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

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Editorial

The Subversion Of A Civilization

FINANCIER-SOCIALIST PLOT NEARS COMPLETION

The world crisis is deepening at an accelerating rate. The plight of once-great Great Britain is a dramatic example of the intensity of the international revolutionary movement. And in the destruction of the British as a major force in world affairs we can see the clearest evidence of what we have often described as the Financier-Socialist plot. C. H. Douglas always insisted that the Socialists everywhere were the main instruments of International Finance. Anti-Socialist parties everywhere have had, and still do, some traitors in their ranks. There has already been plenty of stupidity. But in the main these parties have served the revolutionary movement reluctantly, primarily because of their failure to impose realistic financial and economic policies. The Socialists, however, as Mr. Harold Wilson is demonstrating, are enthusiastic traitors; they have always declared their objective as being the surrender of local sovereignties to the World State.

The major barrier to the creation of the World State was the British Empire. This had to be liquidated. Lenin and his successors made this quite clear. But it was International Finance, which has been the main instrument of liquidation, with International Communism the main benefactor. Mr. Wilson and his Socialist colleagues have been scuttling from all parts of the world under the plea that Britain "can no longer afford" to do what used to be done in the past. The brain washers keep on repeating that Britain "exhausted" herself in the Second World War and that the British economy is so desperate that the only possible salvation is entry to the European Economic Community. It is true that early in the Second World War Britain was stripped of much of her overseas investments, particularly in the U.S.A. when she was fighting the critical Battle for Britain. These investments were sacrificed at far below their real value. It is also true that British industry was badly damaged during the bombing. But Britain came out of the war with her production capacity, both in primary and secondary industry, greatly increased. This is a fact beyond dispute. And since the war productive capacity has been expanded enormously.

British Productive Capacity

In spite of financial and other obstructions, the British have demonstrated that they have no peers in the world in the field of technological developments. Only the brain-washed can accept the view that there is anything basically wrong with the British economy when Mr. Harold Wilson, acting under instructions from International Fin-

ance, deliberately creates hundreds of thousands of unemployed and slows down industry. Britain must, of course, like the Japanese, import large quantities of raw materials. These raw materials can only be paid for by British exports. All the raw materials required can be provided by the countries of the old British Commonwealth, including Rhodesia. It is significant that in spite of the fact that the member nations of the European Economic Community can provide Britain with few of the raw materials required for British industry, from 1961 onwards there has been a massive drive to force the British into the European Economic Community. At the same time the peoples of Australia, New Zealand and Canada have been persistently told that it is "inevitable" that Britain will join the E.E.C., and that, therefore, they should start to weaken their traditional trading relations with Britain. This highly-organized campaign has been designed to make certain that no effort was made by the members of the British Commonwealth to get together for the purpose of evolving economic, financial and trading policies which would enable them to make use of their vast resources to their own mutual advantage. And in the process strengthen a major stabilizing influence in a world convulsed by increasing revolutionary ferment.

Debt An Instrument Of Control

The critical plight of the world has not "just happened". It is the result of policies whose general outlines are now quite clear. The late C. H. Douglas predicted, with grim accuracy, what would happen to Western Civilization unless long-term policies of subversion were exposed and

opposed. Finance has been one of the main instruments of subversion. Consider, for example, the vital question of financial debt. Immediately after the Second World War ended, the Truman Administration in the U.S.A., packed with subversives like Harry Dexter White, principal architect of the International Monetary Fund, ended Lend-Lease to Britain without any warning. A huge dollar loan was offered to the British Socialist Government, one of the prices being that Britain accepted the Bretton Woods financial agreement. It was significant that the Socialists in the main were all for the loan and the price. The only real opposition came from a group of Conservatives. As soon as Socialist Harold Wilson came to office he immediately went in for more substantial borrowing from International Finance. Another substantial international loan was arranged at the time of devaluation. In spite of repayments of principal and interest charges over the past 23 years, it has recently been revealed in Britain that Britain **now owes nearly 40 per cent more than the amounts originally borrowed!** Debt is a major instrument of control by International Finance, and under present financial rules there is no hope whatever of the total indebtedness being reduced. Harold Wilson and his fellow-Socialists are not only accepting the situation, but are actually welcoming it as a means of disarming Britain militarily. They are proceeding with the programme of liquidation and treachery so rapidly that

there is an impression that they are desperate men determined to make certain that there is no possibility of a British revival under a new and patriotic government.

