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FOURPENCE WEEKLY.

Bill of Rights Demanded

For the benefit of those readers who perhaps did not see the reports in the daily press late last year of the Australia-wide campaign to Defend the Constitution launched by the Leagues of Rights in Victoria, South Australia and Queensland and The People's Union of N.S.W., we are reprinting the report published in the "Sydney Morning Herald," December 22, 1947.

It was printed under the headings, "Political Rights," "Guarantee By Law Sought."

Delegates from four States have decided to launch an Australia-wide "Defend the Constitution" campaign.

A statement of the aims of the campaign was issued yesterday under the names of Messrs. A. G. Hebblewhite, representing The People's Union of N.S.W.; A. S. Tillett, president of the South Australian League of Rights; A. A. Chresby, director of the Queensland League of Rights; and E. D. Butler representing the Victorian League of Rights.

The statement set out that an important part of the campaign would be to encourage electors of all shades of political opinion to support an Australian Bill of Rights.

This Bill of Rights, it was stated, would prevent a Federal Government "from attacking the Federal Constitution and imposing unwanted legislation upon the people."

The Bill of Rights, would re-state basic rights which must be written into the Federal Constitution.

Totalitarian Drive

"The coming Prices Referendum like bank nationalisation is part of the totalitarian drive to create the complete monopoly State in Australia," the statement said.

"The Bill of Rights has as one of its major objectives an addition to the Federal Constitution protecting all citizens from any monopolistic policy of the Federal Government.

"It also states the necessity for the principle of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, to enable electors more effective control over the Federal Government and Federal members of Parliament."

The Bill of Rights would support the genuine Federal principle of government and the protection of local decentralised government, the statement added.

State Rights

To this end, it sought Constitutional amendments to restore income taxation rights to the States, and to ensure that the Senate became a genuine House of Review protecting the sovereign rights of the States.

The campaign to further the Bill of Rights is to be conducted on non-party and non-sectional lines.

It is hoped to rally such general sup-

port for the Bill of Rights by the next Federal election that members of the new Government will be compelled to hold a referendum on it.

The statement added that a conference of representatives of the organisations held during the week in Sydney also decided to support the petition to the Governor-General seeking a double dissolution of Parliament.

The Rule of Law

"The primary concern of all modern dictators has been to gain the power over money. Then it is easy to abolish the rule of law. . . . Free nations are those which contribute their money and their labour freely, by choice, and not under the compulsion of the State." "If Freedom Fail," Edna Lonigan.

IN ENGLAND NOW

"The British Government has, after months of difficult work, succeeded in producing a Plan which provides for the people working nearly twice as hard as they did in 1939, but which prohibits the consumption by them of foodstuffs save in such dribs and drabs as will prevent immediate death." —Myles na Capaleen in "The Irish Times."

THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY

" . . . as Burke reminded us, people will not look forward to posterity, who will not look backward to their ancestors. The causa causaus of our present discontents is not the economic upheaval in which the whole world is involved [sic] but the crass ignorance of the people, the lack of interest they evince in the history of their country, and the rapid and progressive deterioration in the education and efficiency of those in whose hands the destiny of England lies."

—Sir Arthur Page, K.C., in "The National Review."

OUR POLICY

The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.

The preservation and extension of genuine local government.

The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.

The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.

The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.

The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.

Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PRICE CONTROL

Restricting Production, Aiding Monopoly and Standardisation

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

The biggest New Year problem confronting the people of Australia is how to prevent the destruction of their purchasing power by ever-increasing prices. Under our present financial rules, the introduction of the 40-hour week must, in the immediate future, result in considerable price increases.

While existing controls are maintained, the 40 hour week must inevitably result in less production, which will provide the Canberra bureaucratic planners with further excuses for still more controls. Restricted production eliminates genuine competition and deprives the consumer of effective control of production.

The black market flourishes and the moral fibre of the people is progressively destroyed. Racketeering of all types has reached alarming proportions and must continue to increase while the Federal Government refuses to remove the shackles from the production system.

Although the effects of high taxation in restricting production and crippling incentive are comparatively well known, most consumers are aware of the effect of Price Control—so-called.

It is essential that we examine carefully this question of Price Control, because in May of this year the Federal Government is conducting a Referendum to try and persuade the electors to amend the Federal Constitution to permit the Federal Government to have permanent Price and Rent Control.

