

THE NEW TIMES

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

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THE CRITICAL STATE OF THE WORLD

A SURVEY BY ERIC D. BUTLER

After a six months lecturing and fact-finding tour which covered New Zealand, the U.S.A., Canada, Britain, Rhodesia and South Africa, with the collection of vital information from other countries en route, I returned to Melbourne on August 31 convinced that the state of the world was much more critical than most people realize. It was while I was in Rhodesia that the Soviet tanks rumbled into Czechoslovakia. But as I had to tell expectant Rhodesians, it was clear that those who control policy in the West were determined not to permit this affair from interfering with the programme of expanding trade with the Communist empire. Subsequent statements by financiers and Western politicians have confirmed my view. Economic sanctions against Rhodesia, yes. But no economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

While in the U.S.A. a man active in the conservative, anti-Communist movement, asked me what I felt was the main weakness of the American conservative movement. I had no hesitation in replying immediately that ignorance concerning finance was the Achilles heel of the American conservatives. The result was that I write an article dealing extensively with this matter. In this article I stressed the historic significance of the precise analysis by the late C. H. Douglas of the modern finance-economic system, proving that with every development in the industrial arts as more semi-automatic power production is introduced, resulted in the distribution of progressively less purchasing power to consumers to meet the prices of goods and services produced. One of the major consequences of this was an intense struggle to gain export markets. And so we have some of the most vigorous verbal critics of the Communists supporting the economic subsidization of the Communist empire as "inevitable".

Financial And Foreign Policy

There is no question that unrealistic financial and economic policies are completely bedeviling the foreign policies of the Western nations. My visit to New Zealand this year confirmed once again what I had learned during previous visits: that from the Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, downwards to private Members, the great majority of the Nationalist Party are sympathetic to Rhodesia. But New Zealand is under economic pressure from Mr. Harold Wilson. And both Australia and New Zealand are vitally concerned about ensuring that an American military presence is maintained in Asia. Modern governments are not notorious for their concern about principles and I had to make it clear to Rhodesians this year that while there was growing sympathy for their stand around the world, a change of policy by Western nations would only come when those nations felt that they

had a vital interest in ensuring that Rhodesia did not collapse into another Congo or Nigeria. In the face of the emerging Soviet thrust into the Indian Ocean, I was dismayed upon returning to Australia to read letters from Mr. Paul Hasluck, Minister for External Affairs, stating that talk about Soviet strategy in the Indian Ocean was both "hypothetical" and "speculative".

The F-111 Scandal

Mr. Hasluck's statements on foreign policy leave me with the disturbed feeling that he and other Government Ministers are strangely uninformed on the realities of the world. Further evidence of this is provided by the incredible affair of the American plane, the F-111. I had no difficulty in discovering in the United States that the affair of the F-111 is widely regarded as one of the biggest scandals in American history. I sent from America to Canberra a complete survey of this scandal. The essence of the scandal is as follows: When the American Government called for designs and financial estimates for the type of plane required, all American experts **unanimously** rejected the design by General Dynamics, whose estimates were far greater than those of the Boeing organization. Both from a design and financial point of view, the experts recommended that the contract go to Boeing. But much to the astonishment and horror of those who understood what was involved, former Secretary for Defence, Mr. Robert McNamara, awarded the contract to General Dynamics. This led to a Congressional investigation, which I would have thought Australian representatives would have studied closely. It makes unbelievable reading. The truth is that the contract was awarded to General Dynamics on purely political grounds. General Dynamics was at the time virtually bankrupt. The Chairman of the organization was a prominent Democrat. The plane would be built

in Texas and New York, both States being vital electorally with far more electoral votes than the handful provided by the State of Washington, where the Boeing organization operates. As predicted by the experts, there has been one disaster after another with the F-111. Even at the time of the first ceremonial handing over of an F-111 to the American Air Force, it was known that the manufacturers were having many problems with the plane. But the most dishonest and misleading statements were made. One plane was lost while I was in the U.S.A., while the tragedy in Vietnam has provided further confirmation of the fears of leading American aviation experts.