Significance Of Retreat From Asia And Middle East

The British Socialists' declaration of withdrawal from the Far East coincides with mounting revolutionary pressures right throughout South-East Asia. It has had a disastrous impact on Asian morale. Mr. Lee Kuang Yew of Singapore, one of those who agitated for the liquidation of the British Empire, now finds that his fellow-Socialists in Britain are deserting him. He might as well have saved his 'plane fare to Britain to appeal to Mr. Wilson to slow down his policy of scuttle. Next will come the scuttle from Fiji and other Pacific possessions. The revolutionaries are ready and waiting to step up their activities. Australians are destined to feel the hot wind of revolution blowing much more strongly from the north in the near future. And they might ponder on the coming Soviet thrust into the Indian Ocean as the Communists move in to take over the former British base of Aden.

On all parts of the world front the revolutionaries are pushing forward, including inside the U.S.A., which suddenly finds that it, too, has "financial problems" which require restrictive policies. But perhaps nowhere in the world are the appalling consequences of the British retreat more clearly seen than in the vital strategic Middle East. Now the Soviet Union is moving in at an ever-increasing rate. The following figures tell part of the story. At present the Soviet Union now has 55 vessels in the Mediterranean. **And the United Kingdom, 1 frigate!** Seventy percent of the world's oil supplies come from the Middle East and Northern Africa. The whole area from which this oil can be obtained is being taken over by the Soviet Union. And this incredible achievement stems from the establishment of the State of Israel, itself a tool of International Political Zionism. Many of the world's prominent international financiers are Political Zionists. If the Middle East is completely lost, the whole of Western Europe faces its most desperate hour, completely encircled and suffering from growing subversion within. The situation brings into clear focus the great strategic importance of Southern Africa, held in the face of great international pressure by the South Africans, Rhodesians and Portuguese, with Wilson even imposing still greater financial hardships on the British to maintain the war against the Rhodesians and South Africans. The refusal to sell arms to South Africa is designed to ensure that the South Africans cannot protect themselves as international pressure is intensified.

Salvation Requires Military Strength!

Financial and economic reforms are desperately needed. But no reforms will be tolerated by the enemies of Western Civilization—thus the importance of a nation, or a group of nations, having the military strength to defend

NEW EDITION OF "THE RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST"

After running through many editions, and proving a best seller in all parts of the English-speaking world, Mr. Eric Butler's book, "The Red Pattern of World Conquest," has temporarily been out of print. In response to widespread requests, Mr. Butler has recently brought his book up to date and included new material. In an Introduction to the new edition, Sir Raphael Cilento pays a glowing tribute to the author and mentions his own experiences at the United Nations and elsewhere. The new edition also has a specially designed cover and there is an index together with an extended Bibliography. It will retail for \$1.00.

Apart from meeting a steady demand, the new edition of "The Red Pattern" is to be used extensively in expanding League of Rights activities in Australia, the United Kingdom and North America. Supplies should be available in Australia within three to four weeks. Advance orders from readers will help materially in financing this major project. Reduced prices are available for bulk orders. Six copies may be obtained for \$5.00, 12 copies for \$9.00. Quotes available for large orders. Order from The Australian League of Rights, Box 1052J. G.P.O., Melbourne. 3001.

themselves. This is the significance of the Wilson policy of military scuttle. Australia must under no circumstances reduce its military preparedness. In fact it should increase its capacity to defend itself, and to stand with those who also prefer to resist than to surrender. In order to do this current financial and economic orthodoxy will have to be challenged, so that the nation's great productive potential can be used efficiently and to the

maximum. Australia is part of the greatest civilization yet produced by Man. That civilization is almost at its last gasp, and revival can only come with a new spirit and outlook. Example is a wonderful tonic. The Rhodesians have demonstrated this. Australia can do likewise. This great crisis is not a time for despair, but one for greater and more dedicated efforts. But time is desperately short.

