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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## Socialism No Alternative to Communism

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Former Communist Leader Cecil Sharpley's articles disclosing the corrupt methods of the Communist Party are undoubtedly a most invaluable contribution to the growing campaign against the Communist menace. But it is necessary to sound a note of warning to those people who feel that public opposition to Communism will by itself prevent the creation of the threatened Monopoly State.

After seeing Stalin in 1946, Professor Harold Laski, one of the principal instructors at the notorious London School of Economics, and an admirer of Communism, said that Socialism in British countries was merely another road to the same objective being sought by the rulers of Russia. In the Canadian Socialist journal, *People's Weekly*, of November, 1946, the following appeared: "Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. ... in a two-hour conversation in the Kremlin, told Morgan Phillips there were two roads to Socialism — the Russian way and the British way."

At present the Labour-Socialists, both in Australia and in Great Britain, are trying to give the public the impression that they alone can deal with the Communist menace by implementing such "social reforms" that the Communists will have no people with grievances to appeal to. But the "social reforms" being advocated and implemented are the very socialisation projects advocated by the Communists.

Speaking at the 1948 Easter Conference of the Australian Labour Party, Mr. W. Lewis, of the Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen, said in opposing the ostracising of the Communists by the Labour Party: "The A.L.P. objective is socialisation of the means of production, and exchange. The Communist Party's objective and the same." Exactly. The Socialists believe that they can use the parliamentary system to introduce Socialism, while the Communists believe in more direct methods. But Socialism in practice, irrespective of how introduced, means the complete Monopoly State, with the individual subordinated to the centralised policies of the power-lusters who run Monopoly States.

Although Mr. Cecil Sharpley is possibly a sincere man, the fact remains that, on his own admission, he still intends to work for Socialism — but by "democratic" methods. Mr. Sharpley still believes that a "planned economy" is essential for genuine progress, and the abolition of the many evils in our community. But where is the evidence to show that a "planned economy" can be introduced without vesting

enormous powers in the hands of an irresponsible and anonymous bureaucracy? The appalling results of "democratic Socialism" in Great Britain should convince all genuine lovers of freedom and independence that economic conscription and direction of labour are the inevitable results of centralised planning.

The introduction of the Monopoly State in British countries is being accomplished by a policy of gradualness. Hitler described the technique in *Mein Kampf*, when he wrote: "Conquer one by one and impose terms little by little." The manipulation of the majority vote against minorities is now being used to rob and enslave all sections of the community. As the community is made up of a number of minorities, it is possible to progressively destroy the whole community by destroying the minorities. Landowners are a minority. The Communists advocate that this minority have their property taken from them by direct confiscation. But the Socialist technique is to reach the same objective by using the so-called democratic system, either to tax landowners so heavily that they cannot afford to keep their land, or to nationalise land. To dispossess a man of his property is robbery irrespective of how it is done. Nationalisation of everything and everybody is wholesale robbery under the guise of democracy. If Western Civilisation is to be saved, the Socialist conception of democracy has got to be exposed and opposed. Because a Party has obtained a majority of votes at an election, it must not be permitted to claim the right to do as it likes to the community for the following three years. For example, genuine liberty cannot be dissociated from the ownership of some form of private property. It is therefore essential that all attacks upon private property rights be made unconstitutional. A new Bill of Rights is urgently required to safeguard fundamental rights of the individual that should not be the playthings of politicians, irrespective what majority they obtain at elections.

No matter how "moderate" it is in the early stages, Socialist or central planning inevitably leads step by step to conditions

which are then used as an excuse for more and more controls. There can be no compromise with centralised planning, such as advocated by the Socialists. Socialists must not be permitted to claim that they are fighting Communism. And it must also be made clear to electors that behind the central planning idea everywhere is the influence of Big Finance, which sees in State control the means whereby its debt system can be permanently fixed upon the people without any possibility of an effective revolt.

### 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.

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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 oar lips  
are forging,  
Silence is a crime.

WHITTIER

# TO THE POINT

## The Responsible Vote

There is growing recognition of the fact that the open responsible vote is worthy of serious consideration. The following item appeared in the English *Daily Graphic* of March 4, 1949: ". . . The secret vote enables people to vote, for a Communist candidate without showing their hands — and their treachery. It is an ironical twist of events that a valuable reform in our electoral scheme should now be a danger to Socialists and Conservatives alike. The day may come when, in the interests of national survival, we shall have to reconsider our attitude to the secret ballot. The open ballot would not eliminate the Communists, but it would at least let us know who they are . . ."

\* \* \* \*

## Traitors

The New Zealand Communists have lined up with their fellow-traitors everywhere on the question of their policy should military war with Soviet Russia break out. They have informed Sir Howard Kippenberger, President of the New Zealand Returned Services Association, "Communists the world over would oppose to the utmost any imperialistic war directed against Russia." If the open ballot were in operation, it might assist in keeping an eye on all potential traitors.

\* \* \* \*

## A Persistent Problem

Although it is reported that more intensive rearmament is helping to stem the "recession" in the U.S.A., there is still evidence coming to hand indicating that the pre-war problem of a shortage of purchasing power to buy production, is returning.

The Melbourne *Herald* of March 22 published the following report: "The American Woollen Company — the world's largest manufacturer of wool fabrics — today reported that orders have slumped to less than one-fifth of the volume of a year ago." This report does not mean that all the American people have purchased all the woollen goods they desire; it simply demonstrates that, even when American free enterprise is assisted with vast expenditure on war production, it still cannot distribute all its production at a profitable price — unless, of course, a more realistic financial policy is introduced. Still greater rearmament expenditure appears to be the only "solution" envisaged by American "leaders." But this must also lead to the destruction of free enterprise. What have the local advocates of free enterprise to say about this problem?

