

THE NEW TIMES

Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free

Vol. 27, No. 2

FEBRUARY 10, 1961

EDITORIAL

WHY EXPORT TO THE COMMUNISTS?

During the war against Hitler's Germany there was no suggestion that trading with the enemy should be tolerated. But the Communists have been so successful in their type of warfare against the non-Communist world, that they have large numbers of people who are not Communists actively engaged in promoting the idea that it is not only ethical, but economically necessary, to increase trade with the Communist nations. The Communists have been successful because they clearly grasp the truth that politics are dominated by economics, which are generally regarded as being axiomatic. It is a sobering fact that the so-called axioms of non-Communist financial and economic policies are the major instruments that the Communists claim they can use to conquer the world.

We draw attention to this important question once again because of the controversy, which has followed the recent disclosure that the Chinese Communists did not want the Australian Wheat Board to publicise the fact that it had sold Australian wheat to the Communists. The Australian Wheat Board officials may not be very interested in politics—we do not know—and it is understandable that they are pleased to obtain a new market for Australian wheat at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to sell wheat at a profitable price on the world's markets. It is also understandable that wheat growers should be pleased if the export of wheat to China helps ease their economic problems.

POSITIVE ALTERNATIVE REQUIRED

While we agree with those anti-Communist members of the Commonwealth Parliament who are concerned about exports to Communist countries, we must point out that unless they can place before the Government a positive policy which will solve the growing problems of Australian primary producers, they are not only unrealistic, but are providing the Communists and their dupes with a powerful weapon to attack them. There is little doubt that the Federal Government has approved of the wheat deal with Communist China because it takes the short-term view that it helps solve one of the country's internal problems. The sale of wheat is already being used to increase the pressure in favour of wool exports to China.

ANTI-COMMUNIST SUPPORT FOR COMMUNISTS

One of the most classic examples of how economics are used to govern politics was provided by an American Secretary of State who was generally regarded as a tough, uncompromising opponent of Communism. We refer to the late John Foster Dulles who, in giving evidence concerning the large amount of economic assistance being given to Tito's Communist Yugoslavia, strongly protested against a proposal to reduce aid for Tito, not primarily because he was a Communist, but because any reduction

would have a serious affect upon the American economy! Dulles may have had some understanding of certain aspects of Communism, but on his own admission he could suggest no other way of making the American economy work except by giving away a portion of American production. Unless this country is to obtain from China, or from some other country with which China has established credits, production equivalent to the wheat, then the wheat is a gift to Communist China.

It is true that in a letter to *The Age*, Melbourne, of February 1, Sir John Teasdale, Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, states, "the Chinese buyers establish irrevocable credits at a Melbourne bank which are paid in cash to the Wheat Board before each ship leaves port." But this does not explain how the Chinese obtained the credits. Enlightenment on this point would be most interesting.

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE

There is little doubt that the British Government recognised the Chinese Communists partly because it was felt that this would enable British exporters to get established in a potentially big, new market. Enormous pressures are being applied in the U.S.A. by commercial and financial groups for some form of recognition of Red China in order that American exports can be got under way. The problem of how politics are dominated by false economics is most easily seen in the case of the U.S.A., where the economy is, with a few exceptions, completely self-sufficient. Imports are unnecessary to maintain a high material standard of living. Exports are therefore also unnecessary from a realistic point of view. But the truth is that the vast quantities of American production being exported abroad under various headings are in fact gifts at the expense of the individual American. If President John Kennedy means what he says, then he has no solution to what is an internal problem. He merely proposes an extension and intensification of policies already

(Continued on page 4)

PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION

During the American Presidential elections last year the Communists discreetly admitted that they favoured the Democrat candidate, John Kennedy. During the elections the Communist conspiracy in the U.S.A. was directed towards ensuring that vital bloc votes in the big cities went to Kennedy. And, when it was certain that Kennedy had won the elections by a small margin, his victory was welcomed in Moscow with the significant statement that another Roosevelt era was now possible. As the Roosevelt era, from 1933 until 1945, witnessed the most disastrous defeats for the non-Communist world, including the infamous Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, the very future of the world could be decided in the next four years by the type of policies pursued by President Kennedy.