COMMUNISM AND THE LABOR PARTY

The following is a section of the Paper presented by Mr. Eric Butler to the Political Science School of the Toowoomba branch of the Queensland Young Country Party on January 27.

Addressing the Fourth Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, November 20-21, Mr. J. ("Jock") Garden, one of the founders of the Communist Party in Australia, said:

"In Melbourne (at the All-Australian Trade Union Conference) in June, 1921, we found that we were able to change the policy of the Labor Party. The Labor Party believed in the maintenance of a White Australia, believed in nationalization. We changed the objective of nationalization to socialization of industry by revolutionary, political and industrial action . . ."

For 30 years Garden was a living symbol of the alien conspiracy attempting to subvert the Australian Labor Movement to its own ends. He held many high positions in the Labor Party, including that of a Federal Member of Parliament, although he remained a Communist. At the time of his arrest for fraud and conspiracy, he was the official liaison officer between the Trade Unions and the Minister for Labour and Industry in the Chifley Government. Garden was still a card-carrying member of the Communist Party at the time. When Garden was first appointed to this vital position in 1942, *The Tribune*, of April 11, 1942, said: **"The appointment of J. S. Garden as liaison officer between the Labor Government and the unions is a step in the right first. Jock has the chance to do a big job for the workers."** What *The Tribune* really meant was that Comrade Garden had a chance to do a big job to advance Communist revolutionary tactics in Australia.

Following the imposition of the Communist objective upon the 1921 Trade Union Conference in Melbourne, it was then introduced to the Commonwealth Conference of the A.L.P., which met at the Brisbane Trades Hall on October 16, 1921. It was strongly resisted by moderate Labor Party representatives. One of these was Mr. E. Theodore, who said that acceptance of the socialization objective "was going to be the end of the Labor Movement . . . Why not call it the Communist Party? . . . The exponents of the proposal were using the example of Russia to follow in the control of industries. There would be workers' councils and a Supreme Economic Council which would supersede parliaments." But the opposition by those who "protested against Labor being

prostituted by Communism" was out-voted and the Communist virus had been deeply injected into the Australian Labor Movement. In spite of the efforts of many good Labor men to eradicate this virus, it still manifests its virulence in many ways.

Writing in *The Communist* in 1925, Mr. J. S. Garden, at that time political head of the Communist movement in Australia, outlined the shape of things to come: **"When Labor gets into Federal power—the way will be open for the revolutionaries to lead the workers . . . The task will not be easy; it is necessary, therefore, that the Labour Party should be thoroughly bolshevized. Unless the tactics of the Party are Bolshevist, then the Party will not sweep the masses with it, and lead them into the fight. Not only must the Party be Bolshevized, but immediate steps must be taken to organize the left wing, not only in the trade unions but in the party itself. We must have fractions working in every union, A.L.P. branch, in every workers' mass organization."**

The Lowe Commission report (page 237) said "A fraction is a Communist organ in a non-Communist organization. It works with all its energy to bring the majority of the people in the particular organization under its influence." A "fraction" may consist of as few as two Communist members.

Although the Labor Party had been injected with the Communist virus, its leaders found the Socialization objective a severe political handicap, and it was "played down" at elections. The Scullin Government of the Great Depression years revealed that there were deep cleavages in the ranks of the Labor Party about how the national crisis should be handled, and the Party split badly. But when the Curtin Government came to office early in the Second World War, the stage was set for Comrade Garden and his associates to push forward their revolutionary programme. It is hard for the generation, which has grown up after the end of the Second World War to realize the tremendous influence of the Communist Movement through the Labor Party during and after the war. Dr. Evatt's proposal to tear up the Federal Constitution under the cover of wartime conditions had the full-scale backing of the Communist Party. But when Dr. Evatt was unable to persuade all the States to relinquish their sov-

ereignities voluntarily, he had to attempt to stampede the electors at the 1944 referendum. The Communist apparatus in Australia devoted all its resources in an endeavour to help persuade the Australian people to pass enormous powers to the Canberra bureaucracy, in which Communists and Socialists were already abusing the powers they possessed.

