

THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

Zionist - Communist Infiltration Into Australia

Warning by Former I.R.O. Officer

Over the past few years this journal has published considerable evidence proving that there is a direct connection between the Communists and the Zionists, both groups furthering international conspiracies directed towards the destruction of the British Empire and the establishment of the World Monopoly State. The technique of infiltration has been skilfully used to further the conspiracy. We have in the past drawn attention to the grave dangers of an immigration policy, which enables Communist agents to enter this country posing as "refugees." It is particularly significant that a large number of Jewish "refugees" coming to this country make no secret of their sympathy for Communism.

As there are probably many who have thought our charges concerning Communist infiltration exaggerated, we draw attention to an alarming report, which appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of November 22. This report, which, as far as we know, did not appear in any other Melbourne paper, dealt with charges made by a Mr. Palankay, who worked with the Field Security Service in the British zone of Austria for eighteen months. Mr. Palankay claims that Communists are arriving in Australia as migrants as part of a planned Soviet move. He said he could identify and knew the names of four Communists who travelled to Australia on the same ship as himself—the Dundalk Bay. These Communists "were well-dressed, wealthy men."

Bribery and Corruption

Mr. Palankay is also reported as saying: "Slav officers of the International Refugee Organisation, themselves Communists, were preventing security reports from reaching Australian migrant selection officers . . . I.R.O. officers were accepting bribes for passages from people certified as too unhealthy or undesirable to come here as migrants."

In considering Mr. Palankay's charges, it is necessary to recall that the International Refugee Organisation has continued many of the activities of U.N.R.R.A., the organisation that had as its first controller the prominent Zionist, Mr. Lehmann. It will be remembered that Mr. Lehmann was very wrathful when the first British administrator for U.N.R.R.A. in Eastern Europe, the distinguished British General, Sir Frederick Morgan claimed that U.N.R.R.A. was being used as a cover to get well-fed and well-financed Jewish "refugees" out of

Eastern Europe. He charged that there was a powerful international organisation behind this move, which was enabling specially trained Communist agents to infiltrate into other countries. Sir Frederick Morgan was eventually compelled to resign his post as a result of Zionist pressure.

Moves in Palestine

Zionist terrorists who had received their training under Russian instructions played a prominent role in helping to force the British out of Palestine. The British abdication in Palestine, which resulted in hundreds of thousands of Arabs being driven from their homes destroyed to a great extent British prestige in the Middle East and prepared the way for further Communist-Zionist moves.

In view of the leading role he played in the unfortunate Palestine business, it is not surprising that Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, a persistent advocate of every policy, which furthers the anti-British aims of the Communist-Zionist, has never raised his voice to protest that the present immigration policy is undermining the security of this country. It is disappointing that the leaders of the non-Labour parties have not had something definite to say about this infiltration menace. Are they not aware that the real Communist conspiracy cannot be defeated unless they face up courageously to the Zionist issue? Or are afraid of being charged with indulging in "racial propaganda" if they do speak out?

Policy for Patriots

We have been warned, and it is essential that every genuine patriot heed the warnings while there is still time to correct

the damage already done. If elected to form a new Government after December 10, Mr. Menzies could make a start by deporting every known Communist and Communist sympathiser who has come to this country from Europe over the past few years. Such a policy would result in an outcry from the Zionists and their supporters. But if Mr. Menzies and his supporters are to be effective in their declared intention to save this country for the British way of life, they must face the Zionist menace sooner or later.

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.

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.

TO THE POINT

No Limiting Bias Towards Private Property

Although the Labour-Socialists contend that they do not support complete Socialism, i.e., the complete centralisation of all power—it is significant that one of their leading publicists now dealing with election issues is Dr. Lloyd Ross, formerly a member of the Communist Party. As Dr. Lloyd Ross has been outlining the case for Labour-Socialism in featured articles in various sections of the "capitalist" press, it is obvious that he is highly regarded by the Labour-Socialists.

In *National Economic Planning* Dr. Lloyd Ross states:

"There must be interference with private property as unlimited as it was in Russia, if adequate planning is to be carried out. . . . The Bolsheviks succeeded because they alone could carry through the ruthless measures necessary . . . because they had no limiting bias toward private property."

He is also author of the following statement: "Manpower control, rather than the threat of dismissal, should be used after the war to secure industrial discipline."

And yet there are many people who think that Socialism is a genuine working-class movement!

An Important Statement

"Today, every serious student of our times and conditions must realise that Labour is in danger of being misled by cunning, designing people, whose characteristics are lust for power and hatred of any rule or economic system but their own, and that it needs wise and courageous leadership. The outstanding sign of a changing world in some free countries—our own included—is a marked tendency towards socialisation. Unfortunately, the common man . . . is easily misled by the glamour and promises of the socialisation movement. He is lost in the forest of its bewildering promises and scarcely notices the entanglements that are gripping him on every side."

Archbishop Duhig as reported in the *Brisbane Courier-Mail* of November 1, 1949.

No Middle Course; Planning or Free Enterprise

"Australia stands at the crossroads, and in this regard is not unique. Thanks to the Socialists, we are confronted with this very stark, real alternative planned or free enterprise. Australia has got to decide whether she will be a planned economy or an economy of free enterprise. I wish that it were more widely recognised that this indeed is the choice before Australia. If it were more widely recognised, people surely would show much more interest in political affairs. Apathy would disappear and definite steps might be taken to correct some of the very terrifying trends with which we become familiar as soon as we realise that the choice is clear-cut—planned or free enterprise. "You will notice . . . that the challenge gives us only one alternative. It denies possibility of compromise. It is no use saying we do not like free enterprise, we do not like a planned economy, and we will have something in between. The fact is we cannot have some-

thing in between. Any attempt to mix a planned and a free economy can have but one final result—the elimination of free enterprise. Planning and free enterprise won't mix. This comes down to saying that partial planning inevitably leads to total planning. That point we must emphasize. Partial planning is a menace, and I wish this were realised more widely by businessmen, many of whom, because of their very success through planning their own enterprises, are coquetting with social-political and economic planning."

