

THE NEW TIMES

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

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EDITORIAL

FINANCING WORLD REVOLUTION

Recently in the Australian Federal Parliament, Labor Member Mr. F. Daly, made a scathing attack on what he described as the hypocrisy of the Government's claim to be strongly anti-Communist, pointing out that it was at the same time seeking closer economic links with the Communist nations. Without in any way agreeing with Mr. Daly's motives and, of course, his attack on Mr. Eric Butler and The Australian League of Rights, we must concede that he did pinpoint one of the double-standards of the Government. However, the Australian Government merely keeps in tune with other Western Governments, as they seek with increasing desperation to try to help solve their internal problems by financing exports, which in many cases are a straight gift to the Communists and their dupes.

President Nixon's recent moves towards permitting American trade with Red China merely reflects the views of those American "advisers" who believe that the American economy will benefit if American exports can be sent to Red China. The American moves are being closely watched by the Japanese, who are determined not to be left behind in any major shift in the non-Communist world's attitude towards Red China. Financial policy is a major factor in the struggle for the world, and it dominates even the West's very military policies. This is now being made strikingly clear by the fact that the Heath Government in the United Kingdom is starting to find that it will be difficult to implement the proposed policy of retaining British naval and military forces east of Suez. Mr. Heath's problem is not a shortage of ships, men or equipment; it is one of financial inflation. This is the very problem, which Mr. Heath exploited in his bid to take over from Mr. Harold Wilson. Now he finds that he has increasing industrial unrest, and may not be able to carry through his promises.

SIR JOHN GLUBB WARNS

If the United Kingdom cannot carry through its East of Suez policy, this could prove fatal for the whole non-Communist world. Soviet moves to dominate the Indian Ocean are directly linked with the growing pressure on Southern Africa. There is no excuse for ignorance on this matter. A number of authorities have been warning about it for years.

Sir John Glubb ("Glubb Pasha") is internationally recognised as an expert on the Middle East and Soviet global strategy. Soviet strategy is unfolding in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean exactly as he has predicted. Egypt has only agreed to "peace" talks with Israel because of Soviet pressure. The Soviet strategists are primarily concerned with re-opening the Suez Canal,

under Soviet control of course. This would enable greater freedom of movement for the growing Soviet Navy from the Mediterranean Sea into the Indian Ocean. Sir John Glubb has observed that it is a matter of life or death for the United Kingdom to maintain a naval presence east of Suez. Already the Soviet has moved into a dominating position in the Middle East without firing a shot.

British Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home has indicated that he understands the strategic nature of the problem. But while his government is dominated by a subversive financial policy, he is at the mercy of those imposing that policy. The recent announcement by the Trudeau Government that it is making a substantial financial loan to Botswana in Southern Africa, provides further clear evidence that the present Canadian Government is determined to help apply the maximum pressure against both Rhodesia and South Africa. The World Bank is also assisting. This financing of Botswana comes at a time when the Communists have obtained a diplomatic foothold in a country which, freed of dependence upon Rhodesia and South Africa, could provide an ideal

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ANNUAL DINNER AND LEAGUE OF RIGHTS SEMINAR

Late-starters could be lucky in obtaining a seat for the annual "New Times" Dinner on Friday, September 18 (ring 639749). But there will be plenty of room at the National League of Rights Seminar, at the Hotel Federal, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Saturday, September 19, starting at 2 p.m. Theme of Seminar: "The Evils of Centralisation".

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S DISASTROUS POLICY AGAINST INFLATION

Fabian Socialist Trudeau and his "advisers" like Mr. Louis Rasminsky of The Bank of Canada have been imposing a restrictive credit policy upon the Canadian people in an alleged attempt to halt inflation. But they are being no more successful than was Fabian Socialist Harold Wilson in the United Kingdom, where a similar policy was attempted. What was achieved was large-scale unemployment and a serious dislocation of the economy.

The following are extracts from an address on the realities of the Canadian situation by Ralliement Creditiste Member R. Rodrique in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker, when going through the commercial section of Canadian cities, we are amazed to see that the counters and windows of all department stores and even of small shops are chock-full of products, of merchandise of all kinds, in one word, of commodities that the consumers want and that are good for them, in the sectors of foods, clothing, furniture, housing, sports and leisure, culture and entertainment.

Yet, there are no buyers for those commodities everyone wants. In desperation, business owners strain their ingenuity to find ways of attracting customers. They are even prepared to take a small deposit on credit sales.

While there is an excess of stocks over demand and purchasing power, some plants are operating at 60, 70 or 80 percent of their capacity, particularly in the textile, shoe and automobile industries.

Other plants announce temporary lay-offs for one or two weeks or even longer. In Montreal, an article in *La Presse* of May 6 announces the closing of the Canadian General Electric plant for two weeks from May 25. A thousand workers will be laid-off on that date.

On the other hand, a bulletin dated May 8 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the sale of cars has continued to decrease during March and indicates a decline of 17.3 percent compared to the corresponding month last year.

In spite of those facts, the Minister of Finance (Mr. Benson) and the governor of the Bank of Canada still maintain and this for the benefit of the fight against inflation that total consumer demand is in excess. This merely means that we are buying too much, according to the minister.

Now when stores and warehouses are full, plants are closing and reducing their production to a minimum, it is surely not because there is an excess demand, but it is due to the fact that consumers do not have the necessary purchasing power. Very obvious facts contradict the Finance Minister's statements, Mr. Speaker. There is an abundance of products to meet all requirements. However, this aim cannot be reached on account of the lack of money of potential buyers who are therefore unable to purchase at present prices the goods, which would satisfy their needs. You may say, "They still do it". At times they succeed for a while in satisfying their needs at the expense of running into debt through credit buying. This is a general situation as anyone can see that a great portion of the population is snowed under with bills.

A bulletin published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that, according to answers received, in-

debtedness reached a partial total of \$10,062 million at the end of January, 1970, compared to \$9,049 million at the end of January, 1969, that is, a rise of 11.2 per cent in 12 months.

Mr. Speaker, finance and loan companies are the ones who have benefited from this increase of more than \$1 billion in Canadian indebtedness between January 1969, and January 1970.

GROWING DEBT

In the field of personal loans, for instance, the increase in 1969 exceeded \$200 million, or 33½ per cent. Besides, as the banks are restricting credit and the finance companies have more difficulties in obtaining capital for loans, Canadians are mortgaging their insurance policies.

