

# THE NEW TIMES

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

£2 per annum post-free.

Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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

Vol. 32, No. 4

APRIL 1966

## "Favourable Balance Of Trade" Dogma Aids Communist Conspiracy

Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia touched upon a fundamental issue when he asked Harold Wilson, who urges economic warfare against anti-Communist Rhodesia while increasing exports to the Communist Empire, if he is a secret Communist or a fellow-traveller. While it is true that Mr. Wilson's Socialist and collectivist ideology is one of his primary reasons for detesting the Rhodesians while urging "peaceful co-existence," it is also true that Mr. Harold Wilson's foreign policies are largely dominated by his acceptance of the "favourable balance of trade" dogma. This dogma postulates that nation's become wealthier by exporting more than they import. Widespread acceptance of this dogma in the Western world is the Achilles heel of the struggle against International Communism.

Molotov has been quoted as having said that the Communist leaders knew all about Social Credit, which was the only thing they feared. Although this alleged statement was made in the 'thirties, during the period of the economic depression, and indicated a fear at that time that the nations of the world might solve their economic problems by adopting Social Credit financial policies, it is worth bearing in mind that from Lenin's time onwards the Communists have taught that the "imperialist" powers could only attempt to solve their internal problems by struggling for export markets. The Communists have therefore believed that the struggle of the "capitalists" for export markets could be exploited to assist their conspiracy against civilisation. Lenin even predicted that the non-Communists would do exactly that they are doing at present: sustaining and strengthening the Communists with a flow of economic aid.

### Basic Cause of Export Dogma

When the author of Social Credit, C. H. Douglas, outlined his famous analysis of the financial-economic system, showing how modern industry, with every step towards automation, progressively distributes less purchasing power to meet the prices generated at the same time, he also mentioned the main methods being attempted to solve the problem without dealing with the basic causes. These methods were progressively more capital production, both private and public, which distributed money to consumers without *immediately* increasing the flow of consumer goods, hire purchase schemes for individuals, and intensive drives for export markets. The post-war world has seen a fantastic intensification of all these methods, with financial credit being progressively expanded to enable them to be pursued. One result is a growing mountain of private and public debt, and in-

creasing inflation. Generally overlooked is that most space projects are a manifestation of the export drive. Billions of dollars of economic production are shot into space, a clear economic loss to the communities providing the production. But this truth is obscured by the fact that the money distributed in the process of this economic waste helps to solve consumer problems on earth.

### The Drive Towards Centralisation

Unless required imports from the Communists equal exports to the Communists, then these exports are an economic gift to the Communists and an economic loss to the non-Communists. A realistic foreign policy is impossible for the non-Communist nations while they refuse to consider different economic policies from those now being pursued. This would require a change in financial policy. Economic policies are dictated through control of the creation, distribution and cancellation of financial credit. The creation of the International Monetary Fund and similar international financial organisations is the logical end of policies designed to ensure that centralised control of the whole world becomes a reality. Lenin said that a world Communist state was impossible without a world economic system. This system is in process of being created as the non-Communist world ties its economy closer to the Communists economy. The international standardisation of money units, to be followed by the international standardisation of measurements and weights, is part of the drive towards the world state.

Increasing standardisation and centralisation requires the abolition of local loyalties and sovereignties. Mr. Harold Wilson's switch on the Common Market issue

Continued on page 8

## THE TRAGEDY OF SOCIAL CREDIT POLITICIANS

The record of the attempts to advance Social Credit by orthodox party politics has not been very encouraging. In the main it has confirmed the warnings about the dangers of perversion made by the author of Social Credit, the late C. H. Douglas. It is true that during the history of Social Credit many sound men have been persuaded that party political action should be attempted, but most of these ultimately came to realise the wisdom of Douglas's advice. One of the soundest and most outstanding of the early New Zealand Social Creditors was Captain Rushworth, who eventually resigned as a Member of the New Zealand Parliament because he became convinced that nothing of value could be done at the Parliamentary level until a new electoral force had been created along the lines suggested by Douglas. The present leader of the New Zealand Social Credit Political League, who demonstrates a lack of sound understanding of either Social Credit philosophy, policy, or even financial techniques, apparently feels, as do those who support him, that if elected to Parliament, he can succeed where Captain Rushworth and others failed.