Australian Members of Parliament should be asking who was responsible for the Australian Government committing itself to buying the F-111 before a start had been made to build it and in face of the opposition of American aviation experts. It will be recalled that the Australian decision to buy the unbuilt F-111 followed the rejection of the British plane, the TSR-2 which was flying and performing brilliantly. The Australian decision helped the enemies of the British aircraft industry to destroy the TSR-2 and also to order the F-111. Clearly enormous financial, economic and other pressures must have been applied in this whole scandalous affair. In view of what has subsequently happened, the Australian Government is leaving itself open to the severest censure if it perseveres in buying the F-111. It would be cheaper in the long run to decide now to cancel the order for the F-111.

What Happened At Chicago?

While studying at first hand the situation in the United States. I was also studying press cuttings from Australia. This exercise provided me with a striking picture of how misleading press reporting can be. I have never regarded myself as a news-sleuth, but I had no difficulty in the United States of discovering some of the frightful realities threatening our American friends. Let us take the recent Chicago affair, generally described as an example of "frightening police brutality". I read with particular interest the highly coloured reports of Melbourne *Herald* writer, E. W. Tipping, who painted a horrifying picture of Mayor Daley ordering his brutal police to bash a group of idealistic demonstrators against the war in Vietnam. Mr. Tipping said that Chicago was worse than Sharpeville in South Africa, and he took the opportunity of a re-hash of what he alleged happened there. Mr. Tipping did not see Sharpeville, arriving days afterwards. His reports on Chicago read as if he had also reconstructed the scene from reports given to him by the same type of biased reporters he relied upon for his Sharpeville reports.

Months before the Democratic Convention I had heard a young American, Mr. Guemar, give a chilling report on his experiences inside the American revolutionary movement on behalf of American intelligence. He confirmed the truth that the late Martin Luther King was not a Christian saint, as the mythologists claim, but an agent

of the Communist conspiracy inside the United States. Mr. Guemar dealt with the driving force behind the anti-Vietnam demonstrations and the mounting revolution on the university campuses. He also predicted what would happen in Chicago—unless the authorities were prepared to face the truth that a guerrilla invasion was planned and acted accordingly. Mayor Daley did just that. Concentrated in Chicago were highly trained revolutionaries. These revolutionaries are moved around America to selected points of guerrilla attack. All this appears to have escaped Mr. Tipping's attention. He did not appear to see some of those young "idealists" excreting and urinating on the carpets in the hotel where the Democratic Convention was being held, or hear their foul abuse of delegates. Assassination has become a factor in the battle for America, and we can imagine what criticism would have been levelled against Mayor Daley if another prominent American had been assassinated because he had not ordered his police force to take appropriate action. Of course the Chicago police used some force in their attack against the invaders. But the American police have been on the receiving end of violence for a long time. They have had to operate with their hands tied while trained killers have shot them down. Night after night in the big American cities the police have suffered casualties as they hold a thin line of defence against complete anarchy. Some heads were cracked in Chicago, but at least no one was killed. This was not what the revolutionaries behind the planned assault wanted. As one of the revolutionaries, Dick Gregory, the well-known American Negro said: "Crush this system. Take it all the way back to 1776, start all over again . . . It's your duty to destroy the Government . . ." Mayor Daley and his police force believed that their duty was to prevent the destruction of government. This made them the target for a worldwide campaign of abuse. It is strange that journalists like Tipping cannot apparently discover what is really happening in the United States today. They aid the psychological war being directed against our American friends, holding one of the most important front lines in the growing international revolution.

Wallace Recognized At Last

I notice that some Australian critics are complaining about the publicity being given to the American Presidential and Congressional elections. But the 1968 American elections are a vital part of the struggle for the world. Both America's domestic and foreign policies will be vitally affected by what happens in November. And other nations have much to learn from what is happening in the U.S.A. Last year I expressed the view that ex-Governor George Wallace of Alabama would play a major role in this year's American elections. I am not aware that any other visiting correspondent reached this conclusion. Even up until a short time ago correspondents were writing on the American political scene as if Wallace did not exist. This was at a time when the public opinion polls all

showed Wallace moving steadily forward. But now at last it is being openly admitted that Wallace could be the decisive factor in the elections. Wallace is a political phenomenon by any standards. I have seen few politicians who can match Wallace in handling snide press and television interviewers. And he is hitting those issues worrying the American people. He leaves no doubt that he would restore law and order in the American streets, that he would instruct American military leaders to win in the shortest possible time in Vietnam, and that all American foreign aid will be cut off from countries rendering assistance to the Communist empire.

