

The "New Times" it a realty independent, non-party, non-class non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

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 (1807-1892).

THE NEW TIMES

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The "Argus" Bans Social Credit Broadcasts!

Refusal to Sell Available Time on 3 SR, Shepparton

The Directors of the Melbourne "Argus" have refused to allow the Victorian Social Credit Action Group to broadcast over the "Argus" radio station, 3SR, Shepparton.

The Melbourne "Argus" is commonly supposed to be one of the bulwarks of free enterprise and free speech. Why, then, does it refuse to sell time for radio talks devoted to the basic principles of free enterprise and individual liberty?

It is high time the "Argus" was publicly exposed for what it really is: the supporter of monopoly and the opponent of freedom.

If Mr. Calwell or some other Government dictator were to interfere with the "Argus," what a squeal there would be about "freedom of the press" or "freedom of the air"!

And yet a democratic group, with a constructive point of view to place before the community, is not allowed to buy time on the air from an organisation, which ostensibly exists to sell time!

ARRANGEMENTS MADE AT 3SR

Some weeks ago, when in Shepparton, Mr. Eric Butler, as representative of the Victorian Social Credit Action Group, approached the local manager of 3SR, and made all arrangements for a series of weekly Social Credit broadcasts.

The local manager did not indicate that there would be any difficulty in getting the broadcasts started. However, he pointed out that he would have to have the matter finalised by the general manager of the "Argus" broadcasting network in Victoria.

NEGOTIATIONS IN MELBOURNE

On returning to Melbourne. Mr. Butler contacted the general manager, who asked that sample copies of proposed broadcasts be submitted to him. This was done.

The general manager then said that the matter would have to go before the Board of Directors of the "Argus." They considered the matter on Thursday of last week, and, according to a verbal statement, which the general manager made over the telephone to Mr. Carruthers, Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Social Credit Action Group,

they refused to accept the broadcasts, as they only sold time to "recognised major political parties."

Apparently those who are non-party are to be given no consideration by the "guardians of freedom."

BAN MUST BE CHALLENGED

This outrageous action by the Directors of the Melbourne "Argus" must be challenged.

We urge social crediters to make this an issue.

First and foremost, letters of protest should be sent to the Managing Director of the Melbourne "Argus," Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

Without any prompting from us, all those social crediters who read the "Argus" will no doubt discontinue reading it, and persuade as many others as possible to do likewise. They should also inform the Managing Director of the "Argus" of this.

Letters should be written to all country papers about the matter.

Social crediters should act about this matter immediately.

A LETTER TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr. Eric Butler has sent the following letter to the Managing Director of the "Argus":

C/o Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.
March 3, 1946.

The Managing Director,
The Melbourne "Argus,"
Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Dear Sir, —According to Mr. Kemp, general manager of your radio network, you and

your fellow-directors considered on Thursday of last week the application of the Victorian Social Credit Action Group to broadcast a series of talks over 3SR, Shepparton. As far as can be learnt, this application was refused because you do not give time to political groups other than the major political parties. This decision calls for strong comment.

As I understand the position, the "Argus" radio organisation exists to give service to the public. You expect the public to pay, either directly or indirectly, for this service. Now, the Victorian Social Credit Action Group offered to make direct payment for service. You refuse this service.

You say in effect to a section of the people, which is attempting to put forward a pro-British, anti-Socialistic and Democratic viewpoint that you refuse to allow them to give expression to their views over the radio. The Melbourne "Argus" can devote reams to material favourable to Soviet Russia, but you refuse to allow broadcasts

giving the truth about a British Government in a sister Dominion. I refer, of course, to Alberta.

If this is a sample of the "freedom of the press" and "freedom of the air" we often hear about, then the sooner the public is informed about it the better.

From now on I will no longer be a reader of the "Argus." I intend to persuade my friends to discontinue reading it also. Further: I address on the average three or four meetings, most of them in the country, every week. I intend to make a special point of attacking the "Argus" at every meeting from now on, exposing the ban against the Social Credit Action Group, and encouraging as many people as possible to discontinue reading the "Argus."

—Yours faithfully, ERIC D. BUTLER.

The Victorian Social Credit Action Group reports that it is now negotiating with another radio station.

NOTES on the NEWS

It is now painfully obvious that a gigantic fraud has been put over both Australians and Britons through the Food-for-Britain appeals, and also that Government departments public men and the daily Press are closely associated with the swindle.

Food sent to Great Britain through OFFICIAL channels, allegedly for Great Britain, does not necessarily go to the people of Great Britain. London Food Ministry officials, when questioned on this matter, were unable to give an assurance that "extra supplies from Australia would go to Britain."

RED RUSES: The London "Daily Mail" views with disquiet the breaking up of Persia under Soviet pressure, and says: "It is all painfully familiar; it is the same war of nerves as was practised by the Nazis. We see the same incitement of minorities and the same protestations of innocence." Another report on the persecution of Persia and the U.N.O. reaction to it, says: "The U.N.O. rules specifically provide for secret ballots to enable the little Powers to express their views without fear of reprisals from the bigger Powers, but Russia attempted to circumvent these provisions and put the little nations on the spot." The latter Red ruse failed, but so far they have not answered the charge of violating Persia's sovereignty; thus U.N.O. has failed in its first test.

CONSCRIPTION CRAZE: Opposing the craze for conscription in so-called democratic U.S., General Holdridge told the House Military Affairs Committee "such a scheme would undermine our democracy by indoctrinating 18-year-olds with the totalitarian viewpoint prevalent in the Army." His view was supported by Robert Hutchins, President of the Chicago University, and one of the most influential educators in America, who also pointed out that "new military techniques rendered large standing armies obsolete for national defence." It's a safe bet that if Americans and others were satisfied that their country needed defending and that it was worth defending, there would be no need for compulsion. Our local Laborites would be well advised to keep the foregoing in mind.

BUTCHERS' BURDENS: Absurd price-fixing by meat bureaucrats has brought butchers to a state of revolt. As a consequence, our meat supply may be interrupted. Retail butchers have had to buy in an open live market, but have their selling costs fixed. Food bureaucrats would not fix livestock prices because it might prevent stock being sent to market, but apparently they are determined that butchers shall not be allowed to recover their costs. Butchers proposed to stop buying until further notice. Canberra has seized the chance to take over bulk distribution. A butchers' fighting fund for a campaign against controls has been opened. It is to be hoped that this campaign is directed to the appropriate Member of Parliament in each electorate. Citizens will be better served without these controls; they should support the butchers' campaign.

DEMOCRACY DEFINITIONS: Bewildered Japanese, who it is said, are being democratised, are asking "what is democracy?" They are puzzled by the multitude of definitions. American officials are dodging the question because they don't know. As it is, American ideas that are being imposed on the Japanese obviously don't agree with Abraham Lincoln's definition. Perhaps Stalin's definition is more suitable in this case, but there's no need to pretend it is really democracy. Another definition, viz.: "a state of society where the people con-

sciously obtain the results they require," is also not applicable. This definition excludes dictatorships benign or otherwise, and therefore has a definite reason for being ruled out. Meanwhile the authorities will have a headache wrestling with the question.

BARTER BARGAINS: U.S. Congressman Jerry Voorhis has proposed a barter deal with Great Britain, who would pay in kind when normality is reached. It is becoming clearer each day that "money" is clogging the channels of international trade. Lease-Lend was merely another name for barter, and it proved that the goods could get across. There was a time when many private firms in Australia bartered primary products with firms in other parts of the world; but then the Government created their wheat, wool and other Boards, as a result of which private dealers were largely eliminated, and the producer became the plaything of political Party bosses. It's about time farmers insisted on Governments quitting this field so that they can get a fair deal on an open market. It should be clear to them by this time that they are being robbed by these Boards.

HOUSING HOVELS: The Housing Commission proposes to herd 2600 people at the former Ascot (Vic.) racecourse. This 77-acre site is to have 400 flats, 100 villa pairs, and a mere 50 individual houses. Apart from the general objection to herding people, it is obvious that such "homes" and most others built by this body are not adequate for family life. Nothing less than the three-bedroom type is even reasonable; there must be room for opposite sexes, and rooms must be spacious, not "dog boxes" like most of the Commission houses. Proper houses would, of course, cost more; but the money supply can be made to fit housing needs. Above all, people should have self-contained, detached houses. The real answer is to remove bureaucratic restrictions, ensure that the people have enough purchasing power, and let them obtain their own houses. There's not the slightest need for the Housing Commission bureaucrats.

RAILWAY RESTERS: In Melbourne four men were recently fined £3 in default 14 days' imprisonment, and three were fined £5 in default one month, for sleeping in "our" stationary railway carriages. None of the fines was paid. Some defendants pleaded they could not get beds at hotels, Salvation Army Hostels or Gordon House. Officers from these institutions verified that they had no vacancies and that 25 men were turned away at the time. None of the men had black marks on their character, yet they were charged with trespass and locked-up. Now they have the four freedoms. It is quite certain that the Victorian people, who are supposed to own the trains, would not approve of humans being treated as criminals for sleeping in our trains in such circumstances. But, of course, the people have no say in these matters.

ARAB AGITATION: In regard to the Arab League, which opposes Zionist aims (Continued on page 2)

Significant Political Pointers

A correspondent to the Mildura (Victoria) "Sunraysia Daily" starts a recent letter as follows: "Reckoned on the population basis, Alberta has contributed more generously to Britain's appeal for food than has any part of our Empire. Affirming this, the vice-chairman of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council (Mr. Carl E. Berg) added: 'Alberta is singularly fortunate in having a Government that has done more for humanity than any other Government in Canada.'"

If Australian social crediters are in earnest, they should be supplying information similar to the above to every paper in Australia.

Sydney "Truth" of February 24 contains an interesting piece of information concerning a Mr. Sim Rubensohn. "Truth" says that Mr. Rubensohn is "sole proprietor of Hansen-Rubensohn, advertising agents and consultants, and pow-wows with all the big chiefs of business and politics from day to day." He recently sought and obtained a divorce, but was unable to be at the court when his divorce case came on as he "was closeted with the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) and the Federal Attorney-General (Dr. Evatt)."

It would be interesting to know what Mr. Rubensohn was discussing with Mr. Chifley and Dr. Evatt.

Most of the figures given concerning the "extermination" of European Jews are not convincing. The Melbourne "Herald" of February 26 reports President Truman as saying that it has been established "that 5,700,000 Jews perished under Hitlerism, and that 1,500,000 Jews were homeless, hungry and sick." These figures should be remembered for future reference. In the meantime, it is instructive to note that it is admitted that quite a few million Gentiles have also perished under "Hitlerism," and that it is stated that some further 20,000,000 may starve to death before "reconstruction" takes place.

Mr. F. A. Voigt writes in a recent issue of the "Nineteenth Century":

"It is shameful that Liberal newspapers in particular should have rivalled one another in supporting some of the most abominable tyrannies (in Eastern Europe) the world has ever known; that they, who could

not contain their indignation over the conquest of Abyssinia, should acquiesce in the conquest, accompanied by fearful atrocities, of civilised countries that are part of our own larger country, Europe, and participate in the common civilised heritage."

The press today is "playing down" the truth about Russia, as it "played down" the truth about Germany during the years of "peace" between 1918 and 1939. The instigators of this policy know what they are about. How fortunate that they have Franco to distract attention from the real menace to the British Empire!

Comparatively little press comment has been made on the fact that the Soviet authorities have offered an early reduction of the Red Army in Germany to "police strength" to induce the German Social-Democratic leaders to merge with the German Communist Party. This is undoubtedly one of the most significant political issues in Europe.

While the various Governments of the "democracies," who are demonstrating that they are incompetent to mind their own business, are attacking dictator Franco, but not dictator Stalin, the following points should be considered: In his book, "War-time Mission in Spain," Professor Carlton Hayes, who was appointed American Ambassador to Spain in 1942, writes: "Our successful landings in North Africa had been accomplished by relatively small forces, and several months elapsed before supplies and communications and reinforcements were sufficiently available for the Allies to undertake a serious offensive against the Axis in Tunisia. Our military difficulties and exposed position during those months were well known to the Germans, and could only increase their temptation to force their way

(Continued on page 2.)

IDENTIFYING THE PROMOTERS OF WAR

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown. Confirmed from last issue.)

Sir, —Often, in the reports published in the daily press from "Our Own Correspondent" in London, Washington, or New York, reference is made to "the policy-makers," but no clue is given to their identity. It is the purpose of this series of letters to fill that want.

Obviously, if policy is made by unnamed persons acting in secret, it is just too silly to harbour the idea that we live in a community in which the will of the people prevails.

It is also not without significance that the names of these "very own" correspondents are carefully withheld, and that they always send the right sort of news and propaganda to suit the purposes of the unnamed policy-makers.