While it is true that after years of futile activities, many of the sounder members of the New Zealand Social Credit League have been leaving the organisation, some to participate in more constructive activities, the League is organising to participate in fifth general election since 1954. As at the last election, the main objective appears to be elect the League leader, Mr. V. Cracknell. Mr. Cracknell was defeated by only 31 votes at the last election. It is probably true that Mr. Cracknell was defeated as a result of anti-League Social Crediters campaigning against him. These Social Crediters observe that under Mr. Cracknell's leadership, the League has progressively watered down Social Credit monetary policies in an attempt to gain votes, and has sponsored literature under the Social Credit label, which is definitely not Social Credit.

It is also pointed out that the League has not only refused to participate in local objective campaigns, claiming that these would "dissipate" its activities, but has failed to give any constructive lead on major issues like the Common Market or Rhodesia. If the League fails to elect its leader at this year's New Zealand elections, thus giving it a temporary stimulus to continue, the present withdrawal of sounder Social Crediters from the League will continue. The vote attracted by the League, approximately 8 percent at the last election in 1963, indicates a potential within New Zealand, which could be the basis of effective electoral action. Failure to harness this potential has been one of the tragedies of New Zealand in recent years. But there now appear to be signs of constructive action on a much more comprehensive scale. Events have confirmed the wisdom of those Social Crediters who refused to be diverted into the bog land of party politics.

## The Canadian Disaster

Nowhere has the tragedy of Social Credit party politicians been more graphically demonstrated than in Canada, the country that appeared to offer the greatest potential for a real Social Credit break-through. All that is left from the massive Social Credit crusade of the past is two Provincial Governments which call themselves Social Credit, which provide reasonably sound administrations (with increasing Socialist undertones in British Columbia) but which do little or nothing to advance Social Credit, and a handful of divided politicians at Ottawa who call themselves Social Crediters while differing on what Social Credit means.

There have been able men at Ottawa under the Social Credit label. But they failed to make any decisive impact upon the course of history because they failed to grasp the realities, which Douglas stressed. Failing to grasp these realities, and initiating appropriate action, they became victims of the party political system and the forces of perversion. A study, for example, of the history the late Solon Low reveals the progressive disintegration of a political leader who appeared at one stage to offer so much hope. He struck openly and courageously at the great international forces of subversion like Political Zionism. Some of his speeches make thought provoking reading today, posing the question: "What caused this man to retreat so disastrously from his early offensives against the enemies of Social Credit?" The truth is that no politician can make any real advance against the enemies of Civilization unless sustained by a sufficiently well informed and determined electoral movement.

Following the Progressive Conservative landslide victory, which swept every Social Credit politician from Ottawa, the temporary political revival under Robert Thompson in the West and Real Caouette in Quebec, provided a group calling themselves Social Crediters with the balance of political power at Ottawa and an opportunity to do something constructive. Robert Thompson's early promise of statesmanship, particularly when he was enough to change his attitude on the Common Market issue, unfortunately did not materialise. Once again it was a failure to grasp essential realities. Instead of using the decisive balance of power while fostering an informed electoral force, there was the almost blatant bid for party power at another election. The heavy electoral setback precipitated the almost inevitable break up within the Social Credit politicians at Ottawa. The Canadian Federal election late last year merely confirmed that there is no future for Social Credit in the field of party politics. The challenge to Robert Thompson's leadership following the election was evidence of the strains within the Party. One of the contenders, Mr. Olson, returned from a trip to Soviet Russia eulogising the Soviet leaders' desire for "peaceful co-existence."

A pleasing personality with a reasonably good public

Continued on page 8

NEW TIMES, APRIL 1966

## **ABOLITION OF POVERTY DOES NOT SOLVE ALL MAN'S PROBLEMS**

This journal has since its inception consistently campaigned for what might be broadly termed economic justice for the individual. It has supported the concept of the individual deriving some type of dividend from his cultural and economic heritage. But it has also agreed with the view of C. H. Douglas that the development of a dividend system must be closely related to a sense of personal responsibility; that in the absence of a coherent philosophy of freedom, material possessions can be used in an anti-social manner. The undermining of the traditional philosophy of the Western nations has coincided with the introduction of the welfare state, which has largely removed the fear of material poverty. But it is clear that the welfare state does not produce integrated, happy and purposeful individuals.

