

THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

OIL AND ISRAEL

The late summer was dominated by the 'Persian' oil crisis, and Mr. Averell Harriman, of Washington and Wall Street, played the central part in the Abadan drama. As the weeks passed, it became increasingly difficult to know whether Mr. Harriman acted on behalf of the U.S. State Department or the British Foreign Office. Perhaps the distinction is no longer valid.

As reported in "The Social Creditor" on August 18, Mr. Harriman was accompanied to Persia by Mr. Walter Levy, who had been trained for his present job as international advisor on "oil" at six German Universities and the London School of Economics. "The Jewish Chronicle" of August 31, when the negative outcome of the negotiations was becoming apparent, devoted the initial paragraph of its personal column (headed "Individually") to Mr. Levy. "The recent discussions," it said, "which have now been suspended, with the Persian Government on the future of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, were in no small measure due to the efforts of Mr. Walter Levy, Mr. A. Harriman's advisor, who is regarded as one of the world's leading oil experts. Mr. Levy, a former German-Jewish refugee, is a consultant on petroleum matters, both to the United States and the Venezuelan Governments." He was in England from 1933 to 1941 and worked with the British Government on German petroleum matters. In 1941 he went to the United States to work in the Petroleum Branch Office of Strategic Services, where he did outstanding work in the location and pinpointing of synthetic oil plants in Germany for strategic bombing.

"After working in the U.S. Government Service and the State Department, he became a petroleum consultant to the Economic Co-operation Administration, the Marshall Aid Plan Agency. Mr. Levy, now an American citizen, is married to a former German-Jewish refugee. His father was murdered by the Nazis."

Mr. Levy's interesting career would seem neatly to support the contention that Hitler's "anti-Semitism" was an integral part of a Judaic strategy, which placed Jews in key positions in the world's governments. Obviously Mr. Levy is in the running for a top-flight post in the Universal Ministry of Fuel-and-Power of that World Government for whose establishment our leading politicians are fighting what we hope will be a losing battle, and whose seat seems likely to be in Jerusalem.

During the month of August an American form of geologists reported in the "New York Tribune" that the territory covered by Israel may become a major oil-producing centre and that the Negev is one of the most promising areas. The Government

of Israel, the report ran, is preparing to open the territory to American oil companies for exploitation on competitive terms, and "oil might do for Israel what it did for Venezuela and Persia." "The Jewish Chronicle" stated briefly on September 14 "Israel is preparing legislation which, it is hoped, will induce foreign investors to prospect for oil in Israel. Drilling on a small scale was carried out by the British during the Mandatory period, but it was not developed. A recent report by American experts has, however, renewed hope that there is oil in Israel."

The long, thrilling and involved story of how the leading Anglo-American Zionists baffled the persistent efforts of British scientists and businessmen to prospect for oil in Palestine has been told in detail by such experts on Palestine as Dr. A. Homer, Captain Arthur Rogers, Miss Frances Newton and others. The dramatic end of that story, as far as the British, and, for that matter the Gentile, world is concerned, was the murder of Count Bernadotte, a distinguished member of the Swedish Royal Family, the Swedish Masonic Craft and the International Red Cross, who, as U.N. Mediator in Palestine, committed the mistake of suggesting that the Jews should give up their claim to the Negev and content themselves with part of Galilee.

Count Bernadotte was succeeded as conciliator between the Jews and their enemies by Dr. Bunche, an American born on the wrong side of the colour bar. Dr. Bunche is still alive, the Jews and the Arabs still unreconciled, but the question of the Negev has, by circumstances beyond the control of international mediators, been "decided" in favour of "the Israelis." It is in the Negev that "the Americans" have been drilling for oil.

In the early part of September, Mr. Attlee speaking at the opening of the giant refinery built by the Esso Petroleum Company at Fawley, England, pointed out that our recent oil difficulties with "the Persians" had, as it were, underlined the importance of this new Anglo-American enterprise. Mr. Attlee shared the platform with Mr. Frank Abrams, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Abrams reminded his audience that the U.S. group had invested £37,550,000 in the venture in the

expectation "that it can count on respect for its title-deeds to its property."

Was there a note of anxiety in the voice of Mr. Abrams—a foreboding that the sun might begin to set on that "mighty American Empire" which has been erected in the space of a few decades by the Abrams, Levys, Cohens, Samuels, Untermeyers, Frankfurters, Morgenthau, Lehman, Rothschilds, Baruchs, etc (with the cooperation of the Harrimans, Hopkinses, Roosevelts, Churchills, Marshalls, Eisenhoweres, Hisses, Achesons, and Attlees, etc.) on the ruins of the pre-1914 European Powers before the British (who never knew

(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

A Zionist's Proposal

"The Social Crediter" (England) quotes a report from Teheran on October 15, which states:

"A leader of the extremist Fayadian Islam sect said today Iran probably would consider favourably a proposal by former U.S. Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to settle the Iranian oil dispute provided 'no strings' are attached.