\* \* \* \*

## Two Ways

President Truman and his planners are also starting out to socialise medicine. The technique being used is very similar to that of our local Labour-Socialists. In a vigorous attack on President Truman's plan, the *Saturday Evening Post* takes some of the findings of a Dr. Melchior Playi, of Chicago University, who spent some time in Europe studying the effects of planning in various fields. The *Saturday Evening Post* says: "He (Playi)

found there are two ways to socialise medicine: The Bismarck method, which was to make public functionaries of doctors; and the French method, which was to leave the practice of medicine alone, but send the patient's bill to the State. The corruption in the Bismarck system resulted in such backbreaking costs and such bad medicine that the Germans had to change it. The French scheme works out about as badly. The patient sends his bill to the Government, but the kickbacks have become so scandalous that a huge army of functionaries has arisen to check the doctors' bills. Inevitably the deficit of the health-insurance programme mounts steadily, and has to be replenished from other revenues. Inevitably, also, the State, to postpone bankruptcy, must interfere more and more with medical practice."

The only satisfactory medical system is one controlled by the individual spending his own money on the doctor of his own choice. Until such time as the electors associate to take action through their Government to ensure that a financial policy is pursued which enables all individuals to obtain financial independence, more and more Socialist schemes will be introduced under the plea of helping those who cannot afford to pay their medical expenses.

\* \* \* \*

## An Example

At a time when Senator McKenna is doing all in his power to get the National Health Scheme operating, it is interesting to note disturbing complaints coming from the Northern Territory, where the Federal Government has complete control of medical policy.

Dr. Webster, who has actually been an employee of the Federal Health Department, has described the Federal Government's medical administration in the Northern Territory a "public cesspool," and has demanded a public inquiry. How lovely it will be if the "public cesspool" is extended all over Australia! All freedom-loving electors should get behind their doctors and help fight Canberra's totalitarian National Health Scheme.

\* \* \* \*

## A Sham Fight

Mr. Attlee and his Socialist colleagues have recently become loud in their denunciation of the Communists. Mr. Chifley is also starting to take a stronger stand with the local Communists. But the Labour-Socialists cannot stem the Communist campaign against civilisation for the very good reason that they help prepare the way for the Communists.

What's the use of Mr. Attlee's party talking about the evil of Communism while at the same time announcing that their nationalisation programme is to be speeded up if they win the next General Elections? It's not what men say that matters; it's what they do. This applies to Mr. Menzies and his associates, too. Centralised control of any description is in line with Communist policy.

\* \* \* \*

## What's In a Change?

The Melbourne press of April 14 reported that the Austerity Budget brought down by Great Britain's economic dictator,

(Continued on page 3)

## The Works Of C. H. DOUGLAS

In a review of his latest full-length work, *The Brief for The Prosecution*, the English *Truth* states that C. H. Douglas is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds of this century. In his various works he has provided a penetrating analysis of finance, government, philosophy, constitutionalism, &c. Those responsible members of the community who (are concerned with the present increasing plight of the world must study Douglas if they desire to know what must be done to save our civilisation.

The following list of Douglas's works are available:

*Social Credit*..... 6/6  
Written in 1924, this is one of Douglas's earlier works.

*Credit, Power, and Democracy*, 6/9  
An analysis of certain aspects of the credit system.

*The Brief for the Prosecution*, 11/

Douglas's latest full-length work. A brilliant exposure of the international groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between the two world wars.

*The Big Idea* 3/2  
Exposes the forces working towards World Domination.

*The Programme for the Third World War* 2/2  
This book is particularly appropriate at the present time.

*The "Land For The (Chosen) People" Racket*, 2/2  
Deals with the politics of the land.

*The Tragedy of Human Effort*..... 1/1  
One of Douglas's most outstanding addresses on the principles of human association.

*The Policy of a Philosophy*, 11d  
An address dealing with the definition of Social Credit.

*Realistic Constitutionalism*. 1/1  
A special address given to the Constitutional Research Association, London. This address must be read by every individual concerned with the pro-protection and extension of constitutional safeguards of individual rights.

*The Realistic Position of the Church of England*.. .. 1/2  
A "must" for every Christian.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O. Melbourne.

## "SHE'S ENGLAND YET"

The Australian Association of British Manufacturers recently distributed a leaflet entitled "She's England Yet!" The author of the leaflet is Sir Clive Baillieu, former President of the Federation of British Industries.

Upon receiving a copy of the leaflet, Mr. John Macara, Hon; Secretary of the Western Suburbs (Sydney) Voters' Policy Association, sent the following excellent letter to the Director of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers:

"Dear Sir, —Thank you for your pamphlet, 'She's England Yet.'

"This Association has a vivid memory of the excellence of your previous pamphlets, in which you uttered resounding calls, kindling warmth in our British hearts.-

"We trust you will bear with us if we

now offer some criticism of the sentiments uttered by Sir Clive Baillieu, whose address constitutes the subject of your pamphlet.

"Members of this Association mostly are of pure British stock, and we are utterly dismayed in witnessing the poverty, and indignity, and semi-starvation, which has been consistently imposed upon the people of Great Britain since the War.