CONTINUITY OF POLICY

"There is perhaps no more convincing single piece of evidence in regard to the existence of conscious, evil forces energising a continuous policy, than the strenuous and skilful endeavour to present a picture of events, and of history, as purely episodic. History is crystallised POLITICS, not disconnected episodes!" C. H. Douglas said that, and it is to be found in "The Big Idea." He followed it up with this:

"Where it is possible to identify a continuous organisation it is safe to postulate a continuous policy, and as every policy, besides having a philosophy, has an appropriate mechanism or form of organisation, it is also safe to conclude that similar mechanisms have similar policies and philosophies, even if one calls itself National Socialism, a second, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and a third, the New Deal."

That is a very important statement worthy of very careful consideration. Can it be that the same continuous organisation is behind National Socialism, Communism, and the New Deal? And can it be that the objective of all three is the same?

AFTER FIRST WORLD WAR

What was the position at the end of the war in 1918? Russia was in Jewish hands; Germany was under Jewish influence; Great Britain was under Jewish influence; the U.S.A. was under Jewish influence; and Jewish influence was active in France. The arrangements for the "Peace" of 1919 were in Jewish hands and the policy adopted was a Jewish policy. I am aware that this will appear quite fantastic to the uninitiated, but that will not alter its accuracy.

It is well known to the readers of this paper that the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George declared that, so far as the deliberations at the Peace Conference were concerned, "the international bankers swept statesmen, politicians, and journalists all on one side and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs who knew there was no appeal from their ruthless decrees." Clearly, therefore, it was the international financier who dictated the so-called "peace" terms, and it is in the realm of international finance that Jewish interests exercise the greatest power. The Bretton Woods plan was prepared by two Jews—Morgenthau and White, of the U.S. Treasury.

But what went before the "Peace" Conference is of the utmost importance. It has already been established that the Russian Revolution was a Jewish affair, and that it was financed by Jewish international bankers. There is no need to go over that again.

KEY POSITIONS IN GERMANY

We are told in "All These Things," by A. N. Field, that when the Kaiser fled to

BRITISH HELPING TO REBUILD SOVIET RUSSIA!

"Britain is helping substantially to rebuild the shattered cities of Russia. She is supplying the U.S.S.R. with electrical machinery—continuing a service, which began in the darkest days of the war.

"When German armies were pushing eastward, electric power was an urgent problem in Russia—power for emergency industries, power to maintain essential services in blitzed areas, and power for new war plants.

"Ingenious mobile power stations were built in Britain and they ran the U-boat gauntlet to Russia. At the height of the war emergency in Russia they were moved by rail from district to district as the need for them arose. Today they are humming sources of power for reconstruction throughout the Soviet Union.

"While the war continued 99 complete power plants, with a capacity of 750,000 kilowatts, went from the United Kingdom to Russia, as part of a total of £120,000,000 worth of exclusive civilian goods. They were transported via the Persian Gulf—an operation which involved setting up maintenance and repair centres along the entire route, and employing 8000 specially-trained drivers and mechanics.

"The supply of similar plant continued after the war ended. In December 1945 the last of 72 mobile boiler units, each weighing 70 tons to provide power for electrical turbines in war-devastated areas, left the works of John Thompson, of Wolverhampton, en route for Murmansk. This last unit is going to the Ukraine.

"Another factory in Central England is now hard at work on the fifth steam turbine it has made for Russia. The plant is sent with erection instructions translated into Russian, and with scores of photographs."

—Sydney Morning Herald, February 12, 1946. (From London Correspondent.)

Holland and Prince Max of Baden became Chancellor, MAX WARBURG, brother of Paul Warburg, who had put the Federal Reserve Banking system into being, and who was a partner in the financial institution which financed the Russian Revolution, HELPED TO DRAW UP THE MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

At the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919, two of the six German delegates were Jews, and "a swarm of Jews accompanied the delegation as experts and advisers." The two Jewish delegates were Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice, and Dr. Carl Melchior, A PARTNER IN MAX WARBURG'S BANK.

Jews were placed in many key positions in the post-war German Republican Government

Herr Walther Rathenau became Foreign Minister, and it was he who announced that Germany would recognise the Bolshevik Government in Russia. He was president of the great German electrical combine known as A.E.G., and Herr Felix Deutsch was manager. This combine was closely connected with the Deutsche Bank, of which another Jew, named Gwinner, was the head. Herr Deutsch was a near relative of the London Jewish solicitor, Sir George Lewis, who was reputed to know more family secrets of the British aristocracy than any other man in Great Britain. Herr Deutsch was also married to a sister of Otto Kahn, partner with Paul Warburg in the international financial house, which provided the funds for the Russian Revolution.

INFLUENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Field points out, and the facts confirm what he says, that Jewish influence in British politics became pronounced after the rise of Mr. Lloyd George, who had been solicitor to the Zionist Association. It has previously been shown that Lloyd George was connected with Rufus Isaacs (Lord Reading) in the Marconi Scandal, and it was Rufus Isaacs who had made the arrangements on the outbreak of war to save the international moneylenders in London who had been discounting German bills. Mr. Lloyd George's Government was predominantly Jewish. He had Sir Herbert Samuel as Home Secretary in charge of aliens! Sir Alfred Mond was First Commissioner for Works, and dominated the chemical resources of the British Empire. Mr. E. S. Montagu, Sir Herbert Samuel's cousin, was appointed Secretary of State for India, and set out to awaken the masses of that country from their "placid, pathetic contentment." Behold India today! Jews were placed in many important "advisory"

THE PROBLEM OF "DILUTEES" AND EX-SERVICEMEN

Faced with the prospect of another depression through absence of purchasing power, democratic action to avert it has been taken by "dilutees" at Islington Railway Workshops, South Australia. The following is one of the letters calling upon Federal Members to represent their constituents' policy in Parliament: —

Mr. A. E. Smith, M.H.R., Canberra.

Dear Mr. Smith, —As you are my representative in Federal Parliament, I wish to direct your attention to the harm that will result, not only to persons directly affected, but to their families and the nation as a whole, if the Government carries out its avowed policy of displacing 50,000 "dilutees" now skilled in specialised jobs, by discharged servicemen. From the economic viewpoint it is obvious that a great loss of productivity would result during the time occupied in training men to displace men already skilled.

Far better to do as we did during the war; pay the servicemen while consuming only; with the difference that they now be trained in occupations of their own choice for which, there is a real need—building and its accessories, for instance.

From perhaps the more important psychological standpoint it can be shown that many of the "dilutees" offered for active service, and all have stoically endured over-long and health-destroying hours of shift work. They have no objection to an abatement of these now unnecessary inflictions; but, to be cut off from their source of income and regarded as so much offal may well bring the natural reaction of spiritual bitterness, and, possibly, desire for revenge against society the dire effects of which have been experienced in other countries.