In the 1969-70 fiscal year life insurance companies have seen their loans on policies increase from \$556 to \$645 million, namely a rise of 17.1 percent. That is one of the effects of the government policy on prices and of its fight against inflation: sustained indebtedness. The fact that the population in general is running into debt is another sign that purchasing power is lacking. People are trying by every possible means to improve the situation, even agreeing to pay very high rates of interest. Even though families are forced into debt in order to cope with rising prices and meet their most legitimate needs, that is not enough to save dealers, contractors and manufacturers from bankruptcy.

On April 8 last, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published a summary study of business failures in Canada for these last few months, from which I quote:

According to tentative figures, there were 769 bankruptcies during the fourth quarter of 1969. This figure represents an increase of 19 percent over the figure for the corresponding period in 1968, when the number of bankruptcies was 645. Liabilities of bankrupt firms were estimated at \$62,697,000, i.e. 49 per cent more than the \$41,901,000 for the corresponding quarter in 1968.

There we have, Mr. Speaker, the rather gloomy picture of the Canadian economy as a result of the government's policies regarding credit and the fight against inflation.

For instance, an analysis of the labour statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals that the number of persons employed increased by 20,000 from February to March 1970 and that the number of unemployed increased by 16,000 to reach the figure of 542,000 while in the previous years, for the same period, the number of unemployed had shown little change and sometimes had even decreased.

If this analysis is carried out further, it shows that, compared to last year, the labour force has increased by 148,000 workers, or by 1.9 percent. Over the same period, the number of persons employed has increased by only

54,000, or 7/10 of one percent while the number of unemployed increased by 94,000 over the previous year.

It is therefore obvious that the government's policy to fight inflation is disastrous for the Canadian workers and the Canadian families, because it contributes to increased unemployment and greater hardship for a larger number of Canadian families.

This is why in my view we have to criticise the government's policy with respect to prices and to inflation. Indeed this policy is weakening more and more the Canadian economy. For this reason among others the Ralliement creditiste condemns the policy of the government and urges the cabinet to take efficient measures to control the rise in prices and inflation so that Canadians can enjoy a better life and more security.

As reported on page 2740 of the minutes of proceedings of the Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, the governor of the Bank of Canada referred to those who believe that the rise in interest rates increases costs, without making too much of that fact. I quote part of his statement:

I know the view is sometimes expressed that high interest rates are themselves inflationary because they increase costs of those who do succeed in borrowing money.

And he added that the rise in interests is meant to prompt people to spend less or not at all.

This is Mr. Rasminsky's opinion, which senator Lamontagne considers preposterous, unrealistic, not to say stupid. However Mr. Rasminsky may well say that the interest rates are being increased so as to prompt people to abstain from borrowing and spending, the fact remains that the industrialist who is sure of making a 20 or 25 percent profit on a given production is not bothered too much by the interest payable on his loans, even at 10 percent.

As before, his prices will have to cover the cost of raw materials, salaries and wages, transportation and communication costs, depreciation and interests for a given period and a given production.

Let us suppose that the total cost of production, including his salary or profit, is \$10,000, which would be exactly the amount borrowed, and that this whole amount is invested in production. But as production has only involved allocation of \$10,000, which he will have to borrow, plus \$1,000 interest, if he does not want to go bankrupt, he will necessarily have to recover \$11,000 when he sells his goods, which is \$1,000 more than was fed into the production cycle.

On the other hand, let us suppose that the contractor must also meet a \$1,000 increase in wages because his employees want to make up for the delay or the loss of \$1,000 in purchasing power caused by the \$1,000 increase in prices due to the interest charges paid at the end of the production cycle.

To avoid any loss, the employer will have to raise his prices by \$1,000 so that the total price of the new production will be \$12,000, at the end of the production cycle.

From which the Creditistes conclude as follows: All

the sums paid out during a certain production period are included in the prices, but are not distributed to consumers as purchasing power as in the case of interest on borrowed capital that is given to other organisations. The result is a loss in purchasing power, which is constantly increasing, as a result of higher interest cost, because of depreciation allowances and fixed costs.

To remedy the situation, we must increase the purchasing power of consumers with new credits, which are not included in the costs or in the prices. Those new credits could take the form of payments made directly to all Canadian consumers or by lowering prices; they could increase the purchasing power.

In the first case, it is a national dividend, in the second, the compensated discount that the Creditistes are calling for.

SUBSIDISING PRICES

Why these two proposals? As explained earlier, the national dividend does not constitute new money because it is not included in prices and it will not lead to price increases. Certain dealers however, realising that consumers would have more money, might be tempted to take advantage of the situation by boosting their prices.

Any serious monetary reform must therefore take this human factor into account and establish the machinery capable of checking unjustified price increases. To this end Social Crediters advocate a technique likely to check inflation.

Besides, here is what Major Douglas had to say before the Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce in Ottawa in 1934, and I quote:

It is possible to apply an increased purchasing power to a price decrease. One of those means is through subsidies. For instance, subsidies are paid to butter producers so that the price of that commodity will not increase.

In conventional circles, it is believed that this mechanism can only be used through taxation. But that is not absolutely necessary, except if one assumes that the purchasing power is already greater than the goods and services offered.

However, the subsidy can be provided by creating a new purchasing power that is by doing like banks when they make loans while creating credit. Nobody has ever claimed that if the merchant marine is subsidised, an increase in shipping rates will ensue. To the contrary, they will decrease. The same would apply to other goods and services and subsequently, it might be possible to increase the purchasing power of the country in this manner, without causing any losses to the producers.

When he speaks of inflation, the Minister of Finance (Mr. Benson) would have us believe that demand is greater than production.

Now, in 1969-70, in spite of what the minister may say, the total consumer demand is short. Actually, it is not equal to the country's productive capacity, and the policies put forward by the government and the minister are devised to decrease demand, which is already inadequate.

What the minister refuses to admit, is that there are two kinds of inflation: the one to which he refers, where demand is greater than supply, and the one to which he never refers, which results from structural and permanent causes in the field of supply.

I would like to point out to the minister that the inflation to which he refers is not a conjunctural but a

structural inflation. It is therefore imperative to change the structures.

TRUDEAU'S "JUST SOCIETY" ONLY SLOGAN

The present problem is a problem of demand and the minister knows it.

