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

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THE DIABOLICAL PROGRAMME FOR ENSLAVING THE WORLD

By *ERIC D. BUTLER*

Following a recent Canadian address on the state of the world, and basic causes, Mr. Eric Butler was invited by a businessman to participate in an ambitious programme of making an approach to at least one thousand business and professional businessmen on the North American continent with a taped recording. The following are the notes of Mr. Butler's recorded address:

What I am going to say will sound unbelievable to those who have uncritically accepted the most diabolical hoax ever imposed upon mankind. The hoax says that the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia was a Russian revolution, an uprising of the Russian people, and that having established a new type of society the Communists subsequently developed in the face of bitter hostility from the so-called capitalist world, a great industrial, technological and military super-power with which the non-Communist nations, must now come to terms. Even large numbers of anti-Communists accept this hoax as truth.

The facts are that the Bolshevik revolution was imposed upon the unfortunate Russian people from outside Russia, that it was lavishly financed by international financial organisations based upon New York, and that the same groups have for over 50 years fostered a flow of economic blood transfusions to the Soviet Union. The much-publicised Russian industrial and technological achievement is a myth. The real achievement has been the transplanting of Western industry and technology to the Soviet Union. Massive Western food exports to the Soviet have on several occasions averted threatened major Soviet famines. The facts mentioned are beyond dispute. They are extremely unpleasant facts. They will not go away by pretending they do not exist. As we were told 2 000 years ago the preservation and extension of freedom depends upon facing truth.

British-born Antony C. Sutton, research fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, at Stanford University, U.S.A., is the Western world's most outstanding academic on the subject of Western technological assistance to the Soviet Union. Such was the explosive implication of his published findings that he was

invited to testify before the Republican Party National Subcommittee on August 15, 1972, at the Miami Beach Convention. But the startling and chilling facts presented by Sutton resulted in an almost complete blackout by the news media, the major news-wire services UPI and AP. refusing to carry the testimony.

EXPLOSIVE FACTS

Sutton told his audience, "I am not a politician. I am not going to tell you what you want to hear. My job is to give you facts. Whether you like or dislike what I say doesn't concern me." He continued, "In a few words: There is no such thing as Soviet technology. Almost all — perhaps 90-95 percent—came directly or indirectly from the United States and its allies. In effect the United States and the NATO countries have built the Soviet Union. Its industrial and its military capabilities. This massive construction job has taken 50 years . . . It has been carried out through trade and the sale of plants, equipment and technical assistance."

In the short 15 minutes Sutton was given for his testimony, he presented some hard facts, such as the following:

"The Soviets have the largest merchant marine in the world—about 6000 ships. I have the specifications for each ship. About two-thirds were built outside the Soviet Union. About four-fifths of the engines of these ships were also built outside the Soviet Union. There are no ship engines of Soviet design. Those built inside the USSR are built with foreign technical assistance.

"About 100 Soviet ships are used on the Haiphong run to carry Soviet weapons and supplies for Hanoi's annual aggression. I was able to identify 84 of these ships. None of the main engines in these ships were designed and manufactured inside the USSR. All the larger and faster vessels on the Haiphong run were built outside the USSR. All shipbuilding technology in the USSR comes directly or indirectly from the US or its NATO allies.

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"All Soviet automobile, truck and engine technology comes from the West: chiefly the United States. In my books I have listed each Soviet plant, its equipment and who supplied the equipment. The Soviet military has over 300000 trucks—all from these US built plants. Up to 1968 the largest motor vehicle plant in the USSR was at Gorki. Gorki produces many of the trucks American pilots see on the Ho Chi Minh trail . . . Gorki produces the Soviet jeep and half a dozen other military vehicles. And Gorki was built by the Ford Motor Company and the Austin Company—as peaceful trade.

" . . . 100 000 Americans have been killed in Korea and Vietnam—by our own technology. The only response from Washington and the Nixon Administration is the effort to hush up the scandal."