The Wallace threat has already forced Richard Nixon to attempt to match his policies. The best possible result that I can see—short of Wallace performing a miracle and winning the Presidency on a major vote—is for Wallace to force the selection of the next President into Congress and to extract the best possible terms under the circumstances. But irrespective of who wins, all the evidence indicates a wave of mounting violence and revolutionary ferment inside the U.S.A. One of the main focal points of this will be the universities, in the same way that in the next few years there is going to be increasing revolutionary activity on the university campuses of the whole world. I have studied the evidence sufficiently to know what is coming.

The Race Issue In Britain

In the United Kingdom the race issue is becoming dominant in the political scene. The famous Enoch Powell statement touched a highly sensitive nerve with the result that when Powell probed it so deftly, there was an immediate national reaction which cut right across party and sectional barriers. Socialist Prime Minister Harold Wilson is fighting desperately to retain control of his party in the face of public opposition, which appears to be still increasing. And yet he believes that by persevering with present financial and economic policies, and by reducing the voting age to 18, he can yet save the day for the Socialists. In spite of his alleged brilliance, Mr. Wilson appears to be rather weak on arithmetic. As regular readers of this journal know, just so long as present financial rules are followed, it is impossible to impose indefinitely a policy of wage and prices control similar to that being pursued in Britain. Already the trade unions are in revolt, and this type of revolt must continue. It may be of course that a revolt is required for the next stage of the revolution in Britain. The tragedy of the situation is that there is no genuine Conservative leadership at the present critical time. If general elections were held today, there is no doubt that the Conservative Party would win, with perhaps the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists gaining a few more seats. But the public opinion polls show the public support for Conservative leader Edward Heath dropping while his party's support is high. The fact is that Heath is not a genuine Conservative, as witnessed by the leading role he has played in attempting to get Britain into the European Economic Community.

The growing British League of Rights has got plenty of work ahead of it.

Canada To Become Neutralist

Few commentators have observed the significance of the election of the amazing Pierre Elliott Trudeau as Prime Minister of Canada. As the mass media in Canada was completely dominated by the pro-Trudeau forces, it is not surprising that outside of Canada Mr. Trudeau is known as a "new type of exciting Canadian political leader". His incredible background receives little mention. Mr. Trudeau's internal policies will undoubtedly attempt to intensify present centralizing policies and further steps towards the planned society. But it will be his foreign policies, which will give anti-Communists their greatest concern. He has already openly stated that he proposes to seek to recognize Red China and have that Communist-dominated nation seated at the United Nations. There appears to be little doubt that the Trudeau Government will attempt to move Canada towards a completely neutralist foreign policy, similar to that of India. While mentioning Canada I note with horror that one of the world's top nuclear physicists, the Soviet defector, Dr. Boris Dotsenko, has been sent to the far north in the Canadian North-West Territories to teach public school. Dr. Dotsenko sought me out while I was in Canada and while much of what was discussed cannot be mentioned, I can say that he informed me that from his intimate knowledge of the Soviet leaders, he could say that they regarded Western political leaders with complete contempt. They also regarded Vietnam as an excellent testing field for all their latest military equipment against the best that the Americans could provide, at no risk to themselves. I can also reveal that an insidious smear campaign was directed against Dr. Dotsenko throughout Canadian and American universities so that none sought the services in the field of research of one of the world's leading nuclear scientists. I rather fear that Dr. Dotsenko is regarded as an embarrassment by the Canadian authorities.

