

CRISIS EDITION

THE NEW TIMES

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FOURPENCE WEEKLY

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST BUTLER, NEW TIMES

As last week's issue of "The New Times" was being prepared for printing on Wednesday morning, January 21, the manager of the printing Company informed us that the paper could be no longer handled by that Company.

Although "The New Times" had been with this Company for nine months, during which time it had paid its accounts promptly and regularly, and had obtained a considerable amount of other business for the Company, it was first proposed that there be no issue of "The New Times" last week or any further issues.

There had been no previous intimation whatever that the Company proposed to discontinue printing "The New Times." However, it was finally decided that last week's issue would be printed upon condition that we deleted certain portions which had been marked by the Company's solicitor.

In spite of what appears to be a determined campaign to destroy "The New Times," our supporters may rest assured that providing we get their active support, we are determined not only to fight back, but also to continue the offensive which has been making such progress.

At very short notice we have obtained another printer who will publish a small crisis edition of "The New Times" until arrangements can be made to revert to our normal size. We suggest that all readers obtain extra copies of this week's crisis edition and give them the widest possible circulation.

OUR POLICY

1. 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.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. 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.
7. 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.

£10,000 LIBEL WRIT: JEWISH COLLECTIONS

A Supreme Court writ claiming £10,000 damages for alleged libel has been taken out by Mrs. Ida Wynn, of Montalto Avenue, Toorak, against New Times Ltd., of Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mrs. Wynn is Federal president and a member of the committee of Youth Aliyah, described as a charity within the meaning of the N.S.W. Charitable Collections Act, 1943.

Mrs. Wynn alleges that words published in New Times in June last had injured her in her credit and reputation had held her up to public ridicule and contempt. She would continue to suffer damage because of their publication.

Mrs. Wynn alleges that the article stated she was engaged in or approved of the raising of money for the purpose of fighting the British, for assisting in the illegal migration of Jews from Europe and for the alleged purpose of embarrassing the British in handling Palestine problems.

She further alleges that the articles represent her as disloyal and as approving terrorist activities and atrocities.

—Verbatim from the Melbourne "Sun," Jan. 23, 1948.

The Jewish Exodus

This mystery of the cause of the Jewish exodus is intensified by a series of other mysterious circumstances. The foremost of these is the strength of numbers involved in this mass movement of Jewish people. With the greatest of effort and objectivity it is simply impossible to establish any accurate figures concerning this mass migration.

The only more or less official statistics concerning the number of Jews and Jewish refugees in Europe known so far, are those contained in the Tables in Enclosure 3 of the Anglo-American Palestine Report, and these are demonstrably incorrect.

In this Report, for instance, the number of Jewish refugees in England is stated to be 50,000, whereas the official note of the British Government, dated August 12th, 1946, concerning the Palestine Question explicitly declares that no less than 200,000 Jewish emigrants have found refuge in England. Similarly, the number of Jewish refugees and displaced persons at present in Austria is contradicted. The Anglo-American Palestine Report gives the figure of 8,000 whereas the report in the "New York Times" of August 6th, numbers the Jewish refugees in Austria at 50,000, and an article by the European reporter of the same paper, dated August 1st, stated a figure of 100,000 for Austria alone.

The figures for Germany were just as contradictory. The Report of the Palestine Commission gives a total of 74,000 Jewish refugees in Germany, whereas the "New York Times" report of August 6th quotes a figure of 112,000 (with the explicit emphasis that this figure does not include Jewish refugees living in the Russian Zone), and other reports mention considerably more than 200,000 Jewish refugees in the three Western Zones of Germany alone. (Considering that all these persons were fed by U.N.R.R.A. and the Allied military authorities, these contradictions are most peculiar).

The deciding factor, however, is that the influx from the East continues without interruption! According to a Viennese report in the "New York Times" of August 1st, 1946, more than 20,000 Polish Jews have been conveyed through Lower Austria into the American Zone of Austria in the two months, June and July, 1946, alone (more than a year after the end of the Nazi regime!). The influx into the American Zone of Germany, according to an U.N.R.R.A. report in the "New York Times" of August 8th,

1946, is considerably higher and amounts to 20,000 per month without any noticeable signs of diminution in the flow.