Antony Sutton's facts could not be denied, so they were suppressed as far as possible. The Republicans shuddered away from them. The 1972 elections were close at hand, and they had to pretend that Dr. Henry Kissinger was advising President Nixon correctly; that "peaceful co-existence" was possible, not only with the Soviet, but also with Red China, by the extension of an even greater flow of credits and economic aid, miscalled trade, to the Communist powers. Before the 1968 American Presidential elections Dr. Kissinger said that Mr. Nixon was completely unfitted to become the President. But immediately he was elected Mr. Nixon appointed as his personal adviser the very man who said he was unfitted to be President. This remarkable incident spotlights the fact that Dr. Kissinger's power and influence internationally flows from his acceptance of the philosophy and policies of the international financial groups now openly advocating more credits and economic assistance for the Communists. The Rockefellers, for example, had been publicly advocating a change of American policy towards Red China long before Dr. Kissinger persuaded President Nixon to make a change. Kissinger was an adviser to the Rockefellers before becoming the framer of President Nixon's policies. One of the Rockefeller banks, the Chase National of New York, has now opened a Moscow branch for the declared purpose of facilitating an even greater flow of credits and economic aid to the Soviet. This enables the Soviet regime to keep the concentration camps full, expand the Soviet's military forces, and support subversion and aggression against the non-Communist world. Such is the hypnotic influence of highly centralised propaganda that large numbers of people have today come to believe that black is white, and white black. After years of fighting a no-win war in Vietnam, during which Americans and their allies were killed with technology provided by their own countries, Dr. Henry Kissinger allegedly brought not only peace, but peace with honour. He and his opposite negotiator, Mr. Le Duc, were awarded the Nobel Peace prize for their achievement. In the meantime the fighting and destruction continues in South Vietnam, and the casualty figures soar. But as the media does not report this, then there must be peace!

And if the same media, which suppresses vital information, keeps telling the people of the non-Communist world that the Communist totalitarians are mellowing, then surely this is the type of good news everyone wants to hear. It is much more pleasant than what Antony Sutton has to say in his latest book, *National Suicide: Military Aid to the Soviet Union*, published in 1973.

A POLICY OF SUICIDE

As far as the great majority of people in the United States and other non-Communist nations are concerned, neither Sutton nor his documented facts exist. *National Suicide* has been given the silent treatment. The essence of what Sutton says is that while the Western nations are spending billions of dollars on military defence, they are at the same time providing billions of industrial and technological aid to the Communists to expand their military threat. Sutton quotes from official American documents a report in 1944 by W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to Moscow: "Stalin paid tribute to the assistance rendered by the United States to Soviet industry before and during the war. He (Stalin) said that about two-thirds of all large industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union had been built with United States help or technical assistance." Sutton comments that Stalin could have added that the remaining one third of Russia's industrial enterprises and military plants have been built by other Western nations. And he charges that what he calls "official Washington" knows that the primary purpose of Soviet industrialisation is to expand the Soviet military machine. He cites the case of the Kama heavy truck plant.

The Soviets have no indigenous truck-manufacturing technology. The American Export-Import Bank has made direct loans of \$86.5 million, while the Rockefeller Chase National Bank anticipates it will grant loans up to \$192 million. The military potential of this project is breathtaking. The Kama project is designed to produce 100000 multi-axle heavy trucks every year—a **total exceeding that of all the American heavy truck manufacturers put together!** In view of Sutton's exposures of the industrial-military build-up of the Soviet Union, it is not surprising that he soon found that the Washington bureaucracy was not prepared to co-operate in his studies. Sutton has exposed also the myth that peace is obtained by sending the Communists increasing economic aid. Financing the export of advanced computer equipment, another development in this story, will no more contribute to peace than has all the economic aid sent in the past. Exactly the opposite result is inevitable—increasing Communist global pressure. Which raises the basic question of whether those persisting with a policy of suicide know what they are doing.

It is obvious that the well-entrenched Marxists in non-Communist nations, sheltering behind the large numbers of useful innocents, the type of self-styled intellectuals who readily believed that the monster Stalin was the

harbinger of a glorious new civilisation, are delighted with the programme of self-destruction by the non-Communist nations. And the attitude of short-sighted businessmen, prepared to justify exporting to the Communists on the plea that it is "good for business", can also be understood. But what of the international bankers who have been the most consistent advocates of exports to the Communist nations? They are either blind to the implications of their policies, which means they are madmen exercising power which no group of men should be permitted to have, or they are well aware of what their policies mean; that these policies are driving mankind towards some type of World State. Their best-known public relations officer, Dr. Henry Kissinger, has made it clear in his writings and his statements that he is working for the establishment of a World State. Dr. Kissinger's programme has been outlined by his good friend Richard N. Gardner, professor of Law and international organisation at the Columbia University. Professor Gardner was former deputy assistant Secretary of State for international organisations during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