Referendum Delayed

Although the Bill authorising the holding of the Referendum on Price Control was passed during the last session of Parliament, it is significant to note that the Referendum is being delayed for as long as is constitutionally possible. The Government is well aware of the resentment of the electors created by the bank nationalisation plan. It knows, however, that the public memory is notoriously short and that it will have a much greater chance of getting its Referendum passed in five months time than at present.

Rising prices, increased shortages, and continued restrictions will be skilfully used to persuade the electors that the Federal Government must have permanent Price Control to protect them from exploitation.

Unless electors realise that the present conditions have been consciously produced to further the policy of controlling the individual, many of them will say, "Yes, it is obvious that the Federal Government must have permanent control over prices or there will be chaos."

Real Objective

The central fact to be grasped in connection with the Prices Referendum, is that the real objective is to weaken further the Federal Constitution and to permit the totalitarian drive from Canberra to be intensified.

Speaking at Canberra on November 27 of last year, Independent Labor Member J. T. Lang clearly outlined what the Canberra bureaucracy will be able to do to the Australian economy if Price Control is made permanent

"Prices control means the right to fix minimum prices as well as maximum prices. If this referendum were carried, it would be lawful for the Government to empower the prices control authorities to fix minimum price levels. A monopoly could be protected against competition. The corner grocery store, which sold a cake of soap at 3d. when the price was fixed at 3.5d. would be guilty of an offence.

"Under cover of the proposed amendment it would be possible to make sweeping changes in the economic life of the country. Any Government intent on introducing economic conscription could do so under cover of the prices administration. . . . Regulations under prices control could interfere with the management of any industry. There are no restrictions on the powers sought. Already we have seen how the distribution of goods can be held up while awaiting the approval of the Prices Commissioner. By withholding a price, any firm can be forced out of business."

Production Restricted

Not only is Price Control holding up the distribution of goods already produced; it is actually restricting production. Price Control as operated at present is a Form of Profit Control. If the controls are such that there is insufficient Profit inducement, manufacturers deliberately restrict production.

Every businessman and manufacturer can give examples of the deadly effect of Price Control upon the nation's economy, but very few of them are willing to supply detailed information for the public. When asked to do so they point out how they could be victimized by the Prices Control administration if they became too critical.

This is an indication of what happens when everyone is dependent upon the Government. We already have in this country signs of the political black-mail, which is a major feature of the totalitarian system operating in Russia. Unless we call a halt we will soon reach the stage where we have half the population policing the activities of the other half.

In spite of all the promises made during the war, after over two years of peace we find most of the Canberra bureaucratic departments bigger than ever. The numbers of officials continue to grow. Individual initiative is being deliberately crippled in this country.

Initiative Crippled

Even before the war, in spite of unsatisfactory economic conditions, there was at least a sporting chance for an individual with sufficient ability and initiative to make himself comparatively independent.

The present policy of centralised control is designed to ensure that NO individual can make himself independent—unless, of course, he is prepared to throw all moral scruples overboard and resort to the exploitation of the black market.

What is the use of any individual working hard when, the harder he works, the more he is controlled by taxation or Price Control? It is not surprising that more and more individuals feel that a nice safe job in a Government Department is preferable to engaging in private enterprise.

Not only is the swollen bureaucracy a direct burden upon the production system; it has a much greater indirect effect than most people realise.

(Continued on page 3.)

Some Facts About Price Control

All indirect taxation is, of course, passed on to the consumer in higher prices. But the taxation system itself necessitates most business organisations paying one or more persons to do nothing else but look after taxation matters. Free enterprise in Australia is undoubtedly employing tens of thousands of people who are in the same category as officials; they are a burden upon the production system.

Price Control is perhaps even more insidious than taxation. It is no secret that, if there were adequate incentive and genuine competition at present, many business organisations could reduce their costs and consequently their prices to the consumer.

One hears of dozens of cases where production organisations are paying men to do practically nothing. Why should producers worry when Price Control permits them to make a profit irrespective of costs? It doesn't need much thought to realise that Price Control and taxation keep goods in short supply and prices high.

There is no incentive for greater efficiency in industry. Price Control and taxation favour existing well-established organisations and discourage new enterprises.

Standardised Production

Price Control in particular has resulted in standardised production.

It is significant to note that many well-established business organisations are not violently opposed to Price Control, which permits them to go along supplying a limited amount of standardised production to the consumer without much fear of effective competition.

What is urgently required is the gradual relaxing of all controls in order that individual initiative can be allowed full play.

Individual initiative fostered by adequate incentive, the knowledge that increased effort will bring increased rewards, can alone rapidly increase production. If free enterprise were completely freed of shackling controls, it could actually increase production in spite of the 40-hour week.

