

THE NEW TIMES

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

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THE TRAITORS OF WESTERN CIVILISATION

By *ERIC D. BUTLER*

The following are some of the notes used by Mr. Eric D. Butler during his 1975 interstate and international lecture programme:

Early in 1973 Dr. Henry Kissinger, American Secretary of State, claimed that he had negotiated a successful peace agreement with Mr. Le Duc, representing the Communist Government of North Vietnam, concerning the war in Vietnam. The news was proclaimed internationally in near-hysterical headlines. The American people were told that it was "Peace with honour". Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Le Duc were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Two short years later the reality revealed that Dr. Kissinger had not negotiated a peace agreement but a betrayal of South Vietnam. Promises to the South Vietnamese Government were never kept. Provided with adequate sophisticated military equipment by the Soviet Union, the North Vietnamese Communists systematically prepared themselves for the final blow which ended with the Communist conquest of South Vietnam and its millions of long-suffering people. Cambodia and Laos have also passed under Communist control.

The betrayal of South Vