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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

PRICE SUBSIDIES

The Answer to Inflation

Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER, over 3SR Shepparton on Monday, September 19.

The problem of ever-increasing prices is one, which affects every family. Inflation not only reduces the purchasing power of incomes; it is also reducing the value of bank savings, insurance policies and all investments. The recent increases in tram, train, electricity and gas charges, must in turn necessitate an increase in the basic wage. But wage increases must increase industrial costs, which can only be recovered, by still further price increases.

What is the solution of the problem? Many people believe that harder work and greater efficiency is the only way to reduce prices. Now it is true that there is an element of truth in this proposed solution. But it is also true that in spite of tremendous increases in industrial efficiency over the past 50 years, prices have steadily increased. There have been temporary reductions during depression periods, but it cannot be disputed that the price level of today is far higher than it was at the beginning of this century. No sensible person is in favour of reducing prices by a depression, which bankrupts businessmen and primary producers. The producer is entitled to a profitable price for his production.

It is therefore essential that some financial policy be implemented, which will ensure that the consumer has adequate purchasing power to buy what the producer can provide. The policy of increasing wages has got us nowhere. But if prices could be reduced, without affecting the profits of the producer, there would be a real and effective increase in purchasing power.

A Sound Policy

The price-subsidy mechanism introduced in all English-speaking countries during the war years indicated the type of solution necessary for the inflation menace. In introducing the price-subsidy mechanism in Australia, Mr. Chifley, then Treasurer in the Curtin Government, explained how, if the prices of these items, which govern the basic wage in Australia, could be stabilised, this would also stabilise the basic wage. And stability in the basic wage would prevent any increase in wage costs in industry with a consequent increase in prices.

It is essential to bear in mind that the modern power-production system must be regarded as a chain system. The result is that an increase in the price of a basic commodity like coal must automatically increase the price of transport, gas, electricity and many other items. Increases in prices of these items in turn must inflate

the prices of a large number of other items. The result is that an increase in the price of a basic commodity may easily be multiplied a large number of times by the time consumer goods reach the market. The introduction of price-subsidies did, to some extent, deal with this problem.

New Credits

Now, although it is often stated that the subsidy system merely transferred some of the taxpayers' money out of one pocket into another pocket, this is not altogether true. The war necessitated an enormous expansion of new financial credit. It must now be obvious to all thinking people that the expansion of financial credit along the lines pursued in the past and those proposed by the Socialists and other totalitarians in the future, can only intensify the inflation problem.

The price-subsidy mechanism introduced a new financial technique; it resulted in a portion of expanded new financial credit necessary for the war, being used to stabilise or reduce prices for the consumer, while at the same time ensuring that the producer obtained a profitable price for his production. No reasonable person can deny the comparative success of the price-subsidy mechanism.

A Deliberate Policy

A great amount of the inflation now worrying the Australian people is the direct and indirect result of the Labour-Socialists abolishing price-subsidies immediately after the people refused to support permanent Federal price control at the Prices Referendum in May of last year. As Mr. Chifley so clearly stated the advantages of price-subsidies when he introduced them, it is obvious that he knew that their abolition would result in big price increases. Labour-Socialist propagandists are now actively engaged in telling the people that they made a big mistake in voting against the Referendum last year, and that the States have been unable to protect them.

An Election-Winning Issue

If the non-Labour Parties want to sweep the polls at the next Federal Elections they should make the price question one of major importance. Mr. Fadden, leader of the Australian Country Party, has given an excellent lead by stating in definite terms that his Party advocates the restoration of the price-subsidy mechanism. Mr. Lechte, Victorian Liberal M.L.A., has recently boldly pronounced that the Liberals cannot win the Federal Elections unless they advocate a policy of price reductions by price-subsidisation. As Mr. Lechte has

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OUR POLICY

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are

Silence is crime.

forging,
WHITTIER.

PRICE SUBSIDIES

(Continued from page 1)

pointed out, the Hollway Government is at present being blamed by the public for price increases, which are beyond its control. It is no use people complaining about increases in the price of gas if the price of coal — and inferior coal at that — continues to increase.

Consumer Subsidy

There is only one worthwhile argument that has been levelled against price-subsidies. There is considerable truth that the technique of implementing price-subsidies in the past has resulted in inefficiency being subsidised. But this difficulty could easily be overcome by only applying the subsidy system to that production desired by the consumer. In a genuine economic democracy the consumer dictates by his money "vote" what production he desires, and in what priority. If the subsidy system only applied to that production indicated at the retail counter, the major virtues of free, competitive enterprise would be retained.

A reduction in prices by price-subsidies would benefit all sections of the community and unite them against the alien policies, which today threaten to destroy their traditional British and Christian way of life. A policy of price reductions such as suggested would greatly increase production. Increased purchasing power and stability would result in greater opportunities for self-employment and variety of work.

The Socialist and Communist idea is that full employment should be sponsored and controlled by Governments. Mr. Chifley has recently stated that if necessary his Government will spend hundreds of millions of pounds on big public works in order to provide full employment. He has admitted, of course, that his policy will require a certain amount of manpower control. Now whose money is it that Mr. Chifley proposes to spend? It is the people's. Why cannot their own money be made available to them by price subsidies which, by increasing purchasing power, would ensure that the people could buy at profitable prices all their own production, and thus prevent the depression which the Socialists are using to try and scare people into accepting the complete totalitarian state.

Listening In

To Professor Arndt, broadcasting over the A.B.C. The Professor is, we understood, an Austrian Jew, a product of the London School, and at present senior Lecturer in Economics at Sydney University. He attempted an unsatisfactory explanation of the recent increase in the price of gold, and why the "Americans," who control most of the world's gold stock, still persist in buying it.

We feel that the following extracts from the Protocols of Zion are relevant:

No. 8 . . . "We shall surround our government with a whole world of economists. That is the reason why economic sciences form the principal subject of the teaching given to the Jews . . ."