"We find little in the history of the last five years that causes us to rejoice. Maybe there is some ground for congratulation to be found in the fact that the British people have doggedly held on, and silently suffered these indignities and austerities; but for our part we would have much lighter hearts if someone spoke up for Great Britain, and insisted that there is something REMARKABLY STRANGE about the whole set-up.

"How we would rejoice if one should come forward, and in rousing and resounding tones enquired: —

"(1) How comes it that a nation who reached the supreme zenith of aerial, naval and military might in 1940, when she, single-handed, kept at bay practically the whole armed forces of the world — how comes it that, in the hour of her greatest might, she is humbled into ashes? "(2) What is the value of military victory if it fails to give us the power to impose OUR policy — if it hand us over as a victim to a policy of degradation originating elsewhere?

"But the voice of Great Britain is strangely silent. Instead, we hear the voices of men who have long proclaimed their intention, given the opportunity, to undo us.

"The burden of their cry is, that we emerged from the War a DEBTOR NATION, and that all the tribulation we have been called upon to suffer has had its origin in the burden of our DEBT.

"Instead of resting and recuperating our strength, after our strenuous, exhausting, and successful efforts, in accordance with the dictates of commonsense, we are caajoled into a policy of EXPORT, demanding a superhuman effort — and that on short rations.

"By what sophistry have we been persuaded to accept the role of DEBTOR? How can we determine who is debtor and who is creditor, until A PROPER BALANCE SHEET has been prepared? So supine have they been, who have dared to speak on our behalf, that the term BALANCE SHEET has never been mentioned! "There is little doubt that, had Great Britain succumbed to German aggression as France succumbed; had she laid down her arms as did France; then Germany would have had, not only the might of Continental Europe behind her, but she would also have had, for her own use the great industrial, aerial, naval and Military resources of Great Britain.

"If, instead of being opposed to Ger-

many, these enormous forces had been behind Germany, what chance would Russia and U.S.A. have had of survival?

"By an amazing feat of arms; by her indomitable will to resist the forces of appalling odds, long after resistance seemed reasonable; by her willingness to let her best blood flow in unmeasured streams — Great Britain saved the whole world, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"No such service, at such cost, so freely given, has ever been rendered, as that rendered by Great Britain on this most memorable and glorious occasion. This indeed was her FINEST HOUR. "As the result of her devotion, she emerged from the War the greatest military power the world has ever seen.

"The United States of America, after a tardy entry (prior to which enormous quantities of her production found their way into Germany), also rendered great service to the Allied cause.

"It would appear that a money-value has been ascribed to this service (largely industrial service). It is quite just and equitable that the services rendered by U.S.A. should be thus evaluated.

"But, by the same token, surely the service rendered by Great Britain should also be similarly evaluated.

"Until this has been done; until a properly and justly drawn BALANCE SHEET has been prepared — all talk of DEBTS AND DEBTORS is unspeakable insolence.

"When will we hear the voice of Great Britain demanding a realistic assessment of relationships?

"We fear we will never hear this voice while those in office remain in office — and from all the portents we have small hope that we would be any better served, if the present Opposition were to gain the Treasury Benches.

"Were the people of any country ever so betrayed?

"We find no ground on which to rejoice, in the mouthing of your Sir Clive Baillieu.

"Yours sincerely,

"JOHN M. MACARA, Hon. Sec."

## GANGSTERS

It would appear from press reports that Mr. Sydney Stanley, alias Wulkan, has joined his fellow gangsters in Israel. He should be useful for under-cover work in either Washington or Moscow.

## "Science, Liberty, and Peace"

By Aldous Huxley.

The central theme of this important book by a great writer and thinker, is to show how every increase in technological development has been exploited to concentrate increased power into the hands of a small minority of power lusters. Huxley clearly postulates the basic problem confronting modern industrial civilisation.

Price 5/8d. post free, from *New Times Ltd.*, Box, 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

"New Times," April 28, 1949 — Page 3

## TO THE POINT

(Continued from page 2)

Sir Stafford Cripps was accepted in the House of Commons by 302 votes to 3. The British "Opposition" must, on these figures, be as weak as the Menzies team. It is true that the British Conservatives did not take part in the voting on the Budget. But this negative attitude will no doubt tend to make many British electors ask whether the Conservatives, in office, would pursue a different policy to that of the present Government, and, therefore, whether it's worth while changing the Government.

### The World State

It is being widely claimed that the Atlantic Pact, the direct result of the aggressive policies of the controllers of Soviet Russia, is another important step towards the creation of a Federated Western Europe. Centralised control of all the Western European peoples has been a long range policy of the international power lusters responsible for the series of wars, revolutions and depressions which have dominated this century.

It is one thing to listen to Churchill's magnificent oratory as he denounces the gangsters of the Kremlin, but the Churchillian phrases sound a little hollow when it is recalled that it was the policies of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt, and their mutual friend, Bernard Baruch, which were responsible for the Russian menace. While it is possible that Churchill and Roosevelt were dupes, it is inconceivable that Baruch and other Zionist financiers didn't know what they were about.

Back in 1927, Stalin forecast with considerable realism that, "In the course of further development of international revolution, two centres will form on a world scale . . . The struggle between these two centres for the possession of the world economy will decide the fate of Capitalism and Communism in the whole world." Do Stalin and their associates realise that once the rest of the world outside their domination has been centralised under New York control, they will have served their purpose, and may have to be removed in the interest of the Big Idea — a World State controlled by the Zionist Financiers? Do they think that the Zionist financiers did know what they were about when they built them up? Or is it possible that there is close understanding between New York and Moscow? We shall soon have an answer to these questions.