"Morgenthau's plan provides that the United Nations purchase controlling interest in the industry formerly operated by the British here."

* * * *

Prophetic

"Should the world adopt a controlled economic system, leadership would logically fall to the Soviet Union, Russia would be the model for such a directorship . . ." —Peter Drucker in "The Saturday Evening Post," October 28, 1944.

* * * *

Roosevelt Wanted War

The late President Roosevelt was such a ruthless politician that he was eager to have the United States in the second world war so that it would assure his election for a third term, writes Jesse H. Jones, Texas financier and publisher, in his memoirs published today.

Mr. Jones, now 77, served Mr. Roosevelt for 12 years as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and later, during the war, as Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Roosevelt replaced him with Mr. Henry Wallace.

Jones says, "He had no intention of leaving the White House until he was voted out—or carried out."

—Melbourne "Sun," October 17.

* * * *

Retrospective Taxation

The Federal Taxpayers' Association has sought legal opinion concerning the Government's retrospective taxation imposed in the Budget. Two Sydney constitutional authorities who were briefed to examine the

subject, have expressed the opinion that the Government's proposal to tax retrospectively was valid. It may be valid legally, but it is most immoral. A new Bill of Rights, strictly limiting the powers of Governments, would make tax robbery and all other Government tyrannies impossible.

* * * *

Liberal-Socialism

The statement by State Opposition Leader, Mr. Hollway, that dearer gas was a result of socialism is ironical.

The Hollway Government, by consistently refusing gas price rises, forced the Metropolitan Gas Company into such a position that the Government had to take it over.

Sir Frederick Eggleston's book, "State Socialism in Victoria," indicates that more Socialism has been introduced into Victoria by non-Labor governments than by Labor.

—FRANK ROBINSON, Greensborough.

—In Melbourne "Herald," October 29.

* * * *

The "Practical Socialist"

Dr. Peter Russo, in the Melbourne "Argus" on October 30: ". . . Mr. Menzies is making quite a name for himself as a Socialist in the baronial belt of Liberalism."

Well, Dr. Russo should know!

* * * *

Limiting State Authority

"Old controversies have died down, but new ones have arisen that forced them back to a consideration of fundamental questions such as the nature and destiny of man, the origin of human rights, the position and privileges assigned by God to the family as the basic unit of society, and the part the State should play in directing and co-ordinating the efforts of its members for the common good. We should be particularly clear about the limits of State authority and its duty of respecting the inalienable rights of the individual and the family."

—From a recent statement by the Primate of Ireland, Most Rev. Dr. D'Alton.

* * * *

Credit Policy

From Federal "Hansard" of October 10:

Sir Earle Page: During the past few weeks large advertisements have appeared in the Melbourne and Sydney newspapers which have announced reductions of prices by city department stores. I recall seeing in a recent edition of the "Sydney Morning Herald" a double-page announcement by Grace Bros. Proprietary Limited of a 50 percent reduction of prices.

Mr. Ward: The banks are forcing them to bring down prices.

Sir Earle Page: That is because of this Government's policy of credit restriction. We believe that while we are providing for increased defence expenditure, we should also look after the poorer people in our community. Honorable members opposite may smile, but people are saying, "I paid 30/- less for my trousers than my mate paid a fortnight ago," or "I have bought carpets for 25 percent less," or "I bought pyjamas at half the price at which they were being sold a few weeks ago." The effects of the Government's restrictive credit policy are already being felt in the community.

HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE?

The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

The Real Communist Menace, by Eric D. Butler. 1/9d.

This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report.

Red Glows The Dawn, by

Michael Lamb 6d.

A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow.

Communism in Action. . . . 2/9

This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress.

Communism — Why Not? by

"Advance Australia." . . . 2/9

A well-documented book dealing with the Jewish influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book banned during the war years.

The Answer to Socialism, by

C. Barclay-Smith..... 2/9

This excellent book is a "must" for every student of Communism. All the essential facts and figures are available for those who engage in controversy on the Communist question.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Freemasonry and The Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 13/6, post free.

This remarkably well-documented book proves beyond doubt the Jewish origin and domination of Freemasonry as indicated in the Protocols of Zion. Quotes extensively from Masonic writings.

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OIL and ISRAEL

(Continued from page 1)

when they were beaten) have been completely eclipsed and before the long-heralded Universal Kingdom of Judah could be convincingly proclaimed? B.J.

In "The Social Crediter" (England) October 13,

How Strong Is Soviet Russia?

Can the Communist leaders launch and sustain a major military offensive against the West? Is an immediate military offensive an essential part of Communist strategy?