It is only right and proper that the increasing application of solar energy, in the form of steam and electricity, to modern machinery should result in adequate production with less hours worked.

The present, situation where we have a system of "full employment" mainly directed towards ensuring that the production system doesn't work as it should, has been brought about to make sound silly to suggest that we can

have greater production and increased leisure.

The Prices Control referendum is part of the policy of making everyone work under direction, particularly on work, which does not produce too many goods for the consumer. Electors should therefore resist permanent Price Control from Canberra by voting No at the Referendum in May.

The Genuine Alternative

But they must do more than this.

They should demand that Parliament introduce a policy, which will permit the benefits of free enterprise removed from crippling controls to be passed on to the people by lower prices.

Reduced taxation and other controls, together with the consequent greater production and genuine competition, would result in a temporary reduction in prices, but we only have to look back over the past fifteen years to see that prices have steadily

increased. Under sane financial rules every improvement in methods of production should result in reduced prices.

How, then, can we reduce hours and have more leisure as a result of improved production without increasing costs and thus increasing prices? We had a demonstration of how this could be done during the war years.

The price subsidy scheme in Great Britain and Australia permitted consumers to get basic foods at a reduced price while benefiting the producer at the same time. We want an extension of the price subsidy scheme.

The new financial credits required to subsidise prices should be created in order that the community's profits can be distributed to the individuals of the community. This can only be done by using the new credits to reduce prices. Unless we face up to the necessity of this policy, we can look forward to increasing prices, the destruction of our savings, and the eventual introduction of complete serfdom.

"SONYA" AND "TOVARISH ANNIE"

Two reports came from the Balkans this week of local girls who have made good after nearly 30 years of political struggle. One is Bulgarian Tosla Dragoicheva, the other Rumanian Anna Pauker.

Both women are top-ranking Communists in their respective Governments, both lived through the war under the terror of Nazi occupation, both have served prison sentences and both have re-established themselves in positions of immense influence since the liberation of their countries in 1944.

Tosla Dragoicheva was born in 1900 at Byalanstina, became a Communist at the age of 19 when she was a student at Sofia University. Four years later she served her first goal sentence.

When she was 25 Tosla was sentenced to death for her part in a Sofia bombing outrage. The beautiful Sonya, as she was then known, escaped execution by becoming pregnant.

She became Communist Party Secretary-General in 1944 and ruled Bulgaria in the presence of the victorious Red Army.

In Rumania, 47-years-old handsome, forceful Anna Pauker has a remarkably similar record to that of Comrade Dragoicheva.

She had not escaped a death sentence, but she lost her husband a little more than ten years ago when he was shot for Trotskyist sympathies while the Paukers were taking refuge from Rumanian Fascists in Russia.

Today, her thick grey hair swept back into a long bun and her small

blue eyes flashing with Marxian zeal, Tovarish Annie is the idol of Rumanian crowds.

Recently Anna Pauker, who ruled Rumania while the Red Army occupied it, has shared out the political limelight with two or three other Communist leaders.

But her trend towards retirement is by no means considered a loss of prestige.

Jewess Pauker is known to be anxious to play down the fact of Jewish leadership in Communist Rumania.

—"The Sunday Sun," Sydney, Feb. 23, 1947.

The new Communist Foreign Minister of Rumania, Madame Anna Pauker has decided to dismiss 105 Foreign Office officials, says Reuter's correspondent in Bucharest.

They include Mr. Constantin Zanesco, the Ministry's Secretary-General under the former Liberal Foreign Minister, Mr. Tatarescu.

The purge list included 12 plenipotentiary Ministers and 10 Legation counsellors.

—"The Sydney Morning Herald," Nov. 17, 1947.

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No. 2

STAND BY GREAT BRITAIN

Australia's future depends upon the preservation of the British Empire and the British way of life. **Should Great Britain collapse, Australians would become pawns in the battle for world power.** This should be obvious to all but the most hopeless fools or those traitors who work for the destruction of our national sovereignty.

Every report from Great Britain emphasises the grim fact that the British people are fighting for survival. Sir Stafford Cripps, Great Britain's Economic Dictator, recently openly said that Great Britain's survival depends upon what "dollar assistance" can be obtained from the U.S.A. **Let there be no mistake about the fact that further dollar loans to Great Britain will only be granted on terms.**

The terms attached to the first Dollar Loan are definite evidence that "Dollar Diplomacy" is being directed towards encompassing the destruction of the British Empire. Further loans can only strengthen the stranglehold already obtained by the "Dollar Diplomats." Reports to hand from Great Britain reveal that this point is being made clear by Lord Beaverbrook and his various newspapers.