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## "SOMETHING FOR NOTHING"

Because there is still considerable misunderstanding concerning Social Credit financial proposals, it is essential that we occasionally stress certain elementary economic facts, which must be grasped by anyone who desires to "see through" the gigantic racket being worked in every country in the world today.

Although there is a growing recognition that the advocates of free enterprise must counter the Socialists and Communists with some genuine alternative policy, if Social Credit is mentioned by name, there is still a widespread reaction against what is termed "something for nothing." The Socialists are loudest in their denunciation of "something for nothing." They are also at least logical about the matter, whereas it is not uncommon to hear an anti-Socialist condemning the "something for nothing" idea while at the same time complaining bitterly that the Socialists are rapidly abolishing all forms of inheritance. The fact of the matter is, of course, that there would be no civilization today if we had not inherited the very basis of this civilization from our forefathers. It was "something for nothing."

Social Credit is concerned with ensuring that every individual in the community gets access to the inheritance, which is his by right. A most important part of this heritage is the present power production system — a system that can with progressively less man-hours worked, supply an abundance of goods and services for everyone. Faced with shortages on all sides, many people may no doubt say that this statement about abundance is nonsense. But they unfortunately do not realise that the inheritance which should be theirs is being stolen from them in the form of centralised control of production which is of no use whatever to the individual. The policy of "full employment," which Socialists, Communists, Liberals, Conservatives and others are all agreed must be pursued at all costs, does not mean that the individual should be permitted to obtain such independence that he can choose his own form of employment — all healthy humans will always find some avenue of activity — but that he should be brought more and more under centralised control so that his employment shall benefit the plans of the centralisers and not himself. Social Crediters challenge this idea, and suggest that every **genuine lover of individual independence** should do likewise.

Ever since the dawn of history, has not man attempted to make himself more independent? At first primitive man probably had to spend all his time getting food. But simple inventions made it possible for less time to be devoted to food-getting and more time to be spent on improving these inventions and making discoveries still further discoveries which enabled a still greater expansion of activities with less human energy expended. The discovery of the principle of the lever, of which the wheel is one form, was the forerunner of our industrial system. A little thought should convince any reasonable individual of the fact that he would be as the animals in the forests if he had not inherited from his forefathers thousands of years of accumulated knowledge and capital equipment resulting from this knowledge. The Social Criter says that this inheritance, if placed at the disposal of the individual as his natural right, would enable him to obtain a progressively higher standard of living while at the same time actually increasing the inheritance to be passed on to his children and their children. Social Credit financial policy is designed to enable this to be done. Those who want to obtain their heritage should make themselves familiar with this policy and the manner in which the World Slave State is being organized to prevent such a policy from being applied. Those who sneer at "something for nothing" must be exposed as either conscious totalitarians or as victims of the propaganda of the totalitarians.

H. N. SMITH

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## A CONTRARY PICTURE

*The Listener*, that rather drab fungus on the "B". B.C. tree (or should we say Branch?) prints in its issue of March 10 a broadcast by M. Postan on the Middle Ages. Perhaps we ought to know M. Postan as an authority on the Middle Ages, but the point is not of importance for our present purpose, which is to note the contrast between his (or her) obvious wish to denigrate the period dealt with, and the two pictures which illustrate the reprint.

One is a portrait of a merchant banker, handsomely clad in what appears to be velvet edged with fur — a man of fine bearing and dignified, countenance, who might easily pass as a modern Church dignitary. And the second, from a fifteenth century MS is entitled (by *The Listener*, presumably) "villeins reporting to their lord to receive orders about *their* work on *his* land" (our emphasis). Unfortunately for the general effect, the picture indicates a group of handsome well-clothed, booted, and hatted men in an austere Gothic hall, conversing with a worried-looking "master" who might easily be a modern estate owner except that he is better dressed than most. The two pictures are effective in discounting the letterpress.

—*The Social Criter*, March 26.

## A PLANNING FAILURE

From reliable sources, we learn that the Planners have collapsed on the very easiest field for planning, which exists — the motorcar industry. Cars are being dumped abroad regardless of cost of production, the average price received being £229 per car, which includes many of the highest-priced vehicles for which, if they are allowed to be sold, several thousand pounds is asked of the home buyer. Nevertheless, in spite of this insane policy, sales are far below schedule, and some of the colossal factories, which have been rushed up for single-model export types, are running on not much more than half time.

So far as we can judge the performance increases "the Government's" popularity.

## ACTIONGROUP APPEAL

Mr. P. W. Keogh Hon. Secretary of the Social Credit Action Group, reports that, Although there has been an encouraging response over the past few weeks to the Group's annual appeal for fighting funds, much more co-operation is required if the £600 sought to be obtained. Those who have not sent their contribution are requested to do so immediately. A special effort is to be made this Federal Elections year. Plans have been made for a major offensive, and every supporter should help in furthering these plans. Details will be made available later.

Mr. Keogh desires to thank all those who have written congratulating the Group on its splendid work. However, he finds it impossible to reply to all correspondence except that which requests specific information.

The Action Group's appeal will close in two weeks, so all those intending to contribute should not delay.

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## ZIONISM

In view of its importance, we have much pleasure in publishing below a speech by Mr. Norman Smith, a Labour Member of the British House of Commons, on Middle East affairs. The debate took place on January 26 of this year. Our copy is from *The Social Creditor*, Feb. 12.

