

The "New Times" is a really 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 NEWTIMES

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## The Government Policy of Planned Scarcity

### Inflation, Price-Controls and Production

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Today the demand for commodities of all kinds is so great, and the supply is so limited, that people are prepared to pay fancy prices for most things they want; and, in order to obtain a fairly even distribution of the available goods, rationing and price control have been continued since the war.

The Federal Government never tires of telling us of the dangers of inflation—that is, of the dangerous increase in prices; but excessively high prices would quickly disappear in many commodities if people could be induced to produce more. The restriction in output in the factory and on the farm is almost entirely due to the actions of the Federal Government.

Price control has been used in a very peculiar way. The official figures for the cost of living and for the basic wage are calculated on the prices of such things as butter, milk, tea, clothes and rent, and in order to keep the official cost of living down, the Government has paid a subsidy on tea and butter, etc., which means that tea and butter would be dearer if the subsidy were not paid.

But the funny part about this is that the money used to keep prices down is paid by the taxpayer.

Do you see the trick? Taxes do not come into the official figures for the cost of living; butter and tea do. So money is transferred from one account to the other and, hey presto, the cost of living is kept down—according to the official figures!

This is a very good example of how figures are used to deceive people, and probably no people have ever been so easily deceived by figures as the present generation. Which shows the advantages of "free" education.

But that is not all. There is no shortage of tea, but tea is rationed.

Why? Because that is one way of keeping down the cost of living. The Government pays a subsidy on each pound of tea and it doesn't want to use more money for that purpose. Tea is not in short supply, but we have not to buy more because the Government thinks that would cause inflation.

The cost of living is also based on the rent

of a four-roomed or five-roomed house; the last Government figure I saw put the rent for this size of house in Hobart at £1/0/11 a week. It is one thing for the Government to say this is the price to pay for the rent of a house, but it is another thing to get a house at that rent, or any other rent. The figure used by the Government, therefore, has very little meaning.

And then, the Federal Government has played a particularly nasty trick with men's clothing.

This also comes within the official cost of living figures, and, in order to maintain the official cost of living at a "low" figure, clothes have been rationed and the manufacturers of cloth have been prevented from making double-weft cloth for the home market. Thus, although the official rise in price is about 50 per cent, actually, if quality is taken into consideration, the rise in price is about 300 per cent.

But the story doesn't end there. Because of poor quality cloth, men have to keep on getting suits made at more than twice the rate usually required, and the tailors have got to put the same amount of work into the suit as they did when using good material.

So there is a jam in the tailoring industry—as there is in every other industry in which Government "experts" have poked their sticky fingers.

The cost of suits will not come down until tailors can cope with their orders, and they will not cope with their orders

for years to come unless Government control of cloth is removed.

It is one thing for the Government to fix a price for a commodity, but it is another thing to get people to work for that price.

This should be patent to a school child, but the Government "experts" hadn't seen it, so people are short of meat. The Government, of course, will blame the butchers or the graziers, hoping that the general public will not know the facts.

The price of butter has been kept down by a subsidy paid to the dairy farmers out of taxes; but the refusal to pay the dairy farmers sufficient to cover their costs has resulted in many dairy farmers selling their milch cows to be slaughtered for meat, and those dairy farmers remaining in the industry are preparing to go on strike.

The dairy industry is only being carried on by poorly paid labour or by labour that is not paid at all.

Government officials have written mountains of nonsense about reconstruction and about planning the land and the farm, and they have gone all hot under the collar about soil erosion; but there has been one thing above everything else which has done more to destroy the land and to drive people off the land, and that has been the low prices for farm produce.

The Government's policy in this vital issue is seen very clearly in its treatment of dairy farmers, and the destruction by the Government rationing scheme of the farm butter industry is, from a health point of view, probably one of the greatest scandals in Tasmania.

Then the PRICES of bread and milk come into the official figures for calculating the cost of living, but the SERVICE the house-

wife gets is quite different to what she got before the war.

She has to take bread and milk, which is delivered to her; if she doesn't like it she can't change her supplier; and if she can't change her supplier, then the bread and milk is not likely to remain satisfactory. And returned soldiers who are anxious to get to work and to give better service cannot get into the official rounds. Everything is nicely tied up in this organised Socialist State, and the bread and milk vendors have become the unofficial officials of the "New Order."

That is, of course until the housewives wake up and take the matter into their own hands.

The increase in prices and the enforced restriction of production due to taxation and Government interference, and the poor quality goods, and the very poor and inadequate service obtainable by everybody who is not in with the gang—all these have reduced the value of the £1 note to a ghostly shadow of its former self.

We have inflation now, and that inflation is caused largely by Mr. Chifley and his advisers.

There is a Federal election coming off shortly, and it is up to responsible citizens to prevent the Party Bosses making the usual fake election crises.

We have to prepare now and make our own issues, and if we are going to build houses for returned soldiers, and if we are going to get any food to eat and reasonable service for the ordinary man and woman, then we must not vote for a candidate unless he signs on the dotted line; he must make a solemn declaration in public that he will reduce taxation immediately by at least 50 per cent, and also reduce the Federal bureaucracy to the 1938 level.

After a close vote Federal Labor Caucus decided to hold a referendum, in conjunction with the election, for more Federal powers: powers to dictate in the matters of social services, marketing of primary products and control employment are being sought. Labor Members urged, "the questions be put so simply that the ordinary housewife who does not understand politics will eagerly vote Yes." (Melbourne "Sun," 13/3/46.)

Therefore, it would seem that electors are intended to be tricked by the manner of putting the questions. However they are put, the, real issue is simply a question of whether the people want to be bossed around by the Canberra bureaucracy, or to have decentralised local government, which is more easily controlled and can handle matters far more satisfactorily.