If the Australian people had not firmly rejected the proposals for centralizing power, the political, social and economic development of Australia in the post-war years would have been quite different. The defeat of the 1944 referendum proposals was a major setback for the Communist revolutionaries and their allies, and was admitted as such by Dr. Evatt's famous friend, Dr. Harold Laski of the London School of Economics. But the revolutionaries were persistent, and rallied their forces for yet another direct assault on the Federal Constitution in 1946, when the Labor Government under Mr. Ben Chifley attempted to obtain increased powers by having a referendum at the same time as the Federal elections. The Labor Party was returned to office but sufficient electors rejected the main proposals for increasing Canberra's powers.

The year following the defeat of the 1944 referendum saw the Labor Party make its first bid to use financial power to attempt to by-pass the Federal constitutional barrier. Already the States had been persuaded to relinquish their taxing powers under Uniform Taxation. The Federal Government was only to have a monopoly of all direct taxation because of the war crisis. But like all "temporary" powers, this has become permanent in spite of cries of anguish from the impoverished States. The 1945 Banking Legislation was a major step towards centralizing financial power. Needless to say, it was welcomed by the Communists as a step forward in the direction they wanted to go. But it was the announcement in 1947 by the Chifley Government that it intended to nationalize completely the Australian banking system, which played a major role in the defeat of

the Labor Government at the 1949 Federal elections. The previous year the Labor Government, again with the enthusiastic backing of the Communists, made its last bid to increase the power of the Federal Government by referendum. This was the 1948 Prices Referendum. The Labor Government falsely claimed that it could not continue with the policy of price-subsidization unless it had permanent Federal power to fix prices. Once again the electors rejected the appeal for more centralized power.

As the 1949 Federal elections approached the Labor leaders realized that they must make some effort to create the impression that they were attempting to stand up to Communist industrial sabotage, particularly in the coal industry. Firm action was taken, including the use of troops on the coalfields. But it was too late; sufficient Australian electors had grasped the truth that the socialization threat was real, and that Communism was on the march throughout the world. And the result was the election of the Menzies-Fadden Government in December 1949. However, the failure of the Menzies-Fadden Government to fulfill some of its election promises, such as the famous one to put the shillings back into the pound, and the more subdued line by Labor leaders on the socialization issue, nearly resulted in Dr. H. V. Evatt leading Labor back into power at the 1954 Federal elections. Dr. Evatt had already scored a major victory over the Government by having its legislation to ban Communism declared unconstitutional and had then led the successful campaign which resulted in the Australian electors rejecting the request for more power by the Menzies-Fadden Government at the 1951 referendum. The electors distrusted the Liberal-Country Party Government's plea for more powers for the same reason that they rejected Dr. Evatt's referendum. The electors wanted Communism dealt with, but not at the expense of seriously breaching the Federal Constitution. The Government only had itself to blame for the loss of the 1951 referendum, which was then used as an excuse for not trying to take a firm line with the Communists.

SOCIAL ENGINEERING

by C. H. Douglas

I was proposing tonight to give a talk to engineers, but on looking round I see that a number of quite respectable people have drifted into the room, so I had better say at once that any bad language I may use is directed to engineers, who generally learn all about that sort of thing early in their career.

While I am addressing engineers primarily, I should like to take a somewhat wider view of the profession of engineering than that commonly taken today; to take instead a conception of engineering which in my opinion it has deteriorated from (if I may give emphasis to a sentence by being allowed to end it with a preposition).