No. 22 . . . "In our hands is the greatest power of our day — gold: in two days we can procure from our store-houses any quantity we may please."

TO THE POINT

When, Oh, When?

Over the past few years a number of British Members of Parliament have left the Labour Party because they have discovered with a shock that the policies of this party are leading directly to the complete totalitarian State.

In his recently-published book, *Socialist Tragedy*, Mr. Ivor Thomas, who left the British Labour Party last year, writes: "To one who belonged to the Labour Party, not in the spirit of the doctrinaire socialism, but 'to promote the political, social, and economic emancipation of the people,' it came as a deep shock to see the Labour Party publish the centenary edition of the Communist Manifesto."

"In its acceptance of the Marxist outlook the Labour Party has passed the point of 'no return.' It can now only go on relentlessly towards Communism."

While admissions similar to the above are helpful, they do force the realistic student of politics to ask with some astonishment, "Why do so many members of political parties of all labels support these parties without any apparent understanding of the meaning of the policies pursued by the party bosses?"

How many members of the Liberal Party, an "anti-Socialist" Party, realise that Uniform Taxation is the major instrument being used by the Canberra Socialists to destroy the Federal system and wipe out local governments? If there are some Liberal members who do realise this, when do they propose to start campaigning for the abolition of this Socialist policy?

* * * *

"Yes-Men"

In his speech "explaining" why he supported the disastrous devaluation policy, Great Britain's economic dictator, Sir Stafford Cripps, said (vide Melbourne *Herald*, September 19): "We consulted the International Monetary Fund, and they agree with our action." Does anyone still think that the Socialists are prepared to do anything but act as "yes - men" for the International Financiers?

* * * *

Sth. Africa Bucks

The Melbourne *Herald* of September 20 contained the following revealing item: "South Africa has not completed negotiations for a dollar loan because she is not prepared to accept American conditions. South African Finance Minister (Dr. Havenga) said America wanted South Africa to deposit in the United States the equivalent of the loan in gold as security. America wanted the right to inspect and supervise the spending of borrowed money in South Africa. This, said Dr. Havenga, amounts to interference in internal affairs."

* * * *

The Modern Tyranny

"What neither Robespierre, nor Napoleon knew, and what Stalin has grasped, is that a tyranny cannot thrive on enthusiasm and on terror alone. A third weapon is necessary to consolidate control over the people. This weapon has been developed in the Secretary-General's office in the shape of filing cabinets, card indexes and ration-

card distribution centres. Added to torture chambers, concentration camps and the control of education, the paraphernalia of a well-conducted office make a modern dictator invincible."

—*The Tablet* (England) in a review of *Stalins Political Biography*, by I. Deutscher, July 16, 1949.

The Australian Labour-Socialists' National Health Scheme will further the card indexing technique considerably — particularly when, under the pretext of preventing excessive costs, strict supervision of the Scheme will be called for.

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A Definition

An internationalist has been well defined as any individual who loves any country better than his own. Judge a man by how he loves his own family, not by how he loves "humanity."

* * * *

"Group Libel"

The Melbourne *Sun* of September 22 published a letter from the Rationalist Society of Australia, criticising the proposed amendment to the Police Offences Act. In this letter the following appears:

"We agree wholeheartedly that propaganda of a sectarian or of a racial character is highly undesirable . . ." Apparently the Rationalists, like many other groups who contend they are concerned about individual rights, do not mind restrictive legislation preventing any comment whatever upon the fact that people's racial origins have a considerable effect in governing their policies. For example, such legislation would make it dangerous to draw attention to the fact that the majority of the Jews have, over the centuries, been so conditioned by their "leaders" that they have allowed themselves to be used to further totalitarian policies.

In spite of plausible arguments in favour of making legal action against "group libel" possible, English Common Law has never sanctioned them. Apparently the Victorian "Liberals" have little more regard for English Common Law than have their Socialist "opponents."

Meat in Plenty, But Low Ration

LONDON, Sept. 26 (A.A.P.).

Mr. J. E. Baldwin, in his presidential address to the National Federation of Meat Traders to-day, said meat which filled Britain's cold stores, and even some of her refrigerator ships almost to capacity, was deteriorating in quality and would probably be issued for consumption when it was "store stained," frost marked or in bad condition.

Meanwhile the British people were restricted to a ration "as small as any they had known."

—*The Age, Melb.*, Sept. 27.

Planned scarcity. This is an inevitable outcome of centralisation, alias Labour-Socialism, alias Liberal-Socialism, alias Communism.

The Victorian League of Rights

AN INSPIRING REPORT.

We feel certain that all readers of this journal will be inspired by the following comprehensive report of the varied activities of the Victorian League of Rights over the past few months:

Country Campaign

The League of Rights launched its big country campaign in earnest when the Campaign Director, Mr. Eric D. Butler, accompanied by Mr. John Browne, spoke at a public meeting in Warracknabeal on Monday, August 8. Since then Mr. Butler has addressed eighteen public meetings in country and provincial centres. The following is a list of these meetings: Woomeang, August 9; Mildura, August 10; Red Cliffs, August 11; Bacchus Marsh, August 15; Ballarat, August 18; Ararat, August 23; Daylesford, August 25; Bendigo, August 26; Mornington, August 31; Geelong, September 1; Red Hill, September 5; Mooruduc, September 6; Charlton, September 12; Rochester, September 13; Lockington, September 14; Echuca, September 15; Garfield, September 19; and Yallourn, September 20.

Although the public meetings have not been large, they have been attracting very representative audiences of responsible citizens. The central theme of all addresses given at public meetings has been to expose the international gangsters imposing policies of monopoly upon the peoples of the world. Many valuable contacts have been made as a result of the League's series of country meetings, and arrangements made for an effective distribution of special literature. The press has been most co-operative with adequate reporting of most meetings.