## Significant Political Pointers

A correspondent in the Sydney press, at the conclusion of an article dealing with the futility of unifying the Australian railways, writes:—

"It (the Uniform Railway scheme) represents a penalty of about 2/- a week for the next 20 years for every worker employed in Australia. This loss could fairly be described as 'Ward Loading.' Surely, it is too high a price to pay for the personal vanity of an ignorant Minister and the understandable prejudice of Mr. Chifley in favour of old railway ways . . . We must not allow a fossilised departmental mentality to impose a permanent 'go-slow' policy on N.S.W. transport."

Departments in every State in Australia have attempted to build up a monopoly in transport by making it as difficult as possible for private enterprise to offer an alternative service. Mr. Fraser, of the Victorian Transport Board, has recently been listening to applications from private bus operators who obviously believe that they can give the public desired service. But very few applications have been granted. So long as the electors allow officials to dictate how they will travel, they cannot complain if they continue to lose more of their liberties.

According to Mr. F. E. Baume, Sydney "Daily Mirror" European Correspondent, Major-General Sir Edward Spears had some very harsh things to say about the Zionist Jews when recently giving evidence before the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine:

"He also fearlessly challenged the extreme Zionists, who, he said, were a menace to world peace, with many of the undesirable features which characterised the Nazi movement in Germany."

Now, isn't that interesting? The writer of these notes has been criticised for making exactly the same point as Sir Edward, who, according to Mr. Baume, "has done valuable service in the cause of peace by urging abandonment of hierarchical claims."

In a report on coal mining tabled at Canberra, Mr. James urges "national control" of the Australian coal-mining industry. It is obvious that this control is not expected to lead to the emancipation of the coal miners. The report says that mechanisation offers a positive means of increasing output, "but its introduction should not be allowed to cause unemployment." No wonder the workers never make any progress

under their "leaders." If we approached the object of the production system sanely, we would realise that the more production can be maintained and increased by mechanisation, the better. Has Mr. James never heard of the idea that, practically all mechanisation being the result of the common heritage from past generations, financial arrangements should be made to distribute the products of that heritage irrespective of whether men are employed or not? Unemployment is not some dread disease; it is an indication that science has made it possible to dispense with an increasing number of men from the production system.

Mr. Holt, M.H.R., is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of March 12 as saying that Government Departments, instead of retrenching, were now seeking 80,000 more feet of floor space in Melbourne office buildings. It is obvious that the army of occupation, the bureaucracy, is not relaxing its control. Unless this army of occupation can be demobilised quickly, the peace is already lost. Electors have the solution in their own hands.

The Second World War reduced large portions of the world to ruins and helped the concentration of world control. Today we have the Big Three. The international financiers are determined to reduce this to the Big Two by elimination of the British Empire by economic warfare. The Big Two are then obviously billed to fight it out, the winner being then suitably controlled by international gangsters. It is a mistake to think that these gangsters are very concerned about Russian, British or American nationals as such.

Mr. Churchill's recent attack upon Soviet Russia, which has resulted in Stalin's out-

(Continued on page 2.)

MALONEY'S MESSAGE: Another man disillusioned about Stalinism—Mr. J. J. Maloney, M.L.C., until recently Minister for Australia in Moscow—now spills the beans and says: "A dictatorship rules in Russia in a severer form than that under Hitler . . . extremely severe censorship is directed to ensuring that only news favourable to Russia is allowed out." Mr. Maloney also pointed out that "the food rations in Russia are less than the rations received by those on the dole in N.S.W. during the last depression." ("Argus," 13/3/46.) And so the story of despotism and slavery imposed by Stalin and Co. on the trusting, backward Russian masses is leaking out. It's rather strange that Granny "Argus" published the above (although other dailies did), because she has been courting Uncle Joe for a long time past.

COAL CRITICS: Miners' leaders in Great Britain strongly resent the statement of the Fuel Minister (Mr. Shinwell) dealing with absenteeism and reduced coal production under Socialism. But Mr. Lawther, President of the Miners' Federation, one of the critics, says they (the union leaders) "will take care of the position, provided membership of the trade union is a condition of employment." Here we see the Russian Fascist mentality trying to further compulsory unionism; with power given to the executives to discipline the workers—in other words, these union leaders want power to boss the workers around. The Russian workers fell into this trap; let's hope the British miners will not be so foolish.

POSTAGE PRESSURE: Criticising the fact that an increase of postage rates was imposed for the 1914 war; another for the depression, and a third for the 1939 war, and that none of these surcharges had been removed, a press correspondent calls for public support to correct these dishonest practices. He urges pressure on Federal Members along Electoral Campaign lines, and rightly says, "Such action would be heard and heeded." And so the Electoral Campaign snowballs along, educating citizens how to establish correct relationship

between Electors and Representatives. This is the most important work of all, without this no worthwhile political or other social reform can be accomplished. The above is just another example of individual initiative, which other individuals might quite easily follow. Go to it!

WAGE WORRIES: In an appeal for a higher wage level, Mr. Clarey, M.L.C., says that the national income in terms of money for 1907 was about £200,000,000, and that today it is about £1,300,000,000, thus showing an increase of £80 a year to £156 a head. He then argues that increase of wages to this extent should be available to the workers. No reasonable person will oppose workers receiving greater income in proportion to increased production, but the point is that an increase is now received through wages, and thus defeats itself, because it is then included in prices. The only answer is that additional income must be provided without it going through industry and increasing cost; to do this, the banking system must provide the extra income direct to the individual.

LOAN LEADERS: So-called political rivals, Messrs. Menzies and Chifley, joined forces to usher in the Security Loan, and then rushed off to support their respective candidates for Henty, where they told the audiences that they would do their utmost to ease their tax burdens; yet it is the very loans and consequent interest payments, which these two misleaders have jointly supported, that cause much of the tax burden. When Labor was in opposition they used to rail against the debt, taxation and loan racket, but now they continue the racket. Menzies and Co. always advocated passing the buck on to the future via loans, they have never entertained alternatives, so they cannot be accused of hypocrisy in that regard. The people must free their political representatives from Party control to correct this situation.

PRICE-CONTROL PLOT: An example of unexpected international interference with (Continued on page 3)

# IDENTIFYING THE PROMOTERS OF WAR

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown. Continued from 8/3/46 issue.)