No Collapse In Rhodesia

Rhodesia still continues to occupy a front position on the world stage. It faces increasing pressure from the north as terrorist attacks are stepped up. The massive South African guerrilla-type military exercises and statements by South African leaders indicate that the South Africans take this terrorist challenge seriously. Throughout the whole of Africa north of the Zambezi the Communist penetration and build up is taking place. Australia has now joined once again with the Communists by agreeing to step up the sanctions and psychological war against Rhodesia, even to the extent of banning Rhodesian sportsmen from entering the country. It is ironic that while Mr. Hasluck insists that Australia must follow U.N. directions, Zambia, the country that provides bases and facilities for Communist-backed terrorist attacks into Rhodesia, declines to apply sanctions, pointing out that

she is unable to do so as it would wreck its economy! The debate amongst Rhodesians concerning what type of constitution they should have for future development of the country is naturally being seized upon to prove once again that Rhodesia is collapsing internally. I can assure readers that this is wishful thinking. Prime Minister Smith and his colleagues may be debating the best type of a constitution, but they are certainly not debating that the independence of the nation must be defended against all attacks. When there was a mild press censorship and no effective opposition to the Rhodesian Front Party, the charge was made that Rhodesia was a police state. Now that there is no press censorship and some new political competition is developing—this is a very healthy development—the charge is made that this is evidence of disintegration.

The Enemy Within Must Be Defeated

There is no doubt in my mind that coming developments in Africa, the Indian Ocean, and Asia, must force Australia and New Zealand to re-assess their foreign and defence policies. This in turn is going to require some changes in financial and economic policies. Australia is now entering a period critical to its long-term future. But as a people we can rise to the situation if we will but grasp the realities. One of our greatest assets is our homogeneous population and our institutions. I have no hesitation in saying that any Australian politician who advocates the destruction of our present protective immigration policy should be charged with criminal madness and hounded from public life. We have a chance to learn from the dreadful experiences of the Americans and the British. The "enemy within" is still our biggest threat, as it is to every non-Communist nation. Australia could yet prove to be the first nation in the world to deal with this enemy.

SIR WILLIAM GUNN PRESSES FOR SOCIALISM IN THE WOOL INDUSTRY

In a panel discussion convened by the Institute of Directors in New South Wales on April 1, 1968, Sir William Gunn made no bones about the fact that he regarded the present economic policies as bound to continue, and advocated the "reconstruction of the wool industry" in order to cater for present conditions. His remarks deserve the attention of woolgrowers. He did not hide the fact that the plight of the industry was due to the present economic policies, and said, "The wool industry is hurt by the economic policies that the governments have decided to follow. I have," he continued, "no desire to criticize nor support the present policies, except that it is interesting to note that the Opposition doesn't really take much trouble to criticize the basic economic policies. So I think that it is reasonable to assume that even if there is a change of government, **THE BASIC ECONOMIC POLICIES THAT ARE NOW BEING FOLLOWED WILL BE FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND, THEREFORE, THESE ARE FACTS THAT WE WILL HAVE TO LEARN TO LIVE WITH.**" (Our emphasis.)

Sir William Gunn knows very well that the present conditions are no fault of the woolgrower. "Our major problem," he says, "that we have to face was not created by the woolgrowers themselves, **IT WAS CREATED FOR THEM.**"

It would be too much to expect Sir William to advocate a free enterprise policy, but woolgrowers might well be excused for shuddering at the callous and socialistic remedy, which he advocates and is now attempting to foist

on the wool industry. "There is no alternative," he states, "but to approach the problems of the wool industry in the same way in which the problems of the dairy industry are proposed to be approached. That, I think, is to **RECONSTRUCT** the industry, which involves the government in putting up sufficient funds to buy out uneconomic units from those who are willing to dispose of them, and then enable those who are prepared to stay in the industry to buy back those units and add to what they have got, so that we would end up **INCREASING THE SIZE OF THE UNIT.**"

Sir William adds a final touch of irony when he says ". . . If we can make units large enough so that they are an economical, pliable unit, then we will have less complaining woolgrowers."