There are certain aspects of engineering with which

engineers are quite familiar, and in which words are used that have become common language, and one of these aspects is comprised in the word "efficiency".

Perhaps it will help to an understanding of what I am going to say about efficiency if I recall a story current in the Royal Air Force of a capable young pilot who was sent on a special mission to visit a sheikh in some comparatively inaccessible spot 100 miles inland of the Red Sea. The journey took him thirty hours, and as it was part of his mission to impress the sheikh with the marvels of modern European efficiency, he enlarged on the fact that the trip had taken him only 30 hours, whereas it was a journey that could not have been made with camels in

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less than six weeks. So, as he emphasized, he had been able to save nearly six weeks. To this the sheikh replied with a question very pertinent to what I shall have to say: "And what are you going to do with the six weeks?"

There is a great deal of loose talk about efficiency, the engineering definition of which is the ration of input to output. But that definition is not quite comprehensive enough, for the important question is, "output of what?" That is the question that should be answered clearly whenever there is talk about efficiency.

The Importance Of Purpose

It is quite possible to have an inefficient machine with highly efficient components. A nut and bolt, for example, may be very efficient, but there is no guarantee that the machine of which they are a part is efficient: and from a similarly small point of view, there is no doubt that many departments of engineering, just like the nut and bolt, are extremely efficient. I should like to emphasize very strongly that any particular section of industry is in the modern world, like the nut and bolt, part of a larger machine, so that it is possible to have many very efficient parts while the machine as a whole is decidedly inefficient.

Before starting on an enterprise of any kind it is essential to have a clear idea of the objective. Otherwise it is true to say that no one and nothing can be efficient in a universal sense. For example, the objective of engineers is, fundamentally, to save labour. Engineers are engaged essentially in the substitution of power-driven machinery for manual labour, and, in doing so, they are consciously or unconsciously applying the principles contained in the Charter of the Institution of Civil Engineers, which defines the profession of engineering as the direction of the greatest sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man. Now if you are trying in every possible way to substitute for the labour of man the forces of nature derived in the main from the energy of the sun, while at the same time the small group of men who are in charge of policy—who control the destinies of this and other countries—say that the objective we must strive for is the employment of everybody, then, with such a conflict of objectives, there must be complete inefficiency.

You must know your objective before you can have any real efficiency; and until you have a clear conception of the objective, any talk of efficiency is useless, except in a very limited and delusive way. For example, to facilitate rolling motion, ball bearings are highly efficient, but for the purpose of generating heat—as a heat engine—they would be extremely inefficient.

If the various departments of modern industry—and the smaller the subdivision the truer this becomes—are taken at the equivalent of the nut and bolt stage of my argument, they are, in the main, extremely efficient; but the more you try to enlarge the subdivisions the less the

efficiency becomes.

Consider for a moment what happens in this vast hive of activity, which we call London. Stand on one of the principal Thames bridges at about 9 o'clock in the morning, or in one of the main thoroughfares from a big railway station, and watch the people teeming in, and consider what most of them are going to do. I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that at least 80 to 90 percent of them are going into offices to make marks on bits of paper. Now the efficiency of what these people do in relation to the realities of economic life is practically nil. These people are wasting their own and other people's time, and I hope that none of them will imagine for a moment that I am being offensive to them when I say so.

Insurance Parasites

Take, for example, insurance. Thousands of people are engaged in making marks on paper regarding insurance, and insurance is nothing but a parasite on a particular system. Under some other system practically the whole of what is done in the insurance world at the present time would be totally unnecessary. The same remarks apply to the immensely complex, irritating and time-wasting taxation system, which keeps hundreds of people busily working, and is a complete waste of time. The whole of the results, which are supposed to be achieved by the system of taxation, could be achieved without any book-keeping at all; they could be achieved entirely through the price system.