**Sir, —Much has been said of the failure of the "Peace" after 1918, but it is not really surprising that it was a failure when we remember that it was neither Christian nor British. At that time, Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States were all under the control or influence of leading members of World Jewry.**

Some evidence of this has already been given, but there is enough available to fill a large volume.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, Lloyd George, ex-solicitor for the Zionists, was then the Prime Minister, and in the main he was a mouthpiece for a very powerful group of Jews. This group included the Readings (Isaacs), the Samuels, the Sassoons, the Monds, and many others.

The part played by Lord Reading in the war years has been mentioned previously, but it is not generally known that he was so intimate with Lloyd George that he went with him as interpreter when the Prime Minister had private talks with Marshal Foch!

**This fitted in nicely with the arrangement by which another international Jew (Sir Philip Sassoon) was private secretary to Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in the field.**

Nor is it generally known that Lord Reading took an important part in drawing up the peace terms, that he possessed tremendous influence with President Woodrow Wilson and his Jewish advisers, and that he was connected with the Jewish world of high finance, in which two of his brothers (Godfrey and Harry) occupied positions of power.

Mention has previously been made of the part played in the Government of Great Britain by Sir Herbert Samuel, and of the appointment by Lloyd George of E. Samuel Montagu as Secretary of State for India to bring the Indians out of their "placid, pathetic contentment." It is on public record that the Samuels "constitute a vast tribe, exceedingly numerous, influential, and complex"; and that besides the two bosom friends of Lloyd George just named, "there is a host of other Samuels belonging to the world of Jewish high finance."

**Sir Alfred Mend is also mentioned as one of the especially influential group. He was head of the Economic Council of the Zionist Movement, one of the nickel kings, master of international commerce in chemical products, and newspaper proprietor. His daughter married the son of Lord Reading (Rufus Isaacs).**

Mr. Lloyd George was a mouthpiece for this Jewish group in Great Britain. Their headquarters were at the London Stock Exchange, and through the mouths of prominent politicians and the newspapers they owned they were able to have their ideas put forward as British public opinion.

Another little-known matter of great importance was the way in which it was arranged that a Jew would always know what was going on in the British Cabinet. For a long while it was known only to a few that Sir Maurice Hankey was a Jew, and perhaps no man has been more directly connected with "British" POLICY

## THE FARMER AND THE FOOD OFFICE

(From "The Social Creditor," England.)

**A Dairy Farmer with a milk round had the Local College as his main customer. He made it a practice to let that College have the majority of his spare milk. He recently received a letter from the Food Office threatening him with proceedings if he handed out more than the bare ration.**

He presented himself at the Food Office with this letter and asked what he should do with his surplus milk. He was told that that did not concern them.

He pressed the matter, and after some argument saw the Chief of the Local Food Office. He also told him that the Food Office was neither interested nor concerned with what happened to the surplus milk. It was actually suggested to the Farmer that he should not milk his cows as much as he did, so as to cut down the milk supply. After considerable argument he was told to go away.

The Farmer then said that what he proposed doing was to hand out the bare ration and to bring back his surplus and put it in front of the Food Office. He told the official that it was the Food Ministry that had issued instructions not to issue more than the ration; it therefore was the responsibility of the Food Office to give instructions as to what should happen to the rest. The Farmer told the Local Official that if the employees of the Local Food

### "SOME OBSTACLES TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY"

Hear—

MR. J. BRADSHAW  
Thursday, March 28, at 8 p.m.

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

## FEDERAL ELECTION ISSUE

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

The big Government Department by bureaucracy is destroy-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 6d if posted.) Both booklets obtainable from all Social Credit Movements.

## AN IMPORTANT LESSON FOR SOCIAL CREDITERS

From the "Social Creditor," 19/1/46:

The complete impotence of the Quebec Social Credit Movement, for election purposes, as again demonstrated in the Beauce by-election, is a profoundly informative phenomenon. The Social Credit (Union des Electeurs) candidate, Professor Gregoire, Vice-President of the Social Credit League of Canada, was the perfect candidate. For ordinary purposes the organisation of Monsieur Louis Even, "Vers Demain," and his brilliant assistant, Mademoiselle Gilberte Cote, appears to be competent, and has demonstrated its competence to achieve almost any end, except that of electing a Member of Parliament. To anyone who is not determined to ignore the obvious, it has been finally demonstrated that Parliament is the place at which an attack is expected, and elections are the most heavily defended position in the enemy's territory, and the place at which he DESIRES to be attacked.

## SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE

"A Labour Government in Queensland decided, several years ago, that the public was paying too much for meat, and plunged into the business.

"It purchased a number of splendid ranches and put Government officials in charge. The advance picture drawn by the politicians was one of assured profits and cheaper meat. The actual results were enormous deficits and dearer meat.

"The final blow came with the sale of the ranches. They cost 6,359,000 dollars, besides which the Government raised 5,750,000 dollars to meet operating losses, or a total outlay of 12,100,000 dollars. And all the State got back when it sold out was 2,600,000 dollars.

"The disastrous experiment in Socialism cost every man, woman and child in Queensland 15 dollars more each in taxes." — "The Western Producer" (Canada).

## NATIONALISED BANK PURSUES SAME OLD POLICY

From the "Social Creditor," 2/2/46: We wonder whether those people who have clamoured for the nationalisation of the Bank "of England" have the faintest idea what they have asked for, and what they have got. To take one aspect alone, Mr. Montagu Norman told the Macmillan Committee in 1930 that he had been devoting a great deal of his time for ten years to "the stabilisation of the European countries which had lost what they possessed before the war" and the setting up of Central Banks in foreign countries. Paul Einzig, his great admirer, amplifies this by remarking: "It is a fact that in chronological order he devoted his attention in the first place to the reconstruction of the ex-enemy countries" [e.g., Germany].