In order to get elected Kennedy had to make deals with individuals prominent in the Roosevelt Administration and many of the old faces are now back in influential positions. Although Mrs. Roosevelt disapproved of Kennedy as the Democrats' candidate—she, along with the Communists, preferred Adlai Stevenson—she campaigned strongly for Kennedy after they made some undisclosed deal. Some of those who regard Stevenson as the most dangerous man in the Kennedy Administration were slightly relieved when Stevenson was not appointed Secretary of State. But Stevenson's position as U.S. representative to the United Nations could prove to be much more important than being Secretary of State. It is significant that it was Stevenson, not the Secretary of State, who indicated that the new President would almost certainly meet Khrushchev personally.

Kennedy could not have won without the support of Mrs. Roosevelt, Stevenson and the groups they represent. Mrs. Roosevelt continues to maintain her close relationships with numerous pro-Communist groups and when Khrushchev was at the United Nations last year Mrs. Roosevelt entertained him privately, as she did also during the Communist leader's U.S. tour. The press was barred. In its issue of August 22, 1960, the *New York News*, with the largest circulation of any paper in the U.S.A., said in its editorial:

"Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in supporting Kennedy reached this difficult decision chiefly because Sen. Kennedy assured her that he plans to 'work closely on foreign affairs during the campaign with Adlai Stevenson.' As we get it Kennedy is to take lessons from Adlai on how best to formulate U.S. foreign policy."

STEVENSON'S PRO-COMMUNIST RECORD

When Stevenson's long pro-Communist record is studied, it is not surprising that Khrushchev told Joe Curran, President of the National Maritime Union during his visit to Moscow last year, that "I admire Stevenson greatly." When Khrushchev visits the United Nations again in March, he will have plenty of opportunities for talking things over with Stevenson, much more so than if Stevenson were Secretary of State. As Kennedy is on record as having said before the Elections, "Stevenson deserves the first offer to serve as Secretary of State," it is certain that Stevenson decided against the position in favour of his post at the United Nations.

Stevenson first entered Government service in 1933 after Roosevelt's first election, and was associated with the top

Communist agent, Alger Hiss. Stevenson's legal firm defended Hiss and Stevenson personally testified for Hiss, claiming that he had no reason to doubt his integrity, veracity and loyalty. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and Professor John Galbraith, of Harvard University, are two of the prominent "ideas" men in the Kennedy team. Schlesinger worked for Stevenson as his research director, while Galbraith was speechwriter and adviser to Stevenson during his 1952 and 1956 election campaigns. Galbraith has a Communist front record. As Galbraith will be one of Kennedy's principal economic advisers, it can be taken as certain that the Kennedy Administration will implement policies designed to further the centrally planned economy of which Galbraith is an exponent. Kennedy will find many of Galbraith's ideas similar to those of Professor Harold Laski, under whom he studied for a period at the notorious Fabian Socialist London School of Economics.

SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENTS

Although Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, has declined to accept the post of U.S. Ambassador to NATO, the fact that the offer was made again provides confirmation of Kennedy's willingness to continue in the Roosevelt tradition. Acheson was a disastrous Secretary of State, following a soft line against Communism everywhere. He was one of those who sought the dismissal of MacArthur in Korea and will always be remembered for his famous statement after Hiss was found guilty. "I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss," said Acheson.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the appointment of Dean Rusk as Secretary of State is that Rusk was a stranger to Kennedy when appointed to his position. According to press reports, Rusk and Kennedy were brought together and after a forty-minute discussion Rusk was appointed. Clearly someone had sufficient influence to insist that Kennedy make the appointment. The manner in which the appointment was made is further evidence that Kennedy has had to start paying the price for the critical election support, which carried him to the Presidency. Rusk was at one time head of the Rockefeller Foundation. Nelson Rockefeller, a Left-Wing Republican, did little to support Nixon during the Presidential Elections.

Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labour, and Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, are both well-known Leftists. Although it has been claimed that these are the only Jewish appointments Kennedy has made, no doubt in exchange for the vital Jewish vote in

the elections, Douglas Dillon, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is also Jewish, his father's name being Lapowski. Dillon's record leaves little doubt that he can be relied upon to support policies, which further weaken the position of Western Christendom. Dillon is a member of the international banking house of Dillon, Reade and Co., mention of which organisation raises the question of Kennedy's appointment of Paul Nitze, another member of that organisation, to the vital position of Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs, one of the most important key positions in the West today. Nitze was formerly closely associated with Dean Acheson and his record was such that when Eisenhower attempted in 1953 to appoint Nitze to his present post, Senator McCarthy successfully contested the proposal. But Kennedy has no McCarthy to contend with and so Nitze has been instructed to develop new disarmament plans and proposals.