In the early days of the engineering profession, the great engineers all began as mechanics. Men like Boulton, Watt, Stephenson, were engineers with their hands; but as the engineering profession expanded, they grew into professionals, but still keeping close to the earth—to realities. They became great men, men like Telford and Brunei, who were authorities on engineering, who established a situation in which they gave orders instead of taking them. From these high standards the profession of engineering has degenerated during the last 20 or 30 years, and the business of engineering is becoming more mechanical, though the mechanics of today are mechanics of the brain instead of the hand. The ability to handle a slide rule and make the complicated calculations and adjustments, which are the business of engineering at the present time, are purely mechanical unless there is a consciousness, a real consciousness, of what it is you are doing, and why you are doing it.

I think this degeneracy of which I am speaking is much more pronounced in European countries than in America. There, there are engineers who are endeavouring to take a wide view of the profession of engineering. They have taken the stand that it is necessary to have a common knowledge of the objective, and this is extremely important, even though the objective they may be thinking of is a wrong objective. I am referring to what is known in

the U.S.A. as an industrial engineer. We have no industrial engineers in this country like Gantt, who died some years ago.

Such men are breaking into a new type of engineering. They have knowledge of the capacity of tools and materials, and how to get a job of production done. They are interesting themselves in a new kind of mechanics, examples of which will be found in the well-known time-study methods and efficiency mechanisms connected with their names.

These men are delving into and building up something, which may be called the dynamics of society, which is equivalent to a study of the way in which the economic machine as a whole can be used to reach the objective. Once again, I would stress that it is immaterial at this point that the objective may be wrong. The fact is that these people are framing the dynamics of social action in the same way that earlier engineers built the dynamics of physics, built the theory of structures, of thermodynamics, of aerodynamics and so forth.

Principles Of Social Engineering

The point I am trying to make is this: There is a type of engineering for which there is a clamant need in this country. I will call it social engineering, and it is perfectly possible to go to work on just as sound principles as those which are used for bridge building; and just as, when you are building a bridge, there are certain principles which must be followed or the bridge will not stand, so there must be principles of social engineering which, if respected, will produce workable results.

Now the people who are actually engaged in this work at the present time are pre-eminently unfit for the job. For example, the man who rules this country is a man who knows nothing about figures. Another man who was a blacksmith—and I have nothing whatever to say against blacksmiths, except that they are not necessarily fit for work outside the smithy—is ruling Italy. And another man who was a paperhanger rules Germany. Not one of these men has the very slightest idea of attacking a problem as an engineer would.

There are three simple principles, which must be observed if any organization in which human beings are concerned is to be continuously successful. They need not be taken too literally, but the fact is that they are universal in their application. The first of these principles is called policy, the second administration and the third technique.

It is impossible for people to work together satisfactorily for any length of time unless they are agreed upon policy. Policy is in the nature of things democratic. In fact, the real difference between dictatorship and democracy is exactly equivalent to the difference between, say, compul-

sory and voluntary cricket. While no one in his senses would say that a game of cricket should be RUN on democratic principles, the question whether to play cricket or not is for democratic decision. If you play cricket, you play according to M.C.C. rules; the game is not held up while votes are taken on what to do next. But if you don't like the rules, then you don't play cricket.

People will do the most extraordinarily disagreeable things in the name of pleasure, and they are ready to do these things because they are not compelled to do them; they can stop doing them whenever they want to. Otherwise, it is quite inconceivable to suppose that anyone would put up with having his nose rubbed in the mud on a cold, wintry afternoon, in a game of football! And in this connection, I think it is well worth noting the reaction of the population to the physical fitness rubbish, which is being put about just now. It is only necessary to pass a law to make people play football, whether they want to or not, to kill all interest in football.

You must, therefore, have democratic agreement on policy—on the objective—and when you have agreement on policy, you should then forget all about democracy, and realize that there is an essential hierarchy in carrying it out, a hierarchy of administration. The general manager cannot possibly consult the office boy before taking a decision. People are ready, properly organized in regard to administration, to give orders and to take them, for the very good reason that they want to get the job done.