—Mr. C. V. Janes, B.A., B.Com, in an address to N.S.W. Branch of Sales and Business Management and published in *The Australian Traveller* of August 5, 1949. Mr. R. G. Casey and other partial planners should digest the above.

* * * *

The Great Question

The great question which is taking shape for decision, though it will not finally be settled one way or another in one general election or two, is whether the nation will accept or reject the whole notion of harness, the idea that the wise and generous course is to build a great State machine, trusting the small group of men who will have charge of it and acquiescing in the progressive stifling and extinction of lesser bodies and more personal initiatives. Everything will depend on how much the twentieth-century Englishman and Englishwoman really attach any value to personal responsibility; whether, for instance, they really mind whether or not they can decide how to bring up their children and what kind of education to give them. As things are shaping under the new Education Act, no parental readiness to make sacrifices and pay fees can get a child a place in the local grammar school, if authority has not selected the child for a grammar-school education. The Government, which retained the vast emergency powers the previous Government, had needed during the war very quickly resumed powers of direction of labour, which it keeps in the background.

But planners in their moments of candour will admit that all their schemes will miscarry if they have to deal all the time with one incalculable factor that it is vain for them to work out statistically—what shall be produced, and where, and how, and where it shall be sold and what shall be allowed into the country in exchange for it—unless they can say what labour force there will be at work in each part of their carefully planned and balanced field. They have to recognize equally that they have only a certain amount of timber and other building material, and of builders, and that the schools and health centres and hospital extensions, once they are built in a particular place, are there and nowhere else. And these children who are dealt out like playing cards between the grammar, technical and modern schools, must be on the spot, and will only be there if their parents live and work where the charts and graphs require them. It is, in short, vain to take vast powers over land and buildings, and home and foreign trade, without also taking control of one essential element in the whole economic activity it is proposed to plan and direct—that is, the

human element, the men and women of the country. By what cautious stages, how skilfully and with how much camouflage, this type of control will be asserted the future will show, but that this is inherent in the pattern emerges from any historical studies of other societies.

—*The Tablet* (England), September 24, 1949.

A "Currency War"

The *Melbourne Herald* of November 19 carried the following headline: "America Planning Huge Food Dumping Scheme." The *Herald* report states: "A huge plan for the export dumping of American farm products is being evolved by the State and Agriculture Departments . . . Government officials estimate that the plan would involve exporting from one million to two million tons of farm produce a year at a loss to the Government of several hundred million dollars."

The following extract from the October issue of *Housewives Today*, a journal supporting the policy of the powerful British Housewives' League, is pertinent comment on the above news:

"On September 18th, after the bulk of this paper was in print, our Economic Dictator, the Liquidator of the Empire, spoke to the Nation.

"He said that if we all redoubled our efforts, and made fifty percent more goods, and sold them all for dollars, we should be saved.

"We learned from his speech that the only way to prevent unemployment was to make our goods so cheap in the United States that we had to sell nearly twice as many in order to get the same amount of raw materials and food in return as we are getting now. For this reason the pound would in future be worth merely 2.80 dollars, as against 4.03 dollars, the present rate. If any of us were to try to raise our own incomes, in order to offset these higher prices, our sacrifices would be "thrown away." The 4d. loaf would now cost sixpence.

On Monday, September 19th, Sir Stafford said that if the people of the United States raised tariff walls against us in order to keep our low-priced goods out, that would be against the spirit of the agreement he had made with them.

Suppose the people of the United States object to the loss of income following on their own unemployment?

Can any woman have listened to Sir Stafford Cripps without wondering whether she herself had taken leave of her senses? Can it possibly be that there are enough millions of people in this country so bewitched that these plans will actually be carried out? For what Sir Stafford has described is a "currency war," in which each side tries to prevent unemployment by flooding its neighbour with the goods, which its own people would like to buy themselves.

"Victory' for us will mean that we shall lose everything worth having—living on the lowest possible standard, and working, working to give goods away. But we shall have some dollars. Goodbye any hope of the end of rationing, more sugar for jam more clothes, more furniture or curtains, or a home for those who are living in one room. But we shall have dollars, so how can we be poor?

(Continued on page 3)

Can the Spiral Be Halted?

At its roots the problem—as many competent observers have insisted—is one of greater man-hour productivity and service within the standard 40-hours spread, rather than one of lengthening working hours at present wages, or large-scale overtime, which adds to production costs. Price control is but a partial answer, apt to prove ineffective as a brake on rising prices and costs. Nor is the real remedy offered by subsidies, which merely involve circuitous transfers of money extracted in taxation, for distribution among suppliers and producers. These things cannot serve as substitutes of fundamental needs in greater volumes of industrial production and the giving of full value in service and effort by every worker, summed up in "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

—*The Age*, Melbourne, Nov. 22.

The above is extracted from the Editorial on inflation. Whilst not denying the need for increased production of *wanted* goods and services, we flatly disagree with the views of "competent observers" that the root of the problem is greater man-hour productivity. The whole history of the last one hundred years disproves this; despite a tremendous increase in man-hour production prices have progressively increased. Further, the recent economic history of the U.S.A. confirms this, where despite the greatest increases in production efficiency in human history they are suffering the pangs of inflation. Inflation may be defined as; an increase in the money supply for an increased, the same, or a decreasing supply of goods *accompanied by an increase in price*.

We insist that the economic root of the problem lies in a faulty finance-costing system, which does not reflect the facts. Those are two major flaws in existing finance-costing arrangements; (1) that all money must originate as a debt; (2) that

Mr. Menzies and Monopoly

ADELAIDE, Wednesday. —The Liberal Party will unhesitatingly nationalise any public utility not operating for the benefit of the people.

The Leader of the Federal Opposition (Mr. Menzies) gave this undertaking to a meeting of 2,000 people at Norwood town hall tonight.