We have no hesitation in saying that the much publicised "dollar shortage" is phoney. What person in his senses can claim that the preservation of the British Empire depends upon the granting of dollars from the U.S.A.? **The enormous natural resources of the countries of the British Empire are more than adequate to provide an increasing standard of living for all citizens of the Empire.** Let those who are whining about the "dollar shortage" tell us what we require from the dollar areas, which we cannot obtain from inside the British Empire.

It will, for example, be said that we require petrol. But is it not a fact that adequate petrol supplies are easily obtainable from sterling areas? **We believe that the drastic rationing of petrol in Great Britain and this country has got nothing to do with a dollar shortage; it is being used to reduce us to serfdom.** There is no need for the British Socialist Government to submit further to "Dollar Diplomacy" in order to get adequate food to feed the British people. The food resources of the British Empire are more than adequate. Instead of using the "dollar crisis" to regiment the Australian people still further, the Australian Government should be taking immediate and practical steps to stand by Great Britain. There are adequate food reserves in this country, which could at very short notice, be tapped and sent to the British people. For example, there has been a record wheat harvest. Will it benefit the British people? If not, why not?

Great Britain's crisis is Australia's crisis.

Let every loyal Australian remember this vital fact—and then ACT upon it.

Page 4 — "New Times," January 16, 1948

Different Government: Same Policy

Victorian Legislative Assembly, December 10, Vegetation Diseases (Fruit Fly) Bill:

Mr. Keon. - Apparently we have scored somewhere! My second comment is that when the soil conservation Bill was before the House last session members of the Country Party held up their hands in holy horror at the thought that any Government inspector could be empowered to go on to any person's property, make an inspection, and issue directions as to things that should be done to check erosion.

They claimed that it was the introduction of Communism in Victoria—"Communism in their time" I think was the expression used by one speaker. But let us see what is provided in this Bill. Sub-clause (3) of clause 3 provides—

If the Minister is satisfied that any occupier or owner of land within a proclaimed area has contravened or failed to comply with any such proclamation he may authorise an inspector with such assistants as the inspector thinks necessary to enter upon the land and take such action as appears to the Minister to be necessary towards remedying such contravention or failure, and such inspector may take such action accordingly.

In other words, if a producer fails to comply with the Minister's requirements in order to check this pest the Minister can send a departmental inspector on to that man's land and compel him to take the steps suggested by the inspector, or the inspector can take action himself.

Members who held up their hands in holy horror at this outrage against private enterprise a few months ago now support a Bill, which provides for the very thing they then condemned.

SMALL COUNTRIES

"Let them read Bede, Leland, and others; they shall find it more flourished in the Saxon Heptarchy, and in the Conqueror's time was far better inhabited than at the present. See the Domesday Book: and show me those thousands of parishes, which are now, decayed, cities ruined, villages depopulated, etc. **The less the territory is, commonly the rich it is—parvus, sed bene cultus ager**—as those Athenian, Lacedaemonian, Arcadian, Elean, Sicyonian, Messenian, etc. Commonwealths of Greece make ample proof—as . . ."—Robert Burton (1576-1639): **"Anatomy of Melancholy."**

THE JEWISH POLICY AGAINST BRITAIN, RUSSIA, GERMANY

Restoring British Prestige

The following letter, addressed to the Editor, appeared in "The Social Creditor" (Eng.), October 18, 1947: —

...Sir,

During our own century we have witnessed three distinct, yet allied Pan-Jewish campaigns against three powerful Gentile nations. From 1900 to 1917 the majority of the leading 'Liberal' journalists of the world conducted an unnecessary warfare against Imperial Russia.

The 'Liberal' journalists were financed and inspired —the control of news and credit being then as now concentric—by the leading 'Liberal' Jewish financiers of the world. Professor Goldwyn Smith wrote in the "Nineteenth Century Review" for October 1881:

"When I was last in England, we were on the brink of war with Russia which would have involved the whole Empire. . . . the Jewish interest throughout Europe, with the Jewish Press of Vienna as its chief organ, was doing its utmost to push us in."

Mr. Wickham Steed, former Editor of "The Times," remarked in his "The Habsburg Empire" on the fact that the wide gulf separating Imperial Russia from the rest of the world was dug and kept open by the Jews of the world.