The proposals outlined by Sir William Gunn follow the classic Fabian pattern. Writing in 1933 a P.E.P. broadsheet, advocating sovietisation by stealth, said "Whether we like it or not—and many will dislike it intensely—the individualistic manufacturer and farmer will be forced by events to submit to far-reaching changes in outlook and methods." The broadsheet went on, "What is required . . . is transfer of ownership of large blocks of land . . . into the hands of the proposed statutory corporations and public utility bodies and of land trusts." The broadsheet advocated that farmers were to be controlled by "Duly constituted authority". Sir William's keen demand for a statutory authority to control the marketing of wool threatens the whole free enterprise structure of the wool industry.

—J. W. Lee.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND WOMEN

By D. WATTS

The U.N. is a Hall of Echoes. The surfaces from which the sounds are reflected do not know what the words mean. This is evident when the catch-cries and shibboleths that reverberate are examined in their context or in relation to U.N. behaviour. All the same, accustomed though one is to the empty repetitions of the familiar, it was with almost unbelieving surprise that one found that anything but august body issuing a pamphlet on a theme that was hackneyed before most of those now voting were born—the Emancipation of Women, of all things.

Since the pamphlet, as it appears in the extracts I have to hand, illustrates beautifully an inability to appreciate the meaning of one of this century's stock words, Freedom, it deserves a little attention. Some of the gems are as follows:

“ . . . 'a truly balanced' national political life demanded that women have equal access to public office at all levels.

"Ceylon is now the only nation in the world with a woman as Prime Minister—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

"Women should vote on equal footing with men.

"They should have the right to stand equally for election and should have the right to sit on electoral boards supervising elections under equal conditions with men.

"If the political life of a country is truly balanced then the responsibilities of representation at all levels should be shared by men and women.

“ . . . even where social factors were decreasing in significance, women, themselves, frequently failed to take advantage of the changing views of society.”

Now for the Koh-i-noor:

"Their (women's) apathy and indifference and their lack of comprehension of their rights and duties as citizens are among the most serious obstacles to be overcome."

We may take it that the pamphlet was issued to please the ladies, God bless them. I am referring to those females whose ambitions or egotism or genuine sense of mission has found satisfaction in, or on the outskirts of, the U.N. organization. If the pamphlet was not prepared mainly by these, it yet repeats the claptrap of generations of feminists.

Women's Authentic Values

Since before Edwardian times public women have, on the platform, in the press, in novels and essays, represented themselves as speaking for women. In view of the indifference of most women, here complained of, it would seem that the feminist publicists have been speaking only for themselves. I speak for women, for the typical women, for the women who, throughout the civilized ages have known that woman's world (and by that I do not mean nurseries and kitchens) and the values of that world are as authentic as are those of man's.

The two worlds, man's and woman's, are essential complements of the complete human world. They are in different, but mutually dependent aspects of reality. The

U.N. pamphlet, trivial as it is in itself, has a bearing on this complementary reality.

Political realities are rooted in universal realities. Delving far enough down for present purposes, we find the Being in Environment. The Environment is public—the external reality common to all beings; but the Being is private, existing within himself. More than one poet and philosopher has cried out in anguish against the terrible loneliness of the privacy in which the being-in-himself exists; but only in that loneliness can he create himself as an individual. Of the stuff of his environment the Being creates himself, or is created, as a Self, which at once preserves his essential privacy and brings him into a oneness with his environment. Entering into a oneness with his environment, by means of his self, enables the being to experience it and to communicate with other beings that are also in a oneness with it. From that primary condition develops the public organization of private individuals.

The Duality Of Man

Man is at once a private and a public being. An attempt to make of him only a public being, as the Communists do, or only a private being, as the anarchists do, is flying in the face of both human and universal reality. We need to know how a balance can be preserved between the public organization and the private individual so that both the public and the private necessities may be served.

There are different proportions between private and public experience and action in different groups or bodies. Most privacy is enjoyed in the personal self. The family is normally more private than public. Privacy dwindles in the larger groups.

Perhaps a very common starting-point of organizational development is the family. When the family expands to become the tribe, family and personal privacy may become almost non-existent. A man or woman then belongs to the tribe. The patriarch or matriarch demands that first loyalty shall be given to himself or herself, not to wife or husband. The children often belong more to the grandparents than to the parents. Put the State or the Community in the place of the patriarch, and a similar process of sucking the individual into the organization, with the consequent loss of privacy and freedom, is to be observed. This process occurs in the physical

aspect and when physical necessities are paramount.