—*The Age*, Melbourne, Nov. 24.

This does not surprise us, but what we would like to know from Mr. Menzies or any of his supporters is can they point to one nationalised undertaking that is not exploiting the community? Further, how you can deal with the evils of monopoly by giving it the full sanctions of the State? No. Mr. Menzies, whilst it may please the mob, this is not an answer to the problem of monopoly. We suggest the function of government in this matter is to break up the monopoly and, more importantly, to aim at a general policy of maximum decentralisation, an environment in which monopolies of all kinds do not thrive.

(Continued from page 2)

"Take heart. The loaf will now cost you 5d., owing to the devaluation of the Canadian dollar. For the Canadians are in on this too."

industry distributes enough purchasing power to individuals to liquidate its costs. The objective proof of this lies in the ever increasing volume of debt, both public and private, and the ever-increasing demand for capital expansion both public and private in order that sufficient incomes may be distributed to shift consumer goods. This process is inflationary, but the moment it is curtailed we have a depression with poverty amidst plenty as in the 1930's.

The Age rejects the only suggestion that would commence to resolve this problem in these words: "Nor is the real remedy offered by subsidies, which merely involve circuitous transfers of money extracted in taxation, for distribution among suppliers and producers." Our answer to this is: Why must subsidies be paid from taxation? Why not new money specifically created for the purpose of *reducing the price of wanted goods and services through the retailer*?

This would represent a genuine increase in purchasing power to the individual and give him increased incentive to produce more. Further it would stabilise the financial cost of wages and progressively stop the dog chasing tail demand for increased wages.

Whilst the above only touches the fringe of this vital problem, we categorically affirm that the servile work state is inevitable unless the consumer obtains income direct and not as a cost through industry. We are prepared at anytime to take the matter further with any individual or group, who may have sanctions to get something done about it.

Nehru's Visit to U.S.A.

The visit of Premier Nehru has inspired much amused interest among Capital observers. . . . it soon developed that Nehru was not here to court, but to be courted; that he would not plead for financial help, although he would not refuse it if proffered on his terms. His statements since arrival have hardly been those of a national leader terrorized by Communism and rushing for American assistance. He said that his Government would not take sides in the cold war and he loftily deplored the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nor were there any tributes to the achievements of the American free enterprise system; one international journalist sought to educate his colleagues by describing Nehru as a sort of Indian Harold Laski.

Future historians who will marvel at the spectacle of a great nation giving away its substance will undoubtedly be fascinated by the phenomenon of the Nehru visit. They will find it an interesting example of how the U.S. tries to "sell" a foreign leader on the necessity of receiving a generous fraction of that substance. The school of thought which advocates "give away" has had its eye on the sub-continent in Asia as a possible dumping place for American surplus goods. They have gazed lovingly at the enormous sterling balance to the Indian account, which has proved a drain on British economy. —F. C. Hanighen in *Not Merely Gossip*, Washington.

Full-Employment

Liberals seemed to feel that there could be some modification of full employment, without men being; unemployed. They have not yet resolved the difficulty. Labor believes in full employment without qualifications on the word "full" and without inhibitions as to method.

Confronted by the alternative of collective action or unemployment, what will be the Liberal choice? Beveridge, my favourite Liberal, made the choice clear.

"Full employment cannot be won and held without a great extension of the responsibilities and powers of the State exercised through the organ of the Central Government . . ."

"To ask for full employment while objecting to these extensions of State activity is to will the end and refuse the means. It is like shouting for victory in total war while rejecting compulsory service and rationing."

Dr. Lloyd Ross, Herald Melbourne, Nov 19:

Dr. Ross, the ex-Communist Secretary of the N.S.W. Railway Union, is to be thanked for this clear statement. We draw particular attention to the statement "Labor believes in full employment without qualifications on the word 'full,' and without inhibitions as to methods." Dr. Ross and fellow big shots in the Labor Movement have made it quite clear, both by word and deed, that they have no inhibitions in regard to manpower conscription to maintain full employment.

His admiration for Beveridge is also understandable. Beveridge, a London School of Economics man, has his name to the blue print of the modern Servile State the infamous Beveridge Plan (Plot). This scheme, with modifications, is being adopted by all Western Nations. Finally the Liberals must appreciate that the ultimate outcome of a policy of full employment is the Servile State. If they do not come to this realisation, they will continue to deny with their hands what they say with their lips. The alternative to full employment is a policy of political and economic decentralisation, so that, each and every individual has effective control over the policy of his own life. This can be achieved through an adequate money vote and an open responsible political vote. Under such arrangements the individual would look after his own employment.

Key Positions?

Extract from Commonwealth Gazette No. 83, 17 /11/ 49, page 3,278, Department of Post-War Reconstruction.

Promotions.

JOSHUA SHILKIN, present position: Clerk (£114-381), plus margins, to be promoted Officer-in-Charge Information Section, Central Office, Melbourne (£744-£816 plus margins, effectual Salary, £1,068.

Duties of position.

"Under the general direction of the Chief Industries Service Bureau, to be responsible for the organisation and functioning of the Industries Information Bureau.

"New Times," December 2, 1949 —Page 3

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After The Elections

In a recent conversation with a supporter of this journal, a prominent member of the Victorian Labor Senate team stated that, even if Labor were defeated at the coming Federal Elections, a Coalition Government led by Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden would fail to do any better than Labor had done. He claimed that this would result in Labor being re-elected three years later and holding office for 50 years. This viewpoint is worthy of serious consideration.

The latest Gallup Poll figures, together with general indications, would appear to suggest that the non-Labor Parties may now win on December 10 by a very small majority. However, as we have said on many occasions, the fact that a majority of electors vote against Labour-Socialism at the elections does not automatically mean the defeat of the Socialist threat. Although some simple and trusting people believe that Socialism means a "fair go" for all, the protection of the "small man" against monopolists, and many other similar things, Socialism in practice means complete Monopoly with all power — political, economic, and financial — in one set of hands.