On August 19, the League's Secretary, Mr. John Johnstone, addressed a public meeting at Stawell, while Mr. John Weller, Organising Secretary, has addressed the following country meetings: Olinda, August 10; Warragul, September 20; Traralgon, September 21; Foster, September 22; and Stony Creek, September 23.

Addresses to Organisations

Apart from public meetings, League speakers have been also addressing such organisations as Rotary and Legacy.

On August 18 Mr. Butler addressed the Ballarat Rotary Club, his subject being "Constitutional Barriers to Serfdom," and on August 19 addressed the Ballarat Legacy Club on the same subject. The Ballarat *Courier* featured reports of both Mr. Butler's addresses.

On Monday, August 22, Mr. Butler was the guest speaker at the Bendigo Chamber of Commerce's lunch. His subject was "The Threat of the Complete Monopoly State." On August 25 he addressed the Bendigo Rotary Club. The local daily paper, *The Advertiser*, adequately reported both addresses. Mr. Butler addressed the Ararat Rotary Club on August 23, and the Geelong Rotary Club on August 30. The address to Geelong Rotary was broadcast over 3GL Geelong, and fully reported in the Geelong daily, *The Advertiser*.

Mr. Butler had a most receptive audience when he addressed the members of the Melbourne Builders' and Allied Trades on September 8. He was questioned until a late hour. On Sunday, September 25, Mr.

Butler travelled to Deniliquin, N.S.W., and was interviewed by the local radio station, 2QN, that evening. On the following evening, Monday, September 26, he was the guest speaker at a special Deniliquin Chamber of Commerce dinner.

Mr. John Weller addressed the Geelong Legacy Club on September 5.

Industrial Programme

The above activities of the League have not prevented the extension of the industrial programme of lunch-hour addresses to wage earners. Not only is this educational work going forward successfully in the Melbourne industrial areas; the programme has been expanded to take in the big provincial centres. Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong have now been effectively covered. The Socialists and Communists have become increasingly alarmed about the success of the League's industrial programme.

When Mr. Butler addressed the employees at the Ballarat Railway Workshops on August 18, Communists tried by persistent interruptions to prevent him from speaking. They claimed that Mr. Butler would not allow sufficient time for questions. On the following morning League campaigners were present at the Workshops as the men were going to work, and informed them that Mr. Butler would be present at lunch time and devote the whole period to questions and answers. A large meeting was the result. The Communists were effectively silenced, and many men expressed warm appreciation of the information given by the League.

Thirty-two lunch hour addresses were given in Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong. It is hoped to re-visit these centres prior to the Federal Elections.

Special Literature

Special propaganda material and literature issued by the League have been favourably received in all parts of Australia. Latest publications are *Petrol Rationing Exposed* and *The Fountain Head of the Socialist Conspiracy*. The brochure dealing with petrol rationing exposes the real policy behind this restrictive legislation. It also deals effectively with the "dollar crisis." Already thousands of copies have been distributed by garage proprietors and others vitally interested in the issue.

In *The Fountain Head of the Socialist Conspiracy*, Mr. Eric Butler traces the growth of the Fabian Society and its various offshoots like the London School of Economics and P.E.P. The financial backers of the Socialist conspiracy are revealed; also the technique being used to create totalitarianism in all English-speaking countries. The League desires to make a special effort to have this important brochure placed in the hands of every responsible member of the community.

Readers of this journal will be pleased to know that a selection of Mr. Butler's Melbourne *Argus* articles have been republished in book form, and will shortly be available for the public.

Big Programme Ahead

The League still has a big programme to get through before the Federal Elections. A large number of country meetings are still to be held. Reports of all activities will be published from time to time. All *New Times* readers who can help the League in any way are requested to contact the League's Organising Secretary, Mr. John Weller, Box 1052 J., G.P.O., Melbourne.

New State Queries

"Some peculiar ideas are circulating about New States," says Ulrich Ellis in the Rural Research bulletin. "More States, I have been told, will mean more wire netting border fences, interfering with the free flow of goods and people. But the Federal Constitution guarantees free trade between States. Furthermore, a New State Premier would need to be a magician to get enough wire netting — or even black fencing wire — to fence off his territory these days. In any case the border fences are more concerned with dingoes and rabbits than people. As one who has travelled 100,000 miles in various States in the past two years, I have never been stopped by a border fence yet—especially when travelling by air. Or either side of the fences, which do exist, the people look and speak in much the same way.

"But, says the critic, is it not true that liquor laws differ in every State?" True but how many people will drink in the morning in New England, in the afternoon in South Australia, and during the last minute rush in Western Australia. Does it really matter? Why, even in London, hotel laws differ on either side of a street. Hotels open at 5 p.m. in the Strand and at 5.30 p.m. in Fleet Street, a hundred yards away. And there are no State borders in London. Yet life goes on.

"Uniformity, of itself, has no virtues and some disadvantages. If we could be certain that all uniform laws would be good ones we could become enthusiastic about uniformity. Under the present Federal system, it is possible for one State to evolve a good and progressive law on a top covered by an archaic and bad law in and other State. If we had a uniform education law for all Australia, would the Area School system for which Tasmania is famous, have been tried and copied elsewhere? We might instead have had a uniformly bad law all over Australia. The virtue of the State system is that experiments can be carried out in small areas — and if they are bad, their effects are confined. If they are good, they can be copied elsewhere."

—Issued for the New England New State Movement, P.O. Box 2, Armidale N.S.W.

More Work

Chifley appeals to industry and producers for dollar sales production drive.

—*Labour Call*, Sept. 23

Up and at it, workers . . . More work for less purchasing power.