The American Press has published an official statement by General McNarney, made at a Press Conference at Frankfurt-am-Main on August 9th. In his statement, the American General explained that he had been requested by Rabbi Bernstein, who had been commissioned with the management of Jewish affairs in the American Zone of Occupation, to make arrangements for the arrival of a further 100,000 Polish Jews. He explained that he had had to decline this request because he was certain that a further 200,000 would then follow, and "the American Zone was not, after all, a waiting room."

In view of the present reticence of the American authorities of occupation, the stream of Jewish refugees is forcing a new channel. "United Press" reported on August 15th, from Prague, that the Polish Chief Rabbi Isaac Herzog, had arrived in that city to make preparations for the transit of 150,000 Jews who are to pass from Poland, through Czechoslovakia, before the beginning of next winter.

One should visualise the colossal task of transporting, feeding, etc. these masses of humanity, quite apart from the various question as to how they are going to manipulate the crossing of various national frontiers, with what sort of passports, visas and moneys.

Anybody who has even the faintest idea of present travelling regulations (especially in Occupied Territories) must admit, with admiration, that such a problem would be insoluble for any other beings, especially for such large groups of people.

—Dr. Otto Strasser, in "London Tidings," Dec. 13, 1947.

DISRAELI ON AGRICULTURE

The farmer has been the neglected child of the British economy for nearly a century. At the instance of the Manchester school, agriculture was exposed to the full blast of Free-trade. Cobden and Bright were so infatuated with their fetish that they "openly declared their opinion if there were not an acre of land cultivated in England it would not be the worse for the country." These words were quoted in the House of Commons by Disraeli, and he made them the text for perhaps the greatest of his speeches:—

You have announced your object to be the monopoly of the commerce of the universe, to make this country the workshop of the world. Your system and ours are exactly contrary. We invite union; we believe that national prosperity of all classes, I speak not as your enemy when I say it will be an exception to the principles which have hitherto ruled society if you can maintain the success at which you aim. Although you may for a moment flourish, although your ports may be filled with shipping, your factories smoke on every plain and your forges flame in every city, I see no reason why you should form an exception to that which the page of history has mournfully recorded, that you should not fade like Tyrian dye and moulder like the Venetian palaces. - - Quoted from Sydney "Bulletin," Sept. 10, 1947.

The Whisky Racket

The whisky racket goes from strength to strength like the whisky sent abroad. Some back bench Member ought to ask for information as to the amount of spirits drawn from bond and tax paid at the old rate, during the past month, thus making a profit not on the spirits, but on the tax. Our information is that practically everyone in the Trade had a fairly accurate knowledge of the Budget. We feel sure there will be a clamour amongst the admirers of the present Administration for one Budget per month. It was noticeable that several Labour Members wanted a higher tax, i.e., a higher profit for the Black Market. - - "The Social Creditor" (Eng.), Nov. 22, 1947.

BARUCH AND EISENHOWER

... And here we now meet the "Men and Powers" behind Eisenhower.

Through his intimate connection with a Washington source, a well-known journalist has revealed that no less a person than Bernard Baruch—"the uncrowned Kaiser of America" as his friends like to call him—sponsored Eisenhower's appointment to the Presidency of Columbia, through his intermediaries. Samuel Rosenmann and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg (the influential chief of the New York Military Service Commission—for in America the men were sent into the battlefield by a woman, a fact which the good suffragettes overlook when they think that men only are answerable for the "stupidity of war!") both of whom are on the Board of Directors of Columbia University, and carried his appointment through successfully.

The Queensland Transport Act

The following paragraph contained in a letter by Mr. A. W. Noakes was deleted from the article in last week's issue, headed "Dictatorial Powers Granted Queensland Bureaucrats:"

"The Section referred to is just the sort of thing on which Hitler and Mussolini built up their totalitarian States. It is quite apparent from Mr. Hanlan's refusal to delete this Section from the Act that he intends to follow in the footsteps of Hitler and Mussolini and deprive the people of their rights to appeal to our Courts against injustices which may be imposed upon them by State Officials."

