

# THE NEW TIMES

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

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## THE EXPORT MADNESS INTENSIFIES

**While the politicians of the non-Communist nations of the world pay fervent lip service to the necessity for less trade restrictions, they demonstrate the type of schizophrenic world they live in by imposing policies, which are the very antithesis of what they advocate.**

**Prime Minister Fraser of Australia complained while in Western Europe about the restrictive trade policies of the EEC, suggesting that unless EEC nations took some of Australia's food, he might not be able to supply uranium for their energy needs. He also put in a plea for the Japanese, whose exports to the EEC have been curtailed. Shortly after returning to Australia, Mr. Fraser felt it necessary to curb the import of European and Japanese cars. The Japanese are at the same time threatening not to import any more Australian sugar.**

Mr. Fraser, of course, can appear to justify increased restrictions against European and Japanese cars on the basis that the Australian car industry is in a state of deep depression. Hundreds of employees of the automobile manufacturing firms have already been dismissed. Mr. Fraser fears that many more will join the ranks of the growing unemployed unless local manufacturers are given increased protection against overseas manufacturers. But as the EEC Commission said in curtailing Japanese exports to the EEC, their industries were also threatened by these exports.

A look at the record does not reveal that Mr. Fraser was at any time an opponent of the United Kingdom joining the EEC. But now the facts of life have dawned on him. He provides a sad story of the desperate plight of Australian primary industries. He appeals to the EEC to help these industries by meat, wheat, butter and imports. But Mr. Fraser does not explain what is to happen to the European producers who have provided such a glut of production that some of it is sold to the Soviet at heavily subsidised prices. Presumably more of them must be liquidated in order that Australian primary producers might survive. And this is the core of the rapidly intensifying export drives by all the industrialised nations while at the same time, with the use of tariffs, quotas and restrictions, these same nations attempt to restrict exports from other nations. Periodic devaluations are also used in an attempt to assist with export drives.

### THE TECHNOLOGICAL DYNAMIC

It should be elementary to anyone of common sense that not all exporting nations can have a "favourable balance" of trade. If some manage to achieve this objective, which in reality means sending more production out of the country than is imported, then obviously others must have an "unfavourable" balance. The desperate striving for foreign markets is caused basically because

the domestic market is short of sufficient purchasing power to buy all that has been produced. The lack of sufficient purchasing power is the result of a financial policy, which, if persisted with, is now racing man towards the greatest international disaster yet experienced. This is not a matter of gloomy opinion, but of mathematical certainty.

Monetary inflation is one of the more striking manifestations of a financial policy geared to a futile attempt to maintain "full employment". One of the main dynamics of the developing situation is that with continuing inflation business organisations are making every endeavour to take advantage of highly sophisticated technology to replace labour. The accelerating technological advance not only displaces human labour but also results in less incomes being distributed to consumers. More technology means that a greater flood of production is possible. And because the local market cannot afford to take advantage of this production, there are feverish efforts to send it to other countries—who are experiencing the same situation!

Could there be a greater example of insanity than the Fraser Government appointing a special Minister to the EEC in an endeavour to export more Australian primary production to Europe. Mr. Fraser can do nothing about the European market, but he can do something about the Australian domestic market. Before striving to send what in essence is "coals to Newcastle", the Fraser Government should be asking if all Australian families have all the milk, butter, cheese and other foods they desire. Australian consumption would increase substantially if the price of this production to the consumer could be reduced. The consumer discount system for achieving such a result, while ensuring that primary producers receive a profitable return, is well known and was used with success during the Second World War.

The true purpose of exports should be to pay for

required imports, not to try to impose artificial surpluses upon other nations and in the process fan the flames of trade war. Those who control financial policy are faced with an impossible situation, in that even with emphasis now upon developing the "Third World"—which means debt-credits for exports to countries, which in many cases will waste them—the policy being pursued means continuing monetary inflation. The orthodox "cure" for inflation is credit restriction. This restriction, coupled with the increasing use of labour-saving technology, only aggravates the unemployment problem and the mounting social problems associated with it. It is now certain that unless there is a drastic change of finance-economic policies, increasing numbers of school leavers in all industrialised nations are not going to obtain work in industry. The implications are explosive. The revolutionaries are delighted.