Just have a look at the writings of the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) when he was Minister of Justice, and you will realise that the motto of the "just society" was nothing but a slogan for the time of the elections. Indeed, at pages 16 and 27 of "A Canadian Charter of Human Rights" the author of which is the Prime Minister himself, then Minister of Justice, one may read the following, and I quote:

Rights, which may include in a bill of the sort under consideration here fall into five broad categories: political, legal, egalitarian, linguistic, and economic. Economic Rights

The kind of rights referred to here are those which seek to ensure some advantage to the individual and which require positive action by the state. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for example, included such rights as the right to work, the right to protection against unemployment, the right to form

and join trade unions, the right to social security, the right to rest and leisure, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to education, and the right to participate in the cultural life of the community. The United Nations Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1966 included and elaborated upon these rights.

The guarantee of such economic rights is desirable and should be an ultimate objective for Canada. There are, however, good reasons for putting aside this issue at this stage and proceeding with the protection of political, legal, egalitarian and linguistic rights. It might take considerable time to reach agreement on the rights to be guaranteed and on the feasibility of implementation.

It is therefore suggested that it is advisable not to attempt to include economic rights in the constitutional bill of rights at this time.

Such is the Prime Minister's approach to the economic problems. No wonder if the government has any solutions to solve them.

First of all, it has no solutions to offer. Secondly, according to the Prime Minister, their application might be a very long undertaking.

To those who may again mention the "just society", I may ask the following question: For whom and for when?

THE ASSAULT UPON RIGHTS AND FREEDOM

BY D. WATTS

The National Aborigines' Day Observation Committee (NADOC) set out its aims, all of which are legitimate and many of which are commendable even though, putting them together, one does get the impression that the Aborigines are wanting to have their cake and eat it, too. That however, is their own business. The aim, which is excepted, is the second on the list where they venture into the realm of general principles. It is: to have it recognised that basic human rights do not have to be earned.

It would be interesting to know out of what brilliant mind that piece of sophistry came; for sophistry it is unless with it be said that all rights, basic or additional, earned or unearned, carry duties. The first statement without the second would be followed by a great deal of claptrap, and the fact that some rights do not have to be earned would be used to justify the evasion of related duties and, as is constantly happening, in claiming rights for themselves or their favourites, people would lose sight of the rights of others.

In view of all the blithering and blathering about "rights" that there has been, a little thought on the subject to supplement the emotional orgies would do no harm. Anything at all that any section of the people wants can be called a "right", and a tooth and claw fight to get it, a struggle for justice. What are men's rights; and which are basic?

There are natural rights and civil rights. All kinds of rights fall into one or the other of these categories, and occasionally some are to be found in both. Nearly all-natural rights are basic and do not have to be earned. Nearly all civil rights are additional and many of these must be earned either previously to being claimed or while being enjoyed.

(a) The enjoyment of all rights is conditional, the fundamental condition being the ability to enjoy them. Even the right to breathe depends upon the person's ability to breathe. (b) A right of one person involves the

duty of another and, vice versa, the duty of one person is the right of another person or of the community. (c) A person who fails to perform the duties related to a right may usually be held to have forfeited the right; though this must be judged in the light of the circumstances in which the failure took place. (d) One duty, which the enjoyment of a right brings with it, is respect for the freedom of others to enjoy the same right.

NATURAL RIGHTS

1. The primary and natural right is to live. A duty, which this right carries, is that a person makes the best of his life at his stage of civilisational and spiritual development. A civil duty is to respect the right of others to live. In some primitive communities this civil duty is not recognised while, in some civilised communities, no matter how a person has failed to recognise the right of others in this respect - - that is, no matter how many murders a man may have committed - - it is held that he still retains his own right to live. Other considerations than respect for the right of others to live may enter here and be thought to be more important than the murderer's denial of the others' right to life, so that there is argument upon the subject.

2. The second natural and basic right is that of a person to own his own body. This is why slavery is an abomination and assault upon the body of another, a crime. Related duties are not to abuse the body for use or pleasure and not to abuse the bodies of others.

3. It is a natural and basic right for a child to be loved and protected by his parents. It is the duty of the parents to respect the child's natural family rights. The child's duty, in return, is to respect the authority of his parents and later on to repay parental duty performed with filial duty. Filial duty is the good parents' right. If parents fail in their duty to their child they forfeit their right to claim filial duty from him.

4. The right to have sexual experience is a basic and natural one. The duties in connection with that right fall into both the natural and the civil categories. The whole subject is too big to be dealt with in a paragraph; but two duties which enjoyment of sexual experience carries are not to abuse sex and to refrain from sadistic practices.

5. The right to eat is natural and basic, but almost always it is one that must be earned, even though this be only by fishing or hunting or gathering wild fruit or roots. The infant cannot earn this right while enjoying it; but later on he earns the right he enjoyed while helpless by dutifully nourishing his own children and the old people who once nourished him. In a complex society the earning of the right to eat is, of course, more often than not only remotely related to the production of food, and a man's duty is to make some contribution to the organised group in return for what he eats.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The basic duty of an organised civil body is to protect the natural rights of its members. The basic right of such a body is protection by the individuals from both external enemies and from those who, by destroying its internal order, destroy its power to protect the rights of the subjects. The rights of the subjects to the protection of their natural rights by the civil body are additional rights, not to be enjoyed unless the subjects take on additional duties. That is they must obey the laws enacted to protect the rights of others as well as their own. They must respect the authority of those administering and maintaining the laws. They must assist, if need be, in protecting the protective group, or nation, from external enemies.

The civil duties and rights of an organised body are not based upon any original or preliminary contract, but come to be recognised as the body becomes civilised.

1. Among savages life is not protected, but it is very soon seen to be necessary, for the sake of the group's own continued existence, to declare murder to be a crime; though the power of life and death exercised by the ruler of the group is retained often after there have been other civilised developments.

2. Protection of a man's right to possess his own body is, in barbarian, and often in more civilised communities, not at first recognised for the very reason that his body is a man's private possession. No one but the owner of the body can feel with its feeling, see through its eyes, smell through its olfactory organ or taste with its tongue. This, while making it a very private instrument, at the same time makes it but an objective thing to all but its

possessor and, at times, it seems to others to be the same as any other objective thing, possession of which can be assumed by those who have the power to take. With the development of sympathetic imagination people begin to understand the subjective quality of the bodies of others and so to recognise the possessor's rights in respect to it.