**If material affluence of itself were the answer to man's problems, then Sweden, the welfare state par excellence, should have few problems—and no Communists. But the Swedes have plenty of problems, and even elect declared Communists to their parliament. There was a substantial increase in Communist representation at the last Swedish elections. The following article on Sweden appeared in "U.S. News & World Report" of February 7:**

If you wonder about the rewards of a "Great Society" in which poverty and social troubles are absent, Sweden can help provide an understanding.

Here there has been a two-decade trial of a welfare state in which all of the basic needs of the people are underwritten by the state. Struggle is unnecessary and worries are few.

Yet stocktaking at this time reveals anything but contentment.

Sweden is faced with a rising wave of crime and juvenile delinquency, as well as alcoholism, drug addiction, suicides and moral rootlessness among teenagers.

At the same time, Swedes face sky-high taxes, severe inflation, a chronic shortage of housing and health services, and a crisis in education.

Over all, it is beginning to appear—if Sweden's experience is a guide—that full employment and material security alone do not cure the economic and social ills of a modern industrial nation.

Crime and other social problems—which some observers in the U.S. see as growing out of unemployment and insecurity—cannot be attributed to those causes in Sweden.

### **No Unemployment Problem**

Unemployment here is at the lowest possible level. Vacant jobs have outnumbered unemployed workers in recent years by 5 or 7 to 1. Those out of jobs are almost all unemployable.

With labour scarce, wage rates have climbed fast throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s.

Average hourly earnings have risen 8 or 9 percent a year. Industrial workers earn \$US90 to \$US100 a week, and construction workers get \$US150 to \$US160 a week.

Living standards in this country are roughly two-thirds of those of the U.S., but are the highest in Europe. There is a passenger car for every four persons, and there are

440 telephones and 264 television sets for each 1,000 persons in the population.

Material welfare is assured from cradle to grave by a complete system of social security.

This includes free care in childbirth; maternity grants; family allowances of \$US180 per child a year; free education, free schoolbooks and meals, and a monthly "salary" of \$US35 paid to all high school and university students; free hospitalisation, sick pay and substantial refunds for doctor's bills and medicines; old age and disability pensions regardless of income or property ownership; and housing subsidies and generous rebates of rent for families in lower income brackets and for retired people without large incomes.

### **Aid for the "Work-Shy"**

Poverty relief, in addition, is open to so-called "work-shy" people who refuse to hold jobs.

Concludes a welfare official in Stockholm: "In effect, we have abolished unemployment and poverty. Nobody needs to suffer because of poor health, disability or old age, or for any other reason. Those in poverty now are anti-social individuals, such as alcoholics, who simply cannot be helped."

To pay for the cost of Sweden's "Great Society," welfare spending has been multiplied by five over the last 15 years reported—1948 through 1963. Another 30 to 35 percent rise came in the latest two years alone. This brought the total, not counting education, up to 2.5 billion U.S. dollars for a nation of 7.7 million people. Welfare spending takes \$US320 per person in the population, or 17 percent of the net national income—as compared with 10 percent in 1952.

### **Flies in the Ointment**

Yet stability and happiness appear to be losing out in Sweden. Instead, there are rising crime and violence, as well as other social ills.

Official statistics reveal that crime is booming in this welfare state.

Known offences against the penal code have risen from 172,000 in 1950 to 373,000 last year. The crime rate per 100,000 of population has gone up 97 percent in 15 years. These figures do not include such offences as driving under the influence of liquor, petty larceny and other lesser offences.

Auto thefts are eight times those of 1950. Housebreaking and other burglary have increased nearly four times.

In the last two years, the crime rate has shot up even more. Criminal offences in that period have gone up 22 percent.

Reported rapes and robberies went up 55 and 60 per cent in the two-year period. Robberies and assaults with intent to rob were up 40 percent in 1965 alone.

Police officers feel that juvenile delinquency is getting out of hand. Delinquency, alone, is said to account for the whole increase in offences since the early 1950s. Says one officer: "Juvenile crime is our big unsolved problem. More than two-thirds of all offenders are under age, nowadays. Youngsters under 20 are responsible for four out of five car thefts, and well over half of all robberies. Boys of 14 and 15, the most crime-intensive group today, are too young to be sent to prison, or punished at all."