### A NEW ERA

Modern industrial nations have now come to a new era. It does not matter whether they "deflate" to curb inflation, or then "reflate" in an endeavour to overcome the disas-

trous results of restrictive financial policies. Internal and international convulsions must intensify. As Dr. Henry Kissinger frankly put it, no doubt speaking on behalf of his international financial masters, each new crisis must be used to take man into a "New World Order", with "international control" of all the basic raw materials of the world, including food. But as centralisation of the kind envisaged is the manifestation of minds completely divorced from reality, and therefore insane, every attempt to solve the problems of man by continuing further down the same road, which has brought him to the present, can only result in even greater disasters.

What is necessary is for one nation like Australia to stand aside from the Gadarene stampede towards complete disaster, put its own internal house in order, and then invite others to come and see what has been done. Clearly Prime Minister Fraser is so gripped by the export madness that he is not amenable to any reason on the subject. The problem now facing Australians is how to remove him in a manner, which will result in a move towards sanity.

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## INSPIRING NOTE IN BATTLE FOR RHODESIA

**Writing of the critical Battle for Britain in the Second World War, Churchill said that never before had so many owed so much to so few. When the true history of the mounting battle for the world is written, it may be recorded that it was little Rhodesia, which provided the inspiration necessary to bring a decadent West back to those eternal values, which Western political leaders have besmirched. Rhodesia may yet go down, betrayed by those who should have stood by her, but as put so eloquently in the following address by the Rhodesian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, in officially opening the Memorial Lodge, Tsanga Lodge, Inyanga, on June 26, Rhodesia is remaining true to the memory of those who have already died defending their country against the forces of evil barbarism:**

It is a fitting and inspired idea that we should honour and commemorate those Rhodesians who have fallen in the terrorist war in this manner which, while honouring them and perpetuating their memory, at the same time does so much to ease the lot of those who have been grievously wounded and whose courage and sacrifice are often equally great.

In this hall we are in an atmosphere of superb courage where one of the most gallant countries in history has produced a race of men and women whose fortitude has become a by-word and which is so great that to praise it, it almost to belittle it.

The whole of our history has been a succession of brave and splendid deeds. The courage to which we have gathered here today to pay tribute, is the greatest of all human virtues because it is the father of all other admirable traits — compassion, magnanimity, loyalty, kindness, devotion, tolerance and humility. It is only the brave who have all these qualities and these qualities are the outstanding characteristics of Rhodesia and Rhodesians.

It is therefore not surprising that we have produced this race of heroes who we honour today. Heroes cast in the same mould as Hector and Achilles, of Horatius and El Cid because, after all, their forefathers fought at Agincourt and Alemein; they marched with Kruger and

Botha and with Mzilikazi and the Monomatapa and though at times in the past we fought each other, we are now welded into one great force in defending Rhodesia.

Out of the crucible of this terrible war a new race of warriors has been forged; a race of great diversity of origin embracing all the colours of the spectrum but now eternally united in the brotherhood of the great and noble enterprise in which we are engaged — the defence of our homes, our people and our country.

This new race is a great and splendid thing and one can have no greater pride than to be able to say, "I am a Rhodesian".

This is a breed of men, the like of which has not been seen for many a long age and which may yet perhaps, by virtue of the example that it sets, go some way towards redeeming the squalid and shameful times in which we live.

The cream of these men who we are remembering today have made the supreme sacrifice but while we do them all the honour, let us not forget those who also bear a grievous burden of sorrow — their wives and their mothers, their fathers and their children, and their comrades who have been wounded and maimed.

I hope that in some way this Memorial Hall may also

be a memorial to them too, because this would undoubtedly be the wish of those who have fallen.

A long time ago a great American President, Abraham Lincoln dedicated a place under similar circumstances to these and I will quote what he said because I cannot improve on it:

"We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, who cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work, which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom."

I cannot too strongly emphasise my complete acceptance of the philosophy contained in this inspired declaration. Merely to go through this ceremony and no more is no fitting tribute to the fallen.

#### **A SACRED DUTY**

In the final analysis the only meaningful and lasting, and indeed adequate, tribute that we can make to those who have made the supreme sacrifice is by all means in our power to ensure that their sacrifice was not made in vain, and that what they fought and died for is preserved and cherished. This is our obligation. This is our responsibility. And this is our sacred duty.

