

# THE NEW TIMES

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FOURPENCE WEEKLY

## INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND THE POLITICAL VOTE

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

Reformers of last century thought that they had paved the way for increasing individual liberty and individual security when their years of agitation resulted in the political vote being made available to every male over a certain age. Later came the stirring campaigns to gain the political vote for women.

We are now in the position to assess the value of the political vote to the individual.

Judged by the appalling results, it must be admitted that the political voting system as operating at present does not provide the individual with an effective mechanism through which he can prevent the society in which he lives from being progressively demoralised by alien forces.

If the individual is to save himself from the threatened Servile State, already partially introduced, he must have an effective political mechanism. Now, although there is more confusion amongst electors than ever before, most individuals still possess a great amount of fundamental common sense, which, if applied correctly, could undoubtedly stem the totalitarian tide.

### *The Genuine Alternative*

The critical question confronting us is this: Under what conditions can the individual elector effectively use his common sense? The answer is simple: **The elector can bring his common sense to bear when he is confronted with genuine alternatives, which he can understand.**

We can best study this matter in our economic arrangements. The nearest approach to a genuine democracy we have ever had is the system of free, competitive enterprise. Under this system of enterprise each economic unit is competing for the monetary votes of customers; it has to supply the goods and services **required by customers**, not the goods and services it thinks the customers should have. The customers control the policies of the economic units by having the very effective power of putting any unit out of business if it does not provide what they require.

### *The Economic Vote*

It must also be noted that customers are fully responsible for the policies they

pursue. If they are so foolish as to buy a poor quality article, then they personally suffer the consequences. Further, customers do not worry about technical arguments; they judge simply on results produced. **They are in the position of being able to decide whether they are getting value for their money.** Common sense operates.

Now surely our examination of the economic system indicates what is required in reforming the political system. We want a political system under which electors are made **individually responsible** for the Government they support. Under the party system as operated at present it is impossible for electors to be made responsible for the Government they support. **It appears then that we have to discover some way in which we can make Governments genuinely competitive.** It may be argued that electors can at present eliminate one Government in favour of another Government, but it can be easily seen that changing one set of politicians for another set does not mean a real change in Government.

### *The Permanent Govt.*

An increasingly important part of Government today is the permanent bureaucracy. **The bureaucracy decides fundamental policies.** The politicians may compete with one another in advancing different arguments to gain support for these policies—but very seldom do they directly challenge policy.

The electors are confused about all sorts of technical arguments, which they cannot understand—in fact, they are not meant to understand them. It is impossible for the common sense of the individual elector to be applied.

Now, as the immediate objective of every Party is to gain power, a fact which we must realistically accept, the elec-

tors must be in the position to ensure that Governments only obtain power by giving the electors definite desired results. Supposing we had electoral arrangements under which all Parties at election times had to come before the electors and say: This is our programme and it will cost so much. These are the benefits, which will accrue to you as individuals if you support it.

Further, suppose the electors, having **bought** a programme—yes, that is what

(Continued on page 4)

### OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

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**Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,  
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.**

WHITTIER

# KEYS TO CURRENT EVENTS

## SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY

### United States

#### Reserve Board Policy

Amid the cheers of bankers and brokers, Harry Truman abruptly demoted Marriner Eccles from the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board last week. In the place of old New Dealer Eccles, the President put Thomas McCabe, chairman of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, president of Scott Paper Co. (tissues). In politics, McCabe is a Republican. . . .

The man who took Eccles' place was somewhere to the right of Eccles' "unorthodox" doctrines, though perhaps not as far as some loudly applauding bankers thought. Thomas McCabe went to progressive Swarthmore College. He began his career at Scott Paper Co., became a supersalesman, and finally president. He has held various Washington jobs, including that of deputy lend-lease administrator.

**McCabe, like Eccles, is concerned about ways and means to curtail credit. He also believes that great efforts should be made to control inflation. The difference between the two may be largely one of method. Amiable, smiling Tom McCabe gets along with people.**

—*Time* (U.S.A.), Feb. 9.

### International

#### Trade Dictated By U.S.?

Should there be a crop failure in New Zealand no action to direct Australian wheat there was permitted under the terms of the International Trade Organisation's recommendations, stated the Director of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures (Mr. L. Withall).

Mr. Withall said that the International Trade Organisation, **although established ostensibly by a number of countries in conference (including Australia), was for all practical purposes formed for them by the U.S. State Department as the first step in a well-organised campaign to impose on British countries its particularly short-sighted and retrogressive financial and economic theories.**

Considerations, which had influenced the course of trade in the past, were now abolished, he said. Mutual interest, kinship, historical association, geography, and living standards were swept away.

Further, he added, if Japanese or Yugoslav buyers of wheat offered one penny a bushel more than New Zealand, the former might have the lot. There must be no preference or discrimination.

—*West Australian Wheatgrower*, Jan. 22.