In short, there is no democracy about technique. I should like to stress here that you do not get things right by compromise. The amount of rubbish, which is talked about compromise would sink a ship. It is quite impossible to compromise about physical facts. It is no use arguing, for example, as to whether or not sulphuric acid is really composed of certain elements in certain proportions. Its composition is represented by the symbols H_2SO_4 , and if one party wants to represent it as HSO_4 , and another as H_2O , no progress can be made. You cannot compromise about facts, so you must get facts right.

Here, then, is where the mind of the engineer ought to be applied to the working of the world. At the present time the world is in a very bad case. It is like a huge and powerful engine, which is being run by a lot of half-baked theorists and idealists who have no notion how to control it, and it is time that others took a hand. In fact others must take a hand.

Combines Not Efficient

I want to ask you to get out of your mind the mesmerism of bigness. There is an idea which is very much put about at the present time, particularly by financial interests who have no knowledge of facts, which suggests that it is best to have everything so big that there is only one of it; only one railway, only one passenger transport

system; only one coal-mining industry, and so forth; and it is all based on an illusion that bigness means efficiency.

In point of fact, there is no doubt that the most efficient unit is something quite small. The so-called efficiency of huge combines exists only on paper. They sometimes—and only sometimes—look efficient because they have certain facilities. For instance, they can impose prices and they can get loans because bankers love bigness. But don't let that deceive you; financiers do not deal in facts. The greatest financier marooned on a desert island would die of starvation where an ordinary mechanic would probably knock up a quite a good living.

Ideas of the essential efficiency of bigness are delusive. There is, as a matter of fact, quite a simple criterion of the most suitable size of a unit, and it is just about the size in which you can get agreement on general principle. In engineering, I should say that the largest efficient unit should not employ more than 700 to 1,000 men. I really do not believe that the enormous units of today are really efficient. They may look efficient because they can buy well and can afford to scrap and replace obsolete plant, and because they have special financial facilities; but the fact is that smaller undertakings could do the job better if not hampered by financial restrictions. I am fairly certain that the trend of the future, providing always that the world survives the imminent catastrophes of the immediate future, will be for these huge undertakings to break up into smaller units; so that in about a hundred years time you will find mostly smaller, much more flexible units, with much better access to the facilities they require than they have at the present time. The picture that I have in mind is exemplified by the idea of a number of different manufacturing units attached to a central power distributing station. There is no need to amalgamate them all into one unit just because you have one power distributing station.

I want to conclude my talk by repeating to you the very effective words, which are contained in the American Declaration of Independence. I cannot vouch for the complete accuracy of my quotation, but it runs something like this: "We take it to be a fact that all men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Notice particularly that the word "liberty" comes after the word "life", for without life there is nothing. But after life they placed liberty, and I think it is profoundly true that we shall never get a stable condition of society until we all have the fullest possible facilities to pursue our own conception of happiness within a system designed in accordance with the laws of social dynamics. For just as it is possible to sail a boat in any wind by conforming to the laws of aerodynamics, and to go where we choose, though we cannot choose the wind, so when we understand the forces which play about the social structure, then and only then shall we make progress on the way to the kind of world we should all like to live in.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS OPENS MASSIVE 1968 PROGRAMME

The Australian League of Rights reports that its 1968 programme is already operating in top gear. National Director, Mr. Eric Butler, presented a Paper on Communism inside Australia to the second annual School of political science conducted by the Toowoomba branch of the Queensland Young Country Party in Toowoomba on January 27. Members of the Young Country Party were present from all parts of southern Queensland. Mr. Butler's Paper was featured in the local daily paper, reported in the *Brisbane Courier Mail*, and also given extensive coverage in *Country Life*.

Taking advantage of his visit to Toowoomba, Mr. Butler presented slide evenings in Kingstown and Armidale, northern N.S.W., and in Greenmount, Dalby and Brisbane, Queensland. The visit also permitted many organizational activities.

Mr. Don Martin, Queensland State Director, and Mr. Jeremy Lee, who joined the League full time in January, have been engaged in extensive activities in northern N.S.W. Mr. Lee moves south during March to be present in Port Lincoln, South Australia, for the second annual dinner of the League on the West Coast. He then visits Western Australia.