We all know what our brave men fought for, and are still fighting for — to preserve their homes and families and to save this country from degradation and ruin. They died so that you and I could continue to live here and if we fail to do all in our power to ensure that their ideals and objectives are achieved, then we will have denied them and we will be traitors to all that they stood for and for which they fought and died.

I have a deep feeling of compassion for those Rhodesians who due to the economic recession and other factors, largely brought about by the sanctions imposed upon us by those who should be our friends, are forced to leave the country because it is impossible for them to make a living here. One has nothing but contempt for those who have left, and are still leaving, because they are tired of being called up, or because of the inconvenience and even danger of living in Rhodesia during her present time of trouble.

These people are failing our dead and living fighting

men and if the cause our soldiers died for should be lost, then an intolerable and shameful burden of responsibility will rest on the shoulders of those who fled, and haunt them for all of their days.

At the height of the last War an Englishman sent a prayer to Eleanor Roosevelt and this is what it said:

"Dear Lord  
Lest I continue my complacent way, help me to remember

**SOMEWHERE OUT THERE A MAN DIED FOR ME TODAY.**

So long as there be war I must then ask myself and answer

**AM I WORTH DYING FOR?**

Let our conduct be such,

Let all of us so bear ourselves, so carry out our duty, that we are worth dying for.

Seldom in the history of mankind has a gallant little country such as ours, with so many virtues and so little fault, been so grievously beset by enemies as we are.

#### **HOLDING BACK THE SOVIET MONSTER**

The Russian colossus is on the march to subjugate and enslave all of Africa and we like the Spartans at Thermopylae are a major stumbling block in their path. At the same time, the greatest power on earth — the United States, together with Great Britain for whom so many of our fathers died, do all in their power, diplomatically and economically, to strangle us.

A loathsome and savage foe howls at our gates, backed by the Russians and succored and comforted by those who should be our friends.

Every imaginable pressure is brought to bear on us, by those who have little regard for the peace and happiness of our people, to come to terms and settle at any cost. We must make, and no matter what the rebuffs, continue to make, every effort to secure a settlement, which might mean the end of the war and the necessity for our people to fight and die.

But we must not — and we will not — come to any accommodation which is not in keeping with the ideals and the objectives for which these men laid down their lives. To do so would be the utter rejection of everything they fought for; to do so would be the total betrayal of the trust and duty, which they bequeathed to us.

No matter what the difficulties; no matter how hard the road; no matter how apparently great the odds, we must endeavour to emulate the high example and courage, which they have shown, in order to justify their sacrifice.

And if the battle should wax fiercer, and if the forces arrayed against us should become immeasurably stronger, there can be no question of surrender: every inch of ground will be fought for.

We will contest every hill and every river; every village and every town; every crossroad and every bridge. In-

evitably and unavoidably the land will suffer.

Indescribable chaos and irreparable destruction will follow but, come what may, we will uphold the ideals for which these men fought. We cannot let them down.

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### **BUT IS IT CRICKET?**

Douglas observed that the basic cleavage in society is cultural. On a number of occasions he referred to the traditional English attitude towards sport to make clear his attitude towards the cultural question.

Cricket is one of the most English of games. The once-commonly asked question, "But is it cricket?" meant much more than a question about the game of cricket. It referred to intangible values like decency, fair play and no cheating.

But in a world dominated by centralised money control traditional values associated with cricket, as with most of man's activities, have given way to material values. The decline of Western Civilisation has also been reflected in its attitude towards games. That most spectacular and uniquely Canadian game, ice hockey, is today not only dominated by finance, but violence and bloodshed appear to be essential for the fans. The Romans also had their bloody circuses. Even the modern Olympic games, conceived as a contest in sporting activities between amateur sportsmen financed by enthusiasts for their special sport, have become something quite different. Politics have been injected in the most blatant manner. Athletes from Communist-dominated countries are the servants of the State paid to train full-time. Contestants from African countries were seen crying when ordered home from the Montreal Olympic games because their politicians said they could not compete because the New Zealanders were present. Even though two-thirds of the Rhodesian team at the Munich Olympic games were Africans, this did not prevent the Rhodesian team from being excluded from the games. Rhodesia was listed as a "racist" country!