KENNEDY'S BACKGROUND

In order to assess whether there is any possibility of President Kennedy turning against those groups, which have been decisive in bringing him to power, it is essential to examine briefly his personal background and political record. As a number of American Catholic observers have pointed out, Kennedy's Catholicism is rather superficial. His education was in predominantly secular schools and Universities.

James M. Burns, author of a biography of Kennedy (*John Kennedy: A Political Profile*, Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1959-60), describes the new President as a Leftist "without emotion, without sentimentalism." Burns quotes Kennedy's father as stating, "he wanted Jack to rub shoulders with the polyglot population of British Laborites, European refugees, radicals from the colonies . . . at the school" (the London School of Economics).

A correspondent in the American Catholic weekly, *The Tablet*, has pointed out that an analysis of Kennedy's voting record in the Senate found him on the wrong side on practically every vital issue. For example, he voted in 1956 against the Knowland amendment to ban military aid to Marshall Tito. He was in favour of relaxing the ban in the Battle Act, which prohibited aid to Soviet-bloc countries. On January 28, 1955, he was paired in favour of a resolution by the notorious Herbert Lehman to exclude the Chinese islands of Quemoy and Matsu from the guarantee of United States interest. Kennedy voted to weaken the *Subversive Activities Control Act* and opposed loyalty oaths for students receiving Government loans. Twice he voted against an immunity bill, which would have compelled Communists not to testify and not use the 5th Amendment.

ANTI-McCARTHY

Kennedy's attitude towards the late Senator McCarthy provides further evidence of his soft attitude on the real Communist issues. He shrewdly refrained from revealing

his true attitude when McCarthy had aroused the American people to the Communist menace. This would have been politically inexpedient at the time. Although Kennedy did not take part in the censure motion against McCarthy in the Senate, Burns claims in his biography that Kennedy had prepared a speech in favour of the censure motion, but that it could not be delivered because of a procedural delay. Kennedy then went into hospital. Burns writes, "McCarthy symbolized everything Kennedy personally detested." Kennedy's review of the smear book by the Communist writer Rovere leaves no doubt whatever where Kennedy stood on the McCarthy question. Kennedy realised that an anti-McCarthy attitude was necessary if he was to obtain the support of those who could deliver him the vital bloc votes in the big cities, particularly New York. His strategy successfully assumed that being a Catholic would protect him against any charges of being soft on the Communist issue. If it is true, as reported, that the majority of the members of the American Catholic Hierarchy were opposed to Kennedy, and that the Vatican would have preferred Nixon, it may be assumed that many Catholic leaders are apprehensive that the Catholic Church will be done great harm if the first Catholic elected President of the U.S.A. proves as big a disaster as did Roosevelt.

THE LAST ACT?

There is no doubt that Kennedy's election is the prelude to what could prove the last act in the drama involving Western Christendom. A close reading of Kennedy's first address to the American Congress reveals why the Communists have applauded it. President Kennedy certainly mentioned the question of Communism—it was impossible to avoid reference to the reality of the Communist challenge. But President Kennedy makes no reference whatever to the necessity of meeting the real challenge. He invites the criminal gangsters seeking conquest of the world to join with him in "probing the distant planets of Mars and Venus, probes which may some day unlock the deepest secrets of the universe." This must have sounded like pleasant music in the ears of the Communists. Also Kennedy's indication that he is going to push forward with a policy of anti-colonialism, particularly in Africa, under the guise of "development." Leftist Governor G. Williams has been appointed Under Secretary of State for African Affairs. The Communists are aware that Kennedy has strongly supported a French retreat in Algeria, and that he has had personal contact with African revolutionary leaders like Mboya of Kenya, who supports the Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta. When asked why he did not appear to be as concerned about freedom for the millions of Christians living under Communist domination as he was about removing the civilizing influences of the Europeans from Africa, Kennedy gave one of "diplomatic" replies: "Thank you for your interesting letter. Yours sincerely."

(Continued on Page 4)

WHY EXPORT TO THE COMMUNISTS?

(Continued from Page 1)

being pursued. And these lead logically to more American exports either directly or indirectly to Communist countries.