*Mr. Norman Smith* (Nottingham, South): . . . I first turn to the speech of my hon. Friend the Member for East Coventry (Mr. Grossman). While I was listening to my hon. Friend's speech, which was full of accusations of prejudice against my right hon. Friend the Foreign Secretary, I wondered where on earth was the constituency that sent my hon. Friend to the House of Commons, because the essence of what I propose to say is, firstly; that the views expressed by my hon. Friend, which, after all, were only his own prejudices with regard to this matter, do not represent the opinion of the ordinary Englishman in the street and particularly the working-class Englishman and woman; and, secondly, that Zionism, is in itself inherently a wrong thing. Behind all the speeches that have been made tonight against my right hon. Friend and in favour of the Israeli State lies the cold, calm assumption that Zionism in itself is good and, therefore, ought to be supported.

*Mr. Crossman*: Is my hon. Friend now arguing that he is supporting the Foreign Secretary because the Foreign Secretary, like him, holds that Zionism is an evil thing?

*Mr. Smith*: No, I am glad that the hon. Member asked that. I am supporting the Foreign Secretary's policy, because it has throughout been marked by resistance to aggression, and it is the point of view of the ordinary Englishman that aggression should be resisted. The English have political maturity and commonsense a combination that exists nowhere else in the world to the same extent. This combination of political maturity and commonsense has led Englishmen in crisis after crisis to resist aggression, and, therefore, to align themselves behind a foreign policy aimed at restraining aggression, as in this case.

*Mr. Benn Levy* (Eton and Slough) *rose*—

*Mr. Smith*: We have heard a lot of views expressed in the House tonight, and they have all been based on the gratuitous assumption that Zionism is a good thing and therefore ought to be supported. I believe that Zionism is a bad thing. What is Zionism but the expressed belief of certain fanatical Jews that they are the chosen people, who ought to have a national state in Palestine, a country that they left 20 centuries ago? This belief of the more fanatical Jews is a belief backed by big money in various parts of the world, particularly in the United States. I could not help feeling amusement at the emotional argument with which the hon. Member for East Coventry sought to arouse the sympathy of the House for this small nation, which has been backed by the two greatest powers in the world today, Russia and America, whose support of Israel is the only thing they have in common with one another. The actual evidence that Zionism is essentially aggressive goes back a long way. The Zionist movement only began in my lifetime. The first Zionist Congress

was held in 1897, and that Congress started the technique of deceit which has been characteristic of Zionism ever since. It started

*Mr. Janner rose* ----

*Mr. Smith*: The hon. Member for West Leicester (Mr. Janner) has been interrupting all the afternoon. It is about time he restrained his enthusiasm.

*Mr. Janner*: Will the hon. Gentleman say what he understands by "Zionism"?

*Mr. Smith*: I actually have the quotation in my pocket. Israel Cohen's "The Zionist Movement" quotes Herzl's private diary written immediately after the first Zionist Congress, held in 1897, at Basle, had defined the aim as

"A home in Palestine secured by public law."

But the private diary said:

"If I were to sum up the Basle Congress in one word—which I shall not do openly—it would be this: at Basle I founded the Jewish State."

The founder of Zionism says privately, quoted by one of his most enthusiastic admirers and biographers, "We want a Jewish State." All the way through the piece ever since, at Labour Party Conferences no less than anywhere else, the Zionists have practised this singular piece of deceit—they have interpreted the "Home" and the "State" as meaning one and the same thing.

Zionism is not only characterised by deceit in its methods; it is also characterised by its violence. There is a type of man who, when he feels weak cringes, but who, when he feels strong, bullies, and there is the Zionist from whom, when he is weak we hear about the ills the Jews have suffered. They say they want a National Home. I am in my 42nd year of membership of this party. Before I joined it, I was a fervent admirer of a great, far-seeing statesman, Joseph Chamberlain, who in the early days of the Zionist movement took them at their word and offered them territory in East Africa, what is now Uganda, land since much sought after by affluent people in this country who can pick and choose where they would like to go. But the ensuing Zionist Congress turned down the offer of land in Uganda because it was not Palestine. It did not suit the religious fanaticism, which was, in fact, the mainspring of their movement. They could have had a beautiful settlement in what is now Uganda had they liked, but their fanaticism restrained them.

In those days, they were weak; in those days they cringed. But when, after the last war, they began to feel strong, they pursued their ends with a ferocity paralleled by the ferocity with which my right hon. Friend has been assailed in this House today. They pursued it with a ferocity that involved the introduction of new kinds of violent crime, for example, the use of the postal explosive with murderous intent, than which I can imagine nothing more cowardly. Theirs was the idea of putting booby traps on the bodies of men

they had hanged in cold blood for doing their duty, than which I can imagine nothing more beastly. My hon. Friend for East Coventry said that the Jews remember, but so do the English working-class remember.

I wish that the hon. Member for West Leicester would do what I do, maintain social contacts with his constituency. I spend many Saturday evenings in working men's clubs and other social organisations with my constituents. It would surprise the hon. Member for West Leicester and the hon. Member for East Coventry if they knew what ordinary people were saying about Israel, not because people think Zionism is wrong—they probably know nothing about it—but because they know of the violent methods which the Zionists have used to attain their ends, and they naturally hate people who use those methods.

*Mr. Janner rose*—

*Mr. Smith*: I will not give way. The hon. Member has been interrupting all the evening.