Each game has developed its own particular character. The game of cricket has been traditionally associated with what might be described as gentlemanly behaviour. But it is a far cry from cricket on the village green and the call of the poet to "play up, play up and play the game", to business magnate Packer who, when he could not obtain his own way completely with cricketing officials in London, said that "It is now every man for himself. Mr. Packer speaks loudly of those cricketers he has "bought". Cricket to Mr. Packer is obviously merely a performance by the world's best players of the game of cricket, shown exclusively on his television network, and also paying him substantial financial dividends. He does, of course, argue that he is concerned about the poor financial returns world-class cricketers receive. But this concern appears to have developed following the spectacular Jubilee England versus Australia Test in Melbourne early this year.

There was a time, of course, when an Australian or England cricketer was more concerned with the honour of playing for his country than about how much he was paid. But that was in the days before the type of monetary

And now, with profound humility and with all my homage, I declare this Memorial to the Fallen officially open, and I call on soldiers, civilians, all Rhodesians, to dedicate ourselves to ensuring that these men did not die in vain.

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inflation regarded as normal today! And when "honour" was not regarded as a "quaint" idea of no relevance of today's "progressive world". In England before the Second World War the non-professional cricketers were described as "gentlemen". They had sufficient private means to enable them to play cricket primarily for the love of the game. There are few "gentlemen" left today!

In spite of the introduction of professionalism into cricket in the post Second World War years, it remained the one international game, which maintained most of its character and traditions. Cricket tests between Australia and England for "the Ashes" created the same type of feeling, as do rugby tests between the New Zealand "All Blacks" and the South Africans. Even New Zealand politicians have to heed the feelings of New Zealanders on the subject of their sporting association with South Africa!

It is easy to understand the temptation, which Mr. Packer has offered first class cricketers. In an insecure world with values dominated by money, they are presented with the opportunity of quick big financial returns playing in what has aptly been described as a "cricket circus". But if Mr. Packer's circus proves successful in terms of big financial rewards for those playing cricket and himself, will this in fact be cricket? What will it profit a man if he wins the whole world and loses his soul?

All games are a special manifestation of the creative attribute of man. When linked with competition bounded by a sense of fair play and decency, games help to shape the character of those who participate. But once money becomes the dominating factor, a different type of character evolves, this in turn affecting the nature of society.

### **LADY CILENTO FOR LEAGUE NATIONAL SEMINAR**

**The League of Rights is pleased to announce that Lady Cilento will be presenting the first Paper at the League's Annual National Seminar, to be held in Melbourne on Saturday, September 24. The theme of this year's Seminar will be "Freedom And Your Health". Three outstanding speakers will examine bureaucratic and monopolistic attempts to prevent the individual from making free choices concerning the type of medical care preferred.**

**Lady Cilento will also be guest of honour at "The New Times" Annual Dinner on Friday, September 23.**

**Interstate League supporters desirous of attending the 1977 National Weekend and requiring private hospitality should contact National Headquarters immediately.**

## THERE'S A PLACE FOR ECOLOGY

*By Ned Touchstone*

I have been handed a slip of paper, which states "An ecologist is somebody who pushes a clean pencil on a white sheet of paper which was made in what he considers to be a dirty factory. What a hypocrite! He leaves our environment, not cleaner, but due to increased governmental activity, full of more pollution, dread, and misery".

The writer of that note was probably disgusted with some of the hysteria pawned off on the public as "ecology".

There's actually nothing wrong with ecology. The problem is that a large number of mental midgets now call themselves ecologists.

Perhaps to get the matter in a better perspective, we offer our examples of Pseudo-Ecologists along with our examples of Ecologists. We like true ecologists. We don't care for the other kind.

1. A Pseudo-Ecologist is a fellow who doesn't bathe because he considers dirt on his body to be natural. "Why," asks he, "should I dirty up a bar of soap, and produce bath water drainage that might pollute our sewer system?"

2. A Pseudo-Ecologist is a wildlife admirer who drives to the lake to bathe the fish so that they will not get the lake dirty. Then he goes home and changes oil in his car, not concerned that the oil could be recycled, and that it will be dumped somewhere that will allow it to eventually wash into the same lake.