### Australia

#### Colin Clark On Taxation And Controls

**Exchange control, price control, and wage control are not the way to check inflation; they are merely the way to check production.**

**The main cause of inflation and of rising prices is lack of production, and the main factors holding back production in**



COLIN CLARKE

**Australia, as in other countries, are excessive taxation and unnecessary controls. . . .**

Business and professional men take it easy and go for long holidays. Highest paid manual workers do not find it worthwhile to work longer or harder because taxation takes so large a proportion of each additional pound they earn.

Farmers and graziers don't bother to increase their cultivation and livestock.

High taxation also makes many people prefer to spend money rather than to save it.

Under these circumstances, when everybody is trying to spend money and no one is making any real effort to increase production, there is inflationary pressure, and controls become worse than futile because they are breeding a general contempt for the law. . . .

The best form of price control is competition. High taxation merely buttresses monopoly by making it extremely difficult for new competing businesses to get started and to accumulate reserves.

—*Extracts from statement by COLIN CLARK, Director of the Bureau of Industry, who recently returned from a world tour, as told to a Staff Reporter of "Sunday Mail" (Brisbane), Jan. 4, 1948.*

### Great Britain

#### Petrol Sales

Mr. Lipson asked the Minister of Fuel and Power how much petrol is sold by this country to countries outside the sterling area; which are they; and what imports are received from them in return.

Mr. Gaitskell: As to the first part of the question, I would refer the Hon. Member to the answer I gave to my Hon. Friend the Member for Ipswich (Mr. Stokes) on November 20. I am giving at the end of this answer a list of the countries concerned. For particulars of imports from these countries, I would refer the Hon. Member to the Trade and Navigation Accounts.

The following is the list of countries to which motor spirit is sold by British-controlled companies:

Argentina	Indo-China
Belgium	Italy
Brazil	Japan
Canada	Libya
Central America	Norway
Chile	Pacific Islands
China	Philippines
Cuba and other West	Portugal
Indian Islands	Portuguese East
Denmark	Africa
Egypt	Siam
Ethiopia	Spain
Finland	Syria
France and French	Sweden
North Africa	Switzerland
French West Africa	Turkey
and Congo	Uruguay
Greece	U.S.A. Oil Companies
Holland	

—From British *Hansard*.

### Poland

#### In Step!

The Polish Press Agency, under date February 8, says that following the pattern of the Stakhanovite movement, conceived and enforced throughout Soviet Russia, a "work competition movement" was launched a few months ago in Poland.

A nation-wide campaign, supported by numerous articles in the Press, mass public meetings, and pronouncements and exhortations from Government and party officials, is gathering impetus. Promoted by the Polish Workers' (Communist) Party, the movement embraces an ever-increasing number of workers in industry, commerce, mining, agriculture, and in Government and local government offices at all levels.

"Norms" are fixed for every kind of work, and targets set for the total output of all State-owned enterprises. Propaganda, mingled with threats and cajolery, calls on workers for a greater effort to achieve and surpass their norms, and thus fulfill, and overfulfill, the production plan. —*The Social Creditor*, Feb. 14.

## THE ABSURD RISE IN PRICES

The above is the title of an article by M. Louis Even in the French-Canadian Social Credit journal, "Vers Demain," of December 15, 1947. We have much pleasure in republishing M. Even's article as a sample of the brilliant manner in which the French-Canadian Social Crediters of Quebec are so clearly expounding Social Credit ideas.

"Vers Demain" (which means "Towards Tomorrow") has the largest circulation of any political journal in Canada and is rapidly increasing its influence. The following translation of M. Evens article has been kindly supplied by an English supporter of "The New Times."

The real price of an article is what it has cost in material and in effort.

It may be impossible to fix the real price of a particular article, but it is possible to fix the real price of a country's total production over a given period. Such a production costs exactly what the country spends during the same period of time.

If, in the course of any year, the Canadian people spend on food, clothing, rent, transport, medical services, education, holidays, &c., a sum valued at \$8,000 million, the real price of that year's production is \$8,000 million. The accounting of cost prices may come out at, e.g., \$12,000 million, but it still remains true that Canada has spent \$8,000 million whilst producing \$12,000 million, and that the real price of that production is \$8,000 million.

Whether the period taken be one or ten years, the equation holds good: **Consumption is the true price of production.** This simple mathematical truth seems to have passed over the heads of those who oppose Social Credit.

### War and Peace

Let those who think in money rather than in goods ponder over these further considerations, which they cannot deny.

In war the nation must produce "bread" and "guns." It may live upon bread alone, but it consumes both bread and guns—the bread in the home and the guns on the battlefield. The cost of living in time of war is thus the bread and the guns. The nation's cost of living—the cost of its bread—is increased in time of war by the cost of its guns. It is thus logical that a nation at war cannot have as much bread, or must work harder to provide the same quantity of bread whilst producing its guns.

The true cost of bread, the real cost of living, is thus increased in time of war by the cost of guns, the cost of fighting. In time of peace, however, the nation is exempted from producing guns. It may, therefore, have the same bread with much less effort—much less expense. The real cost of bread—the cost of living—in time of peace is logically much lower than in time of war.

### And the Financial Cost?

Finance must reflect realities. Otherwise it is false and lying.