Additional to my constructive suggestion in paragraph 2, I would point out that a policy of "full employment" does not accord with natural law, therefore it can only produce chaos, one phase of which we are now witnessing.

The real human objective is Freedom, meaning that each sane individual aims to do what he wants to do when he wants to do it, without prejudice to any other individual. This entails, as an economic objective the reduction of the period of NO FREEDOM to the minimum, or in other words the production of all desired goods and services at the lowest "cost."

When it is realised that "employment" is "cost" it can be seen that the real policy

of the people is defeated by an imposed policy of "full employment," which requires men to lose 10 hours of freedom instead of 6 hours in which the work can be done, and excuses the payment of an army of bureaucrats whose purpose apparently is to make life as miserable as possible for their fellows.

The implementation of the people's real policy and the solution of the "dilutee"-serviceman-problem requires the elimination of unnecessary work and the more equitable distribution of the burden of necessary work by a drastic reduction of working hours, accompanied by increased purchasing power to correspond with the increase of production that will flow from the renewed zest of producers.

Among your colleagues who have promised to look into this matter are Mr. Ed. Ward and Mr. C. Chambers. Trusting to receive a similar undertaking from your good self, I am, on behalf of 50,000 "dilutees,"

—Yours faithfully, G. KEN. TAVENDER, Angaston, South Australia, 13/2/46.

SERVICE PENSIONERS' MEETING

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —A special meeting of all Service pensioners will be held at the Savoy Theatre, Russell Street, Melbourne, at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, March 12. The object of the meeting is to discuss what course of action is to be adopted at the forthcoming Henty by-election and the general elections later this year. —Yours, etc., J. J. Stanley, 150 Tooronga Rd., Glen Iris.

HISTORY REPEATED

"Referring to Lord Keynes' speech in support of the American Loan and Bretton Woods, Lord Beaverbrook said that he had heard substantially the same speech in support of Mr. Baldwin's debt settlement negotiations in 1923. Yes. Both Baldwin and Keynes have been given peacages, too. —"The Social Creditor."

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

across Spain and cut us off. Doubtless they would have yielded to the temptation if they could have counted on Spain's acquiescence. But Spain, through Count Jordana—and probably through General Franco himself—made clear to them if they moved in, it would enter the war on the Allied side. Germany feared to run the risk."

Jodl, Chief of the German General Staff, bore out the correctness of the above view when, in a lecture given in 1943, and produced at the Nuremberg trials, he gave as one of the reasons for Germany's inability to secure victory the failure of the German attempt to bring Spain into the war on Germany's side. "This," said Jodl, "was due to the resistance of the Spanish."

Hayes quotes a letter from Roosevelt to Franco in 1942, in which the following appeared: "I believe the Spanish Government and the Spanish people wish to maintain neutrality, and to remain outside the war. Spain has nothing to fear from the United Nations."

* * * * *

According to reports from West Australia, the State Public Service Commissioner, Mr. S. A. Taylor, is not very happy about the widespread criticism of the Australian bureaucracy. Among other remarkable statements, Mr. Taylor claims that, although "great and wide powers" have been delegated by Ministers to public servants, "there remained always the responsibility of Ministers to Parliament and, through Parliament, to the people—so that even in war there was not and could not have been any such thing as a 'bureaucratic government by officials acting upon principles which they alone predominantly create.'"

Mr. Taylor and his fellow theorists may believe the above nonsense, but producers who have had practical experience of the bureaucrats will not take it seriously.

Someone might send the following item of news to Mr. Taylor and ask him how the potato growers go about making somebody responsible for food sabotage:

"Farmers in the Trentham district say that although they have been asked to grow more potatoes to relieve the world food situation, their potatoes are being dumped after delivery at the railway station. One grower, who sent 1800 bags of potatoes—many in brand-new bags—said that the whole consignment was dumped without any explanation at a tip not far from Trentham. Similar complaints come from other growers who cannot understand that while Europe and Britain are hungry thousands of bags of potatoes are rotting on tips.

"One farmer said that because he was unable to sell his potatoes he sent a large quantity as a gift to the Presbyterian home in Melbourne. He received a freight bill for £7/10/-, but the potatoes were not received at the home."

(Vide Melbourne "Herald," February 26.)

Dozens of examples of food sabotage similar to the above could be given. The production system must be allowed to work by reducing the bureaucracy and taxation.

* * * * *

We have heard much about decentralisation in Victoria since the Labor Government has been in office. In order to bring about decentralisation a "new central planning authority" is being created! It is obvious that there is to be centralised control of policy with more decentralisation of administration.

* * * * *

The so-called housing programme has become a tragic farce. It is estimated that Victorian brick kilns are only producing a quarter of their maximum capacity because of lack of adequate financial inducement. Saw-millers complain that the cost of milling, together with the present high rate of taxation, is the reason for the shortage of building hardwood. At the present rate it will be a generation before enough houses are built—and many of those built by the Housing Commission are not worthy of being termed houses. —E.D.B.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

in Palestine, it is interesting to note that this body draws a distinction between Jews in general and Zionists, and that its proposed boycott will only apply to Zionist production, whether it comes from Palestine or Washington. The Secretary-General of the League (Assam Bey) is reported in "Current Notes, No. 8" as saying, "Jews in Arab countries, not connected with Zionism, have nothing to fear as regards their commerce." From this it is clear that the Arabs consider that only a handful of Zionists are fomenting the so-called Palestine problem. Like Hitler, these fanatics believe that they are chosen by God to dominate the world. —O.B.H.

**THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS**

OPEN LETTER TO MR. R. G. MENZIES

Dear Mr. Menzies, —We notice "with some interest that you have been criticising the Federal Government because of its failure to do more to relieve the food position in Great Britain. You appear to have no other suggestion to make than that there should be more severe rationing in Australia.

If this were absolutely necessary, and if the extra food available as a result of such rationing benefited the British people, it would be given serious consideration by the Australian people.

But more severe food rationing is NOT necessary in order to send more food to Great Britain. And neither is there any guarantee that increased quantities of food sent to Great Britain will benefit the British people.

We suggest that the world plan to control all food supplies is directed at the weakening of the British Empire. The facts are clear enough, and we suggest that you should mention them instead of misleading the public. Sir Ben Smith, British Food Minister, has stated publicly: "If Australia could give me 50,000 tons more butter, I would not get a case. It would go to the Combined Food Board for allocation on a world basis."