### **Police: Too Few**

Law enforcement is often slow and inefficient because of a chronic shortage of qualified policemen. Influential newspapers and welfare officials frequently side with the criminal—and there is a tendency to excuse the young offender, especially if he has an unhappy family background. Most young offenders, among them many repeaters, get away unpunished or are placed on probation or parole.

And the number of young repeaters grows steadily. One study showed that more than three quarters of all juveniles sent to youth prison are in trouble within four or five years after being released. Most "repeats" occur within the first three months after release.

### **Unsolved Crimes**

Police find it increasingly difficult to investigate all offences. The percentage of solved criminal cases has dropped, and today the perpetrators of only 30 percent of all offences can be tracked down. Only 10 percent of all burglaries and thefts can be solved. In Gothenburg, police recently had to close out about 1,000 cases of theft and burglary even before they had been investigated, so that they could concentrate on some of the most serious offences.

A close connection is seen between the crime wave and the equally alarming growth in alcoholism, drug addiction and sexual promiscuity among demoralised teenagers. Some studies show that at least half of all youthful prisoners have earlier convictions for drunkenness. About 80 percent of violent crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol.

Alcoholism is an old problem in Sweden—and it has by no means diminished under the welfare state.

Drastic taxes on liquor and laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors have failed to turn the tide. The number of hospital patients with mental diseases and other ailments attributed to excessive drinking keeps growing—especially among women and relatively young men. Twenty years ago there was one female alcoholic for every 50 men. Now the ratio is 1 in 10. And every sixth man and third woman arrested for drunkenness is under age.

### **Drug Addiction: Rising**

In addition, the number of young drug users is reaching shocking proportions. Police experts believe that Stockholm now has 5,000 or 6,000 addicts, most of them between 15 and 30 years old.

Three out of four male addicts and two out of three females known to the police as addicts also have criminal records. But police complain that drug smugglers and addicts get lenient treatment in the courts.

The drug most frequently being used by the youngsters is extracted from a tablet for reducing. Made in Spain by the subsidiary of a German company, it is being smuggled into Sweden where the average addict probably spends SUS20 to \$US50 for his daily ration.

Many young addicts are engaging in crime, especially cheque frauds, to earn the money for drugs.

### **VD: "Catastrophic"**

Also in the picture is what some Swedes describe as a "catastrophic" increase in venereal disease among youngsters, especially since 1950.

In 1964, medical authorities reported 23,000 new cases of gonorrhoea, twice as many as six years earlier, and 487 new cases of syphilis, an increase of more than six times. One-third of the new syphilitics were girls between 15 and 19.

Physicians say that gonorrhoea and syphilis are more widespread in Sweden today than in any other civilized country in the world.

A recent inquiry revealed the startling fact that about half of all boys who had become infected with venereal disease admitted having sexual relations with at least 40 different girls—and 10 percent said that they had had relations with as many as 200.

Many of these boys blamed their behaviour on "dullness" of their family homes, the availability of automobiles, excessive drinking and the "weak morals" of girls.

### **Looking For Answers**

Police officials, sociologists, doctors and welfare workers are finding no simple answer to explain why crime and other social ills are becoming such a problem among a teenage generation that has known nothing but prosperity and has grown up in Europe's most advanced welfare state.

Here, they say, is a small and civilised nation with a homogenous population, which luckily escaped two world wars and has no "distressed" areas of city slums.

The only large city—the metropolitan area of Stockholm, with 1.2 million people—is relatively small and easily controlled, by comparison with places such as London or New York. And hundreds of youth workers offer young people a wide range of sports and cultural activities.

Many experts today are pointing to profound changes in Sweden's social structure as the source of its growing problems.

Prof. Knut Sveri, who is head of the Institute of Criminal Science in Stockholm and a leading expert in this field, advances the view that a heavy migration of people from rural areas into the cities has brought unrest and rootlessness into many Swedish lives and homes.