Early next month Mr. Eric Butler leaves for New Zealand, where he will spend a few days before opening his North American programme in Los Angeles, U.S.A. During nearly six months of intensive international campaigning this year, Mr. Butler will be providing exclusive reports on developments in all those areas visited.

The League has launched its biggest mailing campaign to date, and plans to progressively intensify this form of activity throughout the year.

All *New Times* readers are invited to participate in the League's growing action programme. They may either join their nearest action group (V.P.A.) or act as individuals. All enquiries should be sent to Mr. John Ball, National Co-ordinator of the V.P.A. Structure, Hillmartin Crescent, Diamond Creek, Victoria, 3089.

PERMISSIVE LEGISLATION IN RHODESIA

Rhodesia has been subject to criticism—by both friends and enemies—because of what have become known as the "racial clauses" in the Municipal Amendment Act, 1967. Indeed, enemies have joyfully twisted the truth in order to castigate the Rhodesian Government and to dismay its friends and supporters.

It may, therefore, be helpful to explain the Government's policy and why provision was made in this Act for Municipal Councils to provide separate facilities if they wished to do so. Rhodesia's race policies, such as

they are, have been and will continue to be dictated by what are considered to be the best interests of all the communities in the country.

The Government acknowledges that all men are equal in their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". Equally, the Government must be guided by history, must have regard for custom and above all, must take a practical view of the country's problems.

Over the years, by accident or design, the main racial communities in Rhodesia have chosen to go about their separate ways. This fact was recognized and accepted when Britain approved the 1961 Constitution, which introduced for the first time the term "racial communities" and the terms "Asian" and "Coloured".

Indeed, racial separation in the ownership or occupation of land has been an accepted part of the Rhodesian pattern since early times. The Land Apportionment Act gave and still gives Africans the right to land and the use of land without payment (yet no hands are raised in horror at this "blatant case" of discrimination against the European. Asian and Coloured communities who have to pay for similar rights).

In effect, successive governments have recognized the existence of real and fundamental differences in the cultures of the two principal communities and over the years Rhodesians have, by habit, accepted a system of voluntary separation. There has been no compulsion or prodding, but Africans have chosen to patronize African facilities, and Europeans have chosen European facilities, in plain and simple recognition that differences do exist between peoples and that if harmony is to be maintained, a clash of cultures must be avoided.

It is manifest that for the Government to ignore traditional habits and the racial sensibilities of Rhodesians would not only lay it open to charges of hypocrisy but would involve disregarding fundamental facts of life in a plural society. So, in the interests of all Rhodesians it passed the Municipal Amendment Act. There are two main factors involved:

1. Under the Act, municipalities are EMPOWERED but not obliged to provide separate facilities for separate races. The legislation is entirely permissive and each municipal council — representative of ratepayers of all races — has the power to determine policy in its own area.
2. If it elects to do so, however, a municipal council is not empowered to segregate facilities unless such facilities are afforded equitably according to the needs of all racial groups involved. Thus Africans may not be barred from a European swimming pool unless they are provided with a suitable swimming pool for themselves.

It will be appreciated that this Act not only gives effect

to habit and custom but it specifically enjoins that a municipality shall be fair and reasonable. The Minister of Local Government and Housing said, in introducing the Bill: "The Government has no biological racial policy. Its approach is purely pragmatic. It wishes to deal with our mixed society on pragmatic and practical grounds and where differences exist, to accept the recognition of such differences where society demands it . . . It will probably change as people become more civilized. I accept that this is a changing pattern."

Problems of race and culture contact are worldwide and have no more been resolved in Rhodesia, than in America or elsewhere, but it is abundantly clear that racial prejudice and consequential friction is a feature of human society, which should be avoided at all possible costs. It is certainly not avoided, relieved or overcome by ignoring its existence or by a policy of unwanted social integration.

—From John Paul's *Political Intelligence Weekly*, January 26.

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