So your policy of further sacrifice in Australia would only mean that more of our food would go to countries other than Great Britain. While we have the greatest sympathy with the other European peoples, we believe that charity starts at home. If it doesn't start at home, then we must not be surprised if the world food controllers utilise food we go without in Australia to feed the Japanese.

The present world food position is a gigantic racket. Excessive taxation and the bureaucracy is effectively sabotaging food production in every country of the British Empire. This is a definite policy, and it is about time that you and other prattlers about the British Empire had something to say against the real enemy.

A typical example of what the bureaucrats can do to food production is to be found in the meat industry in this country. It is nonsense to say that generally speaking there is a shortage of meat in Australia. But the price fixers have arranged matters so that butchers have had to break the price regulations in order to live. Now it is suggested that the price of livestock at the sale yards be fixed. The

inevitable result is going to be a further discouragement to the stock producers to sell their stock. All the gestapos in the world will not get more meat, and, irrespective of tighter rationing, we predict that there will be little increase of meat for export to Great Britain.

Taxation and bureaucracy must be drastically reduced in order that food production can be stepped up in this country. Further, the extra production must be made available on conditions that will ensure that the British people get it, not the favourites of the world food controllers. So your idea of the Federal Government sending increased food in the ordinary manner is worse than useless.

Perhaps you could profitably direct some attention to the reason given for the limiting of individual food parcels to Great Britain. Why don't the bureaucrats in Great Britain like the idea of individual parcels? The ridiculous excuse has been made that it is not desirable that some people in Great Britain should be able to get parcels while others do not. We presume that this is part of the Socialist policy of "equality of sacrifice," a policy which you appear to favour yourself.

Our policy, Mr. Menzies, is opposed to one shilling of support for such international rackets as U.N.R.R.A. Further, that all food sent to Great Britain be sent only on the understanding that it reaches the British people, and is not sent to Europe, large portions of which are dominated by the Russians, who have recently announced that they are discontinuing food rationing.

We do not believe that even now there is a real world-shortage of food. And if it is said that lack of shipping is preventing its transport, why are over £300,000,000 worth of valuable ships to be used as targets in the forthcoming atomic bomb tests?

Mr. Menzies, there is a worldwide conspiracy against the British Empire today. The sooner you investigate this conspiracy the sooner may you stop making misleading statements and futile suggestions in regard to the food crisis.

—Yours faithfully, "THE NEW TIMES."

FEDERAL ELECTION ISSUE

The Canberra bureaucracy is sabotaging production. Government by bureaucracy is destroying local self-government.

The big Government Departments are taking over every form of economic activity:

The bureaucracy is using the financial and taxation system to introduce a dictatorship.

No worthwhile reforms can be introduced in the face of a highly centralised bureaucracy.

The next Federal Elections must be used to ensure that all candidates, irrespective of label, who will not pledge themselves to reduce the number of bureaucrats at least to the 1938 level, receive a stream of last preference votes.

Use these booklets in the anti-bureaucracy fight: "Sack the Bureaucrats," by Eric D. Butler, 6d. "Democracy Flouted," 6d. (Both plus 1d if posted.) Both booklets obtainable from all Social Credit Movements.

"HITLER'S POLICY WAS A JEWISH POLICY"

We desire to inform all Australian social crediters that copies of Mr. Eric Butler's book, "Hitler's Policy Was A Jewish Policy," will be available in approximately two months' time. Portion of this book appeared in serial form in these columns, under the heading, "The Master Plan Behind Hitler's Plan." This book is the most comprehensive commentary ever published on the much-debated "Protocols," and contains much material not available to the general public. There has been tremendous interest in the publication of Mr. Butler's book—so much so that orders have already been received from all parts of the British Empire. As a result of printing and other difficulties, it appears probable that only a limited edition of the book will be produced. In view of the anticipated demand, it is desired to give all social crediters the opportunity of making certain of copies before the book is available to the general public. Advance orders with money will be accepted immediately. The price of the book will be 2/6, plus 2d postage, or £1 per dozen, post-free. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

GREAT BRITAIN'S "EXPORTS"

From "The Social Creditor," England: — We almost feel that we ought to apologise for recalling to our readers that "exports" from this country are mainly imports more or less processed, and then re-exported. The obvious result of this elementary fact is that an increase in exports of 75 per cent, which we are now told must be attained if we are to live at all, means that we must import and pay for, as well as transport, free, all the raw material of these exports which is not indigenous, before we have a penny to spend on either maintaining our plant or raising our standard of living. And our competitors have only to put down prices in the competitive market for ten years, to ruin us permanently.

Quern Deus vult perdere, prius dementat

THE "SELL-OUT" ON UNIFORM TAX

Under the heading, "Sell-Out of Tasmania," the Hobart daily newspaper, "The Mercury," published the following exemplary letter to the Editor on January 30, 1946: —

"The Mercury" is to be congratulated on its editorials exposing the tragic sell-out of Tasmania to the Canberra bureaucracy. If other people in this State who are paid to look after its interests had done as much there would be a different tale to tell. The facts are that the Tasmanian Parliament voted unanimously against the continuation of uniform taxation, but our "democratic" Premier decided to wipe aside that decision as of no importance. Perhaps this will help people to understand how our sham democracy really works.

Democracy, if it has any meaning at all, means control locally by those on the spot. Dictatorship, National Socialism and Fascism are simply variations of centralised control by absentee managers who do not have to suffer the tragedies they impose upon the natives and who are able to escape all responsibility for their misdeeds. Those who have come into contact with the Canberra bureaucrats know how completely detached they are from the sufferings and disabilities of individuals and of States, and how ruthlessly arrogant they are in their dealings with the ordinary man and woman. By centralising all power in Canberra we are building up an official class of "Chosen People" who are unscrupulously using every instrument of government to destroy the power of the individual or the State to rebel against their edicts. These men are Fascists—Red Fascists—and in private unblushingly admit they are; and they are definitely out to build up a totalitarian State. This they are doing step by step, by the aid of the State Premiers with the help of lawyers like Senator McKenna.

Mr. Cosgrove, by his own words, admitted he was doing something tragically wrong, he and the rest deceived the public into believing that they were putting up a gallant fight and that the State of

Tasmania was not for sale. But Mr. Cosgrove sold it. If the State Premiers were as unanimous as they said they were, and if they had walked out of the conference, they would have caused a crisis and have given the people time to discuss the matter and to have had the whole subject submitted to a referendum of the people. After all, there was no hurry. But that was not their object; the object was to alter the entire Constitution of Australia by a backdoor method. Uniform taxation was only a trick—albeit a devilishly cunning trick—to cover the greatest sell-out in the history of Australia.