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"DOLLAR CRISIS" AND MANPOWER CONTROL

The "Sydney Morning Herald" of September 21 reports Dr. H. Wilson, the Bishop of Chelmsford, England, as having written in his "Diocesan Chronicle", "Slogans calling on the people to work harder and increase output had no more effect than the mumblings of a club bore. To whip up the labour horse to make him go faster and farther in the face of ever-growing foreign competition meant that sooner or later the horse either dropped in the shafts or kicked the whole outfit to pieces."

We know nothing of the politics of Dr. Wilson, but we commend his above statement to those who, having pointed out the effects of the devaluation of the pound by Sir Stafford Cripps and his fellow totalitarians, then proceed to urge harder work to try and meet the situation. In his recent address on the devaluation policy, Mr. Menzies said that Australians would have to increase their dollar exports by 44 percent in order to try and earn the same number of dollars being earned before devaluation. But instead of asking why Australians should attempt this fantastic objective, Mr. Menzies called for more work for export production.

Devaluation of the pound simply means that the British and the Australian people must export more production to dollar areas and receive less production in exchange. On the face of it this appears to be the policy of lunatics. But the trials and tribulations of the British and Australian people are not the results of the lunatic policies of "incompetent" politicians, but have been deliberately brought about by cool and calculating minds pursuing a long-range policy of destruction.

Apart from inflation and its disastrous effects, the major result of devaluation will be the creation of a situation, which can be exploited for the purpose of creating the centrally planned Socialist State. If more goods have to be produced and exported in exchange for less imports, the economic planners can and do contend that the "Government" should concentrate upon building up "essential" industries in order that the export drive can be intensified.

Now, if "essential" industries are to be built up for an intensified export drive, direction of labour is essential. The economic planners must have the power to compel workers to transfer from "unessential" industries to those, which they consider essential. At the present time the Liberal Party is inserting some excellent advertisements in the Melbourne papers stressing the fact that complete Socialism means direction of labour. But if the Liberal Party is to support the very export policy supported by Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Chifley, they are helping prepare the way for the direction of labour.

The only sane purpose of exports should be to obtain desired imports. Exporting should be merely a means to an end, which serves individual requirements. But the policy of "export or perish" enunciated by Cripps, Chifley, and Co., is really a policy of export AND perish. Every individual who supports the policy of devaluation supports those who seek to destroy the British Empire and the British way of life.

Devaluation

Camille Gutt, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, has warned countries, which have devalued "not to undermine the good effects of devaluation by allowing prices to rise in terms of their own currencies.

"Make goods available to export by reducing home consumption, home investment and home Government expenditures," he says. —*The Sun*, Melbourne Sept. 24.

In other words, reduce your standard of living. It should be interesting watching the "workers' representatives" putting this over.

Privy Council Decision Importance of a Written Constitution

The dismissal of the Appeal by the Australian Federal Government to the Privy Council against the decision of the Australian High Court that nationalisation of the "private" banks violated the (Australian) Constitution, is one more instance, if any were needed, of the absolute necessity under present conditions, for a written and enforceable Constitution. Whatever sins may be laid at the door of the joint-stock banks, and they are many, it is certain that "nationalisation," their conversion into a *de jure*, as well as a *de facto* monopoly, is not the remedy. But even if it were, the point would still remain that an Administration deriving its powers from an electoral majority not more than a fraction of which could conceivably understand the issues at stake, and composed of individuals who are not asked to, and would not if they were asked, underwrite, as individuals, the consequences of their votes, is almost uniquely unsuitable for such a task.

Potentially, this decision may be of fundamental importance. It is a clear, flat negative to Mr. Laski and his one-Chamber Sovereignty ideals so far as Australia is concerned. "The core of the Australian Constitution" is not the supremacy of the (Australian) Parliament — it is resident in the meaning of the written words, *i.e.*, the tradition of the Australian Constitution. No doubt there is a procedure by which this written Constitution can be amended; but it is not that of a snap election by the anonymous votes of an electorate, which, in every country, is composed of people who know as much about any Constitution, its objects and its uses, as they know about the feudal system.

—*The Social Creditor*, Aug. 13, 1949.

Technology

"The rescuer of the Backward Areas is named Technology.

"It is difficult to explain the mastery which the word Technology exercises over the minds of collectivism planners. It is a *mystique*. Only the initiated understand what Technology will do, once it is freed from the harsh control of businessmen.

"Technology, as used in the literature of Point Four, is simply another name for Superman. He solves every problem without the bother of practical experience and training. Technology is subject to no mundane restraints, provided only — as in all voodoo — that his audience is rapt and sympathetic. Technology and magic are the same thing in all Russian literature, from Ilin's primer on. They are identical in the writings of all intellectuals under Soviet influence. Nothing is more pathetic than to see our simple engineers and down-to-earth scientists trying to wrestle with the New Technology."—Edna Lonigan in *Human Events* (U.S.A.).

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Masters of Defamation

By "CANUTE"

Many people have probably heard of the Anti-Defamation League (A.D.L.), and left it at that. It is important that we should know a little more about this oddly-named organisation, which provides a Jewish Secret Police for the United States, because a similar body — probably an offshoot of the parent League — functions in our own land, and is employed to intimidate and besmirch the reputations of any citizens who offend League tenets.

The A.D.L. of B'nai Brith was founded in Chicago in 1913. This date is important, because it shows that Anti-Semitism was anticipated as a result of World War I, which was just about to be launched. The League is richly endowed, heavily staffed, and extends its tentacles all through the United States. Its professed aims are to combat racial and religious intolerance, specifically against Jews. In actual practice it operates against all those who oppose Communism, although the victims are usually accused of Anti-Semitism, which is an ugly term, of which Americans fight shy. In addition to a propaganda programme of great scope and power, the organisation maintains a censorship over public speech, radio, lectures, movies and schools. Naturally, the more important the individual under suspicion the greater attention paid to him. As in our land, the surveillance extends to clubs and drawing rooms. In fact, the League conducts a nation-wide espionage service, and endeavours to stop any objectionable activities by threats or foul defamation in some form or another; if a victim has an otherwise clean conduct sheet, he is assailed by innuendo or other offensive method, at which the Jews are adepts. The methods employed against the Press or Hollywood are similar in aim but differ in execution. Does anybody remember how the *Morning Post* was run out of business for the crime of publishing the Protocols of the Learned Elders?