We reprint below the relevant section from "The State Transport Facilities Act of 1946."

Section 20, Part 2 of "The State Transport Facilities Act of 1946" reads: "No Action or legal proceedings whatsoever shall be brought by any person against the Crown, the Minister, C, the Deputy Commissioner, the Secretary, or any officer or employee of the Commissioner on account of the Commissioner issuing or granting or refusing to issue or grant or cancelling of suspending, or renewing or refusing to renew, or consenting or refusing to consent to the transfer of any license, approval, permit, authority, or certificate whatsoever under any provision of this Act or on account of the Commissioner imposing any term or condition in respect of the issue or renewal of any such document, or varying any term or condition of any such document upon its renewal or at any time during its currency; and any Court in which such proceedings may be commenced shall have no power or authority to hear or determine any such matter, and shall forthwith dismiss such proceedings."

This circle around Baruch—according to the same source—is responsible for launching the General as a candidate for the U.S. Presidency.

Now everyone knows that Bernard Baruch and his Group, who became known as Roosevelt's "Brains Trust," consisting of Felix Frankfurter, Samuel Rosenmann, Henry Morgenthau, Benjamin Cohen, etc., are confirmed New-Dealers, and, therefore, left-wing Democrats.

How is it that a Group, which still has today the greatest influence (Frankfurter is a member of the Supreme Court, Rosenmann was Roosevelt's most intimate adviser, Morgenthau his Finance Minister, and Cohen the indispensable adviser to Foreign Minister Byrnes and Marshall!) comes to select a Republican candidate? . . .

—"London Tidings," Nov. 29, 1947.

The Big Three (1924)

"Somebody told me yesterday that the Government here is about to fall, but that it makes no difference, for England is governed, in these days, by three men; Montagu Norman, Otto Niemeyer (he is also mixed up in this Hungarian Loan business), and a South African called Stakosch, whom I once met at Geneva."—Daniele Vare: "Laugh-Diplomat" p: 235 (London, John Murray, 1938) quoting his own diary of January 18, 1924.

Bureaucracy at Work

A Reuters release of Oct. 21st, from Wellington, New Zealand, brings news of a typical error on the part of the socialist bureaucrats of that country's planner government. Apparently, the newly issued ration books for 1948 fail to take into account that it is a leap year.

The books list the week ending on Feb. 29 as March 1 and all periods from then on are out one-day.

Rationing officials called the mistake "unfortunate." and are endeavouring to make a dominion-wide correction, the report concludes.

That should be easy for the planners. All they have to do is nationalise the calendar and revise it to fit the rationing system.

WARS CANNOT BE WON WITHOUT AMMUNITION

Fighting Funds Required NOW.

The facts revealed in this crisis issue of "The New Times" prove that the work sponsored by the Social Credit Action Group has had a tremendous impact in the community. More and more responsible people in the community are beginning to realise that the Social Crediters alone can give the necessary direction for ultimate victory in the fight for civilisation now reaching a climax.

One of the main objectives of the 1948 programme of the Action Group is the rapid expansion of the influence of "The New Times." It is obvious that powerful moves are afoot to try and kill "The New Times." Now is the time for all genuine supporters of this fearless journal to fight back by contributing liberally to the Action Group's 1948 Fighting Funds.

If possible, all contributors are asked to send their subscriptions for twelve months—or, at least, for three months. Every reader of this paper should be able to contribute regularly at least one or two shillings per week.

Send contributions to Mr. P. W. Keogh, 54 Millswyn Street, South Yarra, S.E.I.

—Inserted by Social Credit Action Group.

"Direction of Labour"

"For when men return to an old institution which they have discarded and the proper name of which has grown odious (as we are returning to the enslavement of labour), they are particularly anxious to avoid that name, and spend much of their energy in discovering some new way of getting the old thing under a new title—thus no one will call compulsory labour slavery, nor will even the word 'compulsory' or 'compulsion' appear on the surface. There will be some other term and I for one shall follow with curiosity and delight the evolution of that term."—Hilaire Belloc in "The Cruise of the Nona" (1925).