DR. KISSINGER'S STRATEGY

Gardner says that Kissinger has evolved a more indirect strategy for creating World Government by the "building of new international structures". Gardner is very frank: "The hopeful aspect of the present situation is that even as nations resist appeals for 'world government' and 'the surrender of sovereignty' technological, economic and political interests are forcing them to establish more and more far-reaching institutions to manage their mutual interdependence." Gardner also forecasts that out of the growing world crisis the International Monetary Fund will emerge with unprecedented powers. Professor Gardner is very specific: "We are embarked on an ambitious negotiation for the reform of the international monetary system, aimed at phasing out of the dollar standard . . . The accomplishment of these objectives will inevitably require a revitalization of the International Monetary Fund, which will be given unprecedented powers to create new international reserves and to influence national decisions on exchange rates and on the domestic monetary and fiscal policies."

The basic feature, then, of the world situation, is that the international credit monopolists have financed and sustained Communism in order to produce a growing world crisis, which can in turn be exploited to drive mankind towards the World State. The future of the free societies now depends upon whether they can challenge the creators and sustainers of Communism by changing their international financial policies in order that they can operate their economic systems without being forced into a situation where it appears that they must continue to export to the Communists in order to sustain their own economies. No responsible person can ignore that question.

POLLUTION AND ECONOMICS

From "Abundance" (first quarter 1974) a quarterly Social Credit journal of Economics (U.K.), we take the following article.

Pollution is but one of the concatenation of ills which result from prolonged application of a financial system based on debt, without the periodical relief of a world war to destroy industrial production, to kill off overpopulation, and to effect a condition of "full-employment". Geared to consumer goods rather than to the materials of war intended for destruction, industry has become ever more deeply immersed in debt to the banking system, and must keep expanding or go out of business.

Whipped on by an overpowering desire for money to feed the insatiable maw of the banks, industry employs teams of scientists to undertake "research" into methods of producing more goods regardless of quality, and to reduce the useful life of these in order to promote greater sales. Waste thus builds up more rapidly than the ability to dispose of it, and the result is what today we are beginning to experience—the pollution of our countryside, of our rivers, the surrounding oceans, and of our atmosphere. All the Industrial Nations are now grossly over-industrialised. The worldwide over-production is not only poisoning the earth, but looks like exhausting it of its resources as well. If exhaustion of the resources comes about before man is destroyed by his own pollution, out of the resultant chaos may come a new and wiser race of men.

Were pollution confined to such things as the Swiss lakes and our own rivers, once limpid and now thick with beastliness, the problem would be simpler to solve. But it is manifested in so many different ways. Basically; the young mind is at a formative age polluted by pornography, "pop" art and other sensationalism, while at the same time assailed by visual pollution. In the Americas, visual pollution is far more serious than it is in Europe. This is the "giant" advertising, outcome of cutthroat commercial competition, which renders cities and highways hideous. It is the proliferation of enormous office blocks and buildings of no aesthetic value whatever, which turns the streets of cities such as Rio de Janeiro, where natural beauty of setting is unrivalled, into stinking chasms sunk deep in the semi-gloom of towering ugliness. Would these monstrosities exist were it not for the murderous commercial rat race?

Medicinally, the bodies of so-called "civilised" people are polluted by the drugs forced upon them by doctors—a drug for every ill. Also enslaved by the rat race, doctors no longer have time for careful study of individual cases and use drugs as a convenient "short-cut". Soon they come to rely entirely upon them, and the clamour of ignorant patients for these very drugs brings about over-prescribing. This expands the business of drug making and

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WATERGATE AND CONSTITUTIONALISM

The following article from the March issue of a new Canadian monthly publication, "Seed", examines the American Watergate affair from a viewpoint of the most fundamental significance. We commend a close study of this article to our readers. Edited by Dennis R. Klinck, Ph.D., "Seed" announces itself as "an independent monthly journal of philosophy, politics, economics, and culture". It is obtainable by direct subscription (\$7 Canadian, annually) from Box 3184, Sherwood Park, Alberta, Canada T8A2A6.

Since the American President was sworn into office a year ago, the government of the United States has been in a condition of distraction occasionally verging on paralysis. That country now faces the prospect of having for the next three years an administration, which is widely distrusted and regarded as being unworthy of public confidence.

