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FOURPENCE WEEKLY

Jobs For The 'Boys' in English Control Boards

The following article from our English contemporary. London Tidings, of December 27, 1947, provides more evidence of the benefits of "common ownership": —

Constant enquiry in Press and Parliament has failed to obtain exact figures of the number of "old sweats" from the Trade Unions and the Services who have secured cushy jobs, without previous similar experience in one or other of the nationalised industries and grandiosely named Control Boards and Committees set up by the Labour Government. It is, however, painfully evident that the most flourishing by-product of State Socialism is a plethora of soft and exceedingly well-paid jobs at the disposal of the Ministers of Patronage (a coined title which should soon become a reality).

Although we lack official information as to the smaller fry it is possible to see exactly where the old Trade Union leadership is now rapidly being ensconced. Lord Citrine, after what appeared to be an unhappy experience with the National Coal Board, is now Chairman of the new Electrical Board at a salary of £6,500 and an unnamed, but no doubt very reasonable, expense allowance. The appointment also carries the use of a large car and chauffeur. Mr. George Gibson, once alleged to be a supporter of the new unorthodox Social Credit proposals, holds a directorship of that impregnable orthodox stronghold, the Bank of England. Lord Dukeston wanders from one well-paid Commission to another and is now concerned with Human Rights. Mr. Burrows, of the railwaymen, returns from the Governorship of Bengal to find, by a happy stroke of fate, an important Commission needing a Chairman. The Parliamentary statement on the new four Transport Board appointments, and the jobs and salaries attached to them, was full of interesting details and even more interesting omissions.

£106,750 of public money is to be drawn by four Chairmen, seventeen full-time and nine part-time Directors. No less than five Trade Union and Co-operative Society officials are to draw salaries of from £3,000 to £5,000 per annum. In addition to these handsome salaries, far more than their previous employers ever held them to be worth, expense allowances not yet settled are to be paid, and repeated questioning as to whether houses and cars are to be provided has been skilfully side-stepped. It was admitted that they were to receive long-term contracts. Some of the appointees are also to receive "compensation" from their previous employers for having accepted a considerably more remunerative job.

In at least two of these cases, Mr. Benstead, of the railwaymen, and Mr. Allen, of the Locomotive Drivers, the new salary shows an increase of £3,000 per year.

Mr. Cliff, who is to be a member of the London Transport Executive, was for-

merly Assistant Secretary of the Transport Workers' Union. He is to receive £3,500 against the £550 his organisation thought suitable for him. Mr. T. E. Williams, a Director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, is to retain his present appointment and to have £750 per year for part-time service as a member of the Transport Executive.

Few Coal Board details are available, but there is no reason to believe that Sir Ben Smith, at £6,000 per annum, a house, and a motorcar, occupies Himley Hall in solitary state. Miners have expressed great surprise at the appointment as Chairman of the South-West Divisional Board of General Sir Reade Godwin-Austen. One letter to a Socialist weekly paper suggests that his only qualification is that he is as well informed about the industry as Sir Ben.

At a time when our masters call for still further sacrifices they would enjoy more respect if they set an example in austerity. Even the much-abused "National" Government of 1931 started the ten percent cuts with their own salaries and those of Members of Parliament and Civil Servants. It is a rea-

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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.

TO OUR READERS

The New Times draws readers' attention to the Special Social Credit Action Group financial appeal in this week's issue.

The New Times appreciates the solid support of the Action Group in the present battle forced upon it.

It also desires to thank all those supporters who have rallied to its assistance. Confident in the fact that our supporters have never failed us in a crisis, we carry on the campaign we have pursued for so many years.

KEYS TO CURRENT EVENTS

SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY

Great Britain

Two Typewriters and £17,000 Loss

In the House of Lords on January 20, Lord Grantley asked His Majesty's Government the number and value of typewriters imported into, and exported from, this country during the first nine months "of this year" (?1947).

Lord Chorley: During the first nine months of this year, 15,320 typewriters, valued at £326,000, were imported; exports were 15,322, valued at £309,000.

Dollars and Exports

A correspondent has been intrigued with the finance of bulk purchases where the payment is in dollars, and by the exercise of persistence combined with a long official training has elicited the following answer to an inquiry as to where he can find an item in Government accounts showing a credit for *sales* of the goods *bought*, it being obvious that the public is expected to repay the dollars:—

"I think the answer to your inquiry is that as *such* the proceeds of commodities acquired out of the American loan do not figure in the Government accounts at all. What happens is that in the first instance the Government creates external debt (which does figure in the returns) in exchange for dollars. The dollars are then sold to the Exchange Equalisation Account in return for *internal debt* which is cancelled; finally when the Exchange Account sells dollars to finance imports it receives sterling which is invested in internal debt, such as Treasury Bills."

So now you know. As usual, and as in the case of such "Government Surplus" as you are allowed to acquire, you will pay twice—once in taxation, and again in price.

—*The Social Creditor* (Eng.), Dec. 13, 1947.

Control of Labour

Meanwhile, ordinary working people will be very simple if they let themselves be maneuvered into clamouring for more stringent discipline on the ground that it is going to enable Mr. Isaacs to catch spivs and eels and drones and butterflies, when, in fact, what Mr. Isaacs is really interested in is not these small and marginal groups of very doubtful productivity; he is interested in extending a discipline which will be chiefly experienced by the people who imagine it is aimed at somebody else.

It is difficult to think that Mr. J. B. Priestley would write as he does about the direction of labour if it were a Conservative and not a Labour Government

that was responsible. Surveying farm workers, he writes about direction:—

"To know that you and your work are urgently needed may now be better than the vague liberty about which wealthy industrialists are so eloquent." If Mr. Priestley ends his days in an Arctic labour camp he will still be able to comfort himself with this same reflection, that his work is wanted and valued, the proof being that otherwise he would have been liquidated more abruptly. There has never been a slave anywhere who could not find comfort in the reflection that he and his work were wanted or they would never have been bought.

This is a miserable and half-hearted apology for the disappearance or suspension of a fundamental human freedom; but it is a sign of what we have fallen to that a man with so many sound English instincts should be writing in this way at all. The only possible line of defence for the direction of labour must be that there is an overriding national emergency, and that this basic freedom will be the first thing to be restored; not to attempt to say that it is a more blessed condition to be unfree than to be free.

—*The Tablet* (London), Oct. 4, 1947.

United States

Baruch and Marshall

"He has great personal dignity—it is not arrogance—and resents intrusion on his privacy. Today his closest friend is Bernard Baruch (also one of Churchill's dearest friends), but they do not meet often." *The Marshall Man. Daily Mail* (Eng.), January 17.

"*Mr. Baruch:* That final determination, as the President said, rested with me; the determination of whether the Army or Navy would have it rested with me; the determination of whether the railroad administration could have it, or the Allies, or whether General Allenby should have locomotives, or whether they should be used in Russia or used in France. . .

"*Mr. Jefferis:* And all those different lines, really, ultimately, centred in you, so far as power was concerned?"

"*Mr. Baruch:* Yes, sir, it did. I probably had more power than perhaps any other man did in the [1914-18] war; doubtless that is true."—*Bernard Marines Baruch before a Select Committee of Congress, U.S.A.*

Australia

Alien Immigration

For every British migrant gained during the nine months ended September 1947, at least two alien migrants entered Australia.

This is shown in figures released today by the Commonwealth Statistician (Dr.

Roland Wilson). In that period the total population gain for Australia, after deducting permanent departures from permanent arrivals, was 5,205 persons.

In a statement to the House of Representatives recently the Minister for Immigration (Mr. Calwell) announced that the Commonwealth would receive 30,000 permanent migrants in the current year, and 50,000 in 1948, but on the statistician's figures these expectations are not being realised.

Dr. Wilson said that in the nine months the net permanent migration gain of British subjects was 1,700 and of aliens 3,505.

These figures were obtained by deducting 13,304 permanent departures of Australian residents from 15,504 permanent arrivals of British subjects and by deducting 5,696 permanent new arrivals of aliens from 1,391 permanent departures of aliens formerly resident in Australia.

The greatest number of aliens was obtained from Poland, which supplied 1,281 persons, followed by the United States with 599, Greece with 775, Germany with 384, Austria with 261, Hungary with 249, Yugoslavia with 224, and Russia with 210.

At the same time a total of 451 Dutch persons left the Commonwealth for their own country.

During the nine months there were 21,200 permanent arrivals in Australia and 15,995 permanent departures. Australian residents departing temporarily numbered 10,716 and Australian residents returning totalled 8,649.

In addition there were 12,161 temporary arrivals of visitors and 1,502 departures of temporary visitors.

Total overseas arrivals, including permanent and temporaries, in the nine months numbered 42,010 persons and departures were 40,145 persons, giving a net gain of 1,865 persons.

—*Telegraph* (Brisbane), Dec. 18, 1947.

Refugees' Illegal Practices

The Q.P.P. leader (Mr. Bruce Pie), who is a leading Queensland textile manufacturer, warned Parliament yesterday against refugees "who are selling manufactured goods in complete disregard for the Australian law."

"In the last few years people have come to Australia who have no regard for our law," he said.

"They will have to be watched closely in the policing of the Trade Descriptions (Textile Products) Amendment Bill."

The bill, which passed all stages in Parliament yesterday, aims at the correct labelling of the woollen content of all goods sold in Queensland.

Mr. Pie said that these refugees could be guilty of altering labels. He knew of cases where even imported salmon labels had been altered to yield a higher price.

—*Brisbane Courier-Mail*, Nov. 29, 1947.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" AND THE COMMUNIST MENACE

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

It is impossible to deal intelligently with the Communist menace unless it is clearly understood that the Communist conspiracy depends for success upon the maintenance of existing financial rules and the increasingly unsatisfactory social and economic conditions resulting from these rules.

While the existing financial rules are maintained, it is certain that we are going to progress more and more towards the Communist objective of complete State control.

The continuation of our present financial rules means increasing financial debt, rising prices, which destroy the savings and the purchasing power of the people, and the concentration of economic power into fewer and fewer hands. Genuine free, competitive competition cannot survive unless we modify our financial rules. The widespread ownership of homes, property, and industries is essential for a stable community. This is exactly what the Communists do not like.