It is now up to Tasmanians to ask their so-called representatives who gave them permission to sell Tasmania's sovereignty to Canberra, and who informed them that Tasmania was for sale. And failing satisfaction appropriate action should be taken at the next elections to remove disobedient servants.

BARBARA GUTHRIE,

Hobart.

THE QUEST FOR PEACE IN OUR TIME

By FOOTLE

Aren't we hogs for peace? We just don't seem able to get enough of it. As far back as I can remember the national quest for peace has been definitely on. And now what I want to know is, where is it and who had it last? I'm blest if I know—or UNO either for that matter.

You know, between ourselves, I don't think we can have been looking in the right place, or else we haven't been going about it in the right way.

Of course, a lot depends upon your definition of peace. I met men in the Army who declared their principal motive in taking up arms was to get a bit of peace from their wives and creditors, and who actually looked with apprehension on the cessation of hostilities.

People are very small-minded when you get down to it. All they think about is their family, their jobs and the speed of horses and early maturing cabbages. Occasionally, when they can tear themselves away from their silly little preoccupations, they might contemplate a trip to another State, or along the coast, or even to New Zealand.

They mightn't get it, but they can't get away from the fact that we've offered them a modern navy. They ask for a paltry meal of a cut from the joint and two veg and we offer them a boundless export trade. When they want a bike for little Willie we offer them an aeroplane service to San Francisco. They sing out for a five bob rise and we present them with the gold standard. What on earth do they want? They're never satisfied!

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(To the Editor.)

On the 28th of last month, the Social Credit Movement of South Australia amalgamated with the Social Credit League of South Australia, and, as a separate body, ceased to exist.

Reconstituted in 1941, the Movement devoted itself to educational work, not only upon the technical side of the Social Credit proposals of Major Douglas, but upon our existing monetary and financial systems. It catered to the needs of members by means of lectures and general discussions, and was continually stressing the idea that the "experts," who were relied upon to introduce Social Credit when the opportunity occurred, must come, if they were to be of any use at all, from Social Crediters themselves; other "experts" would inevitably introduce some form of Social Debt, under the name of Social Credit, and bring the latter into public discredit. It encouraged personal initiative among all its members and welcomed into its fold many freelancers who preferred to work along lines of their own choosing, rather than under direction from executives; it reaped the reward of this policy in much excellent service freely rendered by such people.

Publicly, it fought against the financing of the recent war by borrowed money, and when both the press and the radio were finally closed against it, it fell back upon the pamphlet and the spoken address to all sorts of political and industrial bodies. It was the first of all the Social Credit associations in Australia to expose and attack the infamous Bretton Woods Agreements and to bring pressure to bear upon Members of Parliament to refuse to ratify them.

This entailed much correspondence and many interviews and lectures. The pace told upon the elderly leaders of the Movement, and it was felt that the times required more effort than these people could give; finally, it was decided to amalgamate with the Social Credit League, a body of youth and enthusiasm. The Movement brings to the League a credit balance at the bank, a ripe experience duly filed and recorded, and a financial dictionary in which is stored the results of many years' discussion and research, and which the Social Credit League undertakes to print for the benefit of social crediters throughout Australia.

The vote in favour of amalgamation was unanimous. "Some natural tears they shed, but dried them soon."

—Yours, etc., D. J. AMOS, Town Hall, Adelaide.

PROGRESS IN REVERSE GEAR

Taxation in Great Britain has increased from £3/11/4d per head in 1913-14 to £65/10/6d per head in 1945. At the same time the purchasing power of the pound left to the individual (not of the pounds taken by "the Government") has fallen from 20/- to about six 1913 shillings.

In thirty years, the standard of living of Great Britain has fallen from that of the highest in the world to that of the lowest, with the exception of Russia, whose standard of living, outside the small inner ring of Kommissars, is lower than that of fifty years ago, and even the Kommissars live for the most part in houses stolen from Czarists.

The decadence of European countries is almost in direct relation to the transfer of control from individual enterprise to bureaucratic control, and (keeping the financial cause of the 1929-33 slump in detachment), the disintegration of the United States' morale, which is considerable and growing, dates from "Mr. Roosevelt's" New Deal, the opposite number of P.E.P., and the outcome of carefully laid plans sponsored by Justice Brandeis, A. A. Berle, Bernard Baruch, Felix Frankfurter, Benjamin Cohen, Jr., the Morgenthau, father and son, and others of the same circle. This is the circle, which brought down Czarist Russia.

—"The Social Creditor," 29/12/45.

M.L.A. TO MEET ELECTORS

We have received a hand-bill, addressed to the electors in the Victorian electorate of Glen Iris, which states that Mr. Ian McLaren, M.L.A. for Glen Iris, will hold public meetings at the following times and places: March 7, at 8 p.m., in Glen Iris Methodist Hall; March 8, at 8 p.m., in Centenary Hall, Waverley Road, East Malvern; March 14, at 8 p.m., in Central Park Kiosk, East Malvern; March 15, at 8 p.m., in Summerhill Road Methodist Hall.

According to the hand-bill, Mr. McLaren's purposes in holding the meetings are: to report on his activities since election in November last, to discuss with electors forthcoming legislation, and to hear the views of electors on political, social and economic matters.

"THE OBJECTIVE OF BUREAUCRACY"

Hear—

Mr. F. C. PAICE,
Thursday, March 14, at 8 p.m.
at the

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria, "The Block," Melbourne. (Entrance through grille in Elizabeth Street.)

"THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT"

By ERIC D. BUTLER

Price 1/1 d posted

Advance orders for this new booklet will be accepted immediately. Supplies should be available shortly.

Here is a booklet, which clarifies Social Credit and exposes the attempt to foster the idea that the Federal Labor Government's 1945 Banking Legislation is similar to Social Credit.

No social creditor can afford to be without this booklet. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON BRETTON WOODS AND U.S. LOAN

(Concluded from last issue.)

Generally speaking, the reports in the Australian daily press of the "Bretton Woods" and U.S. Loan debates in the British House of Commons were very inadequate, especially in regard to the speeches of those Members who opposed acceptance of the proposals. Therefore, we publish the following extracts from the British "Hansard" report for December 12, 1945. All typographical emphasis is ours:

MR. NORMAN SMITH (NOTTINGHAM SOUTH): . . . What is it that the House is asked to do under this Bretton Woods plan? I invite the attention of the House to Article IX, and to the Fund, which it is proposed to create. My whole case against the policy is this: it abdicates control of our internal finances by this House in favour of an irresponsible, non-elective body known as the Fund. This Fund will consist, no doubt, of human beings. They will be located in the United States of America, not here—that is part of Bretton Woods. They will enjoy complete immunity from all judicial process. They cannot be sued, but they can sue. Their archives will be immune, nobody can look at them; but they will have access to the archives of the Government of every Member State of the Fund.