These and other vital questions are dealt with in the latest issue of the League of Rights' monthly "Intelligence Digest," an authoritative survey of national and international affairs.

"The Intelligence Digest" is a publication that is essential for all concerned with waging effective war against the Communist conspirators and their backers. It is edited by the League's Campaign Director, Mr. Eric D. Butler.

Subscription rates: £1/5/- per year, post-free. Single copies: 2/6, post-free. Order from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Government Member Critical of Budget

In his address on the Federal Budget on October 10, Mr. A. Fairhall, Liberal Member from N.S.W., made some critical observations, which all Government Members might profitably consider as a starting point towards formulating a genuinely anti-Socialist financial policy.

We do not agree with all that Mr. Fairhall said, but are pleased to give publicity to the following extracts from his speech:

I am concerned at the offence, which this budget gives to certain principles, which I and other honourable members hold dear. Honourable members have heard statistics quoted in order to support various propositions. However, taxpayers still behave like people, and it is to the taxpayers as people, and not to statistics that I wish to turn my attention.

In 1939, federal revenue amounted to £100,000,000. At present, it amounts to over £1,000,000,000 per annum. In 1939, the sales tax was introduced as an emergency measure at the rate of 2½ percent. The minimum rate is now 12½ percent and it rises to 66-2/3 percent. Income tax collections have risen from £5,000,000 before the war to £427,000,000 this year. Company tax has risen from £6,000,000 to £135,000,000 in that period. The payroll tax, which was non-existent before the war, is now producing £40,000,000 a year. Sales tax collections have risen from £9,000,000 before the war to £117,000,000. Surely there is a grim warning in these figures of what will happen in the future if the present trends in our economy cannot be corrected.

I do not pretend to be enthusiastic over the budget surplus. Inflation may be called a great unbalance between goods and money and that unbalance must be adjusted if inflation is to be cured. There are two lines of approach to this problem. Purchasing power may be withdrawn or production may be increased. It is obvious that the withdrawal of purchasing power is the easier method to pursue, but because of the tremendous impact of this method on the standard of living, attention must be given to the problem of increasing production so as to bring about a greater supply of goods both from local production and from overseas. There is a considerable conflict of opinion between economists on these subjects. If it is accepted that the budget surplus will provide a way out of inflation the Government must accept the advice of economists who state that when the national revenue exceeds 25 percent of the national income it has reached the point at which diminishing returns become a problem. This budget demands 34 percent of the national income.

It is probable that next year or the following year revenue for governmental purposes will eat up 50 percent of the national income if our economy does not collapse in the meantime. If any one can view that prospect with equanimity I beg to be excused from his company.

I have mentioned these matters because I detect in these trends a great move towards socialism. The record is full of words spoken and deeds promoted by the Opposition indicating that it wishes to tax the community into a state of complete socialism. My aim is not to aid and abet the Opposition's cause but to combat it.

I have always believed that high taxes inhibit production. Faced with the choice of leisure, or increased earnings less tax, there is a tendency to choose leisure. A day off costs less when taxes are high and leisure may be more attractive than what is left of income after taxes have been paid. In these circumstances there is a trend towards less work and more leisure. As an honorable member on this side of the chamber said recently, we shall have to pay the cost of loafing in this country.

Just as high income tax discourages individual effort, so also do high taxes on business undertakings discourage production and encourage the expenditure of money on items that are deductible from income under the taxation laws, such as plant repairs and maintenance, which make heavy demands on manpower and materials but contribute little to production. The tax gatherer and the taxpayer will be at war for the proceeds of enterprise and labour, and no matter who may win the battle the country will surely lose. The rates of taxes proposed in this budget will enable the Government to secure a half share in every successful enterprise. By the taxpayer in a competitive market the new rates are regarded as a tax on efficiency. Decreased net returns from investment in productive industry will slow down the machinery of production. There will be less incentive to risk a loss in the development of new processes and projects.

I have always cherished the old-fashioned notion that earnings, the rewards of private enterprise, and, in fact, everything except the profits of monopoly, are peculiarly the property of the individual. While I believe that the Government is entitled to demand from the people the minimum requirements of the State, on moral grounds it is not entitled to eat further into their incomes in pursuit of economic policy.

Whatever may be the political colour of the Government in power, the trend towards oppressive, even destructive, taxation is constant. As revenue rises — and indeed the reserve shown in this budget would have met the entire cost of the Government services a little more than ten years ago—I believe that all governments lose perspective.

"FULL EMPLOYMENT"

We have protested before against the indiscriminating association of virtue and poverty; poverty of possessions may, and usually does mean weak rather than poor in spirit. But we are all for a concentric in place of the present ex-centric society.