In his book, *Problems of Leninism*, Stalin attacks small-scale production. He says: "... unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and small production engenders capitalism....."

No doubt Stalin and his backers are pleased to note, however, that financial policy in this and other countries is crushing small enterprise and driving the workers into bigger and more centralised economic units. This makes it easier for the Communists to control the workers and use them for their own ends.

Stalin makes this perfectly clear in *The Foundations of Leninism*: "We should bear in mind the following circumstances, which determined the peculiar character of the Russian bourgeois revolution, (a) The unprecedented concentration of Russian industry on the eve of the revolution . . . in Russia 54 percent of all workers were employed in enterprises employing over 500 workers each, whereas in so highly developed a country as the United States of America no more than 33 percent of the workers were employed in such enterprises. It need hardly be proved that this circumstance alone . . . transformed the working class of Russia into an immense force in the political life of the country."

The Communists must be highly delighted with the financial policies being pursued by the present Federal Labour Government. These policies are strengthening large-scale and well-established enterprises at the expense of the small man.

They are also making it difficult for a great number of people even to become homeowners.

One of the most important Ministers in the present Federal Government, Mr. Dedman, said at Canberra on October 2, 1945, that the Government was not concerned about people owning their own

homes as it would make the workers "little capitalists."

It is amazing just how many Socialists in all parts of the British Empire oppose Communism *verbally* while actively supporting the very policies which the Communists state are necessary for their ultimate victory. We have recently had Mr. Attlee, leader of the British Socialist Government, claiming that he is standing up to the attack upon Western Civilisation by the agents of Moscow. *But what about his own Government's destructive policies? And what about his own words in the past?* Here is one of Mr. Attlee's own statements: "We have to take the strong points of the Russian system and apply them to this country. . . . I conclude that for the initial stages (of the revolution) what is required is push and will power rather than the expression of

terests; the regional power shall be a Commissioner. I conceive of this commissioner as an instrument of the central Government sent down to a locality to see that the will of the central Government is obeyed. . . ." (Quoted in Colm Drogan's book. "Our New Masters.")

There can be little doubt that the Socialists are preparing the way for a complete dictatorship. *Now the Socialists never challenge the present financial rules.* They point to the fact that there was appalling poverty amidst plenty before the war when free enterprise was subject to very few Socialistic controls, and then claim triumphantly that free enterprise has been a failure. As a system of production, free enterprise is far superior to any Socialist enterprise conducted in this or any other country. But it is the money system, which governs the distribution of the production of free enterprise.

As long as we refuse to examine the faults in our monetary mechanism, there is no genuine alternative to the Socialist argument for State control of production.

One of the most obvious faults with the monetary mechanism, as operated at present, is the fact that it cannot distribute to consumers the production of a system of free enterprise. One of local susceptibilities and parochial in-

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THE "DOLLAR CRISIS" IN BRITAIN

The following letter from Lord Cherwell appeared in "The Daily Telegraph," (Eng.) Dec. 22, 1947.

Sir, —The country must have been greatly disappointed that in the recent debates in Parliament on the economic situation no proper account of what had become of the American and Canadian loans was vouchsafed by the Government.

The point at issue is simple. From July 1946, to August 1947, inclusive, our imports cost us £573,000,000 more than we got for our exports. Yet in the same period we drew the equivalent of £1,025,000,000 in dollars from the American and Canadian loans.

The question is what did we get for the difference of £452,000,000. It is not accounted for by our expenditure abroad and other invisibles. For, as Mr. Roy Harrod has shown, these should be roughly balanced by our shipping earnings and foreign investment income.

What, then, did we receive? Were fresh foreign assets acquired or old liabilities reduced? Surely the country is entitled to a simple balance sheet showing what happened to the money.

Instead Parliament was referred to a list of figures given by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer at the end of October. But this did not answer the question. Not only did he forget to explain what had happened to the £187,500,000 drawn from the Canadian loan, but some of the figures were extremely odd.

Thus, for instance, the Chancellor of

the Exchequer said that the sterling area demand for dollars up to August 20 was equivalent to £155,000,000. Yet on August 7 he had told us that the sterling area in the course of the whole year ending July 1, 1947, had only needed £12,500,000. *Why did the demand rise from £ 1,000,000 a month in the previous 12 months to £70,000,000 a month in July and August?*

Questions like this—and this is only one example—should not be left unanswered. Surely it would be in the Government's own interest to explain exactly what occurred and why the loans which in February, 1947, they thought would see us through till the end of 1949 were exhausted before the end of 1947.

Why cannot the country be given a proper balance sheet? After all, the money was loaned to the British people and not to the Socialist Government, and we have a right to know what became of it.

Oxford.

Yours faithfully,

CHERWELL.

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SIR ISAAC ISAACS

The late Sir Isaac Isaacs, a distinguished scholar, jurist and linguist, was a brilliant man with many fine and admirable qualities.

Born a Jew and of the Jewish religious persuasion, he was nevertheless a genuine Britisher, and he publicly dissociated himself from all forms of political Zionism with its anti-British implications, and its violent results in the terrorist movement in Palestine and the Jewish underground.