A close study of the speeches of both Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden makes it clear that, while opposing Socialism, they are committing them-selves to a policy of trying to make centralisation work more satisfactorily than the Labour-Socialists. We have no hesitation in saying that the results of centralisation are always inevitable, whoever attempts to do the centralising. It is tragic to see large numbers of sincere and genuinely patriotic people making every effort to defeat the Labour-Socialists without asking whether the non-Labor Parties are going to attack the menace of centralised power by starting to decentralise all power as rapidly as possible.

Anyone who thinks that the non-Labor Parties are, WITHOUT CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE FROM THE PUBLIC AND THEIR OWN RANK AND FILE SUPPORTERS, going to do much better than Labor, should consider what has happened in Victoria since the Hollway Government was elected on a clear-cut anti-Socialist pledge. Apart from the deplorable childish behaviour of so many members of the Liberal and Country Parties, and the lack of principle displayed by increasing salaries at the present time, just what effective action has the Hollway Government taken to defeat Socialism? Before the State Elections in 1947, there was much talk about challenging Canberra on every issue concerning the centralisation of power, including Uniform Taxation. Nothing has been heard about these matters.

If successful on December 10, and if they do no better than the Hollway Government has done in Victoria, the Federal Liberal and Country Parties may well prepare the way for a Labor victory in 1952. This matter should be carefully considered and acted upon by all those members of the Liberal and Country Parties who, we believe, are really desirous of defeating Socialism, irrespective of who attempts to impose it. We have heard much about the possibility of a split in the Labor Party if defeated on December 10. Victory for the non-Labor Parties may well cause a division in their own ranks. The growing criticism of the Hollway Government by some of its own members is probably an indication of future events.

Facts and Fiction

Sir, —I desire to protest against the reckless and irresponsible statements made by the Minister for Health and Social Services (Senator McKenna) at his recent Town Hall meeting. This Minister stated that his Government had abolished all sales tax on foodstuffs. Whether this statement is correct or not may be gauged from a letter from the Taxation Department dated November 8, in which it is stated: "Cakes, scones, pastries, including apple and fruit pies, buns, bun loaves and jubilee twists, are subject to sales tax at the rate of 8-1/3 percent." So that every time a worker's wife squanders one shilling on cakes she contributes one penny to the Federal Treasury, and helps to pay for its propaganda.

In answer to a question of mine concerning the matter of secrecy regarding the medical history of a claimant on the social services fund, the Minister claimed that officials of that department were bound to secrecy under Section 17 (2) of the Social Services Consolidation Act. While this is quite true as far as it goes, Section 17 (2) is nullified by Section 17 (4), which reads as follows:

Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding provisions of this section, an officer may—(a) if the Minister or the Director-General certifies that it is necessary in the public interest that any information acquired by the officer in the performance of his duties, . . . should be divulged, divulged that information to such person as the Minister or the Director-General directs; (b) divulge any such information to any prescribed authority or person.

I claim that in these two instances, which are but two out of a number, the Minister has been guilty of flagrant misrepresentation.

Regarding the abuse heaped on the medical profession by the Minister and his innuendo that most doctors were only money-grubbers, I have had a long association with that profession both in business and as a patient and have not seen any evidence to support the Minister's reckless charges. One doctor and his sons do not send out accounts. If you wish to pay them you can; if you don't, well and good. In this I speak from personal experience.

Locally, my complaint against the doctors is that they are too lax in chasing their money. I have found them far too easy-going and most unbusinesslike over money matters. Apparently they differ from the doctors of Tasmania, the island which must accept the responsibility for giving us an irresponsible Minister like Senator McKenna. —Yours, etc..

—V. James.

—The West Australian, Nov. 19.

FAIR COMMENT

BY JOHN WELLER

The number of employees on government pay rolls in Australia is increasing at the average rate of 184 per day. With a total of 628,000 this means that more than one in four of the working population is employed by the government. If it is any consolation, we are not yet as bad as the Roman Empire, which succeeded in obtaining every second person on a government wage. Then it collapsed.

It is pertinent to ask whether persons who are dependent on the government for their livelihood and therefore have a vested interest in more government and less goods are entitled to a vote? They are an interested party.

* * * *

No parrot-cry is repeated more monotonously than the claim that "the working man has never been better off in his life." Figures taken out by the pictorial weekly, *Pix*, demonstrate that a man earning £6 per week in 1939 could build a house for £1,300, which represented four years' wages. Today, earning £10 per week, it would cost £3,000 to build the same house, representing six years' wages.

He could buy a car in 1939 for £250 representing 42 weeks wages at £6. Today he would pay £600 for the same make of car, representing 60 weeks wages at £10.

He could buy his basic furniture in 1939 for £100, representing 17 weeks' wages. Today he would pay £250 for the same furniture, representing 25 weeks wages.

Not only that, but in 1939 the house would have been built immediately and in the majority of cases both the workmanship and the materials were of better quality. Today he might wait years. He could drive his car from the showrooms on the day of purchase in 1939. Today he would wait for many months. Cost of running a car has increased enormously, and in many cases is prohibitive. Then of course there is petrol rationing.

The average price of clothing has increased since 1939 by 134 percent. Total

Party Policies

Dismissing as "scares and bogeys" sundry intentions ascribed to the Labour Party, Mr. Chifley sets out the achievements of Labour, and leaves the impression that the head and front of Labour policy is to maintain full employment, by an application of Keynesian techniques.

At first sight, policy here seems to run parallel with that of the Liberals, who also approve the aim. But Labour would ascribe a greater role to Government action, public works and monetary management if adverse times were to come.

—*The Age, Melbourne*, Nov. 15.