Parents in such homes, he says, have found it hard to adjust quickly to new and more hectic living conditions and to new moral standards. As a result, family ties and discipline have been weakened

### **"Welfare Criminality"**

Growing affluence of consumers, Professor Sveri says, has also tended to increase the opportunity — and the temptation — to commit offences against property. He explains: "Nobody steals now because of poverty. We're facing a new kind of welfare criminality, which seems to spread with rising living standards, growing industrialisation and urbanisation."

An experienced police official makes this comment: "Life is easier for the young ones than it was in my generation. Jobs are waiting for them. They have plenty of money for pleasure and travelling. Education and vocational training are open to all.

"Nevertheless, a large and growing group of boys and girls feel kind of homeless. Many of them, in fact, have no real home, because their parents are divorced or simply don't care about their children's future."

Police officials who have examined thousands of young delinquents find that many lacked care and moral guidance in their early childhood because both parents were working, or because the father was an alcoholic.

Also being blamed by some observers are Sweden's extremely liberal methods of education, lack of discipline and a high percentage of truancy in schools. In addition, atheism, religious indifference and moral "nihilism" are found among young and "radical" intellectuals who are now dominating public discussion in Sweden.

It is pointed out that the majority of Swedish youth are law abiding. But the growing minority of delinquents and demoralised troublemakers is moving into the foreground.

### **"Anything But Ideal"**

Socialist leaders in Sweden once hoped that a full-fledged welfare state would gradually cure or reduce such social ills as crime and alcoholism.

Now you hear this comment from a high police official:

#### **ANNUAL DINNER AND SEMINAR**

The date of the annual dinner and seminar this year is as follows:

Dinner: at The Victoria, Friday, September 16.

Seminar: at The Chevron, Saturday, September 17.

Notable visitor and guest speaker will be Mr. Ron Gostick of the Christian Action Movement in Canada.

Please take note of the dates now and watch for further announcement.

"Those among our political leaders who thought that serious crime and other anti-social excesses would be easy to control in a modern welfare state have been bitterly disappointed. It has become increasingly clear over the past 10 years that the welfare state we live in is anything but an ideal society."

### **SUPPORT THE PETROL FOR RHODESIA FUND**

The Petrol for Rhodesia Fund is now operating throughout Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Through this fund, in no matter how small a donation, you can demonstrate your sympathy for Rhodesia's fight. Although the Rhodesians have obviously beaten the oil blockade to a certain extent they are still severely rationed.

Questions on the fund were recently asked in the Federal Parliament. The following letter by a League supporter, published in the Toowoomba Chronicle, clearly sets out the facts about the fund.

Sir, —As was revealed by Mr. Hasluck's answer to a question by Mr. Whitlam in Parliament, The Australian League of Rights has started a "Petrol for Rhodesia" fund and invites contributions from all who sympathise with Australia's beleaguered kinsmen in that misjudged and ill-used country.

It is emphasised that this fund is entirely separate from the league's other activities. It is audited by Mr. Neil Gerrard, chartered accountant, Collins Street, Melbourne. Contributions should be made out to "Petrol for Rhodesia Fund" and sent to Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Mr. Hasluck's point that the league would have difficulty in sending petrol or money to Rhodesia is answered by the fact that the league had never intended to do so. The money will be sent to South Africa, where a similar fund is already operating. Other similar funds, along with movements specifically founded to support the Rhodesians in every possible way, have sprung up in New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Belgium and Britain herself.

The Australian League of Rights hopes that the fund will be supported by the biggest possible number of small individual contributions, each enough to buy a gallon or so of petrol. Numbers are more important than the amounts contributed. Wide support could convince the Australian Federal Government of strong public opposition to the official policy (Sir Robert Menzies admitted at the outset that this was "reluctant") of backing the British Prime Minister in his efforts to force Rhodesia to her knees before him.

Australia's present participation in those efforts, says the League, compares invidiously with our trade with Communist China, which continues despite repeated statements by our political leaders that China is Australia's most determined and dangerous enemy. Mr. Hasluck made the latest of these statements in Parliament only last Friday, March 11.

—F. H. SIBSON.