STRANGE ASPECTS

The so-called "Watergate scandal" which is said to have brought about this state of affairs has a number of strange aspects, perhaps the most mysterious of which is why such a sustained barrage of innuendo and accusation has been unleashed by the news media against Mr. Nixon and his associates. This is not to imply that the charges that have been made are untrue, but only that they have been pressed with extraordinary vigour. The experienced reporters who brought the scandal to the boiling point and kept it there certainly realize this. Even a political tyro knows that contemporary electoral processes constitute a breeding-ground for corruption, which can be expected to vary in degree directly in accordance with the size of the stakes involved. Nothing could be more ridiculous than to assume that these processes automatically tend to thrust virtue to the summit of political hierarchies. On the contrary, large-scale elections virtually ensure the ascendancy of clever manoeuvres motivated by overweening ambition. The silly posturing that these men adopt in the course of every campaign is in themselves proof of the petty dishonesty of the typical politician.

Mr. Nixon and his supporters may be guilty of manifold misdemeanours, but would anyone seriously deny that the Kennedy and Johnson electoral machines were similarly pragmatic?

The point is that the allegations that we have heard in connection with the Watergate affair merely expose the stuff of modern political practices. Consequently, the potential for whipping up scandals may be said to exist at all times. However, "old hands" at the games of politics and journalism - - recognizing that treading in bottomless bogs is futile, if not dangerous - - have an understanding that certain matters are not to be probed too deeply. Yet all the conventional stops have suddenly been pulled out regarding the Watergate affair. Why? Apparently the scandal represents a continuation of the assault on the confidence of the people of the United States in their native superiority — a confidence so exaggerated in recent decades that the disorientation that must accompany its disintegration could generate a revolutionary situation within the country.

MEDIA DERELICT IN DUTY

Whatever the case, the belief that this episode has any connection with the purification of American politics is puerile. The manner in which the news media have guided public interest in Watergate has been totally destructive. Proposals for remedying the electoral or administrative deficiencies, which have been revealed, are conspicuously lacking. Rather, the media have exploited the public appetite for suspense by perpetuating the whole affair at the level of such questions as, "Who will be implicated, or toppled, next?"

Disappointingly (if not unexpectedly), our domestic press has acquiesced in this superficial approach, disregarding a clear responsibility to analyze the constitutional considerations underlying the crisis in the United States. The kind of shenanigans involved in the Watergate espionage and cover-up are out of keeping with their repercussions; and one of the major lessons of the Watergate scandal, to which less than due attention has been drawn, is that the constitutional system of the United States has not only failed to meet the situation satisfactorily, but has tremendously exacerbated its worst features.

ROOTS OF THE CRISIS

From this perspective, the nature of the recent scandal may be seen to derive largely from the philosophical attitudes prevalent among the authors of the American Constitution. As history has shown, their assumption that a small group of men could, working over a short period of time, draft a document that would satisfy forever the requirements of a large and variegated nation was pregnant with unforeseen difficulties.

Had the authors of the Constitution heeded the lesson afforded by the first American experiment along these lines—namely, the Articles of Confederation adopted by the Continental Congress in November 1777—they would have realized the hazards entailed by such an approach to the constitutional problem. Although these Articles served well enough during the tensions of the Revolutionary War, they proved ruinously ineffective in time of peace. In 1786 George Washington described the situation engendered by this first constitution as follows: "... no day was ever more clouded than the present . . . Without an alteration in our political creed, the superstructure we have been seven years in raising, at the expense of so much treasure and blood, must fall. We are fast verging to anarchy and confusion." He found the position acutely frustrating: "I am told that even respectable characters speak of the monarchical form of government without horror . . . What a triumph for our enemies

to verify their predictions! What a triumph for the advocates of despotism to find that we are incapable of governing ourselves, and that systems founded on the basis of equal liberty are merely ideal and fallacious."¹

However, in endeavouring to deal with the situation, the authors of the American Constitution merely repeated the procedure that had already failed so signally. Yielding to the temptation that has always been the bane of makers of revolutions, they assumed their competence to set matters right by simply rewriting the rules of government and called a convention for this purpose. Fifty-odd individuals deliberating for a few weeks worked out the specifications of the constitution to be effective in their country in perpetuity. These persons, who spoke habitually of "building temples to liberty", and the like, displayed scant comprehension of the gulf usually separating realism from words and emotions. Drawing up a formula for societal functions is easier than living with such a formula. The French provided as vivid a demonstration of the truth of this proposition as could ever be found during their Great Revolution which began two years after the promulgation of the American Constitution, and for failing to rid itself of abstractionist approaches to politics France has paid the price of two centuries of endemic political instability.