If finance reflected realities, the financial cost of living in time of peace would be immensely lower than the financial cost of living in time of war.

Is that what happens? It is certainly not what is happening today.

It may be objected that debts made in time of war are repaid in time of peace.

But the debts themselves are evidence of finance's falsity. Guns are made during a war—not after. If the country is capable of producing a certain quantity of bread and a certain quantity of guns during the war, it must be capable of paying for both the bread and the guns. If it should be otherwise, then finance is not expressing the facts.

With the end of a war, production is relieved of the necessity to produce guns, and the cost of living is at once lightened to that extent—or finance is not expressing the facts.

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*Very few Americans Would oppose the Marshall Plan if they were convinced the money would actually be spent to stop Communism in the world, but informed people have no more confidence in the Marshall Plan than in Mr. Truman's Communist purge in the U.S.*

*If this administration is sincere in wanting to stop Communism, it would start in earnest in the departments of government in Washington.*

Do not be fooled by Stalin's apparent dislike for the Marshall Plan. He has fooled you before. And it is significant that all the Leftists in the U.S. are turning for it now.

International Marxists have Truman in the middle of the stream and heading for Communism. Only an awakened Congress can stop it.

The Marxists want their hands on these billions for the Marshall Plan and will use any sales talk to get it. They will establish an International New Deal, which will be Marxism in action. More Marxists will be employed to dispense the billions as U.N.R.R.A. was used to set up Communism over Europe. Marxists who master-mind Truman's moves cannot get Congress to vote this burden on our backs by stating it is to guarantee Communism in Europe, so they say the opposite. That is Lenin's teaching. **When Litvinoff told F.D.R. Russia would not propagandise in the U.S. if Russia was recognised, what he meant was they would launch over 300 papers and periodicals and take over the New Deal, which they did.** When taxpayers turn their money over to Marxists to use over the world, it not only takes care of Communists but also hastens bankruptcy of the U.S., which Marxists have been working for.

### Truman and Rosenman

And, incidentally, it is understood that Truman's address to Congress, demanding dictatorial powers, was written by Samuel Rosenman, the Marxist who wrote most of F.D.R.'s speeches.

### Present Rise in C.ofL.

A certain article may for climatic reasons become scarce and its price may rise notwithstanding the same expenditure of effort and energy. But it is absolutely incompatible with the realities of production that all goods should suffer an increase in price and that the general cost of living should increase in time of peace.

**The present rise in the cost of living is not the result of any additional burden, which must be born by production, but is solely the result of a financial system, which is completely at variance with the facts.**

### Inflationary System

Our financial system is inflationary by its very nature.

In peace as in war, the volume of money should increase in proportion with a country's productive development, if production is to suffer no obstruction. It is known how to do this in time of war when there is a general determination that production shall be applied to the purposes for which it was made.

Under the present financial regime,

(Continued on page 4)

Few Americans understand or recognise Communism when face to face with it. Most people believe that Truman's demand for dictatorial powers, the Marshall Plan, and the creation of the Civil Rights Committee and the Citizens' Food Civil Rights Committee just happened to happen or that somebody thought they would be of great benefit to United States' citizens. These three all fit together in the plan to make us all slaves of the Reds. Marxists are in the background, operating behind a machine into which Truman has been trapped to serve their purpose, just as F.D.R. was. Truman also likes to ride the white horse in the parade, and when he wakes up to how he has been used, the disillusionment may bring the same end as to F.D.R. and John Winant.

### "Civil Rights" Front

In shaping these plans for gently slipping the chains of Red Slavery on to unsuspecting money-hungry U.S., extreme care has been used. Experience in setting up more than 600 Communist fronts in the U.S. enables these Marxists to do a clever job.

The Civil Rights Committee, designed to regulate all functions of life, is their masterpiece. This front, with a Catholic and Protestant Bishop and the President of General Electric, makes good window dressing, and they are on hand to have their pictures taken with President

(Continued on page 8)

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## IMPERIAL DEFENCE LECTURES

*On his recent return from the Imperial Defence College in London, Rear-Admiral J. A. Collins reported that "the college provided lectures dealing mainly with political and economic policy on the highest plane." Lecturers at the college included Mr. Attlee, the Dean of Canterbury, and Professor Harold Laski. (Vide Melbourne "Argus" February 3.)*

*It is most disturbing to read that Empire Service leaders were called together in London to listen to Socialists and pro-Communists lecture on political and economic policies. Mr. Attlee is, of course, a product of the notorious London School of Economics, centre of anti-British intrigue. The Dean of Canterbury is a great admirer of the Moscow gangsters, while Professor Laski's anti-British activities are well known.*

*It is indeed indicative of the serious times in which we live to learn that Empire Service leaders, pledged to defend the sovereignty of the British Empire, should be lectured by men who have preached against the sovereignty of that Empire and who have openly admitted that they favour the introduction of the main features of the Russian system into British countries.*

*If the British Empire should be destroyed, it will have been primarily by corruption from within. All those individuals responsible for the corruption should be made personally responsible for their actions.*

*The time has arrived for some very straight talking.*

Mr. Eric Butler addressed a very successful meeting at the home of Mrs. G. A'Beckett, Toorak, Melbourne, on Thursday, February 19. Approximately 25 were present. Many questions were asked at the conclusion of Mr. Butler's address. A large quantity of literature was sold.