I want to refer to another favourite technique of deceit, practised by the Zionists. It is much resorted to in this Parliamentary Labour Party. If a member of this party disapproves of Zionism and approves, as I do, of the Foreign Secretary, they are told that they are anti-Semitic. Some hon. Members confuse anti-Semitism with anti-Zionism. I am not an anti-Semite. I have many good friends among Jews in this House and out of it, and I resent the imputation of anti-Semitism. The English working class is a kindly, tolerant, friendly people. There is still no anti-Semitism rampant in England today. There is a feeling against the State of Israel, but no anti-Semitism, thanks to the decency and the political maturity of the English people. However, there are many Labour supporters among the working class who do wonder just for what purpose some hon. Members of the Parliamentary Labour Party are in this House.

Now I want to come to the speech of my hon. Friend the Member for Cheltenham (Mr. Lipson). He referred to the Balfour declaration. I do not think that many hon. Members of this House really understand the circumstances in which that rather discreditable incident cropped up. The evidence is on record. It was given by the late Mr. Lloyd George to the Palestine Royal Commission in 1937, and is quoted in the report. It is worthwhile to quote it because Mr. Lloyd George referred particularly to the timing of the Balfour declaration. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for North Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Sir C. Headlam) said just now that when in Flanders he did not know what it meant. Nor did I in Flanders know what it meant at the time, but I know now because Mr. Lloyd George told the Commission in 1937. The Balfour declaration came at a very critical moment during the First World War. Russia had fallen out of the fight, the Rumanian Army had been dispersed, and Italy had suffered the crowning humiliation of Caporetto.

(To be continued)



## BEES FOR ABUNDANCE

By REGINALD GAMBLE.

Widely known for his broadcast talks on bee keeping, the author estimates that there are 100,000 beekeepers in Britain. He indicates the great importance of co-operation between apiculture and agriculture to ensure maximum food production.

From time immemorial, man has kept bees. It therefore follows that from time immemorial man has been stung by bees, which, in part, may account for the respect in which they have always been held, and for beekeeping not being so popular as befits its importance to the nation.

For a further reason, one must go back to the coming of cheap sugar. Before that time the bee played an integral part in cottage economy, for she provided honey for the table and as a sweetening agent, and as the principal ingredient for the drink of those times — Mead. Moreover, the wax she produced was used in lighting.

With the advent of cheap sugar, honey became a luxury and beekeepers therefore turned their attentions to increased honey production. The result has been that beekeeping has gradually drifted from its natural sphere of agriculture and horticulture and the bee has come to be looked upon purely as a honey producer. In actual fact, honey is merely a valuable by-product, for the primary importance of the bee is in pollination for the production of fruit and seed.

It is in this sphere of pollination that the bee, going about her work thoroughly, and with amazing industry, has such a valuable part to play in our national economy for, other things being equal, the efficient and intelligent use of bees means maximum production from a minimum area of soil in purely natural sequence and without heavy expense. Unfortunately, even today, there is a great deal we do not know about the work of the bee, and scientific data on the subject is very scanty, although much has been found out by our scientists during the course of the past few years. However, as a practical offset, circumstantial evidence is available in abundance — evidence which, in these days of the importance of food production, we cannot afford to overlook or underestimate.

Today, in our efforts to obtain maximum production from our soil, we are very apt to overlook the laws and the balance of nature, and we fly all too readily to the use of chemicals, whether it be in the form of artificial manures or of insecticides, but the long-term effect of such a policy is a matter over which the layman professes ignorance or is afraid within himself. For example, and so far as pollination is concerned — which, in simple language means the marriage of the flow-

ers resulting in fruit and seed — in the natural state we do not find concentrations of plants which require insect visitation for the purpose of pollination. Moreover, in the natural state the many pollinating insects have no difficulty in finding suitable nesting places in close proximity to the flora on which their very existence depends. In that happy combination nature yields of her best.

### *Overworked Insects*

But the modern trend of agriculture and horticulture lies in the concentration of crops, which in itself is against the law of nature for, by concentrating crops requiring insect visitation for pollination, we are simply putting upon the insects of the locality far more work than they can cope with. Moreover, such concentration not only destroys the natural nesting places of those insects, but we heap difficulties upon our own head by the indiscriminate use of poisons as pest controls. Thus, although we concentrate such crops for the obtaining maximum yields we defeat our own object to a very large extent by destroying those insects upon which we depend for pollination.

To the layman, the obvious way out of the difficulty is to take things to their logical conclusion, and when these crops are planted in concentration, to "import" into the locality concentrations of pollinating insects. That being the case the hive bee comes into her own, for bees are the only insects that can be concentrated at will and over which we have any measure of control.

Even though there is a lack of scientific data as regards the value of the bee in agriculture and horticulture, there is no lack of scientific opinion and today, especially in America and Russia, hive bees are being used more and more extensively for pollination on the advice of scientists. In this country, too, the practice is steadily growing, and one of our biggest commercial honey producers annually transports two or three hundred stocks of bees from Norfolk to the fruit orchards in Kent purely for pollination work. It is done on a hiring basis, and it is difficult to imagine fruitgrowers expending money year after year if they did not receive an adequate return in crop.

For individual farmers and fruitgrowers we learn of heavier crops of clover, mustard, lucerne, sainfoin and fruit when strong stocks of bees are placed in or adjacent to the crops, some GROWERS

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estimating an increased yield in the region of 50 percent. This is not surprising to anyone who cares to pause alongside a field of, say, clover, and to attempt to estimate the number of flowers requiring pollination in a field of ten to fifteen acres, more especially when one considers that each head of clover consists of many small florets each requiring pollination!