The American constitutional experiment has been generally successful in comparison with those in France. Nevertheless, the shortcomings of the American Constitution have always been lurking in the wings, ready to occupy centre stage. The performance is now under way although the attention of the audience seems still to be focused on the bit players rather than the main actor.

UNIQUE CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERIMENT

Most modern constitutions resemble the American Constitution in the sense of being formulistic. The famous exception is, of course, the unwritten British Constitution, which not only is unique in both its origins and development, but also relates directly back to a period preceding the present era of institutionalized materialism and collectivism. The significance of these considerations to Canada is obvious, since our Constitution derives many of its fundamental attributes from the British model.

It has been said that, rather than devising a constitution, the British people grew one. "A Constitution is either an organism or an organisation . . . The real British Constitution is an organism."²

Ridiculing this Constitution—as has frequently been done—on the grounds that it is complex, unsystematic, and constrained by senseless traditions is about as intelligent as protesting that a giraffe would be a better giraffe if it resembled something else. A giraffe functions and adapts with its giraffe faculties, as a giraffe ought; and, in the same way, the defects that have been imputed to the British Constitution are actually characteristics of all life.

This scattered Constitution . . . need not fear critics anxious to point out an omission, or theorists ready to denounce an antinomy . . . By this means only can you preserve the happy incoherencies, the useful incongruities, the protecting contra-

dictions which have such good reason for existing in institutions, viz. that they exist in the nature of things, and which, while they allow free play to all social forces, never allow any one of these forces room to work out of its allotted line, or to shake the foundations and walls of the whole fabric. This is the result which the English flatter themselves they have arrived at by the extraordinary dispersion of their constitutional texts, and they have always taken good care not to compromise the result in any way by attempting to form a code.³

The "card-index" mentality readily imagines that events should conform to some arbitrarily defined pattern or set of categories. For example, one can assume that men are nothing but chance agglomerations of protoplasm and impose some system upon them based on this assumption. However, if it happens that the nature of man includes factors that the system ignores, it almost certainly will prove incapable of dealing with them. The complexities of the interrelations of dynamic processes (of which life processes are among the most complex) reduce to nonsense the claims of persons who believe that they can confine these processes to some arbitrary scheme. The unrealistic system will either crumble as a result of erosion caused by "leaks" or explode because of accumulated internal pressures.

While the British Constitution does not conform to any easily discernible pattern, its structure embodies the wisdom and experience of thousands of men who have contended over prolonged periods with a tremendous variety of strains and tests. During more than 1400 consecutive years, the English never reacted to deficiencies discovered in their Constitution by deciding to wipe the slate clean and begin (to repeat the same old mistakes) all over again. Instead—because of some uncommon temperamental trait—they adjusted and modified the Constitution to meet requirements as these arose. It is only natural that the product of such a process, persevered in through the centuries, should contain many virtues. Moreover, some of these are apt to remain hidden until problems emerge to disclose them.

TWO CONSTITUTIONS CONTRASTED

The unique way in which their Constitution evolved gave Englishmen a peculiar sensitivity to the weight and subtleties of constitutional issues. For instance, a person reading Walter Bagehot's classic study, *THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION*, first published in 1863, today will instantly recognize the relevance of its analysis to the recent governmental crisis in the United States. Bagehot regarded America as "the greatest and best of presidential countries", whose people's "genius for politics" was exceptional. Yet he commented as follows on the weaknesses inherent in their rigid Constitution: You have got a Congress elected for one fixed period, going out perhaps by fixed instalments, which cannot be accelerated or retarded—you have got a President chosen for a fixed period, and immovable during that period: all the arrangements are for stated times, there is no elastic element, everything is rigid, specified, dated. Come what may, you can quicken nothing and retard nothing.⁴

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A CENTRAL BANKER'S OBSERVATIONS—DIFFICULTIES REAL AND FORESEEN

In the March, 1974, issue of "The New Times", we printed an article "The International Monetary System-Inflation's Cyclotron", which outlined an address about Inflation and the International Monetary System, given at Basle, Switzerland, in June, 1973. It was written, of course, from the point of view of the Social Crediter.

The Central Banker who delivered the above-mentioned address was Dr. Otmar Emminger, Deputy-Governor of the West German Central Bank. His address was long, and he made points, many, which we were unable to ventilate in our previous article because of limitations of space. We now take this opportunity of doing so.