Melbourne readers are requested to note that competent speakers are available to address house meetings. Experience has proved that excellent results are achieved at these meetings.

Page 4 — "New Times," March 5, 1948

## Modern "Education"

When I met Schnabel after the concert I told him I was glad "that the hand of the old master had lost none of its cunning." Without the slightest show of immodesty he hoped "the hand" had "gained something with the passing of years." "For a long part of one's life," he said, "a man is enveloped, so that he cannot be developed. He has to shed whole skins of acquired 'education.'"

—Neville Cardus, writing in *The Age Literary Supplement* (Melb.), Sept. 20, 1947.

## ABSURD RISE IN PRICES

(Continued from page 3)

however, not one penny is issued except as a debt, and under conditions, which insist that, more than one penny shall be repaid. Every penny, swollen with interest, must be withdrawn from circulation, whether by Government taxes, if a Government loan gave it birth, or by the sale of goods, if an industrial loan has to be refunded.

The manufacturer who has to repay more than he borrowed must charge this extra into his prices. And it is the same with Government taxes. If a manufacturer or shopkeeper pays a tax he charges it into prices; if a workman, he has less money to buy goods, and the effect is the same—his purchasing power is insufficient for the prices asked. And if he obtains a wage increase, the price of his production will be increased at least to that extent.

So, apart altogether from any tendency there might be among certain profiteering producers and shopkeepers to forestall the market, the system is inflationary in itself. The cost of living, to conform with the system, must be forever increasing, at least to the extent of the annual interest charged upon the money put into circulation. And that is what happens if a long enough period of time is considered. The cost of living of the XX. century is higher than the cost of living of the XIX. century—money today buys much less than the money of 40 years ago.

And if inflation is not continuous, year-by-year, it is because those who control the system decide upon occasional forced deflations, and then it is paid for in economic depressions, bankruptcies, privations, premature deaths, &c.

## Conclusion

Under the present system an increase in the cost of living cannot be prevented without doing hurt somewhere. **Steam under pressure seeks an outlet. It found it in the black market. Today it finds it in the free market by a terrifying rise in prices.**

The Union of Electors pass resolution after resolution, sign demand after demand, for subsidies which will lower prices for consumers whilst insisting that such subsidies shall occasion no new tax. Politicians reply that it is impossible. It certainly is impossible under the present financial regime, and Social Crediters are the first to know it.

Our financial regime is neither divine nor logical, nor does it conform with the facts. It is both vitiated and vitiating. But the electors have no need to repeat it or attempt to explain it every time they demand an increase in purchasing power and a lowering of prices. They want to live—according to the possibilities of their country. They know those to be enormous and they wish to benefit from them. They demand results, and they leave to those responsible, the elected governments, the task of modifying a false system so that it may no longer be an obstacle between abundant goods and crying needs.



# PRICE CONTROL OR SOCIAL CREDIT

By C. H. ALLEN

**That there are serious faults in the set-up of our community life is admitted very generally, but one needs to be very critical regarding the pretended remedial measures which are being suggested or put into operation.**

**In reality most of such measures are of a patchwork nature, the work of those who are content to tackle effects, without understanding the causes of our troubles, or else they are bogus palliatives, contrived by the very people who work the oracle to keep us in a state of chaos.**

The continued disconcerting upward trend in the prices of commodities, especially those for household consumption and use, is one glaring indication that there is a fault in the prices-income structure of commerce, which must be corrected. Until it is corrected, unfortunately, most people seem to rub along, moaning to themselves, or grumbling to their friends, while they may vaguely hope that some day or other "the Government" will wake up and take proper corrective measures.

Those who think no more carefully than this about the matter may be inclined to follow the present Federal Government's lead and vote in favour of permanent control of prices and rent being vested in the Federal Government at the Referendum to be held on May 29. It is hardly necessary to say that, if this alteration is made in our Constitution, the delegated power will come into the hands of the bureaucrats at Canberra. This prospect should be enough to make all observant people determined to vote "No."

## ***Points to be Noted***

The following ideas have been put together in an endeavour to show how important it is that efforts should be made to secure a very decided "No" majority at the coming Referendum.

**Electors should note: —**

(1) That the very high rate of taxation now being inflicted upon Australian citizens by the Federal Government is to a large extent responsible for the tragic and disconcerting rise in the prices of commodities as used in every household.

(2) That the advice, in such matters, upon which our Governments rely (no known exception) comes from theorists of the London-School-of-Economics type. Every major upset in national and international affairs of recent times can be shown to have developed more or less because such advice has been accepted and acted upon almost slavishly. Like confirmed inebriates, governments seem to be determined to continue to play with unsatisfactory expedients, rather than try the certain way of giving up the dope.