When the organization moves into the psychical aspects, a reverse process takes place. There appear sections such as the agricultural and military and, later, the artisan groups. These groups subdivide and others appear, and as they increase in number become more individualistic in character and, therefore, with a greater measure of particular privacy, until, in time, are recognized, not merely the patriarchal groups which are the great or special families and dynasties, but the individual, independent, private families. From these private groups emerge the persons who have the freedom to be distinct individuals.

The two movements—the one from freedom and privacy to public order and public living, and the opposite movement—are always occurring simultaneously. Upon which is in the ascendant depends whether an organization is more primitive than civilized, or the other way round. Because they are simultaneous movements, there is no inevitable progress towards civilization. At any stage any kind of organization can slip back into an opposite order of movements, either falling into a chaos of individual action before organizational stability has been completely achieved, or before it has become really civilized, coming once more under a supremacy of physical government.

In this century there has been a very bad slip-back. With this has been associated what is called the Emancipation of Women.

The Sexes And Social Balance

Women can use words to contradict reality as much as they like, but still the stubborn reality remains that, generally speaking, for men public living comes first, and private living is relaxation, while for women private life is much more important than is public life. In this way a social balance is maintained. It is not merely an accident of history, but natural, that this should be so.

To the woman was given the individual to be nourished in privacy before entering the public world where he defends the organization, produces its wealth and makes the laws that safeguard public order. The man meets privacy and freedom again once public order has been established. Then he makes laws to safeguard the individual and his private rights. Woman, the guardian of the individual, then becomes the acknowledged guardian of private life in which there is individual freedom.

That is generally speaking. There are men who care more for the freedom of private living than for participation in activities that involve public co-operation. There are women who fall as far short of the feminine standards as do cad and criminals of the masculine standards. There are exceptional women who have not the qualities needed for private living or who perhaps have great gifts to offer the public world; but these are in the minority.

Certainly women need some public living to prevent privacy from being a contracting, instead of an emancipating, condition. This contact with the public aspect

of organization many find in their social life or in humanitarian or charitable work or in some auxiliary capacity. Men need a private life to balance their public life, for without it they are apt to become inhuman.

Coming back to the U.N. pamphlet, one asks what on earth is meant by, "If the political life of a country is truly balanced then the responsibilities of representation at all levels should be shared by men and women."

Analysed and related to actuality that is found to be utter rubbish. When women enter the public sphere they do not bring into it the feminine values; they adopt the masculine values. Hitherto the masculine values have been the predominating ones in organization. A further strengthening of the masculine complement by women, necessarily at the cost of weakening the feminine complement, would work against that balancing of values in organization towards which civilization was slowly moving.

The mention in the pamphlet of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike was unfortunate from the point of view of the female aspirants to political place and power. The fact that her name was brought in makes one suspect that the pamphlet was, indeed, composed mainly by women. With most female emancipationists, as with most Negro egalitarians, it is not the qualifications for holding certain coveted positions nor any special good that some particular person can do in them, but simply being in the positions, that is important. This idealism is bound up with getting, not with giving.

Then after declaring that women should vote on equal footing with men and should have the right equally for election and should have the right to sit on electoral boards supervising elections under equal conditions with men, the pamphlet goes on to remark sadly that, ". . . women, themselves, frequently failed to take advantage of the changing views of society. Their apathy and indifference and their lack of comprehension of their rights and duties as citizens are among the most serious obstacles to be overcome." All that betrays the fact that those who wrote the pamphlet do not know the first thing about freedom. There is no freedom where there is permitted no choice. To enter the public field is a freedom only if a person may, if he chooses, stay out of it.

The Importance Of Personal Relations

Perhaps it is not apathy or indifference that keeps women, on the whole, out of politics. It may be choice. Are they to be free to make that choice? Apropos of that, people should not talk of emancipation and duty in the same breath, for with duty there is compulsion, whether that be put upon a person by himself or by society. We are bound by duty. A thought for those women with an itch to tell all other women what it is their duty to be and do, is that people can be freed from one kind of servitude only to enter another. A woman is no freer in being a chattel of the political organization, or State, than in being the chattel of her husband. In both cases

her most tender instincts and impulses are likely to be outraged.