Dr. Emminger, speaking of the degeneration of the fixed parities system, observed that from the years 1953-73 the U.S.A. could boast the lowest rate of inflation of all major industrial countries. He recalls an episode, which took place at the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Tokyo in 1964 when some European Finance Ministers complained about the inflation, which their countries were importing from the U.S.A. The United States Secretary of the Treasury at that time, Douglas Dillon, retorted: "There is certainly no inflation in the U.S.A., so we have no inflation to export." Dr. Otmar Emminger comments: "But the United States was in fact exporting inflation even at that time, not as a result of any domestic price inflation but through external deficits which were mainly due to two structural trends—an enormous structural upswing in its capital exports, and a structural deterioration in its trade position (which was not yet clearly discernible in 1964 but which came to the surface near the end of the 1960s."

Let us "translate" these words of the master orthodox macro-economist. It was not the existence of a significant level of inflation within the U.S.A., which was responsible for the export of inflation from her to other countries via the prices of U.S. goods and services, but indeed rather the existence of two "structural" trends (part of the structure of the U.S. economic system—itsself part of the International Monetary System).

Europe and Japan were catching up with U.S. industrial productivity and were both developing a vast American market for their products. This process gradually brought on a situation where the U.S. dollar became "over-valued" in relation to other currencies. This was so because of "pressure" on the U.S. dollar because of the competitiveness of European and Japanese goods and services. This situation didn't happen overnight: it took many years to develop, and finally resulted in an American balance of payments deficit, to be followed by devaluation of the U.S. dollar. Thus did the U.S. dollar become "over-valued" and accordingly U.S. goods and services became over-valued, in this way contributing to inflation. In this abstruse and elusive sense Dr. Emminger is, of course, quite right—inflation was being exported by the U.S.A.

The other structural trend causing the export of inflation from the U.S.A. was the "upswing in capital exports". Dr. Emminger comments: "American corporations at the end of the 1950s began to discover the vast investment opportunities abroad. Prompted by lower wage costs abroad and assisted by abundant and relatively

cheap financing facilities, they began to buy up companies, or set up foreign subsidiaries in grand style. In this way part of the U.S. export base was exported abroad, which helped to accelerate the structural deterioration of U.S. trade. The high capital exports, which by far surpassed the U.S. net export of goods and services (i.e. of "real" capital) were an important vehicle for inducing inflation in the recipient countries". (The "real" capital of the orthodox economist differs from the "real" capital of the Social Crediter.)

Dr. Emminger's reasoning is not difficult to grasp. "Capital exports" (we are more familiar with the term "capital inflow", as we are a recipient country) makes the economy run faster—more "spin-off" of inflation. The effect is the same as that which obtains when a government introduces a sizeable deficit budget. Instead of the financial credit being created "domestically" (e.g. in Australia by the Federal Government), the financial credit comes from capital exporting countries abroad: the U.S.A., Britain, Europe.

MONOPOLY OF CREDIT MEANS TYRANNY

A Social Crediter can grasp that there is no way out of the trough of wars, recessions, unemployment, creeping Socialism, erosion of individual liberties; Communism—except by an attack on the finance-economic system itself; and indeed the future battleground is dimly, though unmistakably coming into view.

Dr. Emminger points out that even a moderate deterioration in the current or basic balance of payments of a major country can set large "capital flows" in motion. Furthermore, such capital flows may anticipate an expected monetary deterioration: a nice way of stating that the "wolves" (speculators) are moving in for the kill! This, of course, forces the hand of governments themselves. A typical example was the U.K. sterling crisis of 1972, when massive speculative outflows forced the British Government to devalue.

A Social Crediter may well wonder if such giant movements of capital around the world are not sometimes skillfully engineered to force governments into policies favourable to the Money Power. No doubt such financial sleight-of-hand does take place; but overall, all that the Money Power has to do is to maintain the present orthodox rules of finance-economics to be assured of the ultimate success of its objectives. Hence the slightest "whiff" of "heresy" against the established order is met with the full fire-power of the Money Power's big guns. '

Henry Kissinger wasn't being enigmatic as far as we are concerned when he said recently that it is not essential to be highly intelligent to attain great power and influence. We know that this is correct, the cryptic Henry didn't divulge what he really meant to his interviewers; which induces us to believe that Henry Kissinger is now consciously part of the world's "power-apparatus" now referred to as the Conspiracy. Kissinger knows that the Conspiracy has merely to keep its apparatus in motion and carefully concealed, to be assured of ultimate success; and this does not require great brilliance. So he says! This is what he meant, beyond doubt.