(3) That those who founded and munificently endowed the London School of Economics were bureaucratic Socialists and monopoly Internationalists. Now many worthy citizens may lack the time, or the aptitude, to read, and judge the merits of, a number of very able treatises which expose the sinister purpose of

those monopoly Internationalists. Nor are citizens generally likely to delve sufficiently into the theories upon which the paid economists base their pronouncements, to sense the stupid want of reality in their arguments.

(4) That the test which each citizen can and should employ is that of noticing how he or she is affected personally. The disconcerting experience of soaring prices is in this case the proper factor to be kept in view.

(5) That monopoly Socialism tends to make more legally definite some anti social financial policies which were unfortunately conventionally accepted under what has been called "Capitalism."

(6) That many means, including cheap ridicule, specious refutations, suppression of facts, and false emphasis, have been used to discredit the Social Credit suggestions for correcting the fault in the prices-income structure of commerce. But no effective or reliable refutations of the contentions and proposals of authentic Social Credit exponents have ever been brought to light.

(7) That the technical and mathematical train of Social Credit argument to justify the idea of new money being released to subsidise retail prices of generally required commodities are incontrovertible; but the existing experts, for reasons which need not be followed up here, will not be free to adopt them in practice until the power to initiate and to alter financial policies is by some means wrested from the Internationalists, and vested democratically, in a decentralised sense, in the citizens of each community.

(8) That Social Credit subsidies are designed to have the following effects, which are their justification: —

(a) The prevention of the present way in, which prices rise so persistently.

(b) The riddance from commerce of what is now a virtual warfare between producers and consumers.

(c) The guarantee that the price of an article will fall or rise automatically, as it should, in accordance with the degree of efficiency attained in production. Or, wording it differently, the guarantee that as scientific improvement is made in the control and application of the energies available, so will the price of the same article fall; or else the quality will improve at the same price.

(9) That the attention of citizens should be focused, as opportunity offers, or occasion arises, on such desirable effects, and not on the technical arrange-

ments necessary for the attainment of these results.

## ***Inducement or Compulsion***

These considerations may seem to have carried us somewhat away from the main argument concerning the importance of a "No" vote being recorded at the Referendum re control of Prices and Rents. But they have a bearing on the question because electors should be informed that if they prefer the Christian method of inducement as an alternative to the pagan and primitive method of compulsion as a method of keeping prices at a level which reflects true cost, then they will spurn all suggestions for regulating prices by legalistic stranglehold which follow the lines now in operation. Instead, they will make a point of doing all in their power to urge that Social Credit ideas be given a proper trial.

The very persistent efforts by which Governments at Canberra have attempted to batter our Federal Constitution and to centralise practically all sovereign powers at the expense of the proper sovereign powers of the several States have now become so blatant that one should be able to count on electors giving a very decided "No" vote at the Referendum on May 29.

If, temporarily, and before proper readjustments in our prices-income structure are made on Social Credit (or equivalent) lines, it seems necessary to limit by conventional legislation the excessive financial rake-off which unscrupulous people may appropriate to themselves when selling goods, or renting houses, then let this be done by the various State Authorities, who now have the power to act on these lines.

## ***Individual Sovereignty***

Anyone who has sensed the beauty of the Social Credit philosophy in accordance with which one builds up from the sovereignty of the individual, and not down from an appearance of sovereignty residing in an abstraction called the State, will fully expect just what we actually find when spate upon spate of compulsive measures are indulged in by the power-lusting groups in command of community affairs.

The example of price control is a case in point. Everyone who is familiar with the present-day bureaucratic interference knows something of the frustration, the delay, and the restricted output which are features of commerce, and which have developed out of the attempts to artificially control affairs in accordance with settled regulations condoned by enabling legislation. Black markets become the order of the day, and many sorts of trickery become common, bringing moral degradation in their train.

He that hath ears to hear let him heed this genuine warning against permanent control of prices and rent being vested in the Federal Government, and let him be active in promoting a "No" vote.

# CAN THE LIBERAL AND COUNTRY PARTIES DEFEAT THE SOCIALIST MENACE?

## A Vital Question For All Genuine Anti-Socialists

(Continued from Last Week)

*To be produced shortly as a booklet by the Victorian Social Credit Action Group, we are publishing extracts from this valuable essay on our "Conservatives" and the Socialist threat: —*

Events of the past few years have convinced an increasing number of Australian electors that the centralisation of all political, economic, and financial power at Canberra would result in the complete regimentation of the individual.

Members of the non-Labour Parties have also been guilty of supporting policies never sanctioned by the electors. With several exceptions, members of the present Opposition at Canberra eventually supported the "salary grab" introduced by the Chifley Government.

But their worst violation of genuine democratic principles was the support of the Bretton Woods Financial Agreement without the consent of the electors. This was early in 1947, only a few months after the 1946 Federal Elections. Not only did Mr. Menzies and his colleagues not attempt to tell the electors of the threat of Bretton Woods to the British Empire; at a meeting in Leeton, N.S.W., just prior to the elections, Mr. Menzies said that he didn't fully understand the Agreement. But this didn't prevent him from supporting it a few months later!