3. A Pseudo-Ecologist is usually more concerned with ditch pollution than with bloodstream pollution.

4. A Pseudo-Ecologist claims that logging operations pollute the atmosphere and destroy forests. He is unmindful of the fact that the forest industry planted those forests and that during the years of growth, those trees help improve air quality.

5. A Pseudo-Ecologist is acutely disturbed by the beer can in his neighbour's yard but quite tolerant of the abandoned Volkswagen in his own yard.

6. A Pseudo-Ecologist protests against fur coats because those pelts were taken from animals. But he wears a leather belt to hold up his pants.

7. A Pseudo-Ecologist erects his soapbox in a well groomed public park to make speeches about the glories of weeds, the horrors of forestry and noise pollution. He seems unaware that his soapbox is made of lumber and that his oration is a worthless noise. (But we don't accuse him of using the soap that came in the box.)

A. A true ecologist takes care of his vehicle and equips it to run for at least 100,000 miles.

B. A true ecologist is a pack rat who tries to salvage old lumber and anything else, which he can rightly expect to re-use in the near future.

C. A true ecologist plants forests, fruit trees, gardens and lawns.

D. A true ecologist doesn't apologise for parenthood. He or she is proud to enrich the earth with fine children.

E. A true ecologist is a builder and a developer.

F. A true ecologist resents subsidised illegitimacy for low I.Q. mothers, because he recognises that a high birth rate among this type of people is a drain on the world's resources.

G. A true ecologist opposes confiscatory federal taxation, because he recognises that too much money in the hands of the government erodes the rights of the individual.

H. A true ecologist is opposed to all kinds of food waste. This includes the wasting of food by giving it to persons too lazy to work.

Quoted by "Science and Common Sense", Canada, Vol. 2, No. 1.

## DOOMSDAY

A growing number of observers are beginning to grasp the implications of escalating debt, high unemployment and continuing inflation. One of these, H. A. Merklein, calculates that with 10 percent unemployment, a major collapse would start with 30 percent inflation. This inflation rate has been exceeded by Japan a few years back, and in the United States, Argentina and Italy in 1975.

The current inflation rate of 17 percent in the United Kingdom is now offered as evidence of growing stability! The Fraser Government in Australia speaks of an inflation rate less than 10 percent as a major objective. Not so many years back a 5 percent inflation rate was regarded as disastrous.

Wesley H. Hillendahl, vice-president of the Bank of Hawaii, predicts the early 1980s as the beginning of major economic collapse. All these predictions tend to obscure the extent of the enormous economic, ecological, social and human damage already created by the debt-system. The social structures of the West are now only holding together because of the spiritual and moral capital of the past. But this capital is running out as witnessed by the growing social disintegration everywhere!

No minor tinkering with the present finance-economic system can now ward off a growing disaster. A real change of direction is required, starting with a constructive anti-inflation programme, which will immediately lower the price-level by at least 25 percent for a start.

### MESSAGES FOR "NEW TIMES" DINNER

A feature of "The New Times" Annual Dinner, to be held at The Victoria, Melbourne, on Friday, September 23, are the messages from all those who cannot attend. A special invitation is extended to all overseas readers to be present with an appropriate message. All messages are subsequently republished in the Dinner issue of "The New Times".

The guest of honour at this year's Dinner will be Lady Phyllis Cilento.

## DOUBLE-SPEAK AT COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

One of the most significant comments by a Prime Minister at the recent Commonwealth Conference in London came from Mr. Desai of India. In a television interview the new Indian Prime Minister raised the question as to whether or not the Commonwealth should adopt minimum democratic standards, and exclude from membership those not conforming to those standards. Sir Roy Welensky, former Prime Minister of the Central African Federation—Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi—also once put the same sensible suggestion.

But if any type of reasonable standards were imposed the majority of present members of the Commonwealth would be excluded. They are either single party States or military dictatorships. But this did not deter in any way the leaders of these countries from demanding "majority rule" for Rhodesia. And Prime Minister Fraser of Australia obviously had no difficulty in standing shoulder to shoulder with, for example, the military dictator of Nigeria, in insisting that the Rhodesians must accept "majority rule" and "justice". It is not so long ago that over two million Ibos were killed or starved in Nigeria.