## **A NEW FINANCIAL POLICY FOR EDUCATION**

**While we are of the opinion that parents should pay for education, freely selecting the schools of their own choice, in the same way that they pay for other services they require, we suggest that our contributor, Mr. Ken Tavender, has in the following article put forward a much more realistic financial policy for education than that being applied at present. He also draws attention to economic realities.**

Can education be regarded as a National investment? No; not while the smothering of economic truth is part of educational policy. Chapter 3 of 'Modern Economies', J. Pen, commences, "Both Keynes and the classicists proceed from the idea that the national product, upon its creation, gives rise to the creation of a money income that can exactly buy this product." That is the basic lie upon which economic advisers to Governments and commerce build their theories. Compared with the quality of thought directed to the conquest of space, education in the field of political economy is more properly designated brainwashing. Because of its close linkage with every other field of study, it detracts from what might be gained therein.

A few months ago, *The Australian* allotted a column to 'Education Question Time', under the direction of Miss Myra Roper. The subject of increased taxation for expanding education was introduced. This brought letters pointing out that extra taxation was unnecessary, a Royal Commission in 1937 having pronounced that the Central Bank (now Reserve Bank) had power to provide credit (purchasing power) to Governments and others, without interest charges, and, in some circumstances, without requiring repayment. Miss Roper then invited further comment from independent researchers and economists. From the parts of letters printed, and unabridged copies sent to us, we present a summary of the case for Reserve Bank finance, as seen by independent investigators.

### **True Cost of Production**

The REAL COST of education, or any other service, is human effort: the effort of educators and of those who produce buildings, books, cars, clothes, food, and everything else that educators get for their money. Technology, a product of education separate from economics, is likened to a lever, which multiplies the effectiveness of human effort. Money itself is not a real cost but merely a convenience of revaluating and distributing the products of effort. The management of money, accountancy, is a cost.

Taxation, in REALITY, is the taking of some products of effort and redistributing them to purveyors of service, teachers, road builders, and so on. The tax is taken, not in products, but claims to products, money; therefore, the community's supply of money should never be less than the 'price value' of production before tax is taken. In a democracy, or system of 'free enterprise', taxation

should be for getting essential work done, not for restrictive controls; hence it should come direct from the individual's share of the national product, the national real income.

### **The Origin of Money**

All purchasing power, money, originates as a debt to the banking system. Whether a loan is for paying the wages bill, buying shares, land, or what have you, it is a financial 'cost' as far as the borrower is concerned. Borrowers collectively endeavour to recover from the money stream more than they put into it. That is impossible, so success for some, is accompanied by losses and bankruptcy for others. The situation is worsened by taxation of the inadequate flow of money and further credit restrictions. The productive capacity of industry will not be known until the output can be cleared as fast as consumers want to buy it. Theoretically, it could be done if each day's borrowing was considerably higher than the previous ones. But such rapid expansion is neither possible nor desirable. The practical way to equate money income with real income, production, is to put the extra money into the stream without the price inflation, which is inseparable from the misnamed 'orthodox' monetary policy. A Reserve Bank issue for education would contribute in part. It would not be accounted in industrial financial 'costs' chargeable into prices; therefore would not be inflationary. In fact, the principle could be extended to increase purchasing power through price reduction without loss to anyone. The goods 'backing' for the issue is already in existence, and, clearing faster without financial loss to the community, production rate would increase with purchasing power flowing to the community at the same rate as production, money taxes for cancellation only, could be taken at the rate of consumption, which would be lower than the rate of production. The effect would be a reduction of taxation since one dollar taken from four is half the burden of one from two: at the same time more would be accomplished.

### **The Role of Money**

The economists agreed that the real cost of education is human effort in transformation of materials into food, clothes, buildings, etc., and that money is merely a means of distribution of materials and effort. But, they claimed, to draw upon these resources by Reserve Bank credit in a STATE OF FULL EMPLOYMENT must lead to inflation. They saw taxation as a means of diverting to education, effort now spent on producing the things that educators and others buy with their money. Professor Wheelwright won totalitarian approval, no doubt, with his advocacy of more Government control over 'private credit', meaning that private building should be curtailed by law, to allow the resources to be diverted to schools, etc. On this point, it is true there is official approval of the wasteful demolition of good buildings to be replaced by skyscrapers because it contributes towards 'full employment'. However, there is no need for such control:

NEW TIMES, APRIL 1966

even if the builders were fully employed, once contracts for schools were under way, skyscrapers would merely have to await their turn. It is true, too, that taxation can be used to discourage production in a particular field; but any 'reallocation' of effort therefrom is so wasteful that its effectiveness is that of the drowning man's clutching at straws. Primary industry, with its 50% increase of output since 1953 without adding to the work force, has demonstrated the natural, efficient way of 'reallocation' of effort. And that was accomplished despite the hampering of bureaucracy.