### **Bretton Woods**

In order to ascertain the real objective of Bretton Woods—i.e., centralised control of a world financial system—it is only necessary to point out that the British Socialist Government endorsed the scheme when the pro-Communist Professor Laski was Chairman of the British Labour Party. In supporting Bretton Woods, the British Communist *Daily Worker* of December 11, 1945, said:

**"It makes for the defeat of the British Imperialist policy of a closed Empire."**

The opponents of Bretton Woods in Great Britain were "Tories," such as Lord Beaverbrook, Christopher Hollis, members of the London Chamber of Commerce, and financial experts, such as Paul Einzig. In supporting Bretton Woods, did Mr. Menzies and his colleagues realise that they were supporting the Socialists and Communists? Or was it another case of supporting something they did not understand?

During the height of the bank nationalisation fight in 1947, a great amount of material was brought forward by the political opponents of Labour in an attempt to show that bank nationalisation was a major step in a consistent policy pursued by the Labour Party since 1920. It was shown that every piece of legislation supported by Labour was designed to further this policy.

However, the fact that Mr. Chifley and Dr. Evatt were keen supporters of Bretton Woods, and that they were hailed by the Press as "moderates" in their fight to get the Labour Party to endorse Bretton Woods, was not mentioned. Although

Mr. Chifley was suddenly discovered to be a fanatical Socialist and a power luster after he announced his intention of nationalising the banks, speaking on the International Monetary Agreements Bill ("Bretton Woods") on March 20, 1947—that is, only six months before the announcement of bank nationalisation—Mr. Menzies was able to announce:

**"My own mind runs substantially along the same channel as did that of the Prime Minister when he was delivering his second-reading speech."**

### **Surrendering Sovereignty**

Speaking on the same day, Mr. McEwen, Deputy Leader of the Australian Country Party, announced that **"there can be no order in modern society unless the individual surrenders his sovereignty to the sovereign State."** Which is exactly what the Socialists and Communists say!

So far from Bretton Woods achieving what Mr. Chifley and Mr. Menzies said it would, exactly the reverse has happened. Restrictions on international trade have been increased, while the British Empire is being disrupted by "Dollar Diplomacy" directed from New York. The Communists are exploiting this "Dollar Diplomacy" in an attempt to divide the British and American peoples. As yet Mr. Menzies and his colleagues have given no indication that they now realise that their support of Bretton Woods has done nothing to assist the British Empire in its struggle for

survival against powerful enemies,

A study of the progress toward Socialism in all parts of the world shows that it is always the first steps, which are the hardest to introduce. Invariably so-called anti-Socialist Governments have been skilfully used to introduce these first steps. The menace of delegated Parliamentary authority to bureaucratic officials, who, governing by regulations and decrees, can and do regiment the individual and destroy his Constitutional rights, is becoming obvious to all thinking electors.

### **Socialist Infiltration**

But bureaucratic officialdom was introduced in all British countries long before the Socialists obtained office. This was the result of successful infiltration tactics by the Socialists, whose ideas were adopted by the non-Socialists.

It was the British "Conservatives" who laid the foundations upon which the present British Socialist Government is building the Slave State in Great Britain. A leading article in the London *Daily Telegraph* of October 18, 1946, puts the matter clearly:

**"To go no further back than its war-time predecessor, the famous Coalition, the present Government found much of its planning for education, other social services, finance, and defence already done. . . . Such devices as Exchange Equalisation Funds, the accumulation of projects for public works, quantitative regulation of imports, censuses of production, adjustments of taxation to economic and social purposes, have been used by a long succession of Governments, not excepting the Socialist Government of 1929-31 -----"**

(To Be Continued)

### **ZIONIST-COMMUNIST LINK**

"Since Soviet Russian and American representatives in U.N. stood together on the partition project, the inescapable query arises—*can it be possible that the Zionists and the Communists are one and the same?*" (italics in original) - Economic Council Letter No. 181, Empire State Building, New York, I.

## A Pointer To The Future

*We think that unless some focus of positive and immensely powerful action develops quite quickly in this country, its national history will come to an early close. A drastic reorientation of policy is essential. For this reason,*

*we recall the following facts: -*

The Netherlands from the time of Cromwell and Manasseh-ben-Israel has a special and peculiar connection with Finance and the Debt System, and most probably, with the foundation of the Bank of "England." The Queen of Holland is said in certain quarters to be one of three heads of a most powerful Secret Society. The U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands is Dr. Herman Baruch, brother of Bernard Baruch. The facial resemblance of Dr. Herman Baruch to Mr. (Lord) Montagu Norman is startling. So far as we are able to judge, Mr. Bernard Baruch is one of the most dangerous men of the past thirty years. Mr. Churchill and Mr. (General) Marshall are his intimates.

Both the Roosevelt (a Dutch Jew family) and Truman Administrations were and are almost completely dominated by a Zionist group having affiliations with Baruch, the late Moritz Mond, and other International Jews.