Financing Revolution

The Japanese, we know, were financed in the war against Imperial Russia during 1904-1905 by an International consortium headed by Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb and Company with Sir Ernest Cassel, England and the Warburgs of Hamburg and New York. At the 'Peace' Conference at Portsmouth, U.S.A., in 1905, Mr. Jacob Schiff warned Count Witte, the plenipotentiary of the Czar, that unless the Jewish Problem in Russia was solved along 'liberal' lines "the doom of Russia and its people will then be sealed."

Russia's doom was sealed by the two revolutions of 1917, which were directly financed by Schiff, Warburg, etc., and the part played by Jews in that deepening crisis, which is 'Sovietism', has been amply documented by your contributors since 1938.

From 1933-1945 we lived through a Pan-Jewish campaign of even greater ferocity against Nationalist Socialist Germany. The suddenness with which Germany, the spiritual fatherland of Ashkenazi Jews the world over, was made into an object of universal contempt and hated by the World Jewish press, is one of those startling facts

which Christendom will allow itself to forget only at its dire peril.

Boycotting Germany

The Jews of Germany found no difficulty in exchanging the Imperial regime for the Weimar Republic. The Warburgs, Rathenaus and Ballins who had been the confidential advisors of the Kaiser remained in control and to the German Jews, Germany remained a 'place in the sun' till 1933 when the National Socialist, or 'Nazi,' Government came to power. Then the word of command went out from the Sanhedrin; Germany must be boycotted.

(The fact that the members of the International Jewish families such as Warburgs, Schroeders etc., remained in Germany throughout the critical period 1933-1945 has not been overlooked by your contributors who drew the inevitable conclusion that Hitler's Policy was a Jewish Policy. This fact should be borne in mind).

Most of the prominent German-Jewish writers such as Zweig, Ludwig, Feuchtwanger, etc., who had made their names and their fortunes inside Germany were 'persecuted' into comfortable positions in the Democracies where they immediately began to tackle their appointed tasks of contributing to the campaign of hatred launched against their recent fatherland. The Hitler-as-the-Devil-Incarnate myth was built up largely by Jewish refugee journalists, writers and cartoonists. They had the heartening support of the 'National' and particularly the Metropolitan Press of Great Britain: in 1933 one London newspaper of large circulation "splashed" a caption across its front-page: **Judea Declares War Against Germany.** In 1940 Rabbi Perlzweig, head of the British section of the World Jewish Congress stated: "The World Jewish Congress has been at War with Germany for seven years." In 1943 Moishe Shertog, of the Jewish Regency, declared: "The Yishuv was at war with Hitler long before Great Britain and America."

Anybody who wants to know what happens to Gentile populations who allow the key positions of their institutions to fall into the hands of the Jews should take a good look at the present state of Germany, Poland and Russia, whose Jewish minorities (who have furnished the key 'Socialists' for the Pan-Jewish Holy War against the Gentile scheme of things for the last hundred years) now completely dominate Continental politics.

Anti-British Policy

In the campaigns both against Czar-ist Russia and 'Nazi' Germany, one could detect a strong under-current of anti-British feeling. In the third Pan-Jewish campaign now being waged on several fronts this current has come to the surface.

The ideological seeds of Jewry's Third World War were sown long before the second one was properly launched. The liaison-work between Wall Street, Moscow and Jerusalem has been carried out continuously through rebellions, revolutions and wars. The building of the Jewish Terror-and-Police state in Palestine has been considerably assisted by the efforts of 'British' politicians of all parties. The first Lord Rothschild, to whom the Balfour Declaration was addressed, was a 'Liberal.' His heir, the present Lord Rothschild, is 'Labour.' The 'Lib-Labs' have throughout the fatal period of the Zionist experiment been consistently and even fanatically pro-Zionist. Their zeal has been shared by a large group of 'Conservatives' headed by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery and Mr. Duff Cooper.

The White Paper of 1939 was a setback for Zionist ambitions as it put a check to indiscriminate immigration. It was on March 3, 1939, that the "**Jewish Chronicle**" warned us that if the Jews did not get their way in Palestine "statesmen . . . would be confronted by a Jewish problem in a form far more acute than at any time in history, and try how they would, they could not escape it. It would thrust up its hydra-head at countless places in the diplomatic scene and block every avenue of international appeasement."