But it is the very greatness, brilliance, and integrity of character of this Jew that highlights the tragic implications of the Judaic philosophy. Here was a man who loved his country and gave his talents freely in its service, but so deep-rooted apparently was the philosophy of centralisation that from the early days of Federation Sir Isaac Isaacs had consistently advocated, contrary to the British tradition, the centralisation of political power. Readers will recall his advocacy of the 1944 and 1946 Powers Referendums; and it was Sir Isaac Isaacs who was responsible for developing the formal, legalistic approach to the Federal Constitution as opposed to ascertaining the spirit of the Constitution.

The hard fact is that as political power has become progressively more centralised the condition of the Australian people has grown progressively worse. And it is a hard fact that Sir Isaac Isaacs played no small part in bringing that condition about.

We have a clear recognition of the brilliant qualities of the man, but we observe that in the welter of uncritical reviews which filled the Press upon his death there is no awareness of the significance and implications of his political philosophy, which may yet be the cause of our downfall.

The Division of Power

"Herein consists the true excellence of the English Government; that all the parts of it form a natural check upon each other."

—Blackstone (Writing Circa 1760). "The distinctive character of a free or constitutional Government is the composite character of its sovereignty, and not the plurality of its sovereigns. . . . If the whole power of the State be centred in one body, if thought and speech and action depend upon the will of one person or one set of persons, that Government is an absolute [totalitarian] Government."

—The Government of England; Hearn, cf Mr. Laski: "The core of the British Constitution is the supremacy of Parlia-

ment," i.e., the House of Commons.

We are in no doubt that the future of these islands depends on whether the native or the alien conception of Government is to prevail.

—The Social Creditor (Eng.), Jan. 31, 1948.

INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

"If we try to substitute for individual initiative the abstract community at large, we give the death-blow to economic life. Eastern Europe will prove this, if it remains much longer under its present rule."—Dr. Rudolf Steiner, *The Social Future*, 1919.

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.

DECENTRALISATION

So far as our knowledge and memory serves us, there is not a single instance, current or historical, of a political organisation which has not demonstrably done far more harm than it has done good.

Many political parties have been founded with good and sound objectives; and by the time that such parties have become established and apparently powerful, the objectives have been perverted and the organisations converted to one monotonous purpose—the aggrandisement of the careerists who enter them with the intention of exploiting first one section, and then the whole, of the general public.

This is so obviously true that it would be supposed that the most mediocre intelligence would suspect that there is some inherent quality in an organised body, which constrains it to follow inescapable laws. The larger and more technically efficient organisations become (and we are beginning, or we ought to be beginning, to realise that names mean little in organisations — "Governments" are only horizontal Trusts), the more certain they are to lead their hapless employees into greater, and possibly final disaster.

Yet every aspect of nature cries aloud with the lesson of decentralisation and balance, in distinction from monocracy and constraint. All the evidence goes to prove the incredible delicacy of this balance. Some years ago, it was proposed to dredge a wide, shallow lake, St. Peter, some miles below Montreal on the St. Lawrence River, in order to render navigation from the sea easier. The work had not proceeded far when it was found that the waterways for fifteen hundred miles towards the centre of the continent were adversely affected by the operation. It is highly probable that we are only just beginning to suffer from the canalisation of individual human policy to collective and mass objectives.

—The Social Creditor (Eng.), Jan. 24, 1948.

Eric Butler at Warrnambool

Mr. Eric Butler addressed a very successful meeting at Warrnambool (Victoria) on Thursday of last week, February 12. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Warrnambool Freedom League. The Mayor, Mr. J. B. Dwyer, presided. Cr. R. Glasgow, well known to many Australian primary producers as a result of his activities in the Australian Primary Producers' Union, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Butler. Never before in his long public life had the moving of a vote of thanks to a speaker given him so much pleasure, he said. The Warrnambool daily paper, *The Standard*, devoted a column to reporting Mr. Butler's address.

The Warrnambool Freedom League will be arranging a much bigger meeting for Mr. Butler to address prior to the Referendum.

FACTS OF THE PALESTINE PARTITION

We reprint below a condensation of two brilliant speeches, made in the House of Commons, England, on December 11, 1947, by Major Legge-Bourke and Mr. Stokes, during the debates on Palestine.

The first condensation is that of Major Legge-Bourke.

First, I must tell the House that I reject this plan completely, because I believe that it will lead inevitably to world war. I believe that partition cannot work in Palestine, and I believe that, if we have a problem, which is very grave, and apparently insoluble, it is no use dividing it into two, so that in each part we reproduce the same problem. I believe that the main principle, which matters in this world from the democratic point of view, is that we do not achieve prosperity until we have established peace, and that we do not achieve peace until we have established justice. I maintain that there are three incidents in the whole of the Palestine picture and in the history of our rule in Palestine for which there is no justification whatever.