The primary objective of the United Nations farce is to further the interests of this group, at any cost. What may happen to "Britain," or any other nation, as a result is not worth a moment's consideration, and will not receive it.

The South African (Dutch Boer) Gold War, General Smuts, and the Gandhi South African period all fit into this picture.

—*The Social Creditor* (Eng.), Feb. 14.



## KUDZU: AN AGRICULTURAL MIRACLE

By Russell Lord

**It was a hill farm in Alabama (U.S.A.). If ever a farm were visibly dying, this one was. All of the topsoil had gone into the creeks and the sea. The field on which we stood was so gullied you had to keep jumping to get across it. The land was worn and bare, the sagging house was empty.**

**But if you looked closely, here and there in the gullies you could see ropelike vines crawling, hugging the ground, beginning to net it down. It was the first planting of kudzu, the new cover crop that I had ever seen.**

"A man hanged himself in that house, and the bank took over the place. Now this field will heal soon and make fine pasture. It will be green next spring," my companion, R. Y. Bailey, said. "Kudzu" Bailey, they called him. It was in December of 1936.

Only a few shared Bailey's faith in this Japanese vine as a field crop, and not a few were afraid that it would be a more menacing pest than honeysuckle, spreading to take over the entire countryside.

Bailey and a few other believers replied that when a plant grows like honeysuckle yet feeds like clover or alfalfa, with approximately the same protein and carotene content, there was no point in being cautious.

They showed that kudzu not only wove a mat of protective cover, but worked as a legume to draw free nitrogen from the air and store it for plant use in the soil. So kudzu plantings kept marching on to heal slashed land and great gullies.

### *The Georgian Farm*

Last June I spent a weekend at the Georgia farm of Channing Cope, an influential kudzu grower. Cope says kudzu was brought in from Japan as an ornamental vine. He planted his first field of it in 1927, when he acquired 700 acres of run-down land near Covington, 30 miles from Atlanta. Yellow River Farm, it was called, for the river that drained it was yellow with topsoil.

**Today the whole place stands out as a green oasis amid gray-brown cottoned-down country.** "Cotton isn't king here any more," Channing Cope says happily, "Kudzu is king!" Livestock multiply in the meadows; the soil is held secure; the place is making money.

### *Hip-deep Vineland*

We stood that blazing hot Sunday at the edge of a marvelous vineland. The kudzu had made a riotous growth, hip deep, all over the hill.

"Reach down," said Channing. The ground was as damp and cool as that

of a deeply shaded forest floor. "They took some temperatures over at the Experiment Station on a day like this," said Channing. "Bare ground was 140 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface. Under kudzu the ground temperature was only 89 degrees. That's something to consider. Many soil men here in the South wonder if the fierce heat on the tilled fields doesn't hurt soil and hinder humidification.

"And just look at this kudzu duff!" He scooped up a handful. Those big, delicate leaves, shed from last year's crop, make a flaky mould that covers the ground completely and enters as organic matter to lighten topsoil fast. The cover on that field felt like a deep mattress under your feet.

### *Stands Drought Well*

Kudzu stands drought well. Some roots go 12 feet deep. Each crown puts out from one to four vines, and new crowns form in the joints and nodes.

Five hundred crowns will plant an acre—about one crown to every 85 square feet. On rich soil the vines may grow 12 inches a day at the peak of the growing season, and 100 feet of growth in a year is not unknown.

Even the first year's yield may be considerable, but it usually takes three years for the crop to take full possession of an acreage. Kudzu may be pastured or cut with a mower and taken as hay. "This 35 acres will make at least 3 tons of hay to the acre this year, drought or not," Cope told me.

### *Stops Erosion*

I do not think that I ever saw a more erodible soil anywhere than on this farm. It washes like sugar. Even a cart track through new grassland will start a gully. But once kudzu has taken hold thoroughly, the trouble ends. That solid mat holds the soil.

Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, said recently: "What, short of a miracle, can you call this plant? Kudzu has forced our Ser-

vice to revise our appraisal of a lot of severely eroded land as having been ruined for further agricultural use.

And it is not only a crop for gouged-out land; it is a splendid crop for good land, too. It "Will cover a cornfield in one year; the next spring or early summer it can be ploughed and the land planted to corn; then after the last cultivation of the corn it will again spread over the field, stop the erosion, store more nitrogen, and at the first hard frost lay down a carpet of rich leaf litter at least the equal of forest litter. All this in one year!"

### *The Kudzu Club*

Northern farmers are beginning to envy the South in having this marvel. Geneticists are now working to develop harder strains that will push the kudzu belt northward. The general range of the crop is south of the Potomac River, although in my home county of Harford, Maryland, I have seen a growth as luxuriant as any.

In a part of the country farmed almost to death under the old crop-and-chop system kudzu is lively, hopeful, exciting. "A strange ecstasy," Cope says, "lifts southern growers' hearts and exalts their language when they get together to praise kudzu." At a meeting of the Kudzu Club of America in Atlanta last spring one man told how he raised eggs for three cents a dozen on kudzu hen pasture; others testified that corn yields had risen from fourfold to sevenfold on fields that had been in kudzu.