Now, it is quite certain that the Bank of England would never have been permitted to repeat this performance in "private" ownership. But it is doing exactly that same thing at the present time. The austerity racket, the £80,000,000 to U.N.R.R.A., the "export drive" and the whole policy of control and restriction of British consumer expansion, are precisely the policy of the Bank of England under Montagu Norman. And Dr. Dalton (London School of Economics), Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Atlee (London School of Economics), and the Cabinet as a whole, state that taxation of the British is now not for revenue, but to embody "Socialist" ideas of Utopia; and the Bank of England will be used, not to finance the well-being of Britons, but to see that they remain permanently impoverished. What control has the consumer over this policy?

## Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

burst, has created a situation which is being suitably exploited by the power-lusters. According to Don Iddon, in the Melbourne "Herald" of March 14, Mr. Churchill had many close conferences with Bernard Baruch, one of the most powerful of the international Jews, during the few days prior to delivering his address concerning Russia and the "necessity" for Union between Great Britain and "America."

If it were not for the Russian threat, there would be little excuse for absorbing the British Empire into America. It will be appreciated that the international gangsters are determined to keep the world in a state of constant turmoil until effective world control has been established. Now is the time for the British Empire to pull together as never before—to set an example to the people of the rest of the world. Alberta will probably yet prove to be our most effective bridgehead in the economic war. No effort can be considered too great to exploit this bridgehead.

\* \* \* \* \*

In an article in the "American Mercury," the English writer, Norman Angell, writes:

"The truth is that the Socialism of the British Labor Party is a development along Fabian lines of the socialisation which began with the social services initiated by the Liberal but non-Socialist Lloyd George in 1911, and developed by the Liberal and non-Labor Beveridge. Two world wars have had the effect of immensely accelerating the process of Socialisation. There are not a hundred people in Britain today who have an income in excess of £5000 when the tax-gatherer is through with them. That phase of English life which you may still see in films like "The White Cliffs of Dover," the life of the opulent country house, or the town house of powdered footmen, has come to an end. The few country-house owners that maintain their old estates do so on capital, which the next death duty will bring to an end. An era has passed.

"But the point is that it had passed before the coming of the Labor Government, that the real revolution had been carried out by a Government with a large conservative majority behind it, who were supposed to stand for the permanence of the very things they abolished. The revolution which we did not hear about until the publication of the election results had already taken place, and it was a revolution by the consent of those against whom it was directed—brought about by Parliamentary and Democratic processes."

The admission that an "anti-Socialist" Government was used to lay the basic groundwork of Socialism is instructive. But the statement that the landowners and others, with the security which all could have without taking from anyone, were in favour of having their security destroyed by taxation robbery and other processes is evidence of the contempt some writers have for the intelligence of people generally. However, as Angell's public on this occasion was American, perhaps his statement is understandable. Many of the English "intellectuals" appear to be determined to bemuse the Americans as much as possible concerning English affairs. No wonder the Americans generally are so ill informed and consider the British are effete.

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The great majority of Australian taxpayers, who don't consider the "A.B.C. Weekly" worthy of their patronage, will be interested to know that this publication lost £8933 last financial year. Some of their taxes have been used to meet the loss. This and other outrageous uses of the taxpayers' money must be stopped. Letters of protest to Federal Members would be a move in the right direction.

\* \* \* \* \*

The attitude of the world planners to wards the recent Presidential elections in Argentina is further evidence of the necessity of examining the political voting system and the manner in which it can be perverted to enslave the electors. Prior to the Presidential elections in Argentina the press carried stories of Colonel Peron, "the dictator," being opposed by the "democrat," Dr. Tamborini. It was suggested that the electors of Argentina were tired of the "dictator" Peron and would support the "democrat" Tamborini. For a few days after the elections reports appeared stating that Tamborini was sweeping the country. "Democracy" was being saved! But now it is admitted with a bad grace, that the majority of electors have supported Peron. "Democracy" is now being lost! Could there be any more fantastic comment on the subject of democracy? Peron is no doubt a dictator. So was Hitler. But it is sometimes conveniently overlooked that Hitler came to power with the support of German electors. Political democracy can obviously only be made to work effectively in small political units, where the electors have a chance of controlling those whom they elect. Surely it is not democracy to have a highly centralised Government, which, after using all the known high-pressure propaganda tactics to get a majority of votes, can then proceed to do what it likes without the electors being able to do anything about it? —E.D.B.

## ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.)

"THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE." A short history of the Bank of England. Price 9d. Postage 1d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY." The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price 9d. Postage 1d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

## NOTES ON "LIBERATION" IN NORWAY

By BORGE JENSEN in "The Social Crediter."

**Of the small countries of Europe, which during the recent armed conflict, formed part of Hitler's New Order, Norway contains perhaps proportionately the largest body of opinion enlightened as regards monetary and cognate matters.**

During his visit to Norway in 1935—during which he delivered an address to the members of the influential organisation, "Handelsstanden," in the presence of His Majesty King Haakon of Norway, Major Douglas was, I understand, struck with the high level of awareness of the people with whom he came into contact.

From a member of what before 1940 was known as the Douglas-Group of Oslo, I have received the first issues—after a suspension of five years—of the periodical "Samfundsliv" ("Social Life"), founded and edited till 1940 by B. Dybwad Brochman a pioneering sociologist of great fervour and courage. The Brochmann adherents with whom the remaining members of the Douglas-group are apparently in touch agree with ourselves in attributing our present discontents largely to a perversion of our monetary and political mechanisms constituted originally as a party, they learned in 1936, when their representative presented to "Stortinget" (the Norwegian Parliament) a detailed scheme for the Reconstruction of Norway, that the party political way is a cul-de-sac and at their first gathering after the war, held recently at Bergen, they decided to observe a purely passive—"contract-out"—attitude with regard to the then oncoming elections, which as we know, brought "Labour" a majority,

### A NON-PARTY ATTITUDE

This "negative" attitude is bound to have been viewed by the Norwegian party-bosses and their backers with the same suspicion as their British counter-parts regarded the refusal of Social Crediters last July to decorate the names of prospective party candidates with those little crosses the tracing of which is held by "parliamentarians" everywhere to constitute the alpha and omega of a "democratic" elector's duty.