The B'nai Brith (Children of the Covenant) is the oldest and largest Masonic lodge in the United States; it was founded in 1843, and only Jews can belong. The League's files were used by the American Government in the recent war to help in discovering persons likely to possess Nazi sympathies. A deplorable practice, which was duplicated throughout the British Empire by means of the various Defence Regulations 18B. Nobody in his right mind would credit these Jewish reports if he had read the Protocols of Zion and the Kol Nidre prayer. The League is not particular about the character of the agents it employs. One of their ex-employees visited this country recently, travelling as Charles L. Morey, of the Homestead Farm Appliances, Inc. This beauty is an Armenian born in Greece, whose real name, if such a person can be said to own a real name, is Avedis Boghos Derounian alias John Roy Carlson, amongst a string of fifteen aliases. Three Federal Courts have found him guilty of libel, and Federal Judge Barnes, of Chicago, said in regard to his book, *Undercover*: "I find this book 500 pages of twaddle . . . mere twaddle . . . I would not believe this author if he were

on oath . . . I believe he would do anything for a dollar . . ." Derounian is publishing shortly a book on *Post-war Fascism in Europe and America*, which, I have no doubt, will be given wide publicity by his brother smearers, who will conveniently forget that this supposed representative of Farm Appliances has probably never got nearer the land than his own literary "twaddle," for which a stronger word might be used.

The important point to remember is that when our Government makes use of this Jewish intelligence service for prosecuting its own countrymen it is, wittingly or unwittingly, supporting the world Communist offensive, which it professes to abhor. Communism and Zionism are both products of Jewry. Those who honestly fight Communism, and are not merely engaged in shadowboxing, like the British Government, are promptly branded by the A.D.L. as anti-Semitic. If action is taken against these persons by the Government in deference to the wishes or command of the Jewish fraternity, such action undoubtedly strikes a blow for Communism. Let me give one or two quotations to support my argument. Dr. Louis Reynolds, writing in the *California Jewish Voice* of 5 July 1946:

"I cannot conceive of any Jew in the role of an enemy of the Soviet Union. To me, such a Jew is an unnatural monstrosity, a travesty of everything that is decent and right."

J. L. Fishbein, editor of *The Sentinel*, on 20th January 1946: —

"The Fascist-minded scum and Naziphiles of this country are threatening Russia with everything, from atom bombs to 'democratic elections.'... We recognise that in this country the 'Hate-Russia' element is also the 'Hate-the-Jews' element . . . Did you ever hear of any anti-Semites anywhere in the world who were not also anti-Soviet? . . . We recognise our foes. Let us recognise our friends, the Soviet people."

Both Britain and the United States have swallowed the Jewish lie that the Sovereign State of Israel will be a buffer against Communism. Simple souls — or are they? We have soiled our national honour by recognising the existence of this State, and have struck a resounding blow for Communism in doing so. It would require a surgical operation to separate the Siamese twins of Zionism and Communism, but such is the power of Jewry in the so-called democratic lands that we have dispensed with the operation and enthroned the sinister twins safely in the Holy Land. By doing so, we have done more to destroy our prestige in the Middle East than any other single act could have accomplished. Unless we call a halt to the demands of International Jewry we are doomed. Once we adopt a firm attitude, the opposition will crumble away far more easily than our timid rulers venture to believe, in spite of all the efforts of the Anti-Defamation League to keep us in subjection.

—*The Patriot*, Eng., March, 1949.

DEVALUATION OF THE £

The following letter appeared in *The Scotsman* for July 17: —

Feernan, by Aberfeldy,

Perthshire.

July 9, 1949.

"Sir,

"Notwithstanding an aversion from financial controversy engendered by thirty years' experience of it, the suggestion of your correspondent, Mr. Arthur Birnie, that the pound ought to be devalued, appears to require comment.

"The current crisis-for-the-day, as propounded by our Administrators, is that we are short of dollars, and Mr. Birnie feels that this situation would be met by making dollars dearer. This would enable 'Britain' to 'sell' more in the U.S. and obtain less dollars from the sale. It would also 'enable' us to buy less goods in the U.S. for more pounds.

"Leaving these objectives to the consideration of your readers, may I concentrate on the *petitio principii* implicit in the question as attacked by both your correspondents; a begging of the question which goes to the root of our economic discontents; that money is a commodity in itself?"

"Much emphasis on the viciousness of this conception was placed during evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce at Ottawa in 1923, and again before the Macmillan Committee in London in 1930. It was evident in both cases that the idea of money as a thing in itself, to be bought and sold like tea or rice, was widely held with the fervour of a religion.

"It is probably for this reason that many most respectable citizens who would recoil in horror from the suggestion of an elastic tape measure can see nothing objectionable in a rubber unit of account. There is an objection; it is destroying civilisation.

"I am, etc.,

"C. H. DOUGLAS."

Subsidies as Price Check

The L.C.P. has made much of Mr. Lechte's criticism of the State Housing Commission, but his advocacy of a nationwide subsidising of prices to reduce the rising cost of living is a very concrete suggestion.

Lifting of subsidies by the Commonwealth Government has sent prices sky-rocketing.

The Socialists have seized on public disapproval of increased costs as a golden opportunity to press for permanent power to control prices and stifle private enterprise.

Gallup Polls have shown that the majority of people in the Commonwealth are opposed to Socialism, but the L.C.P. cannot hope to win an election against the socialist Government by merely criticising its policy.