One man told of his progress in dehydrating kudzu for stock feed and human use. It makes fine breakfast, food, he said.

The Kudzu Club has set as its goal a million acres of kudzu in Georgia by 1950 and eight million acres for the South as a whole. "That wouldn't be a bit too much to support the live-stock economy we need, and help," Channing Cope says.

—From *Reader's Digest*, Jan. 1945.

### **FIGHTING FUNDS FOR ACTION GROUP URGENTLY REQUIRED**

The Hon. Secretary of the Social Credit Action Group, Mr. P. W. Keogh, 54 Millswyn Street, South Yarra, Victoria, urges all supporters of the Action Group to forward their contribution to the 1948 Fighting Fund IMMEDIATELY.

Bigger and better offensives are being planned. They must not fail because of lack of ammunition."

"New Times," March 5, 1948 — Page 7

# Individual Responsibility and Political Vote

(Continued from page 1)

it would mean—had to accept responsibility for the results of that programme; that is, gained or lost according to how the programme worked out.

## Political Competition

Many electors will say, yes, this is an excellent idea in theory, but to be made practical it would be necessary for records to be kept of those who voted for the Government and those who voted against it. This is exactly what we are suggesting. **We suggest that the Parties must be placed in the position where they have got to compete with one another to produce results, the same as business organisations compete.**

The effect of this proposal would be to break the power of the party system and those who manipulate it today; it would ensure that control of policy resided in the electorates. Confused and bewildered as he is today, if the elector at election time were confronted with the genuine alternative of choosing between a Party which proposed to tax him £300 million pounds per year and one which proposed £200 million pounds, he could make a commonsense decision, particularly if all those electors voting for the Government paid, say, 75 percent, of the taxation levied.

## Government Losses

And most important, it is proposed that any losses incurred by the Government be borne by those who voted for the Government.

For example, it is not right that the electors who voted against the present Government at the last elections should be called upon to pay portion of the losses incurred by this Government.

The first financial statement issued by the Government T.A.A. revealed that this organisation lost £500,000 during its first year of operations. If those responsible for electing the Government, which decided on a Socialistic airline, were made personally responsible for all losses incurred, the common sense of electors would soon start to assert itself in political matters.

Needless to say, of course, those who elect a Government should take the biggest proportion of any benefits.

## Reducing Taxation

One of the main powers of Government derives from its power to tax. An increasing tendency of all modern Governments has been to increase their powers by increasing taxation. This weakens the financial position of the individual. Under the proposals we are advancing, genuine competition for office would compel all parties to reduce taxation to the absolute minimum. **The result would be that individuals would be able progressively to look after their own economic arrangements instead of Governments looking after them.**

Government would be reduced to matters essentially political. With the divorce of politics from economics, it would be much easier for a rectification of unsatisfactory financial and economic policies. For example, if financial policy were unsatisfactory, the electors would be in the position to take action through their Government to make the controllers of the banking system **personally responsible** for a policy satisfactory to the individual.

If, however, Governments are going to take over all economic activities, electors have to fight their own Government to get any changes. And experience proves that this is a most difficult matter.

## An Open, Recorded Vote

Undoubtedly the greatest difficulty in persuading electors to support the proposals we have outlined is the fact that these proposals would necessitate the abolition of the secret vote in favour of an open, recorded vote. There were undoubtedly good reasons for the introduction of the secret vote. It protected individuals, from possible victimisation as a result of their political views. But with a voting system under which every individual were made personally responsible for his vote, there would still be no possibility of victimisation.

## Personal Responsibility

A little thought should convince any reasonable person that unless electors can be made personally responsible for their votes, we must expect a further deterioration in our community. Why should any elector be in the position where he can support disastrous policies without having to accept responsibility

for the results of these policies?

No civilisation can survive unless every individual is made responsible for his actions. Although many people find it very comfortable to have power without responsibility, this deadly idea has got to be attacked. When electors are made personally responsible for their votes, the way will be cleared to make politicians, economists, financiers, and all other individuals in the community personally responsible for their actions.

## Comms. Back Marshall

(Continued from page 3)

Truman, but they will not have time to devote to the working of the committee. But not so with Marxists Morris Ernst and Luckman. They will see that the plan is worked out, and many good Americans will be goaled by this committee functioning through the Department of Justice.

## Reds and Morgenthau

Morris Ernst was President of the Communist Front, the American Civil Liberties Union, and masterminded the Civil "Rights Committee, which all Red papers like P.M. call the President's C.R.C.

**Osmond K. Frankel, Counsel for A.C.L.U., which defends Communists in court, set up the plan for the Civil Rights Committee with the help of Morris Ernst, who offices with Henry Morgenthau.**

Those who have made a study of Marxism recognise that these moves are intended to be the final ones getting set for the emergency which the Marxists will create, so they can take over.

Revolution is being launched in Europe, while we are being prepared for war. Few people have time or money to use in stopping Marxism in the U.S.—they are too busy chasing dollars that will be almost worthless later.

—Common Sense (New Jersey), Nov 23, 1947.

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