The first was the Balfour Declaration. I maintain that that cannot be found to be just in any way, and it was made clear by Mr. Landmann, one of the younger Zionists, who, at Dr. Weizmann's request, was transferred from M.I. 9 in 1918, that the price of American aid at the end of the first war was considered to be an effort to secure Palestine for the Jews, and he emphasised that the new Jewish leaders were anxious lest a Jewish Palestine should affect their civic rights here in this country, and that they were also generally concerned for the Arab inhabitants of Palestine. The second injustice to me is that the Mandate for Palestine conflicted with Clause 4 of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and was therefore unjust to the Arab population. The third injustice is the subsequent action in implementing the Balfour Declaration without the Arabs having either agreed about immigration or as to the Mandatory Power. These conclusions on the subject of these injustices are the three premises, which I have in mind when approaching the problems, which we are discussing today.

The U.N.O. proposal splits Palestine into two. I am quite convinced that the inevitable result of that is world war. I think it is only right, however, that, if I criticise and challenge this U.N.O. scheme, I should at least try to provide an alternative, and that is, of course, the hardest task of all today. Before I put forward my views and suggestions, I want to say a few words about Zionism. On page 11 of the Report of the General Assembly, paragraph 9, these words appear: *In physical resources . . . Palestine is extremely poor, having neither coal, iron, nor any other important mineral deposits. Indeed, the only considerable non-agricultural resources are the potassium and sodium salts which are extracted from the Dead Sea.*

Then it goes on:

Oil, on which some people have set hopes, has not been discovered in payable quantities, though tests are proceeding in the South.

I maintain that that statement is fundamentally incorrect. The resources of the Dead Sea are enormous, but at the same time they are themselves but a small part of the total resources, most of which are underground. *The largest of these underground resources are potash and oil, but there are other resources in Palestine, including gold in solution in the Dead Sea, which has been valued at between £10,000,000,000 and £5,000,000,000, and the magnesium chloride, which was estimated by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in 1925 to amount to 22,000 million tons.*

As long ago as 1864, it was suggested to the Turks that potash could be produced in the Dead Sea, and I mention the date of that because I think it is important that it preceded by 39 years the first Zionist Congress of 1937.

Since then various Zionists have commented on future economic prospects, and, in a report of a meeting addressed by Mr. Ettinger on May 29 to the Zionist Federation of Sydney, Australia, Mr. Ettinger is reported to have said this, referring to the Novomeysky concession which since has become the Palestine Potash Company:

Had we lost this concession, our whole future in Palestine might have been in danger. All these matters are of an economic nature, but it is in this sphere that our political work is most important.

A year before that, the late Lord Melchett, addressing a conference of Zionists and non-Zionists at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, on October 20, 1928, said, in urging non-Zionist Jews to join the Zionist movement:

Let me tell you, you cannot afford to wait. While we are discussing, other people are acting. Whereas we have reports

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SPECIAL FIGHTING FUNDS REQUIRED

If The New Times is to combat successfully the recent open attacks launched against it, adequate fighting funds must be subscribed immediately. The present situation is an open challenge to every supporter of this paper and the ideas for which it stands.

Apart from obtaining adequate funds to continue and extend its activities, the Social Credit Action Group has already started also to raise funds to ensure that the £10,000 libel action forced upon The New Times is fought effectively. Legal and other expenses will have to be met.

Every reader, even if he has already subscribed to the Action Group's funds, is urged to make a really special effort IMMEDIATELY.

Send all donations to Mr. P. W. Keogh, 54 Millswyn Av., South Yarra, Victoria, or to Social Credit Action Group, c/- Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Make all cheques payable to Social Credit Action Group. —Inserted by Victn. Social Credit Action Group.

Facts of the Palestine Partition

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as to the possibilities in Palestine, Gentiles are acquiring land and beginning to take possession of all the best things in the country. . . . If we do not get together and do something within the next five years, the opportunities may be so slight, and the ideal we have set before us in Palestine may never be realised. I am not troubling about the economic development of Palestine. That is assured. The problem is who will do it.

A debate took place in another place on March 20, 1929, in which Lord Melchett did his best to discourage unwary investors from thinking that there was a golden fortune in the Dead Sea potash. It is, perhaps, naturally difficult for hon. members of this House who are also Zionists to avoid it, but throughout the history of this movement, there has been a tendency towards what I might call "political schizophrenia," which is borne out by the two quotations which I have given. The concession was granted on January 1, 1950, to Mr. Novomeysky. Sir John Hope Simpson, in his Report of October 30, Command 3686, page 117, said:

If the Dead Sea concession proves to be a successful venture, it is impossible to forecast the magnitude to which the chemical industry arising therefrom may expand.

It is obviously true that the idea of a National Home has appealed to the less-informed Jews, but the interests of political Zionism have other aims in view. In his book, *The Jew in Revolt*, W. Zuckermann said:

A Jew can do nothing but follow the road shown by the Soviet Union. There is no other way for him. As a Jew he must join the army, fighting for the social revolution, or perish. . . . Spiritually, the social revolutionary movement is saving the Jews for the world. I do not suggest that all Jews automatically agree with that, but I submit that the inspiration of political Zionism is similar to that which lay behind Bolshevism in 1918.