In order to give Social Crediters an insight into the delicate nature of the workings of the international financial machinery we can do no better than quote one of Dr. Emminger's foot-notes from the text of his address: "Some lonely voices have suggested to us in Germany that we should adjust our domestic interest rates to whatever level would be required to fend off unwanted inflows from abroad. At the present time, this would mean going down to somewhere between 3 and 5 percent (as foreigners seem to be prepared to hold Deutsche Marks in the Euro-currency market at even slightly lower rates). This would be tantamount to a complete surrender to inflation in Germany. We would drive out the devil of inflationary money inflows by invoking the demon of even greater domestic inflation."

FINANCE-COMMUNISM POWER MACHINE STRIKES ROUGH PATCH

We have asserted for some time that the Conspiracy is in a hurry to push its One-World programme through; but that it is not yet quite ready to spring the trap. The two most likely reasons are that, firstly, its control over the International Monetary System is not yet total, and secondly, the world political front isn't collapsing as quickly as is intended—Southern Africa, for example, is proving an annoyance to the Communist global strategists.

So the top administrators of the Money Power, like Dr. Emminger, who would be contemptuously amused to be told what his true role really is: he would never believe it—call for world harmonization; internationalisation, of the International Monetary System. To men like Dr. Emminger, such a step is absolutely essential to a more efficient System; and in the interests of all; of course! But to the Conspiracy, this step is a prerequisite to total control of the I.M.S., this itself essential to total political control via a world authoritarian regime. It may not be called Communism—but the result will be the same.

We have touched upon "the era of S.D.R.s" in these pages in the March issue of "The New Times" (1974). Further detail is provided by Dr. Emminger, and this will confirm the relevance of our remarks. Speaking of the inflationary impact of international liquidity, he says: "The explosive expansion of international liquidity over the past three years shows that the crucial problem lies

in the uncurbed use of reserve currencies for reserve accumulation, which can play havoc with the whole System." And again: "The expressed intention of the international community, as represented by the Committee of Twenty (as though they represented anyone or anything but the Money Power. —Ed.) is that the S.D.R.s should become the principal reserve asset of the reformed System." Social Crediters well understand why!

Dr. Janos Fekete, Vice-Chairman of the National Bank of Hungary, in his commentary on Dr. Emminger's address confirmed that: "The Bretton Woods System had functioned adequately. Its three important pillars were gold; the convertibility of the key currencies into gold; and the mechanism of fixed exchange rates." And again: "The three pillars of Bretton Woods have been demolished."

Dr. Fekete questioned the efficacy of the role of S.D.R.s but was rather naive in asking if member countries (of the International Monetary Fund) were prepared to surrender part of their financial sovereignty (as if they are to have any choice. —Ed.). Dr. Emminger corrected Dr. Fekete who had overlooked the question of control, which is to be total over the monetary affairs of nations. As to the future role of gold Dr. Emminger really lets the cat out of the bag: "In this connection I am reminded of Humpty Dumpty, who as you know, had a great fall, and the story then continues, "all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put Humpty together again". I am afraid this seems to apply as well to gold as a numeraire, that is, as a measure of value in our system." Social Crediters could have told him that 50 years ago!

The next proceedings of the Per Jacobsson Foundation are scheduled to take place in Japan this year (1974). We shall do our best to study these proceedings, which certainly will not be performed with the blessing or co-operation of the Foundation, nor of any of the Central Bankers who will read these articles in "The New Times".

BASIC FUND NOW PAST TARGET

All League supporters will be delighted that the Fund has passed its target. With the Federal elections coming up shortly, we intend to keep the Fund open for the time being. The events of the past few weeks have been so charged with all manner of potentialities, that no one can be certain just what may transpire at Canberra in the immediate future.

Whatever the developments; one fact is certain—the League is going to play one of the most important roles in its history within the next few weeks. Accordingly, the more financial "ammunition" which supporters provide, the stronger the "muscle" we can put into the imminent electoral campaigns. We MUST stop the Socialists taking control of the Commonwealth Parliament, to prevent them steam-rolling their Socialism into law.