3. From that develops the recognition of the right of a man to private possession of that which is needed to sustain his physical body and to certain things, possession of which expand the experience that a man has through his body. Communists and most socialists have not reached this stage of sympathetic imagination, so that, to them, other people have but an objective existence and can be treated solely as objects. The civil body, as its civilisation increases, protects not only the right of a man to the private ownership of his body, but besides to his right to other private possessions.

4. It is not possible, here, to carry out the examination of the relation of additional rights and duties to basic rights and duties in complete detail. In societies, which have been continuously developing for a long time a wide mesh of such keeps spreading; but the right about which, in these days, there has been most yelling and least thinking is the right to freedom. Perhaps a fact that would seem as a bombshell to a good many protesters and demonstrators is that freedom is not a basic right. It is very positively an additional right very much hedged about by duties, conditions and restraints. It is a highly civilised right, and that is why there is so very little freedom in backward and communist countries.

Contrary to a theory which has had some influence upon political thinking and therefore upon action, men did not sacrifice any freedom in order to enjoy the benefits obtained by belonging to a social group; nor will any freedom be gained by "back-to-nature" revolutionaries doing their best to destroy the present social structure. The wild and solitary primitive has very little freedom to enjoy even his natural, basic rights. That freedom depends upon his own powers to defend his rights and upon the permission of his environment; and what freedom he has is in constant jeopardy. The Child of Nature comes close to being entirely the possession of a ruthless, natural environment. Freedom comes with increasing civilisation

IVOR BENSON TO VISIT AUSTRALIA

Our Australian readers will have the opportunity later next month to meet and hear the distinguished South African journalist and author, Mr. Ivor Benson, who is returning to South Africa via Australia from a North American lecture tour. Mr. Benson was Information Adviser to the Rhodesian Government at the time when independence was declared. The only newspaperman to remain in Elizabethville during the horror of the Congo, he scooped the world's press. Mr. Benson's Australian tour is being sponsored by The Australian League of Rights. Details of the tour will be published later.

within the protective group, sometimes as the result of civilisation and more often as its necessity.

Generally speaking, men gather together in bands, in the first instance, the better to enjoy the pleasures of aggression. In primitive groups the individuals are not conscious of being either bound or free, for the concept of freedom does not enter their heads. What they are conscious of is the greater power they have in the group - the aggressive power to smash, to destroy, to kill. The power of the group is felt by the individual to be his own power and its might his own might. In the aggressive group he feels himself to be splendid. Alone, he is feeble and very often afraid.

Though those forming aggressive groups are as a rule by no means averse to testing its strength in combat with other aggressive groups, they find greatest joy in attacking the weak. The contrast between their own power and the powerlessness of their victims enhances their own feeling of power. The hoodlum pack, attacking the single, inoffensive citizen, the unprotected girl or the defenceless old man or woman, is enjoying a sense of its own much greater power. The protesting or demonstrating mob finds greater satisfaction in aggressive action against apologetic, weak authorities than in combat with a more powerful police force and would like to see the latter reduced to feeble impotency. Hence the indignant outcry when its own aggressive brutality meets with any quelling aggression by the police.

The aggressive attitude towards South Africa and Rhodesia is inspired, not basically by a hatred of apartheid — for many other uncondemned nations practise racial discrimination -- nor by a devotion to the idea of majority rule — for there are many nations in Africa and the rest of the world in which the majority is tyrannized over by a ruling minority - - but by the feeling that here are nations unprotected and alone and so easy victims of would-be aggressors. Negroes want to overcome, not because they really care about human equality or majority rule or civil rights, but because they want to set up a Negro or a racial supremacy, which would increase their own power of racial aggression.

FOUNDATIONS OF FREEDOM

Freedom comes with the curbing of aggression. This curbing is an organisational necessity. Unrestricted aggression within the group brings about the weakening and then the disintegration of the group. Laws curb the aggression. When murder is declared to be a crime, the individual has, within the group, greater freedom to exist. When there are laws against assault he has greater freedom to exercise his natural right to own his own body. Laws against trespass and theft restrain aggressive action against the right of an individual to possess what he needs to sustain his body and later on in history on what he needs to live life to its fullest.

Protection by social customs and enacted laws of the privately protective family increase the freedom of the individual to enjoy his basic, natural rights, as a child

and as a parent. In short, freedom is mainly freedom to enjoy basic, and then additional rights, and comes with the checking of aggressive action within the group. Such checks are, as said, organisational necessities. Their imposition is the community's duty and the individual's right. The ruler's unchecked aggressiveness inevitably outlasts somewhat the subjects'; but when that, too, is checked by laws, there develops a free, democratic society.

How thin is the skin of civilisation over the raw barbarian is seen in the ease with which the lesser civilised sections revert to the state of savage, aggressive groups. How quickly the "civil rights" rides and marches and demonstrations became riots! How soon, in the U.S.A., was the pretence that the riots were motivated by the burning desire for basic or additional rights and for freedom cast aside and the violence acknowledged to be inspired by an avidity for "black power" - the aggressive power to destroy an almost resistless white society! How readily mobs, in the streets and on the campuses yielded to the contagious excitement of aggression! What vicarious joy many find in the aggressive actions of protesters, confronters and demonstrators is exhibited by the quick eagerness with which they come to the defence of those making violent assaults upon the rights of others, declaring that those destroying the freedom to enjoy civil rights are inflamed by indignation with the imperfections of society, and that we should be patient with and tolerant of these barbarians wrecking the structure which has been designed to protect rights and freedom from primitive aggressiveness.

BARBARIANS BY PROXY

Often the explanation of why so many self-styled reformers have a special affection for savages and backward peoples is that these are very easily incited to aggressive action against those attempting to curb aggressiveness; but at root the violence of the "rebels" is not directed against civil wrongs, but against the curbs which a stable, civilised society puts upon their aggressiveness. The reformers are barbarians by proxy.