Zionist Triumph

It was the same year that Colonel (now Lord) Nathan said that "if Zion falls, the British Empire falls with it." The change of Government in 1940 was apparently a Zionist triumph: "The Jewish Chronicle's" comment is significant:

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THE JEWISH POLICY AGAINST BRITAIN, RUSSIA, GERMANY

"It has taken a war and a military disaster to produce governmental changes long overdue... From the Jewish point of view the changes may prove far-reaching... all the new Labour Cabinet Ministers have time and again supported the Zionist point of view."

We know that one of the first acts of the 'new' Government was to imprison without charge or trial a large number of patriotic Englishmen who were united in their anti-Zionist views.

In 1942, Rabbi Tillel Silver, 'American' member of the Jewish Agency, declared in London that "there would never be peace in Europe until the problem of the Jewish People in Europe was solved." In the same year Judge Levinthal said that the plan of a Jewish army "which might be a very useful argument in emphasising what Zionists claim to be their rights in Palestine" was approved by Mr. Churchill the year before. In 1943, Mr. Berl Locker, the 'British' member of the Jewish Agency, said at a Zionist Conference that the Jews had a right to come to the world and say, "here is the Jewish problem which you must solve. Otherwise there will not be any peace in the world." In 1944 Mr. Attlee suggested at the Annual Labour Conference that the Arabs "be encouraged to move out as the Jews move in." In 1945 Dr. Hugh Dalton expressed the view that "it is morally wrong and politically indefensible to impose obstacles to the entrance into Palestine now of any Jews who desire to go there."

World Zionist Congress

Immediately after the announcement of the 'Labour' victory in 1945 the first post-war World Zionist Congress met in London. They sent a deputation to the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Hall, who later stated in the House of Lords: "I must say the attitude adopted by the members of the deputation was different from anything which I had ever experienced. It was not a request for the consideration of His Majesty's Government of the decisions of the Conference [which demanded that the gates of Palestine be flung wide open to Jewish immigration, but a demand that His Majesty's Government should do what the Zionist Organisation desired them to do." We need hardly add that Mr. Hall did not remain long at the Colonial Office. His successor as Colonial Secretary was Mr. Creech Jones, executive member of

the Fabian Society, and Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and the Friends of Africa.

"**The Economist**," of August 8, 1945 associated the attempt of the World Zionist Congress to "force a rapid decision" with the return of a 'Labour' Government which "has gone on record in support of a Zionist programme."

Terrorist Connections

A Government White Paper published during 1946 proved the connection between Palestine Terrorism and International Jewish Organisations. Mr. Truman's and the Anglo-American Committee's demand for the admission was countered by Mr. Attlee (who now had to reckon with the experts of the Foreign Office) when he demanded as a first condition of compliance that the para-military organisations in Palestine be first dissolved.

The Zionist High Command had gone too fast. They realised their mistake and changed their tactics. In November came the first Government 'crisis.' Members of the extreme left (Shawcross, Crossman, Levy, Foot, Lee, etc.) rebelled against Mr. Bevin's Foreign Policy. "**The Jewish Chronicle**" was alone in pointing out that the Foreign Policy Crisis was more "linked" than appeared on the surface with wide concern about the Government's policy in Palestine."

The leaders of the rebellion, Messrs. Silverman and Crossman, had also been the two leading critics of the Government's Palestine policy early in the year. Mr. Crossman was a member of the Anglo-American committee on Palestine whose demand for 100,000 immigrants the Government hesitated to carry out.

In February 1947, followed the 'coal' crisis, its central figure being Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, who has been actively involved in the disruption of the British Coal Industry since 1919, and who is racially involved in the Palestine "experiment." Mr. Bevin (we can imagine under whose pressure first informed the Arab Delegation and the British public of his intention of submitting the Palestine Problem to U.N.O. on the day (February 13) when the use of electricity was greatly curtailed in British homes. Like the Russian Revolution of 1917, and the 'Labour' victory of 1945, Mr. Bevin's momentous decision was hailed with delight by Zionists the world over. Zionism is heavily represented at Lake Success.

Palestine Immigration

In the first Palestine Debate which took place after the murder by hanging of two British sergeants, Mr. Creech Jones, of the Fabian Society and the Colonial Office, informed the House in language curiously reminiscent of that employed by the Zionist leaders that 1500 Jews had entered Palestine every month since the matter had been under consideration by U.N.O., this number being "30,000 beyond the 75,000 laid down by the notorious [1939] White Paper."

