews or Jewish journals. As some of my Jewish critics may deny that there is a Jewish Problem, allow me to quote the great Jewish writer, Dr. Oscar Levy, who has written:

"The question of the Jews and their influence on the world, past and present, cuts to the root of all things and should be discussed by every honest thinker."

But many Jewish leaders are not concerned with honest thinking; they attempt to conduct smear campaigns against those who are critical of Jewish policy. People such as myself are termed "Fascists" in order to try and create the impression that we are in favour of physical violence against all Jews.

This is a British country and every citizen is adequately protected against physical assault.

It may be true that a few enraged British citizens recently threw some stones through the windows of Jews' shops in Great Britain. But can any Jew or Jewish apologist quote me any British critic of Jewish policy who has advocated murder of Jews? No.

On the other hand, Mr. Ben Hecht, the notorious American Zionist, in a large advertisement in the New York press, stated how elated American Jews were every time the Jews in Palestine murdered another British soldier. Mr. Hecht also told a correspondent of the English "Evening Standard": "I'll kick you out of Palestine . . . I'll tell the terrorists to kill British troops. It's quite easy, because England is anything now."

It is no use Jews saying that Mr. Hecht is of no importance. He and his fellows in America have been able to raise millions of dollars to help the campaign of murder against the British in Palestine. The ruthless campaign to force hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees into Palestine against British policy and in face of the violent opposition of the Arabs, has been furthered by the International Zionists, not for the benefit of the Jewish refugees, but for their own ends.

One Jewish organisation in America has courageously stated that the Zionists are merely exploiting the suffering of Jewish refugees from Europe in order to permit Monopoly control of the fabulous mineral wealth of the Dead Sea.

The prominent Canadian Jew, Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, O.B.E., speaking in Montreal in October of last year, denounced the entire Zionist movement and its terrorist tactics, and warned that the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine would mean war.

Under Jewish pressure the British have decided to get out of Palestine, thus providing the enemies of the British Empire with further propaganda to persuade unthinking people that the Empire is nearly finished.

It was Jewish intrigue, which resulted in the British dishonouring their pledge given to the Arabs in the First World War and the acceptance of the dishonest Balfour Agreement of 1917, which was seized upon by the Jews as a promise to establish a Jewish State in Palestine.

The use of British bayonets to attempt to deprive the Arabs of their country in order that the Jews might have it, seriously undermined British prestige throughout the Arab world, a fact that the controllers of Soviet Russia have not been slow to exploit.

It will, of course, be argued that many Jews have denounced Jewish terrorist tactics.

This is so, but a large number has either openly endorsed murder or have supported the Jewish policies, which have led to the growing feeling against Jews throughout the British Empire.

When Lord Moyne was murdered by Jewish terrorists in Cairo in 1944, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, while disassociating all responsible Jews from the murder, argued that "The Cairo criminals are men crazed by the fiendish butcheries of their kith and kin in Poland . . . infected by the evil example of the Mufti's terrorist campaign."

And so, listeners, because of what happened in Poland and the terrorist activities of the Arabs, the excuse is made that it is not surprising that a British official, who had nothing to do with these matters, should be murdered in cold blood.

Late in 1944, the editor of the English "Jewish Standard," a leading Jewish journal, charged that the British police in Palestine were partly composed of Fascists and subsequently wrote an article in which he condoned murder in Palestine.

There can be no disputing the fact that Jewish leaders have never hesitated to advocate terrorist tactics to obtain their objectives. We need only examine the history of the Russian Revolution and the leading role played by Jews, to understand that Communism is essentially a Jewish-inspired conspiracy against Western Civilisation.

The prominent Jewish writer, Mr. A. Nossig, has written: "Present-day world socialism forms the first stage in the accomplishment of the Mosaic doctrine, the beginning of the realisation of the future state of the world announced by our prophets."

Israel Zangwill, the Zionist leader, said at a "Hands off Russia" meeting in London on February 8, 1919:

"The British Government is only Bolshevism in embryo, and Bolshevism is only Socialism in a hurry."

Dr. Oscar Levy has written of Bolshevism as follows:

"We (Jews) have erred . . . we have most grievously erred. And if there was truth in our error, 3000, 2000—nay, 100 years ago, there is now nothing but falsehood and madness, a madness that will produce an even wider anarchy. We who have promised to lead you into a New Heaven have finally succeeded in landing you in a New Hell. . . . I look at this world, and I shudder at its ghastliness. I shudder all the more as I know the spiritual authors of this ghastliness . . ."

I have often pointed out that the Zionist Jews are using both Communism and their control of international financial policy in order to further their totalitarian policies.

In his book, "The Jewish State," Theodor Herzl admitted the truth of this when he wrote: "When we sink, we become a revolutionary proletariat, the subordinate officers of all revolutionary parties; and, at the same time, when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse."

Lord Rothschild, the Jewish financier, has had no difficulty in adjusting himself as a prominent member of the present British Socialist Party.

As it is the cry of "anti-Semitism" which discourages many people from facing up to the Jewish Question, it is essential that it be clearly understood that anti-Semitism in the form of persecution of Jews is deliberately encouraged by Jewish leaders. The rank and file of the Jews are merely regarded as the troops of their leaders. Anyone desirous of learning something about the deliberate conditioning of the Jews by their leaders should study the "Jewish Encyclopedia."

When the Jews of Russia and Poland were living in the ghettos, the rank and file of the Jews were dominated by their wealthy Jewish leaders. They had Socialism in practice. The Jewish writer Jacob Brafman said that taxation was the key to Jewish communal organisation.