British Prime Minister Callaghan adopted the very policy of "racial discrimination" which he and his fellow Socialists never cease to rail against. Mr. Callaghan said that "black majority" rule must be brought to both Rhodesia and Southern Africa. Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa has commented that if the government were composed entirely of blacks it would be hailed as one of the most successful in Africa. "We are simply the wrong colour," Mr. Vorster observed, asking Britain and the U.S.A. if they can point to any African country as an example of "black democratic rule". Needless to say, they couldn't. Neither can Mr. Fraser of Australia nor Mr. Trudeau of Canada.

President Kaunda gave the most television and radio interviews at the time of the Commonwealth Conference. In listing the men he admired most, Kaunda gave the names of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Chairman Mao. Either Kaunda's armed forces, or terrorists operating from Zambia, shelled Kariba in Rhodesia during the conference, but there is no record of anyone protesting. There was some wrist slapping of Amin of Uganda, but the reality of Africa was dramatically demonstrated when shortly afterwards Amin attended the Organisation for African Unity Conference in Gabon and was warmly applauded by the same men who had been at the Commonwealth Conference.

It is clear that the British Socialist Government is determined to destroy civilised government in both Rhodesia and South Africa. There is little doubt that the Callaghan Government arranged for the Geneva Conference to fail and for Prime Minister Ian Smith to be made to look as the culprit. The fact that "conservative" Malcolm Fraser joined in with great vigour in the anti-

Rhodesian campaign indicates that all the Crown Commonwealth nations, irrespective of the label of their Governments, are prepared to see white, civilised government in Southern Africa destroyed in order to attempt to placate the international groups who create "world opinion".

If the peoples of the old Crown Commonwealth permit treacherous politicians to betray those who were colleagues in two World Wars, then they will eventually pay a heavy price. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference provides an example of what "majority rule" means in practice: the majority, operating varying kinds of dictatorships, insists that a former member of the Commonwealth, Rhodesia, still a free civilised country, must be destroyed. It is time that the suggestion of Mr. Desai was heeded, and that no more Commonwealth Conferences are held until some standards are set for those participating.

### SIR ZELMAN COWEN

Prime Minister Fraser's selection of Sir Zelman Cowen as Australia's Governor-General is revealing in more ways than one. While some commentators have observed that Sir Zelman is the second Jew to be appointed an Australian Governor-General, they have refrained from stating that Sir Isaach Isaacs, unlike Sir Zelman, was a strong opponent of Political Zionism and, as mentioned by Eric D. Butler in his *Censored History*, was bitterly abused by Zionists for his stand. On his own admission, Sir Zelman is a small "I" Liberal. There is no record of him expressing positive support for the Monarchy. Once again Prime Minister Fraser has indicated that he is not a conservative, and that he understands the source of power in the modern world.

Mr. Fraser will have little fear of Sir Zelman acting like that courageous Monarchist Sir John Kerr.

### RE-PUBLICATION OF SOCIAL CREDIT CLASSICS

As a result of the initiative of Mr. Phillip Butler of The Canadian League of Rights, Vancouver, B.C., outstanding Social Credit literature of the 'thirties, unknown to the new and growing number of Social Credit supporters, is being brought back into print. We have advertised "Poverty Amidst Plenty", by the Earl of Tankerville (80 cents). Now back in print are "Short Papers on Money", by The Marquis of Tavistock (\$1.00) and "The Fear of Leisure" by the famous English literary giant, A. R. Orage (\$1.00). "The Fear of Leisure" also contains Orage's B.B.C. speech on Social Credit Both "Short Papers on Money" and "The Fear of Leisure" have introductions by Mr. L. D. Byrne, O.B.E., who knew the authors personally.

We anticipate supplies of these two valuable books in Australia within two months, but orders will be taken now. Order from Box 1052J, or from other League addresses.