The Industrial Revolution established this eccentricity by being the means of transferring the policy of industry from the satisfaction of individual needs to the satisfaction of the abstract needs of industry

itself. Industrialists were not themselves responsible for this, unless as accomplices with Financiers. The rule of Dutch Finance, which imposed upon industrialists the duty of recovering from the public the financial cost of production, negligible to financiers themselves and actually impossible of collection, determined that accelerating expansion, regardless of social needs, must be at least one condition of industry's continued existence. The expansion was the means of distributing a part of the defect of purchasing power. The world must become a factory, not to produce goods but to keep factories going. The eccentricity of modern society is "full employment." — "The Social Creditor" (England), October 27.

HOW PROSPEROUS ARE AUSTRALIANS?

Mr. Menzies claims that Australia has never been so prosperous, that the standard of living is higher than ever it has been. A number of letters written to the newspapers reveal that many do not subscribe to Mr. Menzies' viewpoint. We select from the Melbourne "Age" of October 24, the following letter, which provides some valuable facts concerning the present alleged prosperity: —

I challenge the Prime Minister's statement that Australia has never been so prosperous, nor the standard of living so high, as it is today.

In 1924, when I arrived here from England, with a wife and young family, I got possession of a new house in the suburb of Oakleigh on a £50 deposit, furnished it for £75, and so, within a fortnight of landing, had a good home.

On an income of £6 per week, I found it easy to feed and clothe my family.

Two years later, I was buying a new "T" model Ford car, priced at £135, on terms. Most of the families I met with seemed to be able to do the same.

The first made-to-measure suit I bought here cost £10/-. Food was cheaper than in England.

Melbourne and suburbs were beehives of industry. The business part of the city was being rebuilt, and new suburbs were being rapidly built up all around, a few miles out.

About 72 hours was as long as any ship had to remain in port to be unloaded or loaded, and there was a constant stream of imports every day from the dock sheds to city stores.

City shops were stocked to capacity with goods, which all classes of the community seemed able to purchase.

A timber house took about seven weeks to complete, and the supply of homes kept up to the demand.

Surely the majority was better off then than they are today, and more shared in the country's prosperity. They also enjoyed a higher standard of living.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

Full text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

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MR. CHURCHILL'S RETURN

One of the most significant features of the British Elections was the fact that the British electors, although controlled and regimented by a Socialist Government, which imposed austerity with a religious fervour, showed such little enthusiasm for Mr. Churchill that they gave him only a bare Parliamentary majority. This is not surprising when it is realised that the Conservatives offered no alternative policies to those imposed by the Socialists.

The Melbourne "Argus" of October 30 reports Mr. Trevor Williams, the "Argus's" London correspondent, and a Labor candidate at the British elections, as follows: "The Tory strategy, I think, will be to go cautiously for a while and then go to the country again. A pointer is to be found in Churchill's appointment of donnish 'Rab' Butler as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Butler is a suave politician, and so fervent a planner that a section of the Tory press in Britain derisively dubs him a Tory-Socialist. Equally significant is that Mr. Churchill has resisted the strong claims of big business tycoon Oliver Lyttelton for the office Butler has been given. Lyttelton . . . is an anti-planner, who would soon have made a bonfire of controls, reduced super-tax, and set the stage for an undiluted return to private enterprise in industrial and economic affairs."

We doubt whether Mr. Lyttelton would have done any of the things Mr. Williams fears. But there is no doubt that Mr. R. Butler has been given the "key" position in the Churchill Government for the purpose of continuing the same policy of centralism imposed by the Socialists. Mr. Butler was a member of the Churchill coalition Cabinet during the war years, and played a prominent role in launching much of the planning, which the Socialists carried on. Unless there is a revolt amongst rank and file Conservative Members, there appears to be little prospect of any change in Great Britain's domestic policies.

Mr. Churchill has said much about restoring British strength and prestige, but this is impossible while British policies are subordinated to those of the internationalists. And Mr. Churchill has supported the internationalists on every vital issue. We have always said that the people of the British Empire must have a genuine understanding with the peoples of the United States, but the subordination of British policies to those emanating from Washington must stop if such an understanding is to be reached. Sir Douglas Copland notwithstanding, neither Australia, Great Britain, nor any other part of the British Empire has any real necessity to borrow further dollars from the U.S.A. If Mr. Churchill were a genuine defender of the sovereignty of the British Empire, he would immediately take steps to ensure that the vast resources of the nations of the British Empire were used to restore the strength and prestige of the British peoples.

But we fear that Mr. Churchill will not do what is necessary to make the British peoples free and strong. His proposal that he and President Truman should have a personal talk with Stalin is an indication of just how little he has learnt from his past mistakes. If the history of these disastrous times is ever written, Winston Churchill will be assessed as one of the greatest disasters the British peoples suffered. His actions have often belied his words. As that famous internationalist Professor Toynbee said, "We are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands."