For many years it has been maintained by growers that bees are of little value in the pollination of red clover, but recent work, both in this country and in America, has shown this to be untrue and that on the contrary, honeybees are the most efficient pollinators of red clover. John Pryce-Jones, in his paper, *Some Problems Associated with Nectar, Pollen and Honey* (a work I strongly recommend to all who are interested in seed production), says "at one time Central New York State had a flourishing clover seed business, but in the early 1890's the yield of seed rapidly declined, and the farmers were unable to trace the cause. It was later shown that the decline coincided with an epidemic of European foul-brood disease which ruined the prosperous bee-keeping industry." Sir George Stapledon maintains "there is little doubt that for use in Britain, red clover seed harvested in Britain gives plants of more prolonged duration than seed from overseas sources," and, as doubtless the same principle applies to other home-grown seed, it would seem in the

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## BEES IN ABUNDANCE

(Continued from page 6)

national interest that the closest co-operation between growers and beekeepers should be fostered.

But is there any virtue in awaiting scientific confirmation in such matters when judgment can be made by the layman after a study of hive economy, and of the principles of pollination? I am sure there is not, although the trouble is that few beekeepers or growers will go to the trouble to study such matters, even though they may be of prime importance to both.

In brief, pollen is the fertilising dust of flowers, and is produced by them in profusion; for the bees it is also a farinaceous food eaten by the workers to make good the wear and tear on their bodies, while it is also mixed with honey and fed to the young grubs — without it they could not live. Beside producing pollen, the flowers also produce a sweet watery liquid called nectar in order to attract the pollinating insects. When working the flowers in order to collect nectar or pollen, some of the pollen becomes entangled in the hair covering the body of the bee, and on her visit to the next flower some of it sticks to the female portion of that flower, the stigma, and so pollination is completed, and fruit or seed is the result.

### Perfect Pollination

For the benefits of perfect pollination fruit is the best example, for we get fruit of better shape which, beside commanding a better market, holds up better in gas and cold storage. There is also a reduction in frost damage, for it seems that once a blossom is pollinated, it becomes more virile and better able to withstand frost. Further, by earlier pollination, we get earlier fruit, and there is at least one firm of growers specialising in early gooseberries who find that, by keeping bees amongst their bushes, they are — or at least were pre-war — able to produce berries for market at least a week earlier, and so obtain a better price. Other results are that besides getting a heavier crop of fruit on account of the proximity of a large force of bees, a larger fruit is produced by cross-pollination. This is easily noticeable in the case of black currants.

In fruit growing, especially by the backyarder, it is frequently overlooked that most fruit trees are self-sterile, and require in proximity a tree of compatible variety in order that pollination may be effected. In this respect it cannot be too strongly emphasised that a single tree of self-sterile variety, or an orchard of one variety, will not produce fruit satisfactorily unless a compatible variety is interplanted, or grafted, or planted within easy bee distance, no matter how well looked after the trees may be.

So far as hive economy is concerned, the two important factors are pollen and honey for use as bee food, and some indication of their importance can be gauged from the information that a grub is fed about 1,300 times a day, and weighs on the 5th day some 1,500 times as much as it did when hatched. A normal colony of bees will raise some 200,000 bees a year, and as 4,500 bees will require about 1 lb. of pollen for rearing, it follows that a colony requires something like 44 lbs. of pollen a

year for use as food. To take the argument a step further, during its rearing period, one bee requires about 10 bee loads of pollen, which means that something like 2,000,000 bee loads of pollen are required annually for the rearing and maintenance of the colony. As it takes many flowers to provide one bee load of pollen, the number of flowers visited by the bees of one hive for pollen alone is almost beyond belief.

But this is apart from the number of flowers visited in the course of honey production. The first stage in honey is nectar, which consists of something like 70% water. Much of this water is driven off while the nectar is in the honey sac of the bee during the flight back to the hive, and after it is placed in the cells of the comb, where the inversion of the sugars takes place, resulting in honey, as we know it. Now the honey stomach of a bee holds about 1/5th of a drop, and something like 18,000 bee flights are necessary in order to collect one pound of nectar, or 72,000 flights per pound of honey. It is said that in the course of her six weeks' life in the summer one bee doesn't produce 1/5th of a teaspoonful of honey, but that if she could collect 1 lb. of honey, it would mean in mileage a journey of something like twice round the globe!

And to relate such work to flora, few beekeepers or growers realise that something like 5,000,000 florets of red clover are required to yield 1 lb. of honey, and that in one acre of red clover there are in the region of 2,000,000 heads or 40,000,000 florets!

### Honey's Worth

Relating these figures to actual stocks we find that, apart from the fact that a colony of bees requires in the region of 1/2 cwt. of pollen for food, and for other uses within the hive; it also needs about 1 cwt. of honey as food. In addition, of course, there is the honey stored by the bees which is surplus to their requirements, and which is removed by the beekeeper. The average yield per hive of surplus honey in this country is estimated at 40 lbs. Individual yields are very much higher, and the highest I have met personally is 312 lbs. from one hive; but no matter on what figures of surplus honey conclusions are based, there is always the basic food figure of 1 cwt. per colony, and it is very evident that the number of flowers visited by the bees in the collection of this alone must be truly astronomical.