## TO THE POINT

Now that the disastrous results of Keynesian financial policies—high inflation and unemployment at the same time—are clear for all to see, it is becoming fashionable for economists to admit, sometimes rather cautiously, that Keynes is God no longer. "Controlled inflation" with progressive economic expansion once appeared to be much preferable to major depressions. But as we warned consistently, Keynesian policies were like a habit-forming drug; they temporarily suppressed the effects of a basic problem while at the same time aggravating the cause. The economists are now arguing about what to do next. They have no realistic answers, one result being that increasing numbers of people are beginning to realise that economists generally are a type of overpaid witch doctors trying to hide their ignorance behind a babble of mumbo-jumbo. This realisation could be one of the brighter aspects of a threatening situation.

Those people who call themselves Jews have managed to present themselves, with the support of their admirers, as much more intelligent and able than other people. Why, then, does not this alleged higher intelligence manifest itself in the Zionist State of Israel? In spite of massive external financial subsidies, most of these from the U.S.A., the finance-economic crisis in Israel is worse than that of many other countries, as witnessed by the revealing article by Frank Capell in the July issue of *The New Times*. The election of Prime Minister Begin will not change the basic Socialist structure of Israel. But the Begin hard-line policy of opposing the concept of a homeland for the Palestinians could precipitate another Middle East conflict. Once again the only winners would be the internationalists who exploit every new crisis to further their strategy of creating the "New World Order". The people of Israel, themselves divided between the Sephardic Jews and the dominating Askenazim Jews, are but pawns in the international power struggle.

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The Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics warns farmers that they "probably will experience a continuing intensification of cost-price pressures". This is another way of saying that monetary inflation is going to continue, and that the primary producers' financial costs are going to increase at a faster rate than prices. Already the price-cost squeeze has driven tens of thousands of farmers from their properties in all Western nations and created economic and social devastation as great as that of an invading army. Genuine ecologists would be concerning themselves about financial policies, which foster the "get-bigger-or-get-out" viewpoint and make genuine conservation extremely difficult. Any campaign of hard-pressed farmers, which does not concentrate upon a constructive alternative to inflation, is worse than useless. The Queensland Discount Milk movement, where producers have had the good sense to get together with customers to press for a lower selling price of milk to the consumer without loss to the producer, the Government financing the discounted price, is one of the more constructive campaigns we have seen. A lower selling price means greater consumption with benefit to the producer. A reducing milk price would also affect the figures used to adjust wages, and have a moderating influence on wage demands.

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An increasing number of articles are appearing around the world drawing attention to a fact we have been

stressing for some time: that continuing inflation with consequent high labour costs, is intensifying the pressure on producers to install labour saving machines. These are more reliable and less militant! An increasing number of unemployed are young people. The result is an ideal breeding ground for violent criminals and anarchists. A recent newspaper report is headed **JOBLESS YOUTH TURN ITALY INTO A TERRORIST BATTLEFIELD**. Violent crime and political anarchy have escalated during the recent years of inflation, unemployment, weak government and political uncertainty. Italy's terrorist organisations, such as The Armed Proletarian Nuclei and the Red Brigade, have been responsible for a wave of terrorist attacks. Even the Communists have become concerned as increasing numbers of unemployed youth, many of them University students, are supporting the revolutionary Left rather than the Communists.

The first step necessary to ease the problem of unemployed youth is to lower the retiring age to, say, 55, those being retired paid an adequate allowance. This step, along with an anti-inflation policy, would enable industry to employ young people in an atmosphere of much more stability than there is at present. Unless this type of an approach is adopted, "terrorist battlefields" will expand all over the world.

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Slowly but surely a more realistic picture is being presented of Hitler's Germany. A stir has been created by the British writer, Mr. David Irving, asserting in his book, *Hitler's War*, that Hitler used "anti-Semitism" to help him gain power, but once having gained power he dropped the question. There was undoubtedly strong anti-Jewish feeling in Germany during the 'twenties and Hitler the demagogue exploited this feeling. As documented by Eric D. Butler in *Censored History* the Political Zionists and the Hitler regime actually worked together. Irving points out that there is no reliable documentary or other evidence that Hitler ordered the liquidation of millions of Jews. The fact that Irving describes Hitler as an "evil" man has not saved him from a campaign of abuse and smearing. However, there are many deficiencies in *Hitler's War*. Much more valuable is Dr. Sutton's *Wall Street and The Rise of Hitler*, and Dr. Butz's exhaustive study of the question of the six million Jews allegedly liquidated, *The Greatest Hoax of the Twentieth Century*.