A Breathing Space

When these lines appear in print it will be known whether Mr. Winston Churchill's plea for a breathing space as the most desirable requisite for the adjustment of the world's present difficulties will have his active backing or whether like other instances of wishful-thinking, it is to fade from memory. From many points of view it seems as though all the political effort of the years since the beginning, not the end, of the third phase of the World War has been directed to the end of preventing the occurrence of a breathing space for anyone anywhere. The Red Queen's exhortation, "Faster, faster," has been obeyed everywhere. No one has been able to escape obedience, and however much faster everybody went, nobody managed to remain anything like where they were. This craze for speed without sensible result has been remarked upon as an especially sinister feature of our time.

We do not, of course, know whether Mr. Churchill was making anything more than a rhetorical point when he mentioned the need for sitting still and taking stock. The picture his words conjured up in our minds may not have been his. It may be that he can do nothing to realise his own vision or ours. But we are bound to say we found the prospect, as we saw it, attractive in the extreme and, if he can do anything to realise it, we would beg him not to weary in well doing. There is hardly any limit we should set to either the volume of breathing or the extent of space or time given over to the life-giving exercise. Let him be not daunted. Let the wheels of the presses slow down and stop. Let there be a close season for the multiplication of printed words for at least twenty years. Let there be no propaganda of any kind, no "news" (which, as the proverb has it, is Good News), no sermons, no tales told by an idiot, no tale telling of any sort. Let there be no false labels on bottles no candidates' addresses, no speeches. Let all bookselling be prohibited, unless it is of poems older than five hundred years and a day. Let the heated metals cool, and the hot oil cease from stinking. Let the breeze blow through the streets, emptied of "workers" hastening under an hypnotic impulsion to produce things which none can eat, or wear, or regard with awe and wonder. Let the grass grow. Let the ear of man hear anything but his own silly voice. Let his lungs fill and empty, rhythmically. Let his heart beat, beat, beat.

—"The Social Creditor" (England), October 27.

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Hydro-Electricity and Inflation

The following letter from "The Scotsman," of August 13, is of interest to Australians concerned about the Federal Government's determination to continue the Socialist Snowy River Hydro-Electric Scheme:

Sir, —There are some very curious aspects of what one of your readers recently called the hydro-electrocution of the Highlands.

The Scottish hydro-electric schemes have this in common with vast hydro-electric enterprises in other parts of the world, that unlimited funds appear to be available for their execution and that neither wars, cease-fires, world crises, nor social revolutions seem to affect the determination of their sponsors to see them completed.

Those of your readers who have written to complain of the niggardly attitude of the board, vis-à-vis, possible consumers might be interested to have the information elicited by Col. Gomme-Duncan (House of Commons, July 2) from Mr. McNeil. Col. Duncan learnt that the estimated cost in 1944 of the three projects of Loch Sloy, Loch Morar and Lochalsh was £4,600,000, but that the expenditure to the end of May, 1951, was £9,043,000, while the latest (sic) estimated cost for their completion (excluding those parts of the Morar and Lochalsh schemes which have been postponed) is £9,235,000—more than double the estimated cost, but with the exception of a few minor modifications, "we" carry on "our" original programme. No monetary difficulties there.

The board may (and probably will) write and explain that they are subject to those universal "trends of inflation" of which we are all the victims. They will omit to point out that any enterprise which pays out wages, salaries, and dividends in respect of which no consumer-goods are immediately available, must needs contribute to the inflation of prices, to the shrinking of the purchasing power of our monetary unit.

I think, by this time, we are justified in disregarding the protestations of officials of public bodies. Much time, and some damage, might be avoided if we regarded

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydro-electric schemes, but reveals them as part of a world-wide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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the hydro-electric board and its activities as part of that wider military-inflationary programme, the "export trade" and the "rearmament production," the combined effect of which is to produce "full employment," alias industrial conscription, with no increase in consumer-goods on the home market. We are, in other words, face to face with another manifestation of the financier-Socialist ("Soviet," if you like) urge to monopolise the primary necessities of life of which, water is the most important.

If we are witnessing a bold move for final control of our planet's fundamental element (and much of the early hydro board propaganda followed the classical leftist-materialist international "line") much that has been puzzling in the board's methods becomes understandable; the ruthlessness with which their policies have been pursued; their impatience with sound technical counter-argument; their disregard of elemental British rights; their (in Lord Mansfield's words) "fascist" manner.