The Netherlands Minister when in Petrograd on September 6, 1918, and as reported in Letter No. 6, Command Paper 3, which was the White Paper entitled *Russia*, No. 1, 1919, said: *I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging, and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organised and worked by Jews who have no nationality and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things.*

I submit that the aim of people who finance Zionists is to get control of the economic resources of Palestine, which have been deliberately kept out of the public eye. I hope it will be realised that there is a far bigger issue in this than a mere war between Arabs and Jews. It

is an economic war, and power politics of the very worst sort. I would commend to the House the oral evidence given by the Communist Party of Palestine to the representatives of U.N.O. on July 13 this year. I am not going to read it to the House, but hon. Members will find it on page 145 of Annex A, Vol. 3, of Supplement No. 11 of the Official Record of the second session of the General Assembly. I suggest that they should compare it with Dr. Weizmann's remarks on page 78 of that report and with Mr. Preminger's remarks on pages 235 and 237. I believe that once Arabs and Jews are left to the mercies of an unsupported Commission, as is apparently to be the case, "the big show" will start to develop. If this proposal of U.N.O. goes forward, and we acquiesce, we shall have sown the seeds for the next world war, and the harvest may be far earlier than we expect, and may produce a bumper crop. How, then, is peace to be maintained? I maintain that partition is an impossible way. The only way it might work—and even then I think it is remote—is when it is enforced. Partition multiplies by at least two the present troubles, however forcibly it is imposed. I recommend that His Majesty's Government should, before it is too late, go back to U.N.O., and say that this country cannot possibly agree with its decision. I suggest that His Majesty's Government should propose a three months' moratorium, announcing that, at the end of that time, they are prepared to meet both sides in Palestine, or all the Jewish and Arab representatives throughout the world. If at the end of that three months' period nothing has transpired, and neither side has come forward and agreed to meet, Great Britain should herself impose the following: A provisional elected government of Arabs and Jews in the relation of two-thirds to one-third, excluding all those on both sides who have bad criminal records behind them; maintaining law and order by giving at long last the British Army a completely free hand. I would then suggest that the Palestine Police Force, which, apparently, is already moving in the right direction, should gradually have its British element thinned out, as has been done in the Egyptian Police, and that the Defence Force of Arabs and Jews should be gradually Palestinianised, as the Indian Army was Indianised. We should set then a provisional period of nine years in which to complete this process, allowing three three-year elected assemblies in that time.

Mr. Stokes (Ipswich): The argument to which we have just listened contained so many fallacies that I have not time to deal with them all. I will take up one or two. . . . If I want to take up the point about the Balfour Declaration. I have often wondered how the Balfour Declaration originated. I have managed to get a copy of the original letter, which Lord Rothschild wrote to Mr. Balfour. I will read two extracts from it to the House. I will not read the whole letter because

that would take too long. The letter is dated July 18, 1917; and it is written from 148, Piccadilly, London, W.I. It is as follows:

DEAR MR. BALFOUR,

A t last I am able to send you the formula you asked for. If His Majesty's Government will send me a message in line with this formula and they and you approve it, I will hand it to the Zionist Federation at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

The draft declaration was as follows:

(1) His Majesty's Government accepts the principle that Palestine should be re-constituted as a national home for the Jewish people.

(2) His Majesty's Government will use its best endeavours to secure the achievement of this object, and will discuss the necessary methods and means with the Zionist Organisation. Anybody who knows exactly what the terms of the Balfour Declaration are knows perfectly well that Mr. Balfour rejected that draft and made it clear in the statement that was subsequently put out as our policy, that he would not accept Palestine as a Jewish state. The hon. and gallant Member for the Isle of Ely (Major Legge-Bourke) said that there are some interests in this matter, and I think there is something in that suggestion. The Dead Sea salt is one of those interests.:

The hon. and gallant Member spoke of there being 33,000 million tons of it. I remember asking questions in the House and eliciting the information that on the 1925 valuation — and there is no difficulty in getting it if one goes about it in the right way — it was worth £240,000 million, *and it would be worth double that amount today.* That does not take into account gold and other minerals.

There is another point, which the House ought to know. The Arabs have been told — and I myself was told by one of the most prominent Arabs, King Ibn Saud — that the American Zionist plan for the Arab peninsular is to get a foothold in Palestine and then spread and take all the surrounding areas. *[Laughter.]*

A great deal has been said about what has happened at U.N.O., of how fair the decision was, and that, because the decision had been taken, we ought to put our wills, consciences, and intelligence into the locker under the bed and just do what we are told. I never realised when I became a supporter of U.N.O. that that would be expected of me. I agree that I expected that I should have to abide by the majority decision, and I am prepared to do so, but it does not make me change my view because the majority of an organisation like that take a certain decision. The question is whether the decision is fair. It is well known in Arab circles that the State Department gave the most specific assurances of complete neutrality, and that they would do nothing whatever to persuade the nations at the Council of the United Nations to vote one way or another. According to my Arab informant, had the votes been taken on November 26, partition would have been defeated by 30 votes in favour, and 18 votes against, because there would not have been the necessary two-thirds majority

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Dollar Diplomacy and the Communist Menace

(Continued from page 3)

the results of this fault is the insane drive for what is known as a "favourable balance of trade." In simple language this means that an attempt is made to send more production out of the country than is imported. The problem can be best examined in the U.S.A., the most industrialised country in the world. Those naive people who keep on telling us that all we require is a return to plenty of hard work under free enterprise, should note carefully that free enterprise in America is producing enormous quantities of goods, but that the financial rules do not permit the American people to consume all their own production.