Towards the end of August 1947, came the 'dollar' crisis which coincided with the publication of the U.N.O. Report on Palestine recommending a partition of Palestine along lines (it has since transpired) acceptable to the Jewish leaders the world over; during an interim period of two years the British are to continue in power, supervising the entrance into Palestine of 250,000 immigrants. Towards the end of September 1947, Mr. Creech Jones announced, without awaiting the final deliberations of the U.N.O. on the matter, or, much more important, the re-assembly of the House of Commons that "Britain had decided on the early withdrawal of her forces and administration from Palestine" unless a solution of the problem acceptable alike to Arabs and Jews, was reached by the General Assembly. In other words, the 'government' has decided to 'quit Palestine.' According to the Sunday papers (September 28, 1947) this decision is entirely political and taken against "the counsels of the Imperial General Staff."

Know Your Enemy

It is an axiom of military warfare that you must find out what your enemy wants and prevent him from getting it.

Our political leaders are united in their efforts that we shall not know what those aims are, and go out of their way in assisting our enemy, to reach his goal. Long before Mr. Bevin was persuaded to hand the 'problem' of Palestine over to the subversive forces in control of U.N.O. Mr. Churchill, applauded by 'Moscow,' had suggested that we "quit Palestine."

British prestige is an immensely important factor intimately connected with the peace of the world, as the natives of India are now finding to their cost, and the primary concern in dealing with this problem should be the restoration of that prestige.

W. L. RICHARDSON

Lawyers, September 1947.

THE REALISTIC POSITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

By C. H. DOUGLAS

"The Social Crediter." Eng.

(IV.)

The able Jew, Lord Samuel, who leads the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, commenting on the reform of that body, said, "It is indefensible that a man should sit in the House of Lords because his father sat there before him."

It is one step, and not a very long step from this to the position that it is indefensible that an Englishman should sit in the House of Lords (or Commons) just because an Englishman sat there before him.

We have, of course, taken that step a hundred years ago, but we camouflaged it by "naturalisation" and a careful suggestion that it is enlightened to ridicule heredity, except in racehorses. We are all citizens of the world, nowadays. Family is a myth; the zoo is the unit. There is no race on earth, which attaches more importance to heredity than the Jew, for Jews. I am not at the moment concerned with the heredity principle—the point at issue is that Lord Samuel, by dismissing it lightly as indefensible, was employing the same tactic as that employed against the Christian Church—to deny the validity of its origins. Just a little at a time of course; but the direction is unmistakable.

Before the Church of England can become what it should be, an integral, primary, and effective part of the Constitution, so that the phrase "Christianity is part of the Law of England" may have real meaning, it is faced with the problem of restoring its locus standi. It must be insisted that Christianity is either something inherent in the very warp and woof of the Universe, or it is just a set of interesting opinions, largely discredited, and thus doubtfully on a par with many other sets of opinions, and having neither more nor less claim to consideration.

The Roman Catholic Church has always recognised this, and has never wavered in its claims. It may be (and here I write with diffidence and proper humility) that the most direct path to an effective Church is at least close rapprochement, and at the most reunion of all the Churches making claims to Catholicity. But on the matter of the appointment, of its high officials. Archbishops. Bishops, and Deans, I do not feel so diffident, because that is a principle of organisation, in respect of general experience in which I have at least average experience. Whether disestablishment is consequential or not, it appears to be beyond question that Church officers should be free from outside patronage.

Quod Ecclesia Anglicana libera sit, et habeat sua jura integra. In this connection, the Houses of Convocation, which are part of the Constitution, advise the King, and sit contemporaneously with, but separately from, the Houses of Parliament, might have an important part to play.

During the current local government elections, the Scottish Catholic Bishops have circulated a letter to their members, "To be read at all public Masses on any one Sunday before the municipal elections in 1947." After remarking that: "A few years at most, will decide whether the Christian tradition which made Europe is to survive, or atheistic materialism is, for a time at least, to triumph . . .", it offers three considerations to govern the exercise of the vote, of which the last is: "No Catholic can in conscience vote for the representative of a party which denies the fundamental truths of Christian philosophy."

Have the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England issued any similar advice? And, supposing that they had and their perplexed flock had appealed to the Dean of Canterbury and the Bishop of Birmingham (both, incidentally, nominees of Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald) for a statement of the "fundamental truths of Christian philosophy," what answer would they have received?

The great difficulty, which besets this subject, is that "the Mills of God grind very slowly, though they grind exceeding small." . . . It is in this that, by itself, pragmatism fails, as it is failing in "Britain," and most of all in politics. A given line of action, dictated by immediate expediency, may appear to be beneficial; but the subsequent result may be found to have intensified the evil. A severe pain may be alleviated by opium; but an opium habit is almost certainly deadly. The philosophy of Christianity, as I apprehend it, contends for certain immutable principles, which may have many permutations. ("Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but my Word shall not pass away.")