Quite so! Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The only apparent difference is one of time, the Labour Party getting us to the Socialist State through full-employment somewhat faster than the Liberals. We insist that the Servile State is implicit in a policy of full-employment. Proof, Great Britain today, where the individuals rights are being progressively taken from him including his fundamental right to choose his own occupation.

household expenditure has risen 53.2 per cent; food and groceries 50.9 percent. But the basic wage has only risen 60.7 percent, which is well below the overall average rise in the cost of living.

Hitler seems to have been right when he said that if you tell a big enough lie and tell it long enough people will believe it.

You remember how Sir Stafford Cripps conditioned the English for manpower control. It is an even money bet that when Sir Stafford says he will do one thing that shortly afterwards he will be doing the exact opposite.

Take Cripps on devaluation:

December 31, 1948: "No one need fear devaluation of our currency in any circumstances."

July 6, 1949: "The Government have not the slightest intention of devaluing the pound."

September 18, 1949: "The Government have decided to reduce the dollar rate value of the pound sterling."

* * * *

Bureaucracy in Action—with knobs on (from the London *Daily Express*, July 26). The scene is England:

Mrs. Nellie Gibbons wanted a knob for her gas cooker. She went to the Gas Board showrooms. But she said yesterday, "the salesman said he would have to send a man to make a survey."

In a few days a man called, looked over the cooker, and said: "You must fill up a form. But I haven't one with me."

He came back with the form the next day and showed Mrs. Gibbons how to fill it in.

Two days later a van arrived. The driver handed Mrs. Gibbons a small box. Inside was the knob. She screwed it on. Next day another gasman arrived—to fit the knob. And a fortnight after that the account came in: "to supplying a push-knob to operate top of cooker—1 2."

Attached to it were six hints on "Gas Economy."

Govt. by Regulation

It is reported that regulations were gazetted in September giving sweeping powers to the Minister for Supply and Development (Senator Armstrong).

The regulations provide that the Minister shall have authority to ESTABLISH, MAINTAIN, AND OPERATE ALL SUCH UNDERTAKINGS AS HE CONSIDERS NECESSARY for the defence of the Commonwealth. He is given COMPLETE power COMPULSORILY TO ACQUIRE, PURCHASE, REQUISITION, OR TAKE POSSESSION OF ANY GOODS or war material.

—*The Telegraph, Brisbane*, October 25.

Who said, "it can't happen here"? Just what ideas the Minister has regarding what undertakings are necessary is nobody's business. Govt. by regulation is fast becoming more and more obvious. Hitler and Mussolini adopted similar tactics to subjugate their countrymen. Demand the abolition of power to promulgate regulations without reference to Parliament, before it is too late.

—*J. W. D. Cramb*.

The Food Rationing Racket

"... The fact is that almost two years ago representatives came from Britain to this country and said that they did not wish to take delivery of any of our farm products excepting wheat. We said that under those circumstances it would be necessary for us to charge the full world price for our wheat. It was then suggested that the dollar position required that we get our supplies to Britain provided for in the contract down to the lowest point at which our position could be satisfied through increasing sales to the United States or elsewhere. We worked out a plan based upon this idea. A year ago Mr. Cripps himself came and suggested that they were only prepared to buy wheat and cheese and indicated that it would suit their purposes best if we could cancel all other contracts. We insisted upon having contracts on some other commodities and agreed to reduce the quantities as low as possible. We have not been delivering much bacon partly because every effort has been made not to embarrass the British by supplying more than they can find dollars to pay and partly because we are finding markets for our meat elsewhere either in Canada or the United States. We will, however, have supplied all the cheese which our contract calls for by the end of next week and Britain refuses to take any more cheese in spite of the fact that we could supply probably twenty million pounds more..."

— From a letter from the Canadian Minister for Agriculture to the Scottish Housewives' Association, quoted in *Housewives Today*, October 1949.

Dr. Lloyd Ross

The following general press statement by the Victorian League of Rights was not published by the daily press.

November 21, 1949.

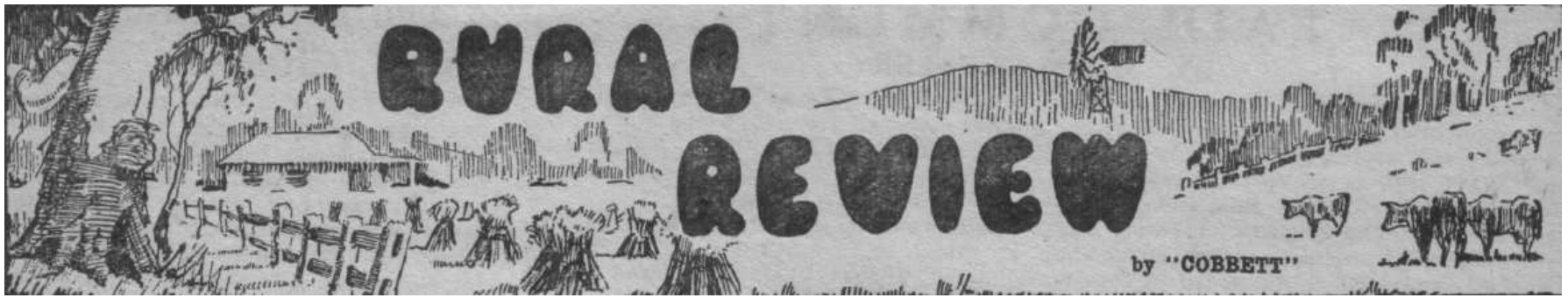
It is with considerable astonishment that the League of Rights notes the manner in which the Labour Party is at present using a prominent Federal official, Dr. Lloyd Ross, as one of its principal publicists. Surely this is contrary to all accepted practice? Or is Dr. Lloyd Ross a privileged person?

As the Labour Party has seen fit to allow Dr. Lloyd Ross to play a prominent role presenting their case for them, they cannot complain if it is recalled that at one time Dr. Ross was a member of the Communist Party, and that in National Economic Planning he stated, "There must be interference with private property as unlimited as it was in Russia, if adequate planning is to be carried out... The Bolsheviks succeeded because they alone could carry through the ruthless measures necessary... because they had no limiting bias toward private property."