It must have an alternative to offer. Surely the L.C.P. can see in Mr. Lechte's remarks sound constructive criticism on which they can build a more stable economic structure.

—MONICA LENNIE, Spruzen Avenue, Kew North.

—*The Herald*, Melbourne, Sept. 27.

"New Times," October 7, 1949 — Page 5



Planning the Earth (VI)

By GEOFFREY DOBBS

We continue this important essay from last week. Its importance to us in Australia cannot be over-emphasised, because both of our major political parties) the Labour-Socialists and the Liberal-Socialists) are advocating the same policy, i.e., the centralised control of water and power through resource planning.

We hope that our friends in the Old Country will bring it out in booklet form. We guarantee a wide distribution in this country. Our copy for this week is from *The Social Crediter* of September 17.

(Continued)

The idea still persists in some quarters that the Tennessee Valley Authority, owing its existence as it did to President Roosevelt and his High Financial and Economic advisers, represents a successful compromise between central Planning and private enterprise. It is nothing of the sort; it is quite definitely and openly Stage I of the national Socialist Party of America's Plan for the socialisation of industry, beginning with a Public Superpower System, as published by Carl D. Thompson in 1923, and elaborated by H. S. Raushenbush, who published the terms "Authority" and "yardstick," in the sense now adopted in all T.V.A. literature, as early as 1927. Attempts to introduce this power authority directly having been blocked by Congress, advantage was taken of navigation and flood control as constitutional pegs on which to hang the power plan. The Socialist self-congratulation when this plan succeeded was quite open, and a comparison of the 1923 Plan for getting control of industry with the seven-T.V.A. plan for 1937 published in *Public Ownership* for that year places the matter beyond doubt. It has been thought wise to split up the seven-T.V.A. Bills into separate M.V.A., C.V.A., A.V.A. Bills, etc., but that is merely a matter of expediency.

The Dominant Figure

Those who still imagine that the High Financial backing for the T.V.A. is incompatible with its Socialist origin must think again, for the Financier-Socialist is the dominant figure in the modern world. Outside of America the people who approve of the T.V.A. are exactly those whom one would expect: for instance, on August 1, 1945, Professor Harold Laski (then Chairman of the Labour Party) announced in a broadcast to America that the programme of the then newly-elected Socialist Government of Great Britain "would follow the broad outline of the Tennessee Valley Authority Scheme." After that, I think, there is no room for the contention that the T.V.A. type of Planning is opposed to, or

provides an alternative to, Socialism. It is what we have been getting.

British Example

Certainly we, in Great Britain, have been taught, since the war, what a central Power Authority can do to a people. In the days of the local Electricity Company a breakdown in supply was so rare as to be a major sensation, and the idea of a deliberate cutting off of current to consumers an impertinence which was not entertained by any respectable person. Bills and complaints were dealt with locally, and the Company was definitely the servant of the consumer. Now all agreements with the Regional Electricity Boards have a clause permitting them to make arbitrary cuts in current whenever they choose, which is invariably when the consumer needs it most. We have been commanded by the Minister of Fuel and Power when, and for what private purposes, we may use the appliances in our own homes; the use even of current from one's own wind vane to light a shop sign has been forbidden; the publication of periodicals, even of hand-duplicated editions, has been forbidden by the same Minister (though it is good to remember that *The Social Crediter* was one. Of the tiny handful of periodicals which ignored this completely illegal ban); supply has suddenly failed over huge areas owing to the "tripping out" of power lines (whatever that may mean) and almost every storm cuts the overhead lines somewhere; all appliances in use in a locality have suddenly burnt out at white heat owing to a transformer defect (June, 1949); bills come in three months late and all queries and complaints have to be dealt with by correspondence with an office 50 miles away, and the rates charged are arbitrarily and retrospectively varied, without notice to the individual consumer, so that he finds he has been charged some 50 percent more when consumption was heavy and at a lower rate when it is light. There is no redress against this; charges, as for coal, rail fares, all nationalised products, start to soar directly the State Monopoly takes over after a propaganda campaign promising cheapness and economy. That is the Power Monopoly at work.

T.V.A. for Wales

In December 1945, the Council of Agriculture for Wales urged the setting up of a "T.V.A." for Wales; Professor A. W. Ashby, who moved the resolutions, stressing particularly the importance of cheap electricity for farming. The farmers of Scotland and Devonshire have by now been told openly that they cannot expect current from the Grid, unless they are willing, and can afford, to make a capital contribution, as the cost of transformers forbids the tapping of the Grid for anything less than a big centre of population, so that power lines continue to stride over farms and cottages lit with oil lamps; but it is a useful bait until it is found out. Then, in 1949, following the much wider Scottish Scheme comes the hydroelectric Scheme for North Wales. The description, which follows, is quoted from a letter from Sir Norman Birkett in *The Times*, June 11, 1949.

"The scheme comprises almost the entire system of the North Wales mountain massif. It is proposed to take the waters of all the mountain ranges, either from the natural llyns or through new reservoirs, and to lead it by tunnels, by overhead pipes, and by open watercourses to power stations in the valleys. The effect will be to make the mountain llyns tame and artificial; to dry up the mountain sides and their streams and waterfalls; to introduce the harsh outline of dams, watercourses, and pipelines into a country whose beauty is in simplicity and wildness; and to scatter the mountains with the mass of spoil excavated from 50 to 60 miles of rock tunnelling. In the valleys the harm will be as great. There are 18 power stations proposed, many of these in places which have as great fame as they have beauty—"

Power or Food?