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Australian Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Doug Anthony

has discovered that the tax avoidance business was one of the nation's fastest growing industries. He recently said that thousands of the country's best brains were being employed in the tax avoidance business. This is happening in every country in the world where the oppressed taxpayer takes every possible step to try to protect himself against the demands of rapacious governments. It should not be forgotten that there are also thousands of tax officials in all countries spending their time and energies attempting to catch those who are resisting Big Brother. The whole taxation business is not only wasting valuable talents, which could be better employed in more creative activities, but is an instrument of control of the individual. The philosophy of modern governments concerning taxation has been put by Prime Minister Fraser, who recently said that his tax indexation policy had "cost" his government millions of dollars. What he might have said was, "You Australian taxpayers should be grateful that I have not plundered you quite as much as I might have".

In a sane society taxation would be drastically reduced and any taxation necessary would be more in the form of a contribution by the taxpayer towards government services he indicated he desired. The pressure to avoid taxes would be removed.

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Australia must be vitally concerned with stability in ASEAN nations to the north—Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia. Instability in these countries makes them more vulnerable to growing Communist attacks. But these ASEAN nations are complaining that Australia's import quotas and tariffs prevent them from gaining access to an Australian market, which the claim is essential for sustaining their light manufacturing industries. But on the other hand the Australian Confederation of Apparel Manufacturers claims that more than one-third of the nation's textile producing machinery was lying idle because of cheap imports. The director of the Confederation, Mr. Ray Atchinson, says that the Federal Government has put 40,000 Australians out of work over the last three and a half years. Obviously many more thousands will be dismissed if the ASEAN nations achieve their objective. But under present finance-economic policies Mr. Fraser must resist the demands of the ASEAN nations. At the same time Mr. Fraser is complaining that the EEC is applying restrictions against Australian exports!

Trade conflict between Australia and the ASEAN nations is music in the ears of the Communists. If Australia adopted realistic financial policies, there would be no need for this conflict.

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The Victorian Government has put forward the sensible suggestion that if all Victorian homes were completely insulated, there would be a big saving on natural gas resources and electricity. But the old problem of "cost" has been raised. Insulation of an average-size home costs approximately \$350-\$400. There is no shortage of insulating material or labour for insulating. It is all a

question of finance. Premier Hamer should suggest to Prime Minister Fraser, a man who says he is vitally concerned about conserving energy, that the Commonwealth make special credits available to all those prepared to have their homes completely insulated.

## THE BENEFIT OF SMALL-SCALE ACTIVITIES

"Small-scale operations, no matter how numerous, are always less likely to be harmful to the natural environment than large-scale ones, simply because their individual force is small in relationship to the recuperative forces of nature. There is wisdom in smallness if only on account of the smallness and patchiness of human knowledge, which relies on experiment far more than on understanding. The greatest danger invariably arises from the ruthless application, on a vast scale, of partial knowledge such as we are currently witnessing in the application of nuclear energy, or the new chemistry in agriculture, of transportation technology, and countless other things.

"Although even small communities are sometimes guilty of causing serious erosion, generally as a result of ignorance, this is trifling in comparison with the devastations caused by gigantic groups motivated by greed, envy, and the lust for power. It is moreover obvious that men organised in small units will take better care of *their* bit of land or other natural resources than anonymous companies or megalomaniac governments which pretend to themselves that the whole universe is their legitimate quarry."

—E. F. Schumacher in *Small Is Beautiful*

## "WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER"

By Dr. Antony Sutton

Reviewed in the March 1977, issue of "The New Times", this explosive work was originally only available in hardback and sold for \$10. Described as the book which makes all previous books on the Second World War "obsolete", it documents how the Wall Street international financiers supported Hitler's rise to power, and helped to build the Nazi war machine and sustain it, even during the conflict. Shatters many of the myths of both "Left" and "Right".

Through a Crown Commonwealth publishing venture, "Wall Street And The Rise of Hitler" has now been produced as a paperback.

As The League of Rights has exclusive distribution rights, and will be offering the book to the general book trade, readers are invited to order in advance, making certain they receive an early copy. Australian supplies are expected to arrive within eight weeks. Those making advance orders will receive their books immediately they arrive. Price \$3.60 posted. From all League addresses.