More revealing than anything is their impatience to have all their schemes—the complete monopolisation of Scottish waterpower—finished before—well, before the myth of the efficiency of bigness (the mammoth enterprise, the huge conscripted army, the immense centralised State) is finally exploded. Our international planners are quite aware that their time is short, so forty-days is all they allow the individual British property owner and local interests to object to schemes that may take much more than four years to complete and which has taken at least 40 years to bring to fruition. —I am, &c.,

W. L. RICHARDSON.

The Goal of Man

“. . . What is the goal, the end, the 'objective' of man? . . . To keep to 'reality,' to keep to something which will form the greatest common measure of agreement, we cannot do better than give Major C. H. Douglas's statement: 'The object of life, though unknown, is something towards which the most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of the individuality.' Here we have a clue to the entire problem. Men desire satisfaction at all levels. They desire this, not for its own sake, but because only through it can they achieve the free expansion of the individuality.' "This can be interpreted in another way. All experience has significance only as it mediates 'reality.' 'Reality' is apprehended at every level of consciousness. The workman apprehends it by mastering the realities of metal, wood, stone and the like; the salesman by dealing with the personality and having a knowledge of his products; the artist by beauty; the saint by holiness. All alike are necessary elements of experience, and the saint may also apprehend 'reality' by working in stone, just as the workman can toil in holiness.

"Now the wider the contact with 'reality,' the more the individuality expands towards perfection, until the highest 'reality' is reached. This widening of contact is a function of freedom of choice in action. This indicates the essential requirements for man to achieve his 'objective' — freedom." —Thomas Robertson, in "Human Ecology."

The Non-Voter

"On the basis of past experience, one can predict that next fall, after the political conventions shall have completed their chores, the country will again be treated to a steady drone of written and oral sermons on the shortcomings of the non-voter, swelling in intensity of invective as we get nearer the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Whoever fails to make a choice of candidates — even for the 'lesser of two evils' — will be denounced as lacking in both patriotism and a proper respect for the Divinity from Whom the right of suffrage derives. And, if once again the majority of qualified voters are not moved to take part in the election, the suggestion of punitive action will be reiterated.

"This is silly. If it is impossible to indict a whole nation, it is equally fatuous for a minority to condemn a majority. We can well appreciate the concern of the professional politician in the matter, for he is in need of a 'mandate' to justify his career, and the larger his vote the greater his moral security. Even Stalin finds it helpful on occasion to compel a hundred per cent sanction of his skullduggery. But, by what democratic principle may the minority condemn the majority? Perhaps the abstention is in itself an intelligent exercise of choice; they have voted—against; and since they are in the majority they are democratically in the right. (It would be more consistent with principle for the candidate elected by a minority to refuse to take office.)

"Possibly, though statistically proof is lacking, the majority of Americans do not vote because they are not interested in the wares offered. To be sure, a great many would not vote under any circumstances, because of inertia, apathy, or sheer inability to comprehend what it is all about; these can be written off as of no consequence, and perhaps the country is better off that they take no part in its public affairs. But, among the non-voters there are undoubtedly a large number whose integrity impels them to reject what the political parties have to offer; they see no point in replacing one set of rascals by another, and will not under any circumstances underwrite rascality. They are not signing blank cheques.

"To cast aspersions on these self-respecting and intelligent citizens is to put a premium on lack of intelligence and lack of self-respect. Certainly, those who abstain from voting on principle display a higher type of citizenship than do those whose votes are cast by their pocketbooks: payrollers and their families, subsidised farmers, government contractors, borrowers from the R.F.C., or other expectant recipients of favours. Rather than condemn the conscientious non-voter, it would be more appropriate that we disfranchise all who are in any way beholden for their livelihood to the tax fund. Such disfranchisement, by the way, even though it depleted the polling list, would go a long way toward cleaning up American politics; it would abolish government by pressure groups and give solid meaning to our election results."

For anyone who wants it, we have a detailed technique for inducing the respons-

(Continued on page 7)



The Threat of Socialised Farming Grows

Farmers who desire to maintain and extend their independence should be carefully considering the implications of proposed policies for increased Government direction and control of food production. In recent years big strides have been made towards the goal of establishing international control of the world's basic raw materials. The threat of military war is being exploited to force private enterprise in all spheres, including food production, to accept centralised planning as necessary for the defeat of Communism.

Australia's Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. McEwan, when recently staying in Washington, said that Australia's role as a food producer was vital to the non-Communist world's defence concept. Mr. McEwan said that Australia's "food production, and the amount she can be expected to export, must be planned. It was this aspect of the concept of a free world's defence that occupied most of my time in Washington." Washington is, of course, one of the principal centres from which the international planners are operating. It was these planners who were responsible for the creation of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, an international body of which Australia became a member at the insistence of the Chifley Government. Dr. Evatt admitted that this organisation might be able to interfere with Australia's domestic agricultural policies.

While it may be argued that there is no immediate direct threat to Australian primary producers by the internationalists who are endeavouring to create the centrally-planned World State, the fact cannot be denied that all Australian Governments, both State and Federal, are encouraging and actively supporting policies which must end in the destruction of the independence of the primary producer. Food production in Australia has not expanded sufficiently to meet increased demands. Food shortages are becoming one of the greatest problems in Australia. The reason for the shortages is, of course, that the incentive to increase production has been destroyed by Governmental policies. The Federal Government's Budget will further cripple incentive.