It should be added that the annual power product of the whole scheme is estimated at the equivalent of 500,000 tons of coal¹ — much less than a day's work in the mines, about a sixth of the product of the new steam power station at Staythorpe, about a tenth of miners' concessionary coal £20,000,000 is to be spent on the Scheme and most of the power will be transported to Merseyside and other industrial regions in England. Presumably the coal saved could be sent to the Argentine, and if Senor Peron is in a good mood, and the U.S.A. does not interfere, we might perhaps get a little meat for it. It is notorious that the British meat ration is little more than a feeble joke. Meanwhile there are in Wales 1,000,000 acres of hill land, which according to Professor Ellison, could be improved to take 250,000 store cattle. About £6 millions is, however, considered ample as a subsidy for hill and margins land for the whole of Great Britain. Any

(Continued on page 7)

Planning the Earth (VI)

(Continued from page 6)

one who suggested £20 millions for agricultural improvement in one district would not be given a hearing; yet if that sum is available for power, why not for food? We need meat more than we need current. And we need the peace and serenity of a grand and unurbanised countryside more than either, in these crowded islands; but Mr. Hugh Dalton, who has seen Tennessee, says (*Hansard*, April 1, 1949) that artificial lakes with concrete retaining walls would have "an improved effect on the landscape" of Wales. Probably the word "integrity" has no meaning to Mr. Dalton in relation to landscape. The argument is also being used that coal is a multiple-purpose product (you can get chemicals² from it) and therefore too valuable to use for power alone when water is available. But this is pure insanity. Whatever the uses of coal they are not in the same class as those of water, which is the first necessity of life, and an essential part of the structure of the land.³ Certainly most mountain regions provide sufficient hydro-electric power for the locality in a form which can be tapped with negligible diversion or interference with the water system, but to steal fresh water out of its channels for the single purpose of power production, drying out some, and flooding other, parts of the soil system, is about as sane as diverting a man's arteries through a radiator to warm the room. When fresh water is chosen and these plans to shackle it permanently pushed through in the face of the limitless resources of the tides, the wind and the sun, not to mention the alleged coming of atomic power in ten years, the policy behind it declares itself.

Arguing About Details

At the time of writing the outcome of this particular struggle for the North Wales Highlands is not obvious, but the attack shows all the usual features: first the holding up of T.V.A. as an example, then the flourishing of a huge capital sum, and of the employment it will give, to dazzle the local inhabitants, then the playing off of the country-loving townsman against the town-loving countryman, then the stigmatising as "cranks" and "extremists" of all who oppose the thing as a whole and will not study the Plan carefully, and start arguing about its details (*e.g.*, whether to put power-lines underground, or paint the power stations green); for once the opposition has

been got into that position it has, of course, lost the battle, and some petty concessions may be made.

The power stations and other engineering works appear to have been deliberately sited at all the famous beauty spots of North Wales. This, naturally, arouses violent protests from all who represent the country-going townspeople, and that in turn the resentment of the local country-people who feel that the prospect of hard cash in their pockets is being sacrificed to "mere" prettiness. At the present time a good deal of local opinion is falling over itself in its eagerness to sell its birthright for a share in the £20,000,000. There is still some unemployment in the valleys, the product of earlier booms in industrial development. No one seems to think that this Scheme will bring only another such boom, and that after a few years of navvying for the local population (the skilled labour all coming from elsewhere) the tide will recede leaving a depressed area in its wake"; or that the same money spent in improving the land would provide a permanent livelihood in its upkeep.

Typical

It is absolutely typical that this Plan for a major mauling of the landscape by a public agency should be applied to an area scheduled as a National Park, in which private persons will be restricted from making any alterations, such as erecting a sign or a hen coop, which might be thought to be out of keeping with the scenery, and that a Scheme for sprawling power plant over an agricultural area should follow immediately the imposition of vicious fines (called development charges) on individuals who make any improvement involving a change in the use of agricultural land. It is just one more case of "drowning the floods," and the cynical hypocrisy of the arguments in favour of preserving the countryside put forward to secure acceptance of the Town and Country Planning Acts and the National Parks Act is thereby revealed.

From the point of view of the industrial districts, which are to receive the current, quite apart from the waste involved in transportation, it means that their homes and industries can be controlled from a source outside the influence of local feeling and action. This method, control by an international power monopoly through a transmission Grid supplied from outside

the zones in question, was in fact suggested for the control of the German people shortly after the War, by Harold G. Moulton (President of the Brookings Institution) and Louis Marlio, in their book *The Control of Germany and Japan*, and was shown to have many advantages over the more blatant military and police methods.

The Ultimate Objective

The ultimate, and not at all remote, conclusion of the matter, if the intentions of the Planners are carried out, is quite openly stated by Julian Huxley (later the first Secretary-General of U.N.E.S.C.O.) in *The Architectural Review*, as long ago as June, 1943, and quoted, with evident approval, by Lilienthal, in his book: *T.V.A. — Democracy on the March* (Penguin Edn., 1944; p. 174) : ". . . Studies," writes Huxley, "are being made of how a set-up of general T.V.A. type could be adapted to serve as an international instead of a national agency (thus among other things undercutting and transcending nationalist sovereignties, as the T.V.A. undercuts and transcends States' rights and boundaries)..."

That seems sufficiently clear!

(To be continued)

1 "A strong probability of over-production and consequent redundancy in Britain's coalmining industry within the next few years" (*Manchester Guardian*, September 6, 1949), which has, of course, been occupying the experts' minds for some time — *i.e.*, while coal-saving arguments for the hydro-electric schemes were being used — has now suddenly emerged into the newspaper headlines, after a discussion on the subject at the British Association.

2 "Moreover, fine coal with a high ash content, millions of tons of which were at present discarded annually, would be perfectly suitable for chemical treatment." — Dr. I. G. C. DRYDEN at the British Association, as reported in the *Manchester Guardian*, September 6, 1949.