### **Revealing Figures**

The economists' 'argument' against Reserve Bank finance presupposes a state of 'full employment', and that the respective flows of goods and purchasing power from industry are equal. Since neither condition exists, they have no case. On the other hand the pro case is supported by the economists' own statistics!

On February 12th, 1965, the Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics reported that for 1963-64 factory production was £2,634.6 millions, and wages distributed in respect thereto, £1,326 millions. Roughly half! Dividends are not additional, as they are extracted from the wage flow and distributed AFTER the goods are disposed of. If primary production were included the gap between purchasing power and prices undoubtedly would be much wider. In the same period, a survey disclosed that 60% of factories could increase output, given effective demand. Then, in June this year, the figures of unemployed, not counting thousands unregistered, were 42,000, and increasing.

## **RHODESIA TODAY; AUSTRALIA TOMORROW**

From the urgings of would-be assassins to disarm by renouncing our White Australia Policy, and the unheroic action of the Prime Minister in partly disarming us, it seems evident that white Australians are next after white Rhodesians on the list of those to be liquidated.

The process has already been begun. Certainly Australians do not dislike foreigners as individuals; but it should be quite obvious that these, in taking out naturalisation papers, do not automatically absorb our traditional culture and so would not feel any great impulse to defend it. This slight undermining of national integrity might be corrected in time; but we are not to be given time. The persuasion to receive with open arms and cries of joy large quantities of aliens was to soften up our resistance to a big influx of Asians who, however admirable and likeable they may be, are psychologically and culturally even farther removed from us than are Southern Europeans.

Mr. Holt's feeble plea that the White Australia Policy is damaging Australia's image abroad is one to spit on. No self-respecting Australian would bother about Aus-

tralia's image in the eyes of that scrofulous gargoyle, the United Nations, or of those of the murderous Afro-Asian bloc. Though Australia's image were that of an angel Mr. Wilson would still wring her neck and serve her up as pigeon pie if it suited him. The image of no nation in the world today is so beautiful that its people can afford to criticise ours.

It is almost beyond belief that a Wilson or a Johnson or even the hidden financier Powers behind the throne should so brazenly ignore all the evil that has come from crushing the white race in the world at large and defiling its culture in its homelands; or that they should be so lost to decency and to respect for human beings as to continue to destroy human quality for the sake of economic organisation.

### **Small Men in High Places**

One reason for this atrocious contempt for morality and men is that in these days of dishonour and faithlessness the patron saint of diplomats and politicians is Machiavelli — a man with a great brain and a mean soul. The leaders of nations today cannot match his intelligence, but they can, at least, ape his cynical lack of principle. Indeed, among politicians and propagandists, a lack of principle passes for intelligence.

The fate of a great man condemned to obscurity is tragic; but when a little man sits in a high position, the tragedy is not heroic, but ludicrous. Perhaps the great man will be recognised by future generations; but even if the world knows of him, he will in some other life surely find his rightful place. The little man perched on high will never experience the mercy of obscurity. He will live in history, his consequential weakness, his idiot obstinacy, and his monkey spite, forever flood-lighted.

If there were any strong and honourable leaders among the Western peoples today they would denounce the martyrdom of Rhodesia and refuse to support the petty tyrant's sanctions. If Australia had a strong and courageous leader, he would fight for the White Australia Policy against interfering outsiders and even against the dictatorial international financiers who add avarice to a Hitlerian hunger for power.

--D. Watts.

#### **USE ENWITE SPECIALITIES**

TEXTIT waterproofing compound. SOLVIT paint remover. AQUAC wood putty. BRYNAC enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis. FERROSOL, the rust killing paint. RUSTEX for removing rust from motor bodies and metal work. THERMEX, the silver paint.