Australian primary producers are being very shortsighted indeed if they merely react to increased financial and other handicaps by reducing production. They must enlist the support and sympathy of the consumer for a policy of fewer restrictions.

Recently, the Premier of N.S.W., Mr. McGirr, indicated the dangers ahead when he said that primary producers not making the maximum or best use of their land should have it taken from them. In Queensland, butter producers who thought that they had the right to withhold their production from the local market because of what they considered an inadequate price, were bluntly told by the Queensland Government that they would, if necessary, compulsorily acquire all butter produced in Queensland. It is significant that the pink Professors and their associates who are always so concerned about the rights of the "workers," do not rush into print or address meetings protesting when Governments and their officials attack the rights of the primary producer. Apparently anyone has the right to strike, except the farmer.

In Victoria the recent Egg Board investigation by a Committee comprised only of Labor and Country Party Members, has resulted in a report, which strongly recommends more socialistic controls. We have always stressed the various dangers of Food Boards, one being that although they allegedly start as producers' organisations, they invariably lead to increasing Government domination of primary producers through a controlling interest on the Boards. The report to the Victorian Parliament openly recommends Government domination of the Egg Board. It also urges the Communist policy of increasing the powers of Egg Board officials. Board officials should be empowered to enter any premises where eggs were thought to be stored. Every genuine supporter of liberty should strongly resist this outrageous suggestion, which could lead to complete tyranny. The proposition that all retailers of eggs should be licenced and forced to say where they have bought eggs, is designed to ensure that the policy of monopoly is rigidly enforced. Consumers will suffer even more than producers.

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either directly or indirectly, with primary production must lead to further decline in production. But this will not concern the local planners at all. It will provide them with the ideal excuse for initiating State food production projects. And as the primary producers in Australia come more and more under Government control, as laid down in Socialist and Communist literature, it will be easier for the international planners to ensure that Australian food production—and, of course, consumption, is planned in accordance with their objectives.

Farmers and Graziers Attack Budget

"The astronomical taxes in the Federal budget will fall particularly heavily on primary producers at a time when wool prices have halved on last season's average prices."

The president of the Graziers' Federal Council of Australia (Mr. W. A. Gunn) and the chairman of the Australian Woolgrowers' Council (Mr. R. D. Bakewell) made this comment in a joint statement issued when the Budget was announced. The statement continues: —

"By interfering with the averaging system, the Treasurer is retrospectively increasing the tax liability of primary producers on their 1950-51 income to the extent of £47,000,000.

"This makes the repeal of the wool sales deduction legislation and the return of the 7¼ percent, wool levy rather farcical, as apparently the Treasurer is determined to take away with the left hand anything he gives back with the right hand.

"The Treasurer's reference to delaying distribution of J.O. profits is far from satisfactory.

"These profits are woolgrowers' monies, being part of the proceeds of the wool they grew through the war years, and in view of the recent severe drop in wool prices most growers will desire partial payment during the current year and the balance during the next financial year. The money will be needed in many cases to meet taxation commitments.

"The new levels of taxation are such as will impair incentive and thus harm the country's productive effort at a crucial stage are endeavouring to meet vital demands for defence and development, in addition to normal requirements.

"It is unreasonable to work on the assumption that Government expenditure is irreducible. There must be a rigorous curtailment of Government expenditure if we are to return to a sane level of taxation."

Spokesmen for two primary producers' organisations in New South Wales have condemned the Federal budget, which one

described as being "little short of a confidence trick."

Mr. H. K. Nock, treasurer of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association, said the Government had disregarded the political repercussions of the budget. Although it was recognised generally that a reduced spending power was one of the practical checks on the inflationary trend, the transfer of money from the people to the Government would not automatically result in reduced spending.

Mr. Nock said the increase in company taxation was an added impost and would not be other than inflationary. The increased tax on buses and cars would make transport more difficult.

Higher income tax would reduce incentive and, if less were produced, someone would get less, Mr. Nock added.

Mr. S. Ick-Hewins, secretary of the N.S.W. Graziers' Association, said the Treasurer had asked the people of Australia to accept sacrifices and to face their problems with courage and energy. He had set, as a fine example of energy in his ingenious search for revenue, a search which had not been confined to current sources of revenue, but explored through prepayment of company taxes, the revenue of the future, and by the retrospective alteration of the averaging provisions, the 1950-51 income of primary producers — a field already exploited last year through the 20 percent, wool sales deduction.

In this emergency, the Treasurer had turned again to the income year, 1950-51, for revenue.

"The arms of some agricultural or

"Non-Essential" Industries

From Federal "Hansard," October 10.