In 1944, Dr. Lloyd Ross was reported as saying: "Manpower control, rather than the threat of dismissal, should be used after the war to secure industrial discipline... There can be no successful system of full employment if workers believe they can stop work whenever they like."

Eric D. Butler, Campaign Director
Victorian League of Rights

"New Times," December 2, 1949—Page 5



"Pasteurised Milk"

As we are about to have pasteurised milk forced upon us in Melbourne, readers should read the following article written by James C. Thomson, Principal, Kingston Clinic, Edinburgh, with enlivened interest. It discloses the very shaky foundations on which the theory of pasteurisation rests. Our copy is from *The Farmer, Eng.*, (Summer, 1949).

Medical writers claim 1882 as the important year in modern medicine. The German biologist, Robert Koch, announced his discovery of tubercle bacillus, and claimed it as the cause of tuberculosis. In the paper Koch first tabulated his "four postulates." To be acceptable as the cause of any disease: —

1. The microorganism must be present in all cases of the disease.
2. It must be cultivated as a pure culture.
3. Its inoculation must produce the disease in susceptible animals.
4. It must, if injected into a healthy animal, produce the same disease.

For Koch the effect was immediate and gratifying; he was hailed as the greatest scientist of the day. Honours came to him from all over the world. Nor was that the end of the story. A few years later he added to his stature when he found the same bacillus in the sores of tubercular cows and also in their milk.

Once again the announcement created worldwide interest. From that time the teaching in bacteriological textbooks became almost unanimous. The tubercle bacillus was the cause of all forms of tuberculosis and the most common source of infection was the milk from a tubercular cow.

But Koch was not finished. Next he invented *tuberculin*. Made from chopped-up bacilli it was to cure all forms of tuberculosis. He was confident that "tuberculin would sweep the civilised world clean of the disease." (In general primitive peoples are not tubercular.)

The result was utter frenzy. Throughout the medical world the name of Koch was spoken as that of a deity. He toured Asia, Africa and the United States, explaining how he had made this crowning discovery, the technique for its use, and just how it worked.

Unfortunately, however, it did not work.

"Nothing recedes like Success"

Koch must have been a courageous and an unusually honest man. Despite the laudations which came his way, he quite openly admitted the fact that tuberculin had failed. Still another proof of his intellectual honesty came some years later, when he retracted his earlier great discovery. He announced that a prolonged series of experiments had proved that the

human and bovine tubercle bacilli were not identical: humans had nothing to fear from the bovine bacillus.

This announcement shocked his followers beyond expression. Up to that time his every published word had been accepted as constituting a standard medical precept. Meanwhile, great commercial possibilities had opened up. Cunning men were cashing in on his earlier discoveries. At the Pasteur Institute it had been found that a simple heat treatment of milk would kill the tubercle bacilli, and so presumably save human children from T.B. On this assumption great sums of money had been sunk to produce the essential apparatus in great quantities for these dramatic new applications. Accordingly, his retraction came too late.

When "Cause" follows Effect

To this day Koch's final ill-advised discoveries are hushed-up but they continue to disrupt the whole conception of germ causation. To ensure public support for this superstition each "separate" disease must be given a different casual germ. But the germs do not play fair; e.g.. In the case of the tubercle bacillus, seldom can it be isolated within the first three months after the development of the symptoms, of typical clinical tuberculosis.

In other disease conditions one germ has been found to assume different forms. This is called "mutation," which is a name for an inexplicable phenomenon. It explains nothing, but it does make a mare's nest of the "science of bacteriology." There is as yet, no point of contact between the requirements of commerce and the irresponsible behaviour of the microorganisms. In tuberculosis the problem is particularly pressing because if the public ever discovers the actual facts, the whole case for damaging milk by pasteurisation—a highly lucrative business—would fall to the ground.

Here is how one very respectable investigator tries to rationalise the difficulty: —
 "... there is another possibility to be studied—namely, may the bovine and human strains be changed, the one into the other, by injection into a suitable host? Can the bovine strain after a long sojourn in man become converted into the human type? This is a point of immense importance, for if this is the case, then we may ascribe tuberculosis in general to the cow and saddle that animal with the responsibility for the dissemination of one of the greatest of the human plagues . . . many eminent

bacteriologists have suggested that such a transformation may in fact take place . . . that through long residence in the human body the bovine form takes on the characteristics of the human type . . . Adam is certain that we occasionally meet with intermediate types of bacilli which are neither human nor bovine." - - T. W. H. Cameron, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S. (*Diseases to Animals*.)

Natural Health

We accept the normal bodily germs as being symbiotic, i.e., co-operative with the life processes in the maintenance and restoration of health. Far from being "the germ of disease," we suggest that these microorganisms become active scavengers when any part of the body begins to break down. In different distressful conditions of ill health they merely alter their habits and their appearances as they take over new duties.

Consider Cameron's postulate as related to our day-to-day life. Look at it from the more familiar biology of the farm. There the fallacy immediately becomes obvious. Would Cameron write: "If horses are placed in cowsheds, through long residence in the byres the horses in time take on the characteristics of cows?" Or, "If blackface sheep are kept for long periods of time in dog kennels they gradually become collies?" Or, "Intermediate types are occasionally met with which are neither collies nor sheep?"

Cameron knows better than that and I suggest he feels that you would know better also! That is why he restricts his "possibility" to "suitable hosts" and bacilli.

Only because these arguments are served up about infinitesimally small life, and coached in unfamiliar terms, does the public allow itself to be beguiled by such arguments. Yet it is upon this half-witted nonsense that we are invited to believe that tuberculosis will be wiped out as soon as all milk is compulsorily pasteurised.