When this "negative" attitude is reinforced with a knowledge of how to train the electorate to exercise continuous pressure on Parliamentary representatives irrespective of Party—a lesson which has been learnt so magnificently, e.g., by the "Creditistes" of the towns and villages of Quebec—this Norwegian movement and its allies will be in a favourable position to compel the "machinery of State" to give a satisfactory answer to the question, "Why not make ourselves debt-free?" which forms the title of an article by G. E. Bonde ("Samfundsliv," September 14, 1945).

The article shows that when on April 9, 1940, the Germans occupied Norway, most people expected the German army to commandeer and expropriate the effects and properties of the country. Everybody was surprised when they found the Germans prepared to pay, on the spot, and in Norwegian money, at current prices, for anything of which they had need. Nor was this only a method of winning over an independent population. From the first till the last day of the Occupation the Germans paid cash-down.

### FINANCING OF OCCUPATION

How did they manage this? "If we are honest we must acknowledge," says Mr. Bonde, "that the painless way in which the Germans carried out their transactions was due to their superior insight into the technicalities of the money system. They went to the Bank of Norway and demanded that a certain amount be put at their disposal every month. During the five years of the Occupation an average of 200 million kroner was paid by the Bank to the German authorities. The money was paid partly in cash, partly in cheques. The amount of notes in circulation increased to five times the pre-war amount of 500 million kroner."

The University-trained political economists of Norway were not slow to predict that this sort of thing would lead to inflation. But it did not, for prices were controlled. And so were wages, and, unfortunately, many other things as well. There was control of profits; of foreign exchange; there was rationing and all the other well-known items of the planned and controlled economy to which we, on the other side of the fighting line, submitted to an even greater extent. (In other words, the Norwegian people were only allowed to have their monetary system shorn of its most glaring absurdities—those debt-creation, interest-paying devices to which our British "Credit-Reformers" pay such exclusive attention—while submitting to a Foreign Occupation and while compelled to carry out an overtly alien policy.)

As a result of the German way of financing their requirements there was never any shortage of purchasing power, and very little desire to borrow money either from

### SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, ENGLAND

(ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION)

The next Associate examination will be held for Australia and New Zealand in March, 1947, and alternate years thereafter.

Particulars of the Course for study and fuller information about the examination may be obtained by intending candidates from Miss G. Marsden, 6 Harden Road, Artarmon, N.S. Wales.

banks or insurance companies. Much more money was deposited with the banks than was borrowed from them. The banks only paid low interest on the money deposited. All this came dangerously near to ruining the doctrine that "there is only so much money in existence" and the threat to the idea of money as being of value in itself, etc., was only too obvious.

### RETURN OF "SOUND FINANCE"

"Now if the Bank of Norway is really a National Bank," urges Mr. Bonde, "if it really belongs to the people, it has only to write off by a stroke of the pen the entire occupational debt of 12 milliard kroner," which the Germans "borrowed" from the Bank, and in this way the Norwegian people would only have lost what they, in fact, did lose in the way of "men, women and things," and they could have started immediately to make good the wear and tear of their industrial plant (incidentally, vastly increased in extent and productivity); to fill up their empty larders, and thus hasten that much more difficult process of healing the psychic wounds inflicted by five long years of darkness and hate.

But this was not to happen. "Liberation" was accompanied by the return of "Sound Finance." Ever since 1848, the glorious

## SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN COUNTRY

**The highlight of reports to hand from Victorian country areas where Mr. Eric Butler is campaigning, with the assistance of Mr. John Johnstone, is one dealing with the meeting in Horsham on Wednesday, March 13.**

The local organiser of this meeting, Mr. L. Rudolph, a young and energetic enthusiast, is to be congratulated on his efforts.

This large Horsham meeting gave Mr. Butler a particularly enthusiastic hearing. The chair was taken by Councillor Lawrence. In an introductory address, Mr. Johnstone said that electors must realise that things have reached such a state that they can no longer afford to "leave everything to the Government." He urged a continuous flow of letters to Members, both Federal and State, telling them what results electors desired. The enthusiasm of the meeting can be judged by the large number of new subscribers signed up for the "New Times"—14. Mr. Butler reports that this is the largest number of "New Times" readers he has ever obtained at a meeting. Literature sales were also large. The Horsham meeting is a sample of what can be done in every centre in Victoria. One actionist was responsible (will "New Times" readers in all other centres please note?). Mr. Butler and Mr. Johnstone were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph while in Horsham.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO AUSTRALIAN ELECTORS

**Ladies and Gentlemen, —At the 1944 Referendum an overwhelming majority of you crushed the attempt to introduce more totalitarianism into this country by taking more power away from you and concentrating it at Canberra.**

Many of you realised that you would not be giving power to Federal Members responsible to you, but to the vast bureaucracy now openly governing this country—and making a shocking mess of it, too.

However, no sooner had you given your decision in 1944, than Dr. Evatt and his backers were hard at work trying to find ways and means of thwarting your decision. But they find that the Federal Constitution will not permit them to do all that they desire. So they want the Constitution suitably amended.

The 14 questions submitted in 1944 have now been reduced to three, but the three cover the basic issues raised in 1944.

We pointed out in 1944 that Mr. Menzies also desired increased powers for Canberra, but that, being politically shrewd, he realised that there was little chance of the powers being obtained unless there could be an all-Party approach to the matter. He therefore attempted to get himself established as leader of the "No" forces, and to then use the position to bring the Liberal Party into existence.

Now, anyone who wants to know what the Liberal Party thinks about increased powers for Canberra need only read what the Liberals have officially stated themselves. They want all "Social Security" legislation controlled by Canberra, also "orderly marketing."

What they intend to do about these issues at the Referendum this year remains to be seen. Once again they may decide that, in the absence of an all-Party agreement, it may be to their advantage not to support what may be another failure.