The business of the Church in politics is to be the Authority on the Mills of God, which are, of course, inter alia Political Principles which can be checked like any other genuine Laws, by their observed operation over a sufficient period of time. It is this latter fact, which has inspired the falsification of history, the attack upon tradition and hereditary instinct (probably subconscious memory) and the other defensive and offensive measures outlined in the Protocols. The first recorded, anonymous election of which we have knowledge, resulted in a victory for Barabbas, who was a robber, and the murder of the Founder of Christianity. What has the Church to say of the spread of secret, anonymous balloting as a principle on which to rest civilisation?

Speaking for myself, I should reject the so-called Old Testament as containing little which, for the purpose of contemporary religion, is not purely negative—a warning. Its connotation with "the Chosen People" myth has distorted any usefulness it might have, and if it is to be retained, it requires treatment in a highly critical spirit, completely divorced from reverence. It is only necessary to observe the extent, to which the world tragedy is complicated by Zionism to recognise its vicious effects. The Jewish question is a mass of untruths, half-truths, and false materialism, and one of the essentials of any solution is to strip it of the occultism, which is its chief ally. What has the Church of England to say of Secret Societies?

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE REALISTIC POSITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

(V.)

In considering the general policy, which appears to lead to a re-incorporation of the Church as a living, and vital element in daily life, it appears to me to commence with a repudiation of rationalism and its absurd claims.

"Reason," as I understand it, is nearly synonymous with logic, of which mathematics is a special example. It is a pure mechanism, just as a slide rule is a mechanism, and as such, is deterministic. You put into the mechanism practically anything you please, and you get out something, which was inherent in what you put in, but nothing further. If I say that $(a+b)=a+2ab+b$, I can apply that very useful piece of information to a number of concrete problems, but they must, on each occasion, concern similar objects. It is no use saying that the square of a apples plus b oranges gives you some information about bananas. It does not.

The whole validity of the Christian Church rests upon the acceptance of certain premises. These premises are not provable by reason, or they would not be premises. But they are provable or disprovable by experience, and to my mind, quite a surprising number of the Christian premises will stand that test.

Given that attitude, and the proper and reliable historical background, an immense power could be built up as an instrument of higher legislative criticism. It does not appear that legislation is a proper function of the Church, and in fact there is far too much legislation (it is absurd that legislation should be a continuous product, much like automobile manufacture, but less useful).

The Church has a *locus standi* on The Just Price.

The Church as such, does not appear to be properly much concerned with physical science, and the incursions of Bishop Barnes would seem to confirm that view. But one subject of mathematical science does come clearly within its province—that of Time.

I am sitting by my desk. It is five o'clock. I get up. The fact that I was sitting by my desk at five o'clock is now what we call a memory. But, humanly speaking, I know that my desk will be there in five minutes, that is to say, at five minutes past five, so it is difficult to believe that both the desk, and five minutes past five, are not together in existence now.

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end."

What do they mean by that?

(Concluded).

In Federal Parliament

N.Z. Wheat Exports Costly

House of Representatives, Nov. 26:

Mr. McBride—Has the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture seen a statement made by the general secretary of the Farmers and Settlers' Association, Mr. McDougall, in which he estimated that the wheat agreement with New Zealand had already cost the Australian taxpayers £2,000,000, and that the additional cost during the current financial year will be £3,000,000?

Is the New Zealand Government paying wheat-growers in that dominion a guaranteed price of 8/- a bushel for wheat produced in the 1947-48 and 1948-49 seasons?

What amount is the Australian grower receiving on a bulk basis from the Australian Government for wheat used for local consumption?

Mr. Pollard—I understand from press reports that the New Zealand Government has already guaranteed to growers a price of 8/- a bushel for wheat produced in that dominion. The fact that the New Zealand Government has given this guarantee only indicates that it is always wise for the Australian Government to endeavour to hold the New Zealand wheat market as an export market.

Mr. McDougall is reported as having stated that in this financial year, the cost to the Australian Government on account of wheat delivered to New Zealand will be £3,000,000. Neither **Mr. McDougall**, the Government, nor anybody else will know what the cost to the Australian Government will be until the financial transactions for the year have been examined, and audited by the Auditor General.

In respect of sales of wheat within Australia, the return to the grower is at the rate of 5/- a bushel bulk, compared with 1/10 net return to the grower which was paid when a Government supported by the honorable in member was in office.

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