Unfortunately, in this country beekeepers do not have to register their stocks as they do in some countries, and therefore reliable records are not available. My own estimate is that in this country there are well over 100,000 bee-keepers keeping something like 600,000 stocks, and, as the value to the nation in pollination and honey of each stock is estimated at £12 per annum, the total value in that respect is something in the region of £7,000,000 per annum.

These stocks are spread over the whole of the country, and although this spreading may cause them to remain unnoticed by the man-in-the-streets, it does ensure that they do extremely valuable work in general pollination. However, many more are needed.

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## U.S. REPORT ON D.D.T.

The report says that although the American Federal Food and Drug Commissioner, Dr. Paul Dunbar, says "there is no need for the public to be hysterical about it," the fact that D.D.T. is being blamed for thousands of cases of illness in the United States is alarming a growing number of medical scientists — so much so that Government authorities called a conference of Federal health agencies in Washington to discuss these potentially poisonous properties of D.D.T.

"Government officials' opinions agreed," the report said, "that the proved benefits of D.D.T. were too great to permit its condemnation without considerable search, but meanwhile a doctor has identified the mysterious 'Virus X' which has been striking at thousands of citizens, as D.D.T. poisoning, and reports throwing suspicion on D.D.T. are coming in from many sources.

"The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a statement recommending dairy farmers to stop using D.D.T. for insect control on cattle.

"The New York pharmacologist, Dr. Morton Biskind, in the latest issue of the American Journal of Digestive Diseases, cites figures showing that D.D.T. poisoning is increasing.

"Dr. Biskind says that in more than 200 cases which he personally investigated an attack of the mysterious 'Virus X' came after exposure to D.D.T.

"Medical writer Albert Deutsch, in a series of front-page articles in the New York *Evening Post* on the poisonous effect of D.D.T., when used indiscriminately, says: 'A growing number of medical scientists are becoming alarmed over the poisonous properties of D.D.T.

" 'After months of research, Government scientists have confirmed persistent reports that the milk of cows sprayed with D.D.T. is contaminated with a detectable amount of the insecticide.

" 'We have been absorbing D.D.T. in contaminated milk. The full significance of that may be realised when we think of the place milk has in the diet of babies.'

"Deutsch quotes the United States Commissioner for Food and Drugs, Dr. Paul Dunbar, as saying: 'D.D.T., is a poison. We are putting all producers on notice that we will consider all milk contaminated if it contains D.D.T. in a detectable quantity, no matter how minute.' "

### "Can Be Toxic"

"Deutsch concludes: 'D.D.T. can be toxic to man in incredibly small amounts. We are eating poison with our fruit, milk, and meat, absorbing it and breathing it, all with a heedlessness arising from a false sense of security.'

"Dr. Arnold Lehman, pharmacologist for the Federal Food and Drug Administration, told the American Chemical Society on Wednesday that most of the newer insecticides, including D.D.T., were potentially hazardous to public health."

—*Sunday Herald*, Sydney.

## ARABS AND U.S. POLICY

NEW YORK, April 17 (A.A.P.).

The United Press correspondent at Washington says American policy in China is having repercussions in Saudi-Arabia, where the United States is trying to get long-term rights to strategic bomber bases.

Arab feeling that the United States betrayed China to the Communists was reported today to have snarled up negotiations with King Ibn Saud, of Saudi-Arabia, for a new American lease on the B29 bomber base at Dhahran.

The three-year lease on the base, expired on March 15, but United States planes are continuing to use it under a temporary agreement.

Diplomatic sources said today that before renewing the lease on a long-term basis King Ibn Saud wants a firm assurance that the United States would stand by him in the event of any Russian move against the Arab world.

Some American officials said King Ibn Saud's fears were in process of being allayed.

—*The Age*, Melbourne, April 18.

Just fancy these ignorant Arabs being suspicious.

## IMPORTANT

"One great peculiarity in the native Jews is, their being so totally unlike the western Jews; they are straight-nosed, and generally very fair — the men with transparent pink complexions — and they do not seem to be so money-loving. They say that the worst specimens of their race are in England and France. A great many of them here are very learned men. The oldest and best families came from Spain at the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. They are rather superstitious and do not like being alone in a house at night."

While to those who take the interest in the Jewish question which its paramount importance demands, the foregoing quotation from the *Letters of Thomas Seddon* written in 1854 is familiar, we do not think enough attention is paid to it. Beyond any question most of the "Jews" referred to as "western" Jews, the moving spirit of Zionism and the scourge of Europe and Great Britain, are not Jews — they are hybrid Mongol-Tartar Khazars. Most of them are not even Jews by religion. To anyone who has noticed the almost incredible superstition amongst even highly-educated (sic) people ("After all, they are God's Chosen People, you know") the matter will be recognised as being of high political importance.

—*The Social Creditor*, April 2.

## Bees in Abundance

(Continued from page 7)

especially in the intensive seed and fruit areas, if we are to get the maximum crop production for which we aim.

But it is not a case of the indiscriminate placing of stocks of bees close to the crops and hoping for the best. Only stocks at peak strength at blossom time — and a strong stock will contain a force of 80,000 or more bees ready to take advantage of every spell of fine weather — are of any real value, and it is here that bee-keeping skill is required. It is a specialised business which requires not only a thorough bee-keeping knowledge but also a working knowledge of the crops on which the bees are to work. It has been suggested that bees should be on every farm, or that every grower should become a bee-keeper, and although the former is sound policy I do not agree with the latter for the simple reason that bee-keeping is a specialised craft for which not everyone is suited.

—*Country Living Book*, No. 5.

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