However, irrespective of what they do, the basic issues are clear. The Federal

year of Continental Revolution, there has been a Hambro in the High and Secret Councils of the Scandinavian countries. The Ngaardsvold (Socialist) Hambro (Financier-politician) coalition dominated the Norwegian scene when the Germans made their spectacular entry in 1940, and on their exit last year there followed post haste from London (the headquarters of the Hambro interests) the same old defenders of the Ricardo-Shylock-Marx Trinity: "State"-loans have been floated to enable the Norwegian "State" to repay to the "State" Bank the money "borrowed" from it by the hosts of Hitler, who, as we know, was put finally and decisively "into commission" at the meeting in Cologne in 1933, when the Jewish banker, Baron Kurt von Schroeder (who also has kinsmen in the City of London) decided to put the financiers of Westphalian heavy industry behind the efforts of the "nationalist" gentlemen (at the moment being tried in Nuremberg) towards the Reconstruction of "their" country.

### NEARER TO POLICE STATE

On the political plane, the Liberation of Norway meant the setting free of those Norwegians who had been tortured and imprisoned by the Germans, and the incarceration of some 20,000 Norwegian "quillings" who actively or "passively" (the latter term might at a pinch be made to comprise the entire population who remained in the country) had "collaborated" with the enemy.

As a direct consequence of the financial and political measures adopted by the Judeo-Masonically directed ex-London Government of Norway, the country has been brought, like all the countries "liberated" during year of grace 1945, whether brutally by the Soviets, or gently by the "Allies," a step nearer to the hundred per cent. Police State adumbrated by the authors of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

local affairs is seen in the acceptance by the legal committee of U.N.O. of a proposal to examine a world prices-control plan. Our primary producers should be very alarmed at the prospect of the prices of their products being fixed by a few men in New York over whom they have no control; they now find it difficult to get a fair deal, or even the money due to them from the Federal Government, so they should realise that they would be quite helpless against U.N.O. Firstly this distant Cabal would tell them what to grow, and then dictate what price was to be paid for it. If farmers fall for this plot, they deserve all that is coming to them.

\* \* \* \* \*

**FASCIST FORMS:** During a House of Commons discussion on curbing Fascism, Earl Winterton asked, "whether the Government would consider widening its enquiries to embrace the activities of other bodies endeavouring to impose a foreign totalitarian regime." That's a very pertinent question, because the term "Fascist" is used mostly by Communists to divert attention from themselves. These and certain other propagandists endeavour to link it with criticism of anti-British Zionists and the like. Most people accept the term as meaning a dictatorship; in this sense it is applicable to most Governments, which impose unwanted conditions on the people. Excessive taxation, zoning monopolies, unwanted rationing, military or industrial conscription, are a few examples of Governmental Fascism. Compulsory Unionism is another form advocated by some so-called "democratic" trade unionists. —O.B.H.

### ERIC BUTLER TO VISIT SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australian readers will be interested to learn that Mr. Eric Butler will be visiting South Australia in April. He expects to arrive in Adelaide on April 16. He will be accompanied by his wife. "New Times" readers in Adelaide or South Australian country areas, who can help arrange meetings for Mr. Butler, are requested to contact Mr. F. Bawden, The United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, immediately.

### ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

The engagement is announced of Blanche Letitia, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Paice, of East Coburg, Melbourne, to Alfred, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Brady, of Brunswick, Melbourne.

This engagement is of particular interest to those closely associated with the "New Times" and to many of our readers. Miss Paice is the senior member of our clerical staff, which she joined more than ten years ago (when, we hasten to add, she had but recently left school), and thus has been with the paper longer than anyone else.

The sterling service that Miss Paice has given, and her staunch loyalty in our past times of great financial difficulty, are fully known only to a very few "insiders," but they merit the gratitude of every individual who has desired the survival of the "New Times" and looks forward to its success in the future. Such personal qualities bespeak character that is all too rare. We who know how such qualities have been unostentatiously demonstrated, and who share with many others an appreciation of Miss Paice's personal charm, realise that Mr. Alfred Brady must be a very discerning young man.

Those readers who call at our office from time to time, and have thereby gained the privilege of some acquaintance with the young lady in question, will certainly join us in offering felicitations. But those who have to manage the business of the "New Times" may be suspected of being unable to repress a sneaking hope that the engagement will be a long one: Such young ladies are not easily replaced. —H.F.A.

### HAVE YOU READ THESE BOOKS?

"Federal Union Exposed." Price 1/-. "Communism, Why Not?" Price 2/6. "The Answer to Tax Slavery." Price 1/-. "Stop That Thief." Price 1/6. "The Answer to Socialism." Price 2/6. "Reconstruction on Christian Principles." Price 6d. "Progress in Alberta." Price 6d. "Problem of the Medical Profession." Price 1/-. "Money?" Price 1/-. "Red Glows The Dawn." Price 6d. (All plus Id. postage.) Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

### "THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT"

By ERIC D BUTLER

Price 1/1d 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.

"New Times," March 22, 1946 -----Page 3

—Yours faithfully, "THE NEW TIMES."

# SABOTAGE OF THE SOIL IS DOUBLY DANGEROUS

(A Recent Broadcast by Eric D. Butler)

Good evening, listeners. Our so-called education system has conditioned our thinking to such an extent, that whenever we are confronted with a new problem, we automatically accept the dictates of the increasing hordes of "experts" who shout for bigger and more centralised organisation.

It is time we looked more closely at the results of this organisation mania.

Most of the big organisations created for the purpose of dealing with our problems have only resulted in greater and greater problems—which, the "experts" assure us, can be solved by still more of their organising! Much of our so-called modern science is merely a mass of superstition used to drive man down the scale of existence. A Frankenstein has been created which is out of control. No more convincing evidence of the complete failure of the "scientific planners" can be found than the manner in which the very basis of life, the soil, has been progressively destroyed.

Over the past few years in Australia we have been told that the growing problem of soil erosion, and the increase in diseases in crops, orchards and animals, necessitate more and more organisation which will encroach on the rights of the individual farmer.

It was recently stated that large-scale control of measures to prevent soil erosion would probably necessitate using compulsion against some farmers.