They either have to obtain "a favourable balance of trade"—that is, send a lot of production out of the country—or their internal economy will collapse. The Communists understand this perfectly, which is undoubtedly one of the reasons why they are opposing the "Marshall" Plan for Europe.

While the "Marshall" Plan for Europe is being hailed as an attempt to save Europe from the Communists, the truth of the matter is, of course, that it is designed by the powerful German-Jewish financial groups in the U.S.A. to gain a further stranglehold on the whole of Western Europe, including Great Britain. Americans are being told that the "Marshall" Plan will permit a big American export drive and thus save the American economy from internal collapse. Now surely it is obvious that the German-Jewish financial groups in New York, the groups who play an important role in deciding international financial policies, are not going to use the American economy to pour goods into Europe unless they get something in return. As the Americans are being told that they already have too many surplus consumer goods, there can be no question of importing them—even if the European countries, could supply them. In urging Britons to repudiate the "Marshall" Plan, Lord Beaverbrook's London *Daily Express* states: "Terms of the 'Marshall' Plan mean that America will supervise the financial policy of this country, its taxation policy, its foreign exchange policy, and therefore its trade policy. This would be an unprecedented invasion of Britain's sovereign right." It is very significant that the "Marshall" Plan stipulates that every recipient must stimulate the production of certain raw materials, and facilitate America's procurement of these raw materials for stock-piling purposes. Great Britain will be called upon to furnish 14 out of 18 strategic raw materials the U.S.A. intends to stock-pile under the "Marshall" Plan.

The underlying policy of this plan is designed to further the policy of world economic dictatorship.

The "Dollar Diplomats" of America offer to save Europe from the menace of Communism—but at a very high price. The peoples of the world are being presented with the argument that there are only two alternatives facing them: *World control from Moscow or world control from New York.*

This sinister argument must be challenged if our civilisation is to survive. It is a matter of history how German-Jewish international finance played an important role in the creation of Communist Russia and the provoking of World War II.

The real facts concerning World War II. are now coming out. Powerful pressure was brought to bear upon President Roosevelt to ensure that Russia finished the war in complete control of the whole of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Churchill has made known how he wanted the British-American invasion of Europe to take place from the Mediterranean. He was overruled by Stalin and Roosevelt. There is no doubt that World War II. was used to exhaust the whole of Western Europe, to increase Russia's area of domination, and to thus provide the necessary background for the bid for world domination by the financial groups responsible for Europe's agony.

We peoples of the British Empire do

Facts of the Palestine Partition

(Continued from page 6)

whereas three days later, on November 29, it was carried by 33 votes to 13, giving the necessary two-thirds majority.

I want to quote from the *Philadelphia Record* of December 3, 1947:

Only a few people knew it, but President Truman cracked down harder on his State Department than ever before to swing United Nations votes for the partition of Palestine. Truman called acting Secretary of State Bob Lovett over to the White House on Wednesday and again Friday, warning him he would demand a full explanation if nations which usually line up with the United States failed to do so on Palestine. Truman had in mind the fact that such countries as Liberia — which, incidentally, was anti-partitionist on Nov. 26—wholly dependent on the United States; Greece, which would fall overnight without American aid—she voted for partition—Haiti—which was for partition one night and against it the next—which always follows Washington's lead; and Ethiopia, also indebted to the United States, were stepping out of line on Palestine. Half a dozen Latin-American countries were doing likewise, and Truman had inside word that the reason was secret sabotage by certain State Department officials. Mrs. Roosevelt was among those who urged Truman to get busy. . . . In the end, a lot of people used their influence to whip voters into line. Harvey Firestone, who monopolises the rubber plantations of Liberia, got busy with the Liberian Government. Adolph Eerie, Adviser to the President of Haiti, swung that vote. Frieda Kirchwey, Editor of the Nation, called Foreign Minister Cal Berenson, of New Zealand, on the Trans-Pacific telephone and won New Zealand's vote. China's Ambassador Wellington Koo

not need to choose between the two false alternatives being so skilfully placed before us. *We have the resources and the ability to stand on our own feet without pawning our sovereignty to any outside groups.* But we must make the necessary internal reforms, which will permit us to save ourselves by our own exertions.

Thus will we be able to save Western Civilisation by our example. Let us throw off the shackles of Socialist controls and permit the enterprise of our people to express itself through a system of genuine free, competitive enterprise. Let us demand that our financial rules be reformed in order that the people of Australia have adequate purchasing power to buy at a profitable price the increasing production, which they can provide.