Mr. Mulcahy asked the Prime Minister, upon notice —

1. Will he inform the House whether it is the intention of the Government to close down non-essential industries under the Defence Preparations Act as indicated by public statements made by the Prime Minister and some Ministers during and since the last elections?

2. Will he state whether this will be done in order to divert labour to other industries?

3. Is it a fact that such a closedown would enable Japan to export those non-essential materials to Australia under international trade agreements?

4. Would this create widespread unemployment and mean the elimination of small and growing industries, which would not be able to compete with cheap Japanese labour?

Mr. Menzies: I have never said that the Government intended to close down non-essential industries under the Defence Preparations Act, nor, so far as I know, has any other Minister.

(Mr. Menzies' answer is dishonest. He has repeatedly claimed that there must be a "diversion" of manpower and materials from "non-essential" production. If this "diversion" takes place, then obviously the "non-essential" industries will have to close down.)

Lowly Earthworm as Soil Improver

worm, couchant, rampant or regardant." Horticultural society might well bear an earth

This suggestion was made by Australian scientist, Keith C. McKeown, F.R.Z.S., in one of his books on natural history.

His tribute to the soil-improving work of the earthworm (which has been long recognised) is recalled by a query from "Scotty" (Ballarat) in regard to the capacity of worms as "earth moving agencies" and their usefulness in compost pits.

Mr. McKeown, in the book referred to, pointed out that while Darwin estimated that 53,000 worms might inhabit an acre of ground, later scientists believe there can be a million in rich soil. Darwin found that worm casts weighted 3½ lb. per square yard per year, that is, about seven tons of rich soil brought to the surface of an average acre. In some soils this figure rose to over 10 tons per acre.

As early as 1777 Gilbert White, of Selborne, an English curate, who spent his spare time in the fields and woods studying Nature, and who became the associate of many famous scientists, wrote: —

"Worms seem to be great promoters of vegetation, by boring, perforating and loosening the soil, and rendering it previous to rains and the fibres of plants, by drawing straws and stalks and leaves of twigs into it, and, most of all, by throwing up infinite numbers of lumps of earth called worm casts, which is a fine manure for grain and grass."

Worm burrows may go down five or six feet, and the worm, which literally eats its way through the soil, comes to the surface to eject the earth, so that

as the years pass stones and other infertile objects are buried deeper and deeper beneath good top soil.

Gilbert White even credited worms with repairing the ravages of erosion when he said, "worms probably provide new soil for hills and slopes where the rain washes the earth away."

In England today their value was recently publicly acknowledged when certain councils objected to open-cut mining on the ground that it permanently drove away worms and other burrowing creatures such as moles. — "The Leader" (Melbourne), October 31.

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THE NON-VOTER

(Continued from page 5)

ible vote, here, there or anywhere this voting business lasts. What the import duty levied on it is we don't know, and can only protest, if it is prohibitive, that we didn't impose it. — Frank Codonov, in "Human Events" (U.S.A.), October 3.

"New Times," November 9, 1951—Page 7

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The Budget and Food Production

After screaming for years that more production is the answer to inflation, the Government has produced a budget that will not increase, but will restrict production. Such a policy is fantastic.

It is also hypocritical because supporters of the Government, when they were in Opposition, attacked the Chiefly Government's taxation as a brake on production despite the fact that the Government reduced taxes in the aggregate by £164,000,000 during the three years up to 1949. At that time honorable members opposite raised the cry, "Tax less and we will produce more." What is the position today? The Government's proposals to increase taxes on all sections of the community will kill the incentive to work longer or harder on the farm or in the factory. That is a tragic development. The cry in 1949 was, "We won't work for Chifley." The people, today, will say, "We won't work for the Menzies-Fadden Axis. We won't work for Australian Depression Incorporated." The most disastrous aspect of the budget is that when increased production is a matter of life and death to the nation, the Government is breaking promise after promise and will kill the incentive to produce more. In the past, members of

the Liberal party and the Australian Country Party continually warned the people of a coming food famine. Now, when they are in office, they are implementing policies that will make famine a certainty. How can we fight a war, or undertake a great defence preparation programme, without adequate production of foodstuffs? What are the facts? The population of Australia is increasing at the rate of 3 percent, per annum, whereas our rural production is increasing by only 1 percent, per annum. Unless we bridge that gap disaster will befall us. On the basis that our population will be 10,500,000 by 1960 we shall need to increase the production of foodstuffs during the next nine years by the following percentages: —pig meats, 74 percent; mutton, 55 percent.; potatoes, 40 percent; beef and veal, 36 percent; milk, 34 percent; eggs, 28 percent; sugar 25 percent; and lamb, 21 percent. That is a colossal programme, which must be undertaken. Yet, the budget gives no incentive whatever to increased primary production. On the contrary, it will hinder production to a serious degree.

—Mr. G. Duthie, Labor M.P., at Canberra on October 10.

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