The sooner individual farmers realise that the problems which the bureaucracy proposes to use as an excuse for pushing them around still further are merely effects of an underlying cause, the sooner they will start to do something constructive about these problems.

What is this underlying cause? Now, strange though it may seem to many people who have not given this subject much careful thought it can easily be shown that soil erosion and diseases in both crops and animals are the results of financial policy. I don't want listeners to take my word for this. I want them to listen closely to an extensive quotation from one of the greatest farming authorities in Great Britain Lord Northbourne. He writes:

"Erosion is nearly all man's work. Some of it can be attributed to mere foolishness. But most of it is due to greed combined with the existence of the possibility of getting rich quickly by exhausting the land and underselling competitors.

"But the actual tillers of the soil who have got rich are few.

"What then has been the inducement to so many to despoil the land on which they depend for a living, and to despoil it within the last century or so to a hitherto unheard-of extent? What has been the stimulus to the rapid extension of exhaustive farming all over the world?

"The stimulus has been a great development of the said possibilities of getting rich quickly, a development partly dependent on the evolution of new and powerful machines, and partly on a roughly simultaneous world-wide extension of a peculiar financial system, which has led to a vast accumulation of financial debt.

"Such debt, both internal and external, has grown to a point at which repayment is generally out of the question, and the payment of interest alone has become severely oppressive. The only way by which anyone can pay this interest is by producing or manufacturing and selling something with a view to making a money profit out of which to pay it. So, purely financial considerations have everywhere acquired dominance over all others."

Lord Northbourne also writes: "International debt and soil erosion are twin brother and sister, inseparables."

Just to indicate that Lord Northbourne's view on this subject is shared by other prominent farming authorities, allow me to quote from the Earl of Portsmouth's book, "Alternative to Death." He says:

"In country after country the farmers' indebtedness is greater than his capital assets. Poor reward on the land and the greater attractions of urban life, have drained the land of its proper guardians, so that they, who are too few have been forced to do too much with too little. Nor is there any prospect that this war can possibly improve matters while the financial system continues."

If farmers desire to maintain what little independence they still possess, they have got to revise a lot of their ideas about soil and its management. Financial policy has forced farmers into the fatal folly of chemical farming—but the temporary increase of production has been at the expense of the soil and what the soil produces. Quality has been sacrificed for quantity. The result has been increasing disease in crops, animals, and, of course, in man himself. But the big chemical combines, such as Imperial Chemical Industries,

don't mind this state of affairs, because its "experts" are prepared to sell farmers still more chemicals, in the form of sprays, etc., to try to cure the disease already let loose by the use of chemicals!

Sir Albert Howard, who is probably the greatest living authority on soil management, has proved conclusively that practically every disease and pest known to agriculture, from foot-and-mouth disease in cattle to codlin moth in apples, can be completely wiped out when chemical manures are dispensed with and sufficient natural humus is applied to the soil.

In a further talk, I will have more to say about this humus question, because the very continuance of life itself depends on our understanding it.

It is significant that Sir Albert Howard is still sneered at by the agricultural chemists and the vast hordes of Government bureaucrats who have dozens of departments in every country to deal with the problems, which they have assisted to create. A return to agricultural principles based on natural laws would eliminate most of these bureaucrats and leave the individual farmer free to control his own affairs.

It is NOT true to say that soil erosion can only be dealt with by big centrally controlled Government Departments with the power to order farmers and landowners about.

If millions of pounds can be made available to Government Departments to deal with such problems as soil erosion, then it is obvious that the same amount of money can be made available among individual farmers so that they will not be forced to

purge their soil with chemicals in order to get quick financial returns.

The Government Departments, advised by the chemists, do not deal with basic causes at all. Judged by results, they have failed miserably. They are like our orthodox economists. Sir Albert Howard writes:

"... Economics has done a much greater disservice to agriculture than the collection of useless data [by the Government agricultural bureaucrats] . . . The people must be fed whatever happens. Why not, then, make a supreme effort to see that they are properly fed? . . . The nation's food in the nature of things must take the first place. The financial system, after all, is but a secondary matter. Economics, therefore, in failing to insist on these elementary truths, has been guilty of a grave error of judgment."

Those controlling the financial system are similar to the men who control the big chemical combines. They have organised industry into big monopolies in which the individual is regimented to fit in with an over-all plan Agriculture is marked down to be organised in the same way.

This planning mania comes straight from Germany, and it is worth recording that the man who pioneered the idea of chemical farming and thus undermined the practical experience gained by generations of farmers, was the German chemist, Liebig. The soil and its products cannot be planned as industrial monopolies can be planned. The soil is a living thing, and the result of planning as visualised by the monopolists is death. Collective farming in Russia has proved a failure in every shape and form.

But the planners everywhere do not worry about their failures. They push on with their plans to bring under their control all farmers, a section of the community noted for their individualism and independence.

The present financial policy and the chemical fertiliser combines are the farmer's deadliest enemies. I urge him to recognise this while he still has time. Good evening.

## IT IS YOUR FIGHT!

You Can Help To Double The Circulation Of "The New Times" By The End of 1946.

How? By Obtaining One More Reader.

Why Not See How Many New Subscribers You Can Get Before The End Of The Year?

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST "ARGUS" MUST CONTINUE

In our issue of March 8 we published the story of how the Melbourne "Argus" recently refused to allow the Victorian Social Credit Action Group to use the "Argus" controlled radio station, 3SR, Shepparton.

Widespread indignation has been caused as the result of the "Argus's" high-handed and anti-democratic action. Letters of protest have been flowing in to the Managing-Director of the "Argus."

We urge readers to ensure that the protest grows. Bring the story of the ban on Social Credit talks to as many "Argus" readers as you can.

Here is an extract from one of many letters from our readers on this matter:

"... I have persuaded two barristers-at-law, a dentist and a chemist to write to the 'Argus,' using their letterheads and signifying discontinuance of their patronage. If this is persisted with it will seriously affect their circulation — don't let it die a spasmodic death in 'New Times' — keep plugging away . . ."