Even in regard to taxation, their governors, executive directors, officials and the rest will not only be immune from legal process, but will enjoy complete immunity of every kind . . .

The Labour and Socialist movement in this country completely failed then to understand that, if there is a class war, it is not between employers on one side and workers on the other, because neither employers nor workers have the real power when it comes to an economic showdown. The real class war is between, on the one hand, the few people who control finance and, on the other hand, the rest of the community, in which category I would include anybody who works for a living in whatever capacity. This Party, not understanding anything about these questions in 1925, and having a completely false financial ideology, raised no opposition to the proposals of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Woodford [Mr. Churchill]. Within 18 months those proposals had brought about two coal lockouts and a general strike. The return to gold in 1925 brought about widespread misery, particularly in the mining areas. Many of us on this side of the House took part in the struggles of 1925 and 1926. I invite my hon. and right hon. Friends on this side to ponder this fact, that never during the whole of those bitter struggles did Labour speakers refer to the 1925 Budget or the return to the gold standard. The mine-owners were represented as being responsible. It was quite the exception for any Labour speaker to refer to the return to gold as having been the cause of that struggle. [Hon. Members: "No."]

It was quite the usual thing to represent the conflict as being between employers and workers, and the real cause was left out

I come now to 1931. The same ideology was still at work, the same accepted belief that finance may be something outside of the economic system, a set of rules, which have to be obeyed, and according to which the economic system must be worked. The crisis of 1931 was very largely a crisis of shops and warehouses being packed with unsaleable goods, while the people had not enough money to buy them. The obvious remedy was, and it ought to have been applied, for the Government to create more money and hand it to the consumers in one way or another, so that the consumers might take the glut off the market. That was the obvious remedy, but it was not adopted, because the orthodoxy of Mr. Philip Snowden [a Socialist, then Chancellor of the Exchequer] stood in the way. The Party on this side of the House was put in the invidious position in 1931 of admitting the alleged need of economy as propounded from the other side, and differing from the other side only as to whether the economy should be at the expense of the rich or of the poor. The result was that this Party crashed in 1931, and had no effective financial alternative to the monetary policies which the National Government proceeded to enact.

From Mr. Philip Snowden we come to my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. . . . I was rung up by an editor who wanted me to write 1500 words about the personality of my right hon. Friend. Genuinely delighted with my right hon. Friend, I wrote the 1500 words and said 1500 nice things about him. That was how I felt about him. But if, when I go to tea this evening, another editor rings me up—

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR THOMAS MOORE (AYR BURGHES): The hon. Gentleman will return the money for the first article?

MR. N. SMITH: I shall have to explain to that other editor that I am unable to accept the assignment, because there is in this country a very harsh operation of the law of libel. My right hon. Friend has one inherent defect, which he will never be able to live down. It is found in "Who's Who" that marvellous crime sheet of right hon. Gentlemen, and there it is in black and white. It is not his fault, it is just that he had the appalling misfortune, after the war, to become, as "Who's Who" says, Sir Ernest Cassel Reader in Commerce, at London University. My right hon. Friends on this side of the House may not know

that the late Sir Ernest Cassel, although he was not a Socialist, was a very broad-minded man. He was, in fact, a millionaire international banker, who believed essentially in two things: one, that the business of creating money out of nothing was the business of bankers and not of Governments; and, two, that there was profit to be had out of overseas loans. The world was his parish, and to make money his religion.

He was not a Socialist but, as I have said, being a broad-minded man, he did not object either to nationalised industries or to a Socialist Government, provided that those industries and that Government played the political game according to the rules prescribed by the bankers.

Unfortunately, my right hon. Friend is still addicted to that belief. It is a terrible thing, but there it is. Then there is the London School of Economics, with which he was long connected; and hon. Members on this side may not know that the London School of Economics was rescued from perishing about 1920 by a very munificent gift of £472,000 from Sir Ernest Cassel, with the result that you still have that institution corrupting and poisoning the minds of young Socialists, who are led to believe in socialisation and in the policy of the Labour Party, while still supposing that it is quite all right to leave finance in the hands of irresponsible authorities whose rules you have got to obey. . . .

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS): . . .

So it is laid down that the attainment of approximately full employment by the major industrial and trading nations, and its maintenance on a reasonably assured basis, are essential to the expansion of international trade on which the full prosperity of nations depends. The mere acceptance of such a declaration and principle by all the nations of the world would certainly be a step in advance of anything that gained currency during the period between the two wars. After setting out these general principles as regards full employment there follow a series of undertakings by the signatory nations to the effect that they will take action within their own countries to maintain full employment within their own jurisdiction, and that they will regularly consult internationally upon the problems which arise from full employment . . .

MR. BOOTHBY: Did His Majesty's Government ever ask for a straight commercial loan to tide us over the next two or three years, on the same lines as the French got one? If they did, was it refused?

SIR S. CRIPPS: One cannot go back into the whole of the negotiations, but I can say that that policy was very carefully considered indeed.

MR. EDGAR GRANVILLE (EYE): . . . The right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Scottish Universities (Sir J. Anderson) —I would say that he is the father and the stepfather of these Anglo-American discussions. To the best of my recollection it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer's predecessor [Sir John Anderson] who told us first of all from that Box of the Bretton Woods scheme, and I imagine that he had something to do with the beginning of these negotiations which we are debating either that, or it means that our expert and negotiators went to Washington with no preparation at all . . .

The Liberal Party gives its support because it believes that this is a step toward a well established Liberal policy . . . would like to correct the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one point He said he thought the International Investment Board was first suggested in the Macmillan Report. It was not. It was, with an International Work Scheme, first suggested in the Liberal Yellow Book, which was produced by the late Earl Lloyd George . . . What do the critics say in the United States of America? . . . They say in the United States press that again the imperialistic diplomats of Britain: have outsmarted the inexperienced Wash-

SOCIALISTS VERSUS SMALL FARMERS

The following letter to the Editor of the Melbourne "Age," published in that paper on March 2, 1946, provides revealing evidence of Socialistic practices:—

Few people realise the injustice of the terms on which the Victorian Government proposes to acquire land for soldier settlement in the Murray Valley, between Numurkah, Cobram and Nathalia.