3 Plans for a national water Monopoly are included in the programmes of all major political parties. The Fabian Society, after an enquiry among its branches, finds that water supply is placed second in priority for nationalisation (after chemicals). Schemes for such major diversions as the pumping of Severn headwaters into the London supply area are being openly canvassed. A spokesman of the Liberal Party, after an attack on nationalisation, including land nationalisation, declared that water was the only thing that the Liberal Party would nationalise. He is probably right that, from the point of view of central control, no more is necessary.

Not for Britons

LONDON, Tuesday. —The second post war Motor Show that opens at Earl's Court tomorrow is not for Britons. It is aimed at overseas buyers, particularly those with dollars in their pockets.

Visitors will see 1950 models from Britain, Canada, the United States, France and Italy, but every car made outside Britain will carry the heartbreaking notice "For Exhibition Only."

This would not matter so much if the average Briton had any prospect of obtaining any of the small or medium price British cars before 1952. He has no such prospect.

The Herald, Melbourne, Sept. 28.

The above lunacy is a direct outcome of the policy of full employment, and its corollary, the favourable import balance. In order to provide work at home, you do without essential goods so that foreigner may receive them.

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The Weapon of Taxation

by C. H. DOUGLAS

(From *The Fig Tree, of Twelve Years Ago*)

With the suggestion to pay the leader of the Opposition £2,000 per annum the last vestige of pretence that we have alternative policies available through the party system has been discarded. It should not require any further evidence to establish the fact that Great Britain, at any rate, and probably nearly every other country, is a localised administration of a world policy, in which "opposition" is merely constructive criticism. The outlines of this policy are also clear. A pyramidal organisation of society, based fundamentally upon the figures standing to the credit of the account in the various books of world finance, and accompanied *pro rata* by servitude inversely proportional to the magnitude of these figures, seems to be the essence of the organisation. To maintain this servitude, the dispensation of money, for the most part in return for some form of industrial activity however disguised, is the primary mechanism.

It will have been noted by those who followed the debate upon the Budget that it took the form that might be expected, having these considerations in view. The effect upon the individual of increased taxation, already far in excess of that in any other country on earth, was treated with levity, Mr. Chamberlain remarking in regard to the increase in income tax that "the inconvenient figure of 4s. 9d. was replaced by the more manageable figure of 5s." The criticism of the so-called Liberal Opposition was, in effect, that the rigours of financial orthodoxy had not been sufficiently enforced, and the discussion in regard to the reimposition of excess profits duty became merely a wrangle as to why profits should be taxed rather than something else. To the Labour Party taxation rhymes with hallelujahs and is equally praise of the same sadistic god.

Perhaps nothing very fundamental can be expected until the present world policy has been superseded by something a little less insane. But nevertheless, within the limits of the policy, the attack upon any profits of manufacturers, whose lot for the past fifteen years has been far from a happy one, is worthy of remark. It is

Young Liberal Conference

The following misleading editorial appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* (Sept. 27):

The Fog Is Pierced.

Members of the Young Liberal and Country Party conference have called upon their parties to develop "a national health service of the right type." This is an interesting development in the controversy about a vital idea which has been successfully applied in Great Britain, and which is now seizing upon the imagination of many Australians.

But what is most important in this demand by Young Liberal and Country Party members is the realisation that all parties in Britain — including the Conservatives — are in favour of the principle of a national health service. The fog of prejudice and misrepresentation that stands between the British people and Australia has been pierced.

Young Liberal and Country Party members are to be congratulated on insisting on the need to get at the facts, and on actually getting at them.

—*Argus*, 27/9/49.

While we hold no particular brief for the

probable that it is prompted by those financial interests to which Mr. Chamberlain so gratefully referred as having assisted him with his proposals, as an outcome of the only real terror which the bankers have experienced for some time. The tremendous financial reserves which were accumulated by the American manufacturers in the boom years succeeding the war were employed so successfully in competition with the bankers themselves that it became clear that only a few years would be necessary to secure financial emancipation and, still worse, the elimination of the banker as a large commercial lender. This had to be checked at any cost, and the fantastic call rates, which were imposed in 1929, together with the drastic reduction of outstanding bank loans, were the result of a determination to bring the manufacturer to his knees, a policy which was only too successful. The tax has the additional advantage of setting every section of industry against its neighbours.

It is no doubt felt that prevention is better than cure, and that although the world will stand almost anything, it is better not to make it stand depressions at intervals, which are unduly short. The limitation of profits will, no doubt, cause the manufacturer to increase his costs by the purchase of expensive and, possibly, unnecessary plant, but it will prevent him from accumulating financial reserves, and thus achieve its main objectives without the use of such easily identified action.

The "bond-washing" tax seems capable of explanation only as an excuse for obtaining information in regard to the stock-dealing operations of the individual. It has always been a matter of some remark that profits made out of stock operations by the individual are not taxable except through the agency of stamp duties. The information, which will be obtained in connection with the collection of what, on balance, must be a trivial amount will enable the authorities to obtain all the information necessary to ensure that one more source of purchasing power to the individual is drastically reduced.

Young Liberal and Country Movement, it should be pointed out that the *Argus* did not have a reporter at the Conference, and had no idea what actually took place. The conference, in passing a resolution agreeing that medical benefits should be readily available to the needy, were emphatic that there must be no conscription of either doctor or patient. This is in direct opposition to the Socialist conception of using social service handouts as a means of controlling the individual in the planned State.

We would also like to take the opportunity of congratulating the Young Liberals in passing resolutions on Liberal policy favouring the reforming of T.A.A. into a public company to compete in the field of free enterprise; the strengthening of the Constitution to provide further safeguards against socialistic legislation; and that

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road transport be allowed to compete freely with the railways.

Perhaps the senior Liberal Party might care to follow suit with a realistic policy — or is that too much to hope.

Devaluation

"We shall raise the rate of wages, which, however, will not bring any advantage to the workers, for, at the same time, we shall produce a rise in prices of the first necessities of life..."

—*Protocols of Zion*, No. 6.

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