To a woman the personal relation is more important than is the public relation. She is not more individualistic than are men and perhaps, as a rule, is with less urge for freedom; but her instinct is for private life in which the personal relation is of first importance.

If some women wish to take an active part in politics, they should be allowed to do so if competent; but it would be sheer egotism should they insist that their own interest must be every woman's interest. If some women are attracted by warfare, perhaps the Services could find some place for them and even opportunity for them to become admirals or generals if nature has made them for the jobs; but these psychological mutants would have no right to insist that all women should do a term of military training, just because they enjoy doing that themselves. If there are women who feel that they are economic geniuses, or that money is the thing of first importance, by all means let them have business careers; but women should not be forced by necessity to sell their services in the market place as pushed by businessmen abetted by feminists, such a large proportion of women have been.

With all their voting and having jobs, women have had not the slightest influence through the votes and jobs on public affairs, for the reason that they must work in man's world by masculine rule and rote. I cannot call to mind any outstanding woman who has held office in the political world and there done anything to complement, or balance, the masculine values and the characteristic masculine action. They may have performed their duties well enough but, if so, it has been by adapting, not the world to them, but themselves to the world in which they have found themselves—by doing in Rome what the Romans do; something the Romans can do without their help. The only names that come into my mind of women who compelled acceptance in the public sphere of feminine values—Octavia Hill, Florence Nightingale and Mrs. Fry—did not have even a vote. There may be others besides them.

Common Values

Men and women find common values in the private and the public environments. Otherwise there could be no cultural, and scarcely any personal, communication between them. They have, however, for values, different orders of importance. Women have always made, per force, concessions to the man's order of importance. When they can persuade men to make equal concessions to their own order, they are emancipated, to a reasonable extent, from the man's order; but they are not emancipated through accepting, in place of their own, the man's order of values. On the contrary, their submission to masculine rule and law then comes very near to being as absolute as it is in primitive societies. Being women in a masculine world, they must be there always inferiors, for they come, not irresistibly, but by permission.

With the entry of women into the public world, homes become only semi-private places, and children are thrust into the public organization before they are trained or mature enough to be citizens, so that they are likely to live in it as delinquents; for a man must be a decent private individual before he can be a good citizen. Freedom degenerates into lawlessness, and individuality is smothered by public education or by community entertainment or by an adulterous press that is free in name only. As family privacy lessens, personal relations deteriorate and the divorce rate increases.

Women's Rights

I believe in Women's Rights. I believe in the right of a woman to be a private person and to make a private place where her children can be protected and her husband find a temporary refuge from the public world. I believe that her values, the personal values, should be respected in the social and political organization. I think that she should be free, and that she had better not depend upon the United Nations to liberate her, or she may find that that organization, to which freedom is a splendid word without meaning, may be selling her new lamps for old.

It may be asked how the idea that it is better to be an imitation man than to be a woman came to be part of the "changing views of society". The explanation is the same as for the present acceptance of a number of other ill-considered notions. It is not the person who speaks the most truth or the words of greatest wisdom, but the one who makes the most noise, who gets the best hearing.

BOOKLETS OF VALUE

Current Communist Objectives

A list of 38 objectives of the International Communist Party, with a commentary.

Canada's Marxist Prime Minister

A full revelation of the background of Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

A Suppressed Report On Vietnam

Theodore Blockley, Canadian member of the International Control Commission in North Vietnam tells the story of revulsion by the North Vietnamese against Communism.

The Man From God's Underground

The unbelievable story of the indestructible faith of Pastor Wurmbrand. A miracle of our age.

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TREMENDOUS DINNER AND SEMINAR

The Annual Dinner of "The New Times", and the Annual Seminar of The Australian League of Rights held on Friday, September 6, and Saturday, September 7, were tremendous successes. All previous attendance records were easily broken. The October issue of "The New Times" will cover both events.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS EXPANSION

During the second half of 1968 The Australian League of Rights reports that it is expanding its activities and influence even more rapidly than during the first half. There has been a major intensification of activities with the return of Mr. Eric Butler from overseas, and the arrival of Mr. Pat Walsh, former undercover agent for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and now research director for The Canadian League of Rights.