Reversion by purported democratic governors from guardians of the private rights and freedom of the subjects to aggressors against them is often disguised by the appearance of protecting rights and freedom. Compulsory desegregation in the U.S.A. is an example of government aggression against the group rights and freedom of white sections and is employed less to force acknowledgement of Negro rights than to give Negroes the power to infringe the basic and additional rights of the white group. The same can be said of the anti-discrimination laws passed by the Wilson government in Britain. They go beyond keeping in check white aggression towards coloured people to aggression against the right of white people to consort with others of their own choosing and thus, in certain circumstances, to their right to personal privacy, and they come near to an assault upon freedom of speech.

The "bussing" of school children in the U.S.A. does not go as far as the kidnapping, after World War II, by

retreating communists of thousands of children in order to educate them to become communists, but it is still kidnapping for ideological purposes and is aggressive action by authorities against the natural rights of children and parents and the additional rights of family groups. So, also, is separation by political compulsion or economic necessity of very young children from their mothers and the bringing up of the babies in nursery schools an assault upon the basic, natural rights of child and mother and upon the family group.

Examples of unchecked aggression in modern society could be multiplied, and nearly always analysis shows that the aggression is not against wrongs, but against rights. A wrong may be called a right and the aggression thus seems to be justified. Certainly aggression, while it is actually taking place, can be quelled only by counter-aggression, not when it takes the form of an assault upon communities only when it is protective — when it restrains aggression. not when it takes the form of an assault upon established rights and the freedom of the citizen to enjoy peacefully his natural and additional rights and the freedom bestowed upon him by laws intended to quell the aggressiveness which resents all restraints.

There has been no examination in this essay of the right to have freedom of speech. That calls for a rather different approach, but be it said, the right to freedom of speech carries the duty to speak the truth, so far as it is known. Freedom of thought is basic, subject only to the condition of being able to think. Freedom of speech is additional and attended by the duty to think before one speaks. A serious assault upon that freedom is made by aggressive demonstrators who arrogate to themselves the right to howl down those who have given some thought to what they say, but do not say what the howlers, who do not know the difference between opinion and thinking, would dictate.

THE VISIBLE HAND

For many years, leading politicians everywhere have been surrounded by "advisers" who have been planted on them by the controlling power of Finance. During the last war, Churchill—quite apart from his shadowy "official" advisers—could hardly move anywhere or make a speech without being accompanied by a "personal representative" from Roosevelt, "a representative", mark you, that was not elected by the American public or responsible to them either. The President was a financiers' man, and so was his "representative".

Those people who evade these vital issues by a cheap gibe about the "Hidden Hand" are blind to these visible hands; what is hidden is the "controller" behind the hands, and the "policy" behind the orders.

It is hidden because if exposed to the light plainly for all to see, it would be recognised as evil, and those persons enjoying the exercise of power would be held responsible for the evil fruits of their decisions.

ARRANGED CONFUSION

In Europe and the world today, there are more "fac-

tions", "partisans" and "parties" being set at loggerheads against each other than ever before. The most important fact about this inspired turmoil is that whilst all the factions are bent on opposing another faction, **each and all are united in diverting opposition away from the Money Creators**, who are the niggers in the woodpile of conflict.

From this most significant fact we can draw not only a sure and true conclusion about what is being arranged to confuse us, but, better still, a way to avoid being trapped and betrayed can be discerned. In the very near future, as is plain from the speeches that have come out of the mouths of the favoured "leaders", a sham conflict (sham so far as their promised results are concerned), between Capitalism and Communism, is being staged. That is the main "frame-up", but it is artfully complicated so that within each grouping there shall be "eddy" groups such as Liberals and Labor, which serve very well to conceal the real issue, and to maintain the illusion that the whole business is not controlled and inspired from one centre.

AVOID THE "DECOYS"

It is safe to say that anybody working for, or supporting any of these factions is—whether aware of it or not makes no difference—upholding the enemy of mankind and helping his own betrayal. The same might be said of anybody who—with the best of intentions or not makes no difference—attacks the leaders of one or other of these staged factions or their programmes. For that is the Aunt Sally set up by the Cosmopolitan Exploiter to divert effort away from himself and his policy. He loves to see effort wasted against the "decoys" he has so carefully planted exactly for that purpose.

INITIATE YOUR OWN AGENDA

The true fruitful line to follow is not to be diverted into the "partisan" class, however honest the dupes in them may be, and to refuse as far as in us lies to cooperate with the enemy's plans no matter how temptingly baited, and to continue to do what we can on an agenda initiated by ourselves.

We are not powerless in this matter. If we exercise what little power of choice remains to each one of us, applying that apparently small power wisely in the little things that touch us in the daily round of life, it will grow and become increasingly effective. We must emphasise in every possible way that one thing needful which is missing from all the enemy's plans.

Given this key, the deceitful strategy of the enemy can be increasingly countered at a thousand points and that successfully, even with only the so-called "small" power of initiative and choice that we have.

If we cannot or will not do in a small way what we can how can we succeed in larger plans involving the whole world? The answer is that we cannot. No man need wait until the whole world is converted. Now is the accepted time—always.

—George Hickling in *Credit Notes*, U.K.

situation for the revolutionaries to intensify the campaign against Southern Africa.

FINANCIAL POLICY THE KEY

With every day that passes reports become available of the increasing Soviet build up east of Suez. Penetrating into the South-East Asian area continues. Australia and New Zealand are surely the two nations, which should be most concerned about what is taking place in the Indian Ocean, and in Southern Africa. But there is no sign at Canberra of any encouragement to the British to help east of Suez. And there is no evidence of a more constructive attitude towards Rhodesia and South Africa. We have a letter from Mr. Ian Sinclair, M.P., signed as Acting Minister for Trade and Industry, representing the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. John McEwen, stating that Australia's policy is to seek closer trade links with the Soviet Union and other Communist nations. But not with Rhodesia. This is a further surrender to financial orthodoxy.

If Southern Africa is lost to the West, then the fate of Western Europe could be sealed. The hour is late, but the West can still save itself if financial policies are changed in order to make realistic foreign and defence policies possible.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY

By JEREMY W. D. LEE

We often forget that the farm is the cradle of civilisation. A nation, which has access to cheap and abundant foodstuffs, can withstand tremendous pressures, as the British people demonstrated in the last war. Food is life. It is significant that the collapse of great civilisations has always coincided with an assault on the independence of the small farmer, Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs, the noted botanist, from the University of Bangor in Wales, described it thus in his book *On Planning the Earth*: "Debt, insecurity of tenure, extensive farming, low yields, and the destruction of soil capital all go together, bringing in their train the reduction of the land worker to the status of a serf. The examples are not only to be found in all the new countries of the world in which soil erosion is now a dominant factor, but very strikingly in the history of the decline of Imperial Rome, in which the concentration of the money power was accompanied by the replacement of the small owner-farmer by the 'latifundia', large slave-worked estates, and the creation of the Libyan desert by extensive over cropping, to provide bread doles for the city proletariat".