The matter is in the hands of "New Times" readers themselves. Here is an issue they can work on.

Mr. Eric Butler has been mentioning the matter at his country meetings, and is urging all those who read the "Argus" to discontinue reading it; also to persuade their friends to do likewise.

## FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

"Questioned in Parliament concerning the newspapers and periodicals published in this country during the war under foreign auspices with British official co-operation, the Minister of Information, Mr. E. J. Williams, said twenty-six periodicals, newspapers, news bulletins and magazines appear under foreign auspices and with British official co-operation. The weekly paper consumption is approximately 12 tons. Contributions from public funds are at present at the rate of rather more than £6000 a year, and will very shortly be reduced to about £4000. In addition, there are a number of such periodicals, which were officially assisted during the war and still continue to publish without official help." — "The Social Creditor," 26/1/46.

## "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.

## "BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

Orders are now being accepted on behalf of K.R.P. Publications Ltd., England, for the supply of copies of this extremely important book by Major C. H. Douglas.

Orders, accompanied by cash—10/10d per copy, including exchange and postage—will be received by the Douglas Social Credit Association of N.S.W. or any associated inter-State organisation.

Anticipated delivery 6 to 8 weeks hence.

THE "NEW TIMES" IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL AUTHORISED NEWSAGENTS

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

(Concluded from March 8 issues.)

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 13, 1945: —

**Lieut. -Colonel Sir Thomas Moore (Ayr Burghs):** . . . I want to make it quite clear that I am not an economist, like the hon. Member for Chesterfield (Mr. Benson). I am not a Social Creditor, like the hon. Member for South Tootingham (Mr. N. Smith), I am not a commercial magnate, like the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Aldershot (Mr. Lyttelton) and I am not anti-gold, like the hon. Member for East Aberdean (Mr. Boothby). In fact, I am speaking as a man in the street, for the common citizens of this country, with no political complex, no inhibitions, anti-nothing, as the men of Britain generally are, except when there is a shortage of beer. I am, indeed, even speaking for the charlady who so kindly and competently cleans my flat, and who said to me yesterday morning, "We are accustomed to hardships, we are used to hardships. Tell those Gentlemen in the House of Commons to stand up for Britain and not trail after the Americans and their spam." I believe that those are the views held by the majority of the people of this country, irrespective of their walk in life.

. . . This loan takes no account of the forgotten factor, one which can never be over-stressed, that Britain was the first great country to wage war not because it was attacked, but on account of an ideal which it believed to be right, that nations and individuals should be free to live and work, to pray and play, as they so desire, provided they do not harm a neighbour.

. . . I say with modesty, but with complete sincerity, that I would prefer to leave public life for good rather than see my country tied for 55 years at least to the whims of a foreign country, no matter how friendly, how intimate or how trustworthy our relationships might be. Britain has not fought and won, has not suffered and survived two world wars to become the poor relation of even the most kindly, the most benevolent but most autocratic of kinsmen . . .

**Mr. David Eccles (Chippenham):** . . . There is nothing comparable in that document to tell the Americans what they ought not to do. Why is there nothing in it about their very peculiar methods of trying to corner the South American markets? There is nothing about that kind of discrimination. Why is there nothing about their insistence that the proceeds of the dollar loans should all be spent in the United States? That is discrimination on the grand scale; they have just applied it to the French loan. What is more, why is there nothing in it about immigration? What right have the Americans to tell us that we must not discriminate against the free movement of goods when they are discriminating against the free movement of persons? Will they take 5,000,000 refugees? I think we want to know where these fine principles of the Americans—which I very much admire—begin, and where they end. . .

**Mr. Max Aitken (Holborn):** . . . the amount of the loan is not immense. It is

not far from the total we spent in erecting factories and buying armaments in the United States before the war and during the first year of the war. Those armaments were used as the first bulwark of the Americans against the Nazis. It seems to me that that sum is not such a very great sum . . .

I believe that if the Empire was now asked to rally around this country, we would be able to tide over this desperate period and not have to take this disastrous loan . . .

**Mr. Alfred Edwards (Middlesborough East):** . . . I met an American over here during the last few weeks, and in talking with the Board of Trade and the Treasury, he wanted to send us food-stuffs to any amount; he wanted to spend all the money in this country. These people held up their hands in horror, and said, "You cannot do that; that is barter," as though there was something unholy about it, as though all trade was not barter . . .

**Mr. Churchill (Woodford):** . . . For all these reasons I should deprecate most strongly any considerable number of the Members of the Party I have the honour to lead casting their votes against the proposals which are now before the House. If individual Members have passionately strong conscientious views, no one can blame them for expressing those views in Debate or going into the Lobby, where they will find themselves with some odd companions, but any heavy vote by Conservative Members against the proposals would be especially injurious to our interests in America. It would be a gratuitous assumption of responsibilities, which we have no need to seek, and no power to bear. It would also be utterly futile and even wanton proceeding, and a weak yielding to emotions, which the long interest of the State requires, should be stoically restrained . . .

## PROMOTION UNDER SOCIALISM

"Under Socialism, on the contrary, the beginner must please those already settled. They do not like too-efficient newcomers. (Neither do old-established entrepreneurs like such men; but, under the supremacy of the consumers, they cannot prevent their competition.) In the bureaucratic machine of Socialism the way toward promotion is not achievement, but the favour of the superiors. The youth depends entirely on the kind disposition of the old men. The rising generation is at the mercy of the aged.

"It is useless to deny this fact. There are no Marxian classes within a Socialist society. But there is an irreconcilable conflict between those who are in favour with Stalin and those who are not. And it is simply human for a dictator to prefer those who share his opinions and praise his work to those who do not."

—"Bureaucracy," by Ludwig von Mises p. 120).

KEEP THIS DATE FREE

Monday, April 1, at 8 p.m.

A Special Address by MR. ERIC D. BUTLER

at the Australian Church Hall, 19 Russell Street, Melbourne, C.I.