At their 1943 conference at Rochdale, 60,000 members of the National Federation of Milk Producer-Retailers were addressed by their President, J. W. Foster, who said that out of 27 Liverpool doctors he supplied, 26 had chosen unpasteurised milk. From this straw in the wind it looks as though some of those who see practical results of milk manipulation are still unwilling to use this debased product in their own households. At least *they* are not convinced by the Milk Marketing Board propaganda. Their treasurer, Henry Paley, denounced pasteurisation in these terms: "a commercial ramp. The combines could not live without it." Peter Day of Royston, Lanes, told his fellow-members that he supplied a tuberculosis hospital with unpasteurised milk "They take samples periodically and are quite satisfied." I believe it should be made criminal to do otherwise. Pasteurised milk is an unbalanced article of diet. Even in

(Continued on page 7)

PASTEURISED MILK

(Continued from page 6)

the healthiest of individuals it produces great vital strain. It is definitely harmful for tubercular patients or for anyone else whose health is below par. Here, as elsewhere, what may be only mildly hurtful for the healthy person can be lethal for the invalid, due to his lessened margin of safety.

During a recent epidemic of gastro-enteritis in Glasgow one Surgeon complained that fresh, wholesome milk which could have been obtained from nearby farms and from Ayrshire, was being sent off to the South, while the milk supplied to his hospital came from Northern Ireland by boat and was three to four days old before delivery. Meantime it had been pasteurised two or three times "en route."

From the fact that these epidemics occur in maternity wards, and from the added information, which has escaped from several practitioners—that breast-fed babies are immune—I deduce that no prolonged investigation is called for to expose basic causes. In the plague, which swept Glasgow in 1944 the facts were almost wholly suppressed by both press and radio, although the "epidemic" was serious—some 300 infants having been killed. "About 70 percent were fed on cow's milk, and 30 percent on dried milk." Needless to say, the cow's milk was pasteurised and the dried milk had been heat-treated.

These facts were difficult to come by, but remember that under test conditions at the West of Scotland Agricultural College, in just over three months pasteurised milk killed three out of eight calves and made weaklings of the remainder.

In such matters there is a tragic servility in the topical press. A blind eye is turned upon these repeated tragedies. The co-operatives are now one of the largest dealers in pasteurised milk and in any business matter, when the issue is between profits

and health, health is liable to go by the board.

The enthusiasm of the large milk distributors is unlikely to diminish because this modified sterilisation prevents even dirty milk from going sour. After many days of travel and storage the unwholesome stuff can still be sold as "fresh milk."

When, in the early stages of any fresh departure from established custom a man can foretell with great accuracy the later development, that is good reason for giving consideration to his reasoning. In the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* for 19th September 1919, Henry E. Armstrong gave a carefully detailed argument against milk pasteurisation. Among other things he said:—

"... This step has undoubtedly been productive of untold misery, because milk cannot be heated above blood heat without diminishing its dietetic value. Some of its most valuable constituents are destroyed, and it may be that . . . effects are produced which render the system especially sensitive to tuberculosis infection. Moreover, when milk is sterilised the lactic organism is destroyed and it becomes a particularly favourable nidus for the putrefactive organisms, and is therefore a potent cause of infantile diarrhoea."

Experiment with Calves

Here are two practical demonstrations of the utmost importance to all investigators. First, consider the Auchincruive experiment of the West of Scotland Agricultural College: Sixteen calves were sorted out as they were born and placed alternately, odd numbers in one group and even numbers in the other. There was no picking and choosing.

For three months these two groups were fed, eight calves on raw milk and eight on pasteurised milk. (In every other respect the two groups were treated exactly alike.) All the raw-milk calves completed the trial in vigorously thriving condition. The second group received only pasteurised milk, and at the end of the trial *all were either ailing or dead*. Two were dead before the end of the first month, one had to be removed from the trial to save its life, and a fourth died on the 92nd day—two days after the official end of the trial.

Experiment in a Large School

Admittedly tests upon animals are not always reliable when applied to humans, but in this case we have a parallel observation, which is equally informative. Dr. MacDonald, Medical Officer to Dr. Barnado's Homes, has reported that for five years 750 boys were given pasteurised milk (along with their other foods—the calves had milk only). In that period 14 cases of tuberculosis occurred. Another 750 boys were on raw milk for a similar period of time, and all other conditions alike except for this one item. Throughout the five years only one case of tuberculosis developed.

That represents a 1,400 percent advantage for the unpasteurised group which should be convincing enough even for those who are impressed only by statistics. Vital conditions are not readily expressed in figures, but we can say in the case of the calves that 50 percent were ailing and 50 percent were dead or dying on pasteurised milk. 100 percent were in bounding health on raw milk.

Dr. MacDonald's report appeared in the *British Medical Journal*—which is not everybody's reading. It appeared and, conveniently, it has been forgotten. Had the figures pointed ever so slightly in the other direction the whole world's press would have rung with the news, and we would still be having weekly reminders.

It was at the height of a pasteurisation propaganda drive in Montreal and district that the typhoid epidemic of 1927 occurred. On that occasion 5,014 cases were notified and 488 died. All were consumers of pasteurised milk.

Fresh Clean Milk

I am convinced that if our Health and Food Authorities were to judge from experience rather than by expediency there would be warnings served up in a new form:—

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILD. THE ONLY SAFE MILK IS FRESH CLEAN MILK. All commercially manipulated foodstuffs should be suspect. Many are dangerous.

That would make an interesting change from present propaganda.

It would save life, and it would be the truth.

The Germ Theory

Our uncritical acceptance of the germ theory—that superstitious excuse for all physical ills—has had far-reaching effects upon our whole philosophy of life. Like our official religion, the germ theory offers vicarious salvation—something for nothing. Not we and our day-to-day habits, but the germs are to blame; not we, but horses and guinea pigs shall suffer our diseases for us. The applications have proved to be so lucrative that public behaviour has had to be adjusted to conform. So myopic have we become that we no longer recognise corruption when, naked and unashamed, it stalks abroad in the best circles. These last few words would appear to constitute the only reservation still maintained with any general unanimity. So long as our rogues are not boastful and foreign—so long as they are "good fellows," we do not much mind what they do or how they arrange their commissions.