And what of our genuine surpluses? We should consult other parts of the British Empire to see if they can supply us with some of their production in exchange for these surpluses. The British Empire can successfully resist the Communist and the Dollar menaces by working to make the countries of the Empire free from all external control.

warned his Government that he would resign if China failed to take a stand on Palestine. He did not succeed. French Ambassador Bonnet pleaded with his crisis-laden Government for partition, despite Moslem threats in North Africa, which faced harassed France. He did succeed. However, the two men who swung the most important influence were Foreign Minister Evatt of Australia, who was defeated for the Presidency of the United Nations, and his friend Oswaldda Aranha, who defeated him—both of whom worked together to put across Palestine partition. Had the vote been taken on November 26 partition would have been defeated. It was delayed until November 29 while the pressure was put on, and so it was carried through. That is the background of what is supposed to be a fair and proper decision. When it was discussed whether the United Nations could legally decide this problem the vote in favour of showing United Nations legality was only carried by 21 votes to 20. In other words, very nearly 50 percent of the nations really thought that U.N.O. had no legal right to come to a decision of this kind.

If there is no alternative to partition, then I do wish to add my own voice to those who have already expressed their desire that the Government should clear out quickly.

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Control Board Jobs

(Continued from page 1)

sonable quality in the average Englishman that he only respects leadership willing to share the risks and burdens it imposes.

Quite apart from the heavy material burdens we are heading straight for national moral bankruptcy if we allow this building of a rich, privileged, official class in the midst of squalor and hunger.

The local headquarters of the various new Boards and Controls are the centres of disgusting extravagance. Sherwood Lodge, the former home of Lord Sherwood, and now the headquarters of the National Coal Board's East Midland Division, has just employed an army of skilled workmen to renovate it completely in one month. One hundred and five rooms have been redecorated with cream paint, and all the woodwork has been enamelled and embellished with stippling. High quality toilet fittings have been specially fitted for the higher officials, and large cooking ranges and refrigerators installed. In South Wales £28,000 has been paid for three large houses for official occupation. Five hundred new typewriters have been purchased by the Midland Coal Board alone. In 1947 the Government purchased over 3,000 new cars for the use of Ministers and officials.

Will not some group of conscientious M.P.'s demand full particulars of all these appointments? The salaries paid, the perquisites and expenses granted, and, above all, the exact arrangements made with the Income Tax authorities as to the expenses allowed and privileges granted—these are all matters for legitimate enquiry.

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[Regd.]

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BOOK REVIEWS

BY "SCRIBE"

"FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY"

By ADMIRAL SIR BARRY DOMVILE

One of the blackest blots upon the wartime record of the British Coalition Government was the imprisonment without trial of large numbers of patriotic Britisher whose main crime appeared to be opposition to Jewish influence in British affairs.

Under the notorious Regulation 18b men and women were held in prison for years without even a charge being made against them. It was 18b, which permitted Jewish influences to have Admiral Sir Barry Domville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. imprisoned.

In a recently published book, *From Admiral to Cabin Boy*, this gallant and patriotic Englishman writes what might be termed a biographical history of international affairs from the end of the last war up until 1943. He tells of the manner in which he was thrown into Brixton prison and his experiences while there for three years. He presents first-hand evidence proving that Jewish influence was responsible for his own imprisonment.

Those who want to understand what happens behind the political scenes should read Sir Barry's book. For three years after the last war Sir Barry was Director of Plans at the Naval Staff of the Admiralty. "In this post I found myself in constant attendance at the interminable international conferences which were held during the next three years. Amongst others, Spa, Paris, Brussels, San Remo, and Washington; all found me picking up the crumbs that fell from the political tables. In this way I gained considerable experience of the big political figures of the day from the various countries, and their devious ways. . . . From that time onwards, I watched with apprehension the gradual departure of our foreign policy from the sound strategical principles upon which it should be based, and which it was my duty to study."

While much of *From Admiral to Cabin Boy* is highly controversial, the author strikes the right note in stressing the necessity of the peoples of the British Empire formulating their own policies in their own interests instead of being destroyed by alien intrigues. The conclusion deals courageously, but moderately, with the "Jewish Question." Sir Barry urges the abolition of Secret Societies. He also contends that it should be made much more difficult for Jews to change their names.

Regarding the necessity of a Jewish Home, he naturally eliminates Palestine, which belongs to the Arabs, and suggests Biro-Bidjan, in East Siberia: "Soviet Russia has already established an autonomous Jewish Colony of some considerable size there."

The most courageous suggestion in *From Admiral to Cabin Boy* is that there should be an open investigation of the whole "Jewish Question": "An anti-Jewish wave is sweeping across the world,

and there is no smoke without fire. Feeling has been rising rapidly in this country, and unless a thorough ventilation is given to the whole question, there will



ADMIRAL SIR BARRY DOMVILE

only be an outbreak of regrettable incidents, which will disgrace our vaunted civilisation. . . . The present situation has been reached largely through a number of well-meaning people pooh-poohing the very existence of a Jewish problem. . . . One might suppose that the Jews would welcome an inquiry of the nature I have suggested: if they have nothing to conceal, and are prepared to justify their actions, nothing but good could result for them. The only people who would look foolish would be the stupid one like myself, who had made much ado about nothing. But I am ready to wager a Lord Mayor's Banquet to a ham sandwich that the Jews will do nothing of the kind. They are already clamouring for legislation to be introduced to make 'anti-Jewish' activities in any form illegal. They well know the wealth of irrefutable evidence available for exposing their machinations."

The New Times has just received from England a small quantity of *From Admiral to Cabin Boy*. The price of this excellent book is 16/-, post-free.