Mr. Butler arrived in Western Australia from Africa on August 27 and spoke to a large audience in Perth that same day. He also addressed two successful country meetings and did one radio interview. On Friday, August 30, Mr. Butler addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Adelaide. Many new faces were present.

Mr. Pat Walsh arrived in Brisbane on August 23 after a short but intensive tour of New Zealand and had an action-packed week with Queensland State Director, Don Martin. One of the highlights was the large Brisbane meeting at which former Federal Treasurer and Prime Minister Sir Arthur Fadden, proposed the vote of thanks to Mr. Walsh. The Brisbane meeting was televised. Press, radio and television coverage was exceptionally good for Mr. Walsh's northern tour. He arrived in Melbourne on September 6 after meetings in northern New South Wales and Sydney. After the Dinner and Seminar weekend, details of which will appear in our next issue, Mr. Walsh left on Monday, September 9, for a Victorian tour with Mr. Edward Rock, Assistant National Director of The Australian League of Rights. The remainder of his heavy Australian programme will be reported in a later issue.

Mr. Jeremy Lee continues to make a most inspiring contribution to the expansion of The League of Rights. Organizational activities are constantly expanding. A development of major significance has been the creation of a new division of the League, the Institute for Economic Democracy, whose first project, a booklet on the wool industry, has been very well received. Many influential men in the wool industry have become interested in the proposals recommended in this booklet by the Institute. Representatives of another large rural industry have already approached the Institute to ascertain if a similar report could be prepared on their industry. A series of such reports is planned.

The League continues to stress that the encouraging expansion activities can only be maintained so long as financial pledges made by supporters are honoured.

TO COMMUNISM VIA FINANCIAL MONOPOLY

As industrial progress and automation make more leisure and a better standard of living possible, those behind our financial system think up new ways and means of preventing us from gaining the benefits of such developments. Inflation is one of the main weapons used to cause economic strife and hardship. As each section of the community becomes affected, it appeals to the Government for financial help. The State, which under present financial rules, can only obtain money from further taxation, or borrow it from the same banking system, which denies the individual adequate finance. The result is increasing State control of the individual.

The average person finds it increasingly difficult to meet his hospital and medical bills, so the result is towards State-controlled hospitals, which progressively take over from private hospitals. This means more socialism. We have the progressive taxing of the West to help the backward nations, which are all the time being plunged into chaos and bloodshed by Communist infiltration and interference. The pro-Communist regimes, like the Federal Government of Nigeria, have little difficulty in obtaining finance and economic assistance. The Federal Government of Nigeria continues to massacre the Christian Ibos. The resulting starvation has to be subsidized from the West by the already over-burdened taxpayer. In other words, he is financing both sides. Or, as Lenin more aptly put it, he finances his own destruction.

Looking back into history, we note that the same inter-system, denied Great Britain finance to re-arm when the national financiers controlling the international financial Nazi threat was emerging in Europe, while making financial support available to Hitler. During the Second World War Germany's financial policies enabled her to gain a great advantage over the British, who were compelled to borrow at high interest rates and to increase the national debt enormously.

There is good reason to believe that Red China is making credit available to subsidize exports. This enables the Red Chinese Communists to strengthen their own economy while under-selling and undermining the West. Australia's large retail stores are carrying an increasing number of cheap articles labelled "Made in China". The Australian consumer, a victim of a financial policy, which keeps him short of purchasing power, is forced to buy these Communist exports, thereby supporting the Communists and "knocking" the Australian manufacturer.

The last "credit squeeze", like all previous "squeezes", was caused by a policy of credit restriction, which was directed primarily against the small private business firms. Government enterprises did not suffer from these credit restrictions. While private enterprises were going bankrupt or reducing staff, the State monopolies were busy advertising for more staff, thus extending the policy of socialism.

—H. Gerrand.