TOWARDS MORE EXPORTS TO RED CHINA

When President Roosevelt moved to have Soviet Russia recognised by America in 1933, he was strongly supported by desperate businessmen who saw in exports to Russia a solution to their own financial problems. Economics helped dominate politics. And the political decision made in 1933 was one of the events primarily responsible for the present plight of the world. Although it is unlikely that the Kennedy Administration will openly move towards the recognition of Red China, it is almost certain to accept the situation when, on present indications, Red China is seated in the United Nations towards the end of this year. Too many groups in the U.S.A. are now in favour of recognition of Red China because they feel there are certain economic advantages to be gained.

The revolution in Africa is also dominated to a very great extent by economics. While it is true that there are still many Americans who are gullible idealists on the question of colonialism, there are also many who see "independence" in Africa as the forerunner to another outlet for "surplus" American production. And this is the crux of the problem confronting the non-Communist world: How to solve its internal economic problems without supporting external policies, which lead straight towards a Communist victory. A realistic answer to the question, "What is the true purpose of the production system?" is one of the first essentials in providing a solution.

"THE SECRET LIFE OF ERIC BUTLER"

The Story of Twenty Years of Character Assassination

This exposure of the persistent campaign to destroy Mr. Eric Butler reveals for the first time how the author was nearly interned as a result of Communist influence during the early war years. The truth about Dr. Evatt's Inquiry, and what Mr. Justice Dean said about Mr. Butler's work, is outlined.

Of considerable historical interest is the revelation of how Dr. Evatt first tried to woo Social Crediters in an attempt to defeat opposition to his campaign to destroy the Federal Constitution, and when this failed then played a prominent role in the campaign to smear Social Crediters.

In this book Mr. Butler answers in detail every charge and smear levelled against him in the widely distributed article, "The Secret Life of Eric Butler," and makes clear his views on a number of important issues, including the "Jewish Problem."

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L. G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/4, post-free.

John Kennedy and The World Revolution

(Continued from Page 3)

The recent declaration by the eighty-one Communist Parties, which met in Moscow late last year, stated that the retreat of Western Colonialism was "a development ranking second in historic importance only to the formation of the World Socialist System." It is not surprising therefore that immediately Kennedy's backers had obtained the numbers for him at the elections, Khrushchev sent a wire of congratulation to Kennedy and expressed the hope that Soviet-American relations would revert to the understanding of the Franklin D. Roosevelt days. Roosevelt and his Communist advisers pioneered the policies, which now threaten Civilization. One of these policies was the creation of the United Nations, a step that cynically exploited the goodwill of sincere idealists everywhere. As UNO comes increasingly under the domination of the new "nations" created by the premature withdrawal of the colonial nations. Communist influence expands. When President Kennedy promised in his address to Congress that he favoured increased support of the United Nations "as an instrument to end the cold war," he was indicating that either he has no understanding of the realities concerning this international organisation, or that if he has, he is preparing to move in the direction desired by those who surround him. All the available evidence indicates that Kennedy has been chosen to complete the revolution initiated by the first Roosevelt Administration in 1933. His religion was a red herring skilfully used to obscure this fact.

BARBECUE AT N. F. WHITE'S

Melbourne and near-Melbourne supporters are invited to attend a barbecue at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman White, Garden Road, Donvale, on Saturday evening, February 18. All profits from this social function will be used to help the movement.

SUBSIDIES FOR FARMERS

By G. K. Tavender in "The Farmer", South Australia:

J. H. Morris said: "Primary producer subsidies are unjust." But what of the depression decade, when most primary producers were contributing far more wealth to society than they received in return? They were subsidising from energy and capital all businesses or individuals getting a profit. Was that justice? Temporary easing of their financial difficulties by our post-war rulers was not prompted by any desire to correct the injustice, but merely to keep the geese in golden egg-laying condition. The method of subsidising out of taxation is unrealistic. C. H. Douglas showed how to correct the wrong relationship between financial costs, prices and purchasing power, without inflation. The idea is sometimes called a subsidy system (compensated price is a closer description), its purpose to keep prices to consumers down, while ensuring a just return to producers. Money for this would have to come direct from the social credit—not taxation. Unless producers make this their political objective, the greater pressure from the proposed amalgamation of primary producers' unions will be misdirected.