The first section in the Act gives the three Commissioners (from whom there is no appeal), or some employee of the Commission, power to order a group of about 120 farmers put of homes which they have been struggling to keep through the lean years. Many city dwellers have grumbled at losing vacant building blocks to the Housing Commission. Why is the public apathetic when these farmers are ejected from their homes? They cannot retain, as of right, a living area. I do not mean only an area suitable for the type of production which has been their livelihood, viz., dry farming, but also the smaller area suitable for intense cultivation under irrigation.

ington negotiators. They say, with a good deal of repetition and emphasis, that this is merely subsidising British Socialism, and they say—I heard it over and over again when I was there—that, in effect, this is a case of the American dollar promoting world Laski-ism. . . .

MR. KENDALL (GRANTHAM): . . . The Chancellor of the Exchequer, I think it was he, quoted one example about business over here, and mentioned the machine tool trade. I know something of that. He said we should need to import machine tools from America to re-establish our industries. The President of the Board of Trade and his Parliamentary Secretary know that in this country today there are some hundreds of thousands of machine tools in either Government factories or storage. If they were let loose on today's British market it would ruin the machine tool manufacturers of England for a long time to come, and perhaps for all time. And the Government talks about importing more American machine tools! We are perfectly capable of making machine tools here for ourselves, providing—and I say this to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—that we throw away Excess Profits Tax altogether—the 60 per cent—to stimulate the industry and get more labour back into industry. Just those two things, nothing else . . .

Let us not go begging cap in hand to anybody—we, a great nation, the hub of a great Empire—and saying, "In exchange we will give you the only real asset we have."

Let us say, "No, we would like to borrow that money from you, but without all those strings attached, to help us, to help you and to help the world." But let us not push ourselves down by borrowing the money under the terms of this Agreement, because it will do us harm and will not do us any good. It means we are going to import things, which will mean unemployment over here.

Last week I voted with the Government on the Motion of Censure, because I did not want this Government to be overthrown. They have not had a chance; they have not been in office long enough. But on this matter I am going to vote against the Government because they are wrong, and the majority of their supporters know they are wrong. I say to them, "Do not do it."

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

"In the decade preceding the first world war, Germany, the country most advanced on the path toward bureaucratic regimentation, witnessed the appearance of a phenomenon hitherto unheard of: the youth movement.

"Turbulent gangs of untidy boys and girls roamed the country, making much noise and shirking their school lessons. In bombastic words they announced the gospel of a golden age. All preceding generations, they emphasised, were simply idiotic; their incapacity has converted the earth into a hell. But the rising generation is no longer willing to endure 'gerontocracy,' the supremacy of impotent and imbecile senility. Henceforth the brilliant youths will rule. They will destroy everything that is old and useless; they will reject all that was dear to their parents, they will substitute new, real and substantial values and ideologies for the antiquated and false ones of capitalist and bourgeois civilisation, and they will build a new society of giants and supermen.

"The inflated verbiage of these adolescents was only a poor disguise for their lack of any ideas and of any definite programme. They had nothing to say but this: We are ingenious because we are young; we are the carriers of the future; we are the deadly foes of the rotten bourgeoisie and Philistines. And if somebody was not afraid to ask them what their plans were, they knew only one answer: Our leaders will solve all problems.

"It has always been the task of the new generation to provoke changes. But the characteristic feature of the youth movement was that they had neither new ideas nor plans. They called their action the youth movement precisely because they lacked any programme, which they could use to give a name to their endeavours. In fact, they espoused entirely the programme of their parents. They did not oppose the trend toward government omnipotence and bureaucratisation. Their revolutionary radicalism was nothing but

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Reject the American Loan before it is too late."

SQUADRON-LEADER HOLLIS (DEVIZES): . . . We have not heard much about the Bank. But what is the second main purpose for which the international bank has to be set up? **It has to be set up: "To promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or participations in loans and other investments made by private investors."**

Have hon. Members opposite got a mandate for that? What is the policy of the Government? The policy of the Government is simply this, to knock out the domestic capitalist, whom we can tax and control, and put in his place the foreign capitalist, whom we cannot tax and cannot control. That is the policy of this Government, and nothing else is now its policy . . .

Before the war a large number of people made speeches about collective security and passed resolutions to resist aggression, but when all the batteries of Hell came against us there were four nations alone, and, those geographically furthest removed from the scene of the battle, who voluntarily came to our aid, and they were the four great Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. So we will have our first friendship with our first friends. . . . When the Chancellor said today that if we had turned down this Loan that would have been the end of another chance of Anglo-American co-operation and friendship, I venture to think that he was saying exactly the opposite of the truth. I think this will be the most dangerous enemy to Anglo-American friendship there ever has been. . . .

the impudence of the years between boyhood and manhood; it was a phenomenon of a protracted puberty. It was void of any ideological content.

"The chiefs of the youth movement were mentally unbalanced neurotics. Many of them were affected by a morbid sexuality; they were either profligate or homosexual. None of them excelled in any field of activity or contributed anything to human progress. Their names are long since forgotten; the only traces they left were some books and poems preaching sexual perversity. But the bulk of their followers were quite different. They had one aim only: to get a job as soon as possible with the Government. Those who were not killed in the wars and revolutions are today pedantic and timid bureaucrats in the innumerable offices of the German Zwangswirtschaft. They were obedient and faithful slaves of Hitler. But they will be no less obedient and faithful handy-men of Hitler's successor, whether he is a German nationalist or a puppet of Stalin."

—"Bureaucracy," by Ludwig von Mises, p. 114.

AN ACTIONIST'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir.—I am enclosing the name and address of another new subscriber, and a P.N. for 5/- for the period of three months.

As my reward, would you please send me another bundle of back numbers of the "New Times."

Reckoning up the street deliveries I have made, hand-outs to people I manage to "ear-bash" for a few minutes, and copies I have posted to people such as Parliamentary representatives, secretaries of R.S.L. headquarters and branches, patriotic societies and others likely to be concerned with the valuable information you publish, I would say that my own efforts amount to over 1000, thus distributed in the last 12 months. This may sound like boasting. Perhaps it is, and yet I hope there are others who are able to say they can exceed my claim.

If, however, all readers would always have a back number to give to someone interested, it would undoubtedly mean a valuable increase in readership.

If we can all sign up one (just one) new reader this coming week, our (excuse the possessiveness, but it is one of the very few newspapers in Australia that could describe me as a "loyal reader"), circulation would be just doubled.

After a few weeks rest, we could make an effort again and pick up another new reader each. But for the present, will fellow-readers who haven't already done it, start now, and each rope in that first new subscriber of theirs for 1946?

—Yours for Australia, "C.G.L.," Sydney.

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell for the New Times Melbourne.