The Fund now stands at approximately \$26 208. The National Director will make an announcement on the Fund in the near future. All contributions from Queensland and northern New South Wales supporters to P.O. Box 64, Maleny, Qld. 4552. All other contributions to G.P.O. Box 1052J, Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

With reference to this situation, "the difficulty of quiet times is nothing as compared with the difficulty of unquiet times" because of the "total absence of revolutionary reserve" in the Constitution.⁵ The nature of the political impasse, which developed in the United States during the past year fully vindicates Bagehot's observations.

Unlike the British and Canadian Constitutions, which would have made possible either a change of government or a general election in the face of such a scandal, the American Constitution does not provide procedures to allow relatively smooth replacement of a discredited administration. The ability of the president to resist pressure to the point that government is paralyzed encourages the magnification and intensification of even minor constitutional problems. Moreover, such "revolutionary reserve" as the American Constitution does possess is of dubious efficacy in practice. For example, the vice-president is the successor of a deposed president: however, not only are vice-presidents seldom selected for qualities suiting them for the office of the presidency, but—as Watergate has shown—the vice-president is liable to be uprooted by the same storm that assails the president.

In addition, such storms constitute an ever-present threat as long as the highest dignity of the political system is bound up with an individual who rises to power through a popular election in which deception and string-pulling are the most potent instruments making for success. Because nominal sovereignty in Britain resides outside of the arena of mass politics, the people of that country who desire to respect their government are not forced to suspend their critical faculties and make a hero of the national champion politician.

ADVANTAGE SELDOM APPRECIATED

In our time, tradition has been universally downgraded. However, tradition is merely a component of inheritance, and without inheritance mankind today would be grubbing and grubbing roots from the ground by hand for food. This indisputable truth is not gainsaid by the obvious fact that tradition has sometimes worked for ill rather than for good. The Canadian heritage in terms of political institutions, whose most salient features are derived from the British model, has an enormous actual value—and an even greater potential one.

That the occasion afforded by the Watergate affair to demonstrate the advantages of a constitutional system combining dignity, flexibility and efficiency in the protection of human rights was hardly recognized, much less

exploited, indicates the low level of contemporary political thinking in our country.

R.E.K.

1. Letters written to James Madison and John Jay on November 1, 1886, and August 1, 1886, respectively. See Charles Warren, "The Making of the Constitution" (Boston, 1928), 18, 34-5.
2. C. H. Douglas, "Realistic Constitutionalism", 2nd ed. (London: K.R.P. Publications, Ltd., 1967), 6-7.
3. Emile Boutmy, "Studies in Constitutional Law". Cited in J. A. R. Marriott, "English Political Institution" (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1925), 29.
4. Walter Bagehot, "The English Constitution" (London, 1872), 30.
5. *Ibid.*, 32.

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increases pollution from the waste products of their manufacture.

Farmers seek to remain solvent by resorting to "intensive" methods of rearing livestock and producing eggs. These methods are horrifying to sensitive people, but any objections are overruled as being "sentimental" and "arising from ignorance". Farmers are also practically forced to over-use pesticides, which causes widespread chain reaction and upsets the balance of nature, a condition aggravated by farm litter, such as old fertilizer bags so often seen scattered indiscriminately by the roadsides.

The need to "expand" farmland results in the cutting down of trees and grubbing up on hedgerows, to facilitate the operation of farming machinery. The killing of healthy trees, which are so important for the purification of the air we breathe, is a form of murder—but Money is the great god, and everything must be sacrificed to it!

The motor vehicle is one of the most serious menaces to our existence in this country, and its intensive production is a direct outcome of the debt system. Aural pollution—noise—has become a very serious factor; for it can cause nervous breakdowns and even insanity. Huge tracts of valuable agricultural land have been sacrificed to provide motorways for what is only a transient form of transport, and more are to come; towns, such as Carlisle, are being pulled down and reshaped to accommodate it; and the litter of its waste pollutes the surroundings everywhere. But the manufacturers must produce more and ever more of this noisy, stinking junk, saturate the home market and then fight for foreign dumping grounds by making it not quite bad enough to discourage the cupidity of would-be purchasers.

In all this there is at base the motivating force of a worldwide financial system operating on the heads I win tails you lose principle. It is driving "civilised" man willy-nilly into enslaving debt, except those who direct its machinations, and bids fair to ruin the industrial countries by the poison of pollution. And now even Money is beginning to be toppled on its throne by an even more powerful god called Credit. A man's worth is today judged by what he owes to his bank!

Taurus