Australia has a pitifully small rural community. The large and growing majority of the population lives in five great cities, to the detriment of the obvious need to develop this immensely exciting country. For over 152 years the rural community has provided Australia's greatest export earnings. In 1968-69, output per farmer in Australia was a staggering \$18,000, the great bulk of

it used to buy the imports which benefit all Australians. The farmer was able to keep only a small and ever-diminishing portion of his own production as an income, in many cases much less than the basic wage. He is bewildered at the lack of understanding of his true position, which is so widespread in the cities. He doesn't seek charity at someone else's expense. He wants a fair return for his own achievements. His problem is inflation. It is the same problem, which drives the wage earner to seek higher wages, and the manufacturer to seek tariff protection. Lack of understanding about the real problem has led each sector to blame the other fellow. This new "class-warfare" is the seedbed of revolution and subversion, and it will take knowledge and dedication to unite those who are being so skilfully divided.

Australia's countryside faces the gravest crisis, which it has ever had to meet. Almost 10,000 farmers are leaving every year; leaving behind them their hopes and their dreams. Almost 40 percent of the Primary Producers that remain are regarded as "uneconomic units" although only a few years ago they were viable farms. The average Australian farmer is carrying a debt burden of \$10,000. The "experts" content themselves with the trite cliché that this is all inevitable. They are only parroting Karl Marx, whose ten steps—outlined so graphically in the *Communist Manifesto*—were the hidden impetus behind the "historical inevitability" of Communism. In other words, Rome is happening all over again, with the vitriolic hand of the Fabian Marxist shaping the new collapse. There is, however, "Many a slip 'twixt cup and lip". Knowledge in a time of crisis has given a growing number of farmers a new power. We may yet see both town and country united in a new stand against financial tyranny.

—*Ladies Line*, September 5.

FLUORIDATION AND CENSORSHIP

Fluoridation of public water supplies has the almost unanimous support of the daily press. Support for this totalitarian policy is often presented on the basis that public opinion polls show that a majority of the people desire fluoridation. But with very few exceptions, whenever the people are presented with the opportunity of making a choice, they strongly reject fluoridation. A referendum on the issue was recently held in Portland, Victoria. The proposal was decisively rejected. Now if there had been a Yes vote, the press would have featured the news as evidence that the people urgently desire their public water supplies fluoridated. But a close reading of the Melbourne press disclosed no mention whatever of the results of the Portland referendum. The same press holds forth with a parade of much self-righteousness on the evils of censorship, particularly that censorship which seeks to keep unadulterated filth out of circulation. But when a group of people votes against the pollution of their public water supplies, this does not even rate a mention.

Enterprise

Organ of the
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY
P.O. Box 17, Alderley, Queensland, 4051

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GRASS-ROOTS MOVEMENT SWEEPING AUSTRALIA RURAL ELECTORS SPEARHEAD ATTACK ON DEBT, TAXATION AND INFLATION

At the end of August, Mr. Jeremy Lee, National Organising Secretary of The Institute of Economic Democracy, and Mr. Eric Butler, National Director of The Australian League of Rights, concluded a grueling seven day a week programme which took them as far north as Hughenden in Queensland, through much of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. In many areas this programme was a follow-up to previous campaigning by Mr. Lee, and consisted of training schools running up to five and six hours, to equip those attending for constructive electoral action against financial policies which are rapidly destroying the basis of rural independence. Over 30 new Action Groups could come into immediate existence as a result of the August campaigning alone.

At the conclusion of one school and the decision by those present to form several Action Groups immediately, the proposer of the vote of thanks to Mr. Butler said: "Apart from imparting in a most instructive manner vital information on finance and economics, you have done something else: you have provided us with hope and encouragement. We can see that the organisational structure you are rapidly establishing across Australia provides us with the means of working together to save ourselves." At the last school conducted by Mr. Butler and Mr. Lee, in Queensland, over 100 attended. The demand for speakers has become so great that all available speakers are now fully engaged until the end of the year.

Early in the year Mr. Jeremy Lee visited Western Australia where, during an intensive tour of three weeks, giving general lectures on the basic cause of the financial problems of the rural areas, he paved the way for a follow-up programme of Social Dynamic and Action Schools by Mr. Eric Butler, returning home from an international tour via Southern Africa. The results were tremendous. In the middle of a late seeding in some areas, farmers got off their tractors to attend schools. Their wives attended also. They were joined by businessmen. The politicians started to realise something of great significance was taking place. Mr. Edward Rock follows up further in Western Australia with a three-week programme in October.

Mr. Lee returned to base through South Australia and Victoria. The story was the same everywhere, growing enthusiasm, more meetings and schools. Mr. Rock has been constantly campaigning in Victoria, attempting to keep pace with the mounting demands. He spent the first week of September on the west coast of South

Australia. In May he had campaigned up through New South Wales and southern Queensland.

The Dr. Schapper attack on the fast-selling booklet, *They Want Your Land*, on the nation-wide rural programme of the A.B.C., was a major tactical mistake by those attempting to halt the rising flood of interest in The Australian League of Rights and its special division, "The Institute of Economic Democracy". Mr. Lee's reply to Dr. Schapper created something approaching a sensation and Mr. Lee and the Institute were flooded with requests for information, for meetings, and for copies of *They Want Your Land*.

A further major breakthrough in League campaigning took place when Mr. Lee was invited to be the guest speaker at the Annual State Conference of The Queensland Dairymen's Organisation in Brisbane on July 14. This address was warmly received, and well featured in the Brisbane morning newspaper, *The Courier-Mail*. This led to many further requests for meetings. Mr. Lee was subsequently invited to give the final Paper at a Queensland State Country Party Seminar in Dalby on September 4. Mr. Lee's Paper was on the urgent necessity for decentralisation of financial power if the present momentum towards political and economic centralism is to be halted.