Now let us look into the statistics of so-called "bovine tuberculosis."

Naturally Professor Koch's later findings that the bovine T.B. was harmless to human subjects—had greatly disturbed those who, by that time, were making an excellent living out of the widely-advertised teaching that both forms were identical. To meet the looming disaster from the overwhelming weight of Koch's recantation a Royal Commission was set up (1904-11) and was said to:—

" . . . have established the fact that tuberculosis in animals and in man is the same disease, and the causative organisms and varieties of the same species. . . In spite of the differences shown to exist between the human and bovine varieties of the tubercle bacillus, it has been amply demonstrated that man can be infected with the bovine as well as with the human, type of the tubercle bacillus, and, in fact, many fatal cases of tuberculosis in man are due to infection with the bovine variety of the organism."

(Continued on page 8)

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PASTEURISED MILK

(Continued from page 7)

"Proofs"

Here are the main "proofs" as they were summarised in the *Medical Annual* 1932:—

"It is not possible at present to say what proportion of the cases of tuberculosis in human subjects are of bovine origin, but it seems probable that more than 1,000 children under 15 years die annually in England and Wales from infection of this origin.

"It is practically certain that the great majority of human infections, with the bovine tubercle bacillus are conveyed by means of cow's milk, and that infection usually occurs during the early years of life, when milk forms a large part of the diet and when susceptibility to infection is greatest."

"The proportion of milch cows in this country infected with tuberculosis is probably not less than 40 percent. The proportion of cows actually yielding tuberculosis milk is probably between 1 and 2 percent."

Is there any need to emphasise the sheer guesswork and uncertainty exhibited in these three paragraphs? "It is not possible at present to say what proportion . . . but it seems probable . . . it is practically certain that the great majority . . . usually occur during the early years . . . probably not less than 40 percent," etc.

Luckily for them, just in their hour of greatest need there appeared a saviour in the form of a Dr. Biggs, Statistical Assessor in Ireland who estimated (note that persistent word again) that six percent of the deaths from tuberculosis were due to drinking tuberculous milk.

At one of the National Milk Conferences a Dr. Stanley Griffiths, in a paper on *Bovine Tuberculosis and its Relation to Man*, gave some statistics which he said proved "more than ever the necessity for the medical and veterinary branches of medicine to pull together."

This medical scientist then estimated ("estimated"!) that tuberculosis contracted through the consumption of cow's milk caused approximately ("approximately"!) 3,000 deaths every year. He went on to assume that "all these infections arose from drinking milk from cows suffering from tuberculosis of the milk glands." (No proofs offered.)

That is the amazing collection of nonsense from which has arisen the apparently accurate statistics printed year-by-year giving the exact number of children who have died from "bovine tuberculosis." What the authorities forget to mention is that their exact numbers exist wholly in the imagination of the people who have been hired to find evidence upholding the profitable scare mongering which is the driving force behind these valuable inventions—statistics without foundation. The shattering truth is that there is nothing solid behind their vague estimates. As they freely admit among themselves, it is not possible at present to guess even approximately. However, the figures are issued as though they were based on facts. What to them "seems probable" is good enough. Happily it is just what the big distributors require.

Is not that a remarkable coincidence?

Not that this technique for arriving at exact figures from unrelieved speculation—to use no stronger word—is a new discovery. Elsewhere I have told the story of Mary Jones and the rats. * Suffice it to say here that nobody knows how many rats there are in G.B. from year to year, but an exact statement is always available for statistical purposes.

Upon that mass of uncertainties, speculations and sometimes imaginary, sometimes contradictory statistics, we are to have pasteurisation enforced upon the whole of Great Britain. Upon these guesses the "benefits" of pasteurisation are said to have been proved. Note how these people, so happy with the speculative benefits always evade the undeniable evils of pasteurisation as proved by the positive findings at Auchincruive and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

To summarise: Just as nobody knows the number of rats in G.B. so nobody knows the number of children who die from bovine tuberculosis.

What we can say with great assurance is that clean, fresh unpasteurised milk from healthy cows is a vastly healthier item of diet than the debased and degraded food-stuff known as pasteurised or heat-treated milk.

* *Two Health Problems: Constipation and Our Civilisation.*

Labor Re-Affirms Policy of Socialisation

"The triennial Federal Conference of the Australian Labor Party, the movement's supreme policy making body, this week unanimously re-affirmed Labor's objective of the Socialisation of industry, production, distribution and exchange. This was Labor's smashing answer to those sections of the community who have tried to split the A.L.P. by casting doubt on the sincerity of the Party's belief in its own objective, and who have used sectarianism to back their abortive plans."

—*The Labor Call*, Oct. 1, 1948.

Irrespective of what interpretation (Blackburn or otherwise) that may be placed upon their written objective, the present Federal Labor Government has used every political means to concentrate power. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

Drivel

Mr. Dedman, at Redcliffe, as reported in *Brisbane Telegraph*, 4/11/49:

"Payments on social services averaged £52 a year to each Australian family . . . These payments helped to maintain and increase the volume of trade in the country."

We cannot better this statement as a classical example of drivel. When one considers that the average rate of taxation in Australia is at least £70 PER HEAD, and allowing a family unit as man, wife and one child, we see that the taxation on such a "family" is £210 per year. Of this, our magnanimous Government returns us £52. Now, can any sane person tell me how a removal of income of £210—£52, i.e., £158 from a family, will "help to maintain and increase the volume of trade?" It is time the people realised that they are being grossly deceived.

—*J. W. D. Cramb.*

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Environment, circumstances, and events represent the social suggestions of the moment. They may have a considerable influence, but this influence is always momentary if it be contrary to the suggestions of the race; that is, to those which are inherited by a nation from the entire series of its ancestors.

—Gustave le Bon, *The Crowd*, 1897.

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