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IMPORTS MUST BE STOPPED!

Still topical after 14 years we reprint the following humorous article by "Yaffle" from "Social Credit," Sept. 28, 1934: —

Sometimes, when the sky is grey and leaves are falling, and the mournful autumn wind moans in the gathering gloom I sit and weep, thinking of imports.

Imports are the devil. They come right in. They are the world's worst gatecrashers. We do all we can to keep them out. We call them names, such as "cheap," "subsidised," "adverse;" we then—throwing politeness to the winds—call them "foreign." They don't care. They come right in.

The navy is powerless. The police can do nothing. The coastguards seem to see nothing but. We put up barricades of quotas and they simply crawl underneath. We pile taxes on them and they only say, "I eat taxes. Gimme some more."

This cannot go on. It is a fundamental law of British economics that we depend on our export trade. We make more goods than we can buy so we have to make the foreigners buy them. There is no getting away from that. Its logic is unanswerable, so that anybody who does answer it automatically becomes an un. All the great economists have been saying it for years and I know a parrot who says it whenever you give it a nut.

If, therefore, we depend on our export trade, it follows that everything, which tends to spoil our export trade, must be stopped. And the greatest impediment to our export trade is the foreigners who will not buy our exports. Foreigners must therefore be stopped.

My readers will be accustomed to some pretty raw behaviour from foreigners. But it will come as a shock to most of them to learn that the reason why foreigners won't buy our exports is that they have the same economic laws as we have. They say that they, too, depend on their export trade, and that they, too, must send out more than they take in.

This is not only insolent, it is illogical. It is clearly impossible for all nations to send out more than they take in; where would all the goods go to? If we depend on sending goods out, foreigners must find a way of depending on taking them in. We started the export trade; we had it long before the

others did. And the rule that a nation depends on it is our copyright.

I do not say that the foreigners infringed our copyright deliberately. They got into a muddle in the first place by entering our exports up in their books as imports.

Now, a British export cannot be an import. Once an export, always an export—at least, if it's British. But foreigners are always making that sort of mistake. For example, it is a frequent habit of theirs to regard an Englishman as a foreigner when he lands on their shores.

They tried it on me when I went to Boulogne. When I got off the boat a passport official directed me to a room marked "Foreigners." I pointed out his mistake. I said I was not a foreigner, but an Englishman. He said, "But you are a foreigner here, Monsieur." "Jamais!" I retorted, having learnt it in six lessons, and I passed through their midst, defying them to stop me. They did, and it cost me 200 francs.

Just in the same way foreigners get into a muddle about British exports. They call them something else when they arrive.

Clearly the foreigners must be told about this. They must be told that if they want to depend upon exports they must depend on ours, as we do.

Further, they must be told that the goods they send out are not exports at all, but British imports and that they simply must not send us any more.

For things are getting serious. Our imports are more than our exports; and when that happens we have what is called an "adverse balance of trade."

That is a fatal thing to have. You will realise how fatal it is when I say that an adverse balance of

trade means that we take in more goods than we send out. And it will be clear to the meanest intelligence that if a country receives more goods than it gives away it must be poorer. And if you can't see that, borrow a mean intelligence from the School of Economics and you'll see it at once.

The moral of this is that goods are the most undesirable things to have. If they are made abroad we must not have them, because they increase the adverse balance. If they are made at home we must not have them, because it is our duty to send them out as quickly as possible and so increase the export trade on which we depend. Therefore it is difficult to see what goods we may retain if we are to achieve a satisfactory trade balance.

It will be clear from this that it is the duty of the nation to get rid of as many things as possible. Economically speaking, the greatest patriot is he who does without everything. It may involve certain changes of habit, to rid oneself gradually of all goods, beginning with car, gramophone and lawnmower, and ending, weather permitting, with shirts and trousers.

But no sacrifice is too great for the achievement of a favourable balance of trade. Even if the trade disappears, as it certainly will, we shall still have the favourable balance.

You MUST Have This Book!

The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

The present demand for this book indicates that it will become a "best seller." Get YOUR copy NOW.

Price 2/8 (post free), from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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