Right across Australia there are striking manifestations of the grass-roots movement now sweeping the rural areas. Realistic resolutions at Liberal and Country Party Conferences are most healthy signs. Similar resolutions are starting to flow in increasing numbers through the primary producers' organisations. Increasing numbers of Action Groups are being informed. Politicians are attempting to

deal with a rapidly increasing correspondence. They are finding that public meetings are becoming "occupational hazards", with a fire of intelligent questioning. They are being told with bluntness that they are the "paid servants" of the electors, and that their function is to receive instructions, not to be apologising for the Canberra financial planners. Mr. Butler's theme has become well known: "Let us help our representatives to improve their status. Let us elevate them from being apologists for the permanent Canberra policy-makers, into the representatives of the policies of the electors. Let us increase their standing, and insist that the Canberra experts are on tap, not on top". One Federal Minister will remember for some time the treatment he received at a meeting he was requested to attend by his electors. He finished the evening assuring everyone that "I have got the message". A study of letters to the press also reflects the growing influence of the work of The Institute of Economic Democracy and The League of Rights. More and more

informed and hard-hitting letters are appearing. We also notice that there is plenty of rural wit. One correspondent wrote to the local provincial daily, chiding previous correspondents who had been criticising the Federal Budget. He observed that the electors do get the government they deserve. He agreed that the process of financial milking via heavy taxation was going to continue, but observed in conclusion as a dairy farmer, that until such time as his cows revolted against him, he was going to go on milking them!

The programme of education and action being fostered by The Australian League of Rights is unique in Australian politics. The results being achieved completely answer the question of whether the individual can do anything effective in his own self-defence against the growing threats to his security and freedom. In our December issue we hope to provide a more comprehensive and detailed report on successful activities undertaken during 1970. It will make inspiring reading.

RURAL ELECTORS UNITING TO INSTRUCT POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES

Based upon the Manifesto drawn up by the Committee of the South Australian Rural March, the Institute of Economic Democracy has started to circulate a policy statement designed to unite in effective action a wide cross-section of Australian electors in the rural electorates. Presented at all Schools held by Mr. Eric Butler and Mr. Jeremy Lee during their August campaigning in Queensland and Northern N.S.W., this policy statement was enthusiastically received and already increasing numbers of electors are signing the statement.

Headed, A POLICY FOR A STABLE INDEPENDENT RURAL COMMUNITY, the statement reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, believe that in a genuine democracy it is the responsibility of the electors to take the trouble to initiate policies, and that it is the responsibility of the electors' paid political representatives to take necessary steps to have these policies implemented.

We therefore desire our representative,.....
 of the Federal Electorate of
 to know that we endorse
 the policy statement below, and that each elector signing this statement looks forward to hearing what his Member has to say, and what his Member is doing to advance the policy, both inside the party room and inside the Federal Parliament.

ELECTORS' POLICY STATEMENT

- (1) The preservation of a stable, independent rural community, including the towns, which serve it, is essential for a stable independent nation.
- (2) The long-term defence of Australia requires a halting of the present policies of centralisation, which are resulting in the crowding of a progressively bigger percentage of the population into a few over-crowded capital cities, and government by an ever-growing Federal bureaucracy. Present policies of centralisation must be replaced by vigorous policies of financial, economic and political de-centralisation, which will enable the individual to play a more effective role in looking after his own affairs.
- (3) No primary producer must be forced off his property by inflationary, financial and similar policies over which

he has no control.

(4) As financial inflation is the most basic cause of the primary producer's problems, forcing him in many cases to produce surpluses under the pressure of increasing financial costs which he cannot readily recover in increased prices, and as progressive inflation is a major source of social friction in the nation, it must be eliminated without "credit squeezes" or other destructive policies.

(5) Government financial advisers who claim that they have no alternative to inflation should be removed as self-admitted incompetents.

(6) All existing primary producers' debts to be renegotiated on a long-term basis at much lower interest rates, preferably 2 percent, thus enabling primary producers to plan to stabilise their position.

(7) No increase in parliamentary salaries until a genuine correction has been made to financial inflation.

SIGNATURES.....ADDRESS.....

NOTES FOR ACTIONISTS

Those collecting signatures must ensure that all completed policy statement forms are forwarded to the local committees being established to handle the campaign, or to the State Secretary of The Institute of Economic Democracy. It is essential that a complete list of signatures and addresses on the policy statement be made out

before statements are forwarded to Members of Parliament. This list of names will enable appropriate follow-up action to be taken.

Actionists should always have a supply of policy statements with them, to obtain signatures. The co-operation of businessmen can be sought, to have policy statements left on counters for customers to sign. Women actionists may care to set up small stalls at any public functions like sales or shows. All that is necessary is a simple sign: SIGN THE INDEPENDENT POLICY STATEMENT HERE, and a small table with sufficient forms. Appropriate literature should be on hand to hand, or sell, to those sufficiently interested.

Coupled with individual letter writing, resolutions, and similar activities, the independent rural policy statement can quickly increase the pressure on the policy makers at Canberra. All readers are invited to co-operate.

LIQUIDATING THE CANADIAN FARMERS

"According to the most recent census, Canada has 430,000 farms. Over here, farms are disappearing at the rate of 10,000 per year, and more will have to disappear in order to guarantee a reasonable standard of living for the future. There are 105 million acres in Canadian agriculture and these produce \$4 billion in gross annual sales. So some short division then indicates that there is probably room for 150,000 farms and farmers, who can get a net return of \$10,000 a year. There will, of course, be an on-going bloc of part-time farmers, but nothing like the just under one-third of all those presently on the land, who, economists tell us, have inadequate incomes.

"There are two types of programmes presently operating in Canada. They are those that help the viable farms and those with potential to become viable, and programmes to assist the low-income, or poverty farmers if you will, to get off the land. For those who won't be able to make a living from farming in the future, the Department of Regional Expansion has training courses to assist in switching to other work in or out of the area . . . a third Department, Manpower and Immigration, is supervising courses for jobs that are now presently available in industry and construction. The key to the overall effort is co-ordination; and while it may appear administratively easy, humans being humans, they are not always amenable to change their way of life, especially those of advanced years. But changes are under way in Canada that may well see that present total of 430,000 farm units pared to just better than 150,000 in 25 years."