Released from the ghettos of Europe, the conditioned Jews flocked to America and other parts of the world, where many of them immediately became Communist agitators. Anyone who has attended a Communist rally in either Sydney or Melbourne cannot help noticing the large number of Jews present.

In order that there shall be no doubt that the Jewish leaders are in favour of the persecution of the rank and file of the Jews, I will give one of many quotations from responsible Jewish authorities. In a sermon entitled "The People of Destiny," published in the English "Jewish Chronicle" of December 5, 1943, the following appeared:

"The greatest threat to the existence of the Jew . . . lies not in the cruelest persecution, but in genuine tolerance and security."

In other words, crude anti-semitic campaigns like those conducted by Hitler are essential for the purposes of the Jewish leaders. This prevents any reasoned approach to the problem, which must be solved if the Jews and Gentiles are to live successfully together.

If all Jews could be genuinely assimilated in this and other countries, the problem would soon disappear. But, as Mr. V. Jabotynski, founder of the New Zionist Movement, states:

"The fundamental cause of the Jewish tragedy does not lie in the fact that other nations are ill disposed towards us . . . the essence of the matter is that the Jewish nation (consciously, subconsciously and unconsciously) has always aimed at social autonomy and for that reason could never adapt itself to any foreign social structure."

While the Zionists continue to propagate their Chosen Race idea and use the rank and file of Jews in all countries, who generally insist upon being a nation within a nation, to advance their policies of internationalism, it is only natural that Gentiles are going to resist.

As a loyal Australian whose forefathers pioneered this country for the British way of life, I want to make it clear to all Jewish organisations that I regard their protests against my alleged anti-Semitism as an impertinence.

## AT LAST!

ERIC D. BUTLER'S

BOOK ON "PROTOCOLS"

NOW AVAILABLE

We are very pleased to announce that Mr. Eric Butler's long awaited book on the "Protocols" is now available.

It has been published under the title of "The International Jew," and the retail price will be 2/8 (post free). Wholesale rates will be £1 per dozen, post-free.

Copies are being sent immediately to all those who ordered last year. In view of the great difficulty in getting this book published, it is probable that there will only be one edition.

## The Hazzard Circular

The following is the well-known "Hazzard Circular," sent out from London to American bankers during the Civil War period:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the War Power, and all chattel slavery abolished."

"This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labour and carries with it the care of the labourers; while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital shall control labour by controlling wages. The great debt which capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money."

"To accomplish this, bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendation to Congress."

"It will not do to allow the Greenbacks (U.S. Treasury Notes) to circulate as money for any length of time for we cannot control that."

"But we can control the bonds and through them the bank issues."

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If ever we reach the stage in this country where native-born Australians cannot criticise policies, which they believe to be opposed to the genuine interests of their own country, and their way of life, we shall have serfdom.

I do not propose to submit to serfdom of any description, irrespective of whether it be imposed by Jew or Gentile.

## QUALITY

There is no civilised life without a respect for quality, which involves wealth and leisure. It is impossible to urge people with one breath to save and in the next to call them drones or parasites in proportion as they do save and proceed to live on their savings in whatever form, dividends or pensions, this deferred purchasing power may take. The very mainspring of economic activity is weakened if the possession of wealth is treated as in itself presumptive evidence of a bad character, and as something which will not be allowed to help a man or his children. And those who are now pushing the Government along the line of trying to equate everybody to the conditions surrounding manual labour will only learn from experience how swiftly and completely they can achieve the impoverishment, in all the forms impoverishment can take, of the whole national life.

—"The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 16.

## Colac Radio Talks

We have been asked to publish the wavelength of 3CS Colac, Victoria, over which regular weekly Social Credit talks are given every Friday at 8.45 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Wavelength: 1130 K.C.

## Our Book Service

Readers can always order their books through the "New Times." All prices include postage. The following is a short list of some of the important books we have in stock.

"I Planted Trees" by Richard Baker, 16/11d. A book for all tree lovers and those who want to know of the importance of trees to our civilization.

"Soil and Civilisation," by Elyne Mitchell 4/8d. A beautifully written book by a woman who sees the basis of civilisation being destroyed by the destruction of our soil.

"Pay Dirt" by Rodale, 21/5d. An excellent introduction to the subject of organic farming written by one of America's foremost authorities.

"Ploughman's Folly" by Faulkner 10/2d. Probably the most controversial book on agriculture ever written. The author attacks the working of the soil by deep mould-board ploughing.

"Reconstruction by Way of the Soil" by Wrench 19/11d. The author contends there can be no real reconstruction in society unless there is a different conception of soil as the living basis of civilisation.

"An Agricultural Testament" by Sir Albert Howard, 26/6d.

"Farming and Gardening For Health or Disease" by Sir Albert Howard, 1 9/9d.

The above two books are, of course, the great classics of organic farming and gardening. Not only every farmer, but every gardener should get these two books while stocks are available.

"Your Daily Bread" by Doris Grant, 8/-. An excellent book showing how to make wholemeal bread. Recipes for wholemeal scones, etc., also included.

"Napoleon of Notting Hill" by G. K. Chesterton, 1/10d.

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Two typical pieces of fiction by Chesterton. Social Crediters will really enjoy them.

"Years of Victory" by Arthur Bryant 5/4d. Reduced from 15/-. A great book by one of England's foremost historians.

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"Australia's Entail" by A. O. Barrett, 6/3d.

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