#### **ENWITE PTY. LTD.**

**84-86 Cromwell Street, Collingwood,  
Vic. Phone: JA 5967.**

probably stems from his obsession with the "export or perish" mania. He has been persuaded that it is within the Common Market that Britain can solve her economic problems, overlooking the fact that, like the United States' Common Market, the European Common Market will also have to strive for greater exports in order to solve its internal problems. Soviet Russia and its satellites are presented as the logical market to be developed. Thus the Common Market, which was once presented as the major barrier against Communist expansion, becomes exactly the opposite. The whole world is moving generally in exactly the direction that C. H. Douglas predicted it would move unless the problems he outlined were solved in a manner, which placed the economic system at the service of the genuine desires of the individual. At present these problems are being exploited to drive the individual towards the complete world slave state.

### **Greater Diversity Now Possible**

Although the programme of increasing centralisation is justified on the basis of "economic realities," it does meet with resistance. It will be a major operation to get the British to accept loss of their sovereignty, their institutions, and their traditions in the Common Market. The attack on traditions everywhere is closely related to the general drive towards centralisation. Local traditions are a barrier to the programme. Thus the propaganda in favour of a standardised world. It is claimed that man can no longer enjoy the "expense" of small, competitive economic units. The logical end to this type of approach is to house people in barracks and to feed them in community dining halls. The truth is that the modern economic system is capable of enabling the individual to enjoy greater diversity in his life than ever before. But this is not possible until the totalitarian conception of the economic system is challenged. The general advance of Communist strategy is impossible until the "favourable balance of trade" dogma is displaced by an economic policy, which makes possible a foreign policy, which serves the true national interests of the non-Communist nations. Such a foreign policy will not be implemented while Western nations, including the U.S.A., continue to preach that exports to the Communists are essential to help them make their economies work.

---

## **COMMUNISM VERSUS CHRISTIANITY**

**By Edward Rock**

The many readers who enjoyed Edward Rock's article in the Christmas issue of "The New Times" will be pleased to know that it has now been published in booklet form so that it may reach a much wider audience. This booklet will make a valuable contribution to an understanding of the basic clash in the world today.

Order from The Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

---

## **A Chance for Decisive Leadership**

The problem of getting a change of direction away from present disastrous policies is admittedly difficult. But there is a growing volume of Western opposition to economic aid to the Communists. The Rhodesian stand has focussed attention upon the criminal absurdity of Harold Wilson urging economic warfare against Ian Smith's government while at the same time urging closer economic ties with the Communist enemy. A demand for an end to economic aid for the Communists could prove to be a demand for more realistic economic policies in the non-Communist nations. It is in the developing situation that a comparatively small number of competent Social Crediters could provide a decisive leadership.

---

Continued from Page 2

image. Robert Thompson dismayed large numbers who had seen him as a new potential Canadian leader when, under heavy pressure from the Canadian Communist-influenced Jewish Congress and the notorious Anti-Defamation League, he not only publicly disassociated himself from Mr. Ron Gostick and the Canadian Christian Action Movement, but supported the vicious smearing of Mr. Gostick, Mr. Pat Walsh and Mr. Eric Butler. Mr. Thompson has attempted to justify his action by claiming that he has the responsibility of leading a party, which must not be labelled "anti-Semitic". In other words, if such a label could be applied, this might lose votes. Party politicians, unless exceptional, and in no risk of electoral defeat, are governed in the very nature of politics by whoever creates what is called "public opinion." Social Crediters who refuse to face this reality, and who believe that they can advance Social Credit policies by competitions for party political power, must go from one tragedy to another.

### **Back to Realities**

At least the tragedy of the Social Credit politicians has focussed clearly attention upon the type of action necessary if threatened victory by the forces of international revolution is to be averted. Realistic political action must be based upon an informed and disciplined electoral force, which seeks to make Members of Parliament the servants of the electors. This type of grass-roots activity has been increasingly developed in recent years by those who seek no political office for themselves; whose services are devoted towards expanding freedom for all against the threat of increasing centralisation and tyranny. The growth of grass-roots activities in all parts of the English-speaking world is based upon an acceptance of realities. Now, as never before, the thoroughly informed Social Creditor can play a decisive part in guiding and assisting the more realistic political developments taking place. For this reason we constantly stress the importance of the comprehensive Social Credit Training Course which we offer. Never before were trained Social Engineers more urgently required.