—George Price, Liaison Officer with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Agriculture and Resources Department, in a series of six ABC radio talks in 1969, and subsequently republished in a booklet, *Small Farmers In Trouble*. Mr. Price apparently did not explain that the reason for Canadian farmers' "inadequate incomes" is the same type of Socialist "controlled inflation" which is

preparing the way for the liquidation of the traditional pattern of rural life right throughout the Free World. But he made a point when he said that human beings are not always "amenable to change their way of life". This is particularly true about farmers everywhere. Stalin found this out when he imposed his collectivisation programme in Russia. And the planners of the Free World are beginning to discover that the farmers they propose to liquidate with financial pressures are also starting to hit out against the policies threatening them.

TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL FOOD PRODUCING MONOPOLIES

Professor D. E. Tribe is typical of those agricultural economists who are preaching the gospel of the "inevitability" of the traditional basis of farming throughout the world being replaced, not only by national monopolies, but also by international consortiums. In an address to the National Farmers' Union of Australia in Hobart on April 9, 1968, he was extremely frank in expressing his views. We are in possession of an "edited transcript" of this speech, issued by the National Farmers' Union of Australia on June 17, 1968. It may be significant that Professor Tribe is quoted as saying that he feels that the text "is still far from satisfactory" and hopes that "it will not be widely circulated".

The following is the most significant portion of Professor Tribe's address:

Certainly farmers are going to have to be increasingly well educated and I don't mean in an academic sense, I mean partly in the scientific sense and partly in a business sense. The general level of agricultural education and business awareness . . . is not yet high enough in this country for most farmers to take advantage of the new level of technology and the new level of economic sophistication, which is going to be necessary for survival in Australia's agriculture of the future. We are going to get a different type of farmer. We're also going to get a bigger farmer . . .

The people who remain on farms are also going to undergo a change. In many cases they're not going to be individual, private farmers. They're going to be syndicates, corporations, companies, co-operatives or trusts . . . You are getting what is called by the economists, "vertical integration". You've got an amalgamation of a single company of all the processes of production, processing and marketing. And the producer's part in this is becoming less and less important. Many of the people who are today producing poultry do not own the houses in which they produce their broilers, they do not own the birds, they do not own the feed, they are virtually employed as caretakers. This has happened in many industries in America and Britain. Words like "factory farming", "agri-businesses", "virtually integrated industry" are bandied about increasingly in European and in American agriculture. Already the writing is clear upon the world that it's coming here.

Now I have a quotation that I'd like to read to you. There is a book called *Poultry—A Modern Agri-Business*, which describes the development of the poultry industry the world over, and this book says the following things:

"The stud breeders of livestock in the world are a bunch of amateurs of historic interest only. In the future all animal improvement will be in the hands of a few large international animal feeding companies spending the equivalent of millions of pounds annually on research. They have already taken control of the poultry breeding industry. They're moving in now on the pig industry. And overseas, they're moving in on cattle and sheep. Clearly the only efficient method of making agriculture develop is to foster sizable agri-business companies capable of the work. Usually such companies would consist of capital and management from the United States, Britain and Europe, and they will operate in partnership with the nationals of many countries. India, Japan, Australia and New Zealand are all ready for the business development, building completely new agricultural industries. American integration is likely to sew up business-wise the initially important segments of the poultry industry of a number of foreign countries, after which stage they will diversify into the integrated production of pig products, sheep and beef. In other words, we are in the early stages of great international business empires carved out of the world's biggest industry—Agriculture.

Those of you who have much more experience than I of American investments in Australia can see more clearly than I the writing on Australia's walls . . . Change is inevitable . . ."

INFLATION AND PROBATE

While the Federal Treasurer is trying to convince us about an "overheated" economy (too much money chasing too few goods), a chill of despair from increasing costs, prices and drought is being felt in the rural community.

Government policy on its "variable speed" inflation is given the "soft sell" presentation for the electors by the public relations men (our Federal Representatives). We have a policy of centralisation of banking, transport and communications, heavy and progressive income tax, abolition of private property and the right of inheritance. The same policy was laid down by Karl Marx to communise a State.

The primary producer not only finds it difficult to make ends meet, but that it is practically impossible under present financial rules to protect his assets so that they can be passed on to his family. Consider what happens if he attempts to protect his property by taking out an insurance policy, say in 1950 to mature at \$20,000 with bonuses in 1969. As the official figures show that compared with the value of the 1950-dollar, the 1969-dollar was but 44.75 cents; this reduces the real value of the insurance policy to \$8,950. The rural community is not demanding a policy, which produces this type of result. Something

seems to have happened to our Westminster type of Government, under which the elector should initiate policy and demand that his paid political representative in Parliament ensures that the administration implements it.

— R.E.

WAGES, PRICES AND TAXATION

The premise underlying the basic wage concept is that it should enable a wage earner to maintain himself, wife and two children in a reasonable manner, and that it should be periodically adjusted in relation to the cost of living index. On top of this there are margins for skill and any increases in the wage are also presumed to be related to productivity gains.

Taking 1950 as the base year, and using the Commonwealth Statistician's figures, the weighted average wage rate per week, including overtime and rural workers, was:

1950	1969
\$20.20	\$49.50

In the same period the Statistician's very conservative price index revealed the value of the dollar to be:

1950	1969
100c	44.75

Relating the depreciated dollar of 1969 to the wage for 1969, we get a real wage of \$22.15. This is a pitifully small increase of just over \$2 per week over a period of 20 years, during which there have been tremendous increases in the nation's productive capacity.

But this is not the complete story. Taxation over the same period was:

1950	1969
.64c	\$4.00

Subtracting taxation from the above wages and relating them to the price index, the result is:

1950	1969
\$19.56	\$20.36

This means a total increase of only 80 cents per week spread over a period of 20 years. The wage earner is as much a victim of the debt-inflation financial policy as other sections. Striking and other action in favour of higher wages merely assists the wage-earner to barely keep up with rising prices, while business organisations and farmers are caught in the cost price squeeze. The overall result is growing centralisation as the "un-economic" units are eliminated.

"A SMALL FARMER REPLIES"

By Mrs. DORIS PHELPS

A small farmer's wife has provided a most valuable piece of ammunition in the battle to halt the programme to foster monopoly in agriculture. A lucid exposition of realistic financial and economic policies. Price 50 cents, post free, from The Institute of Economic Democracy, Box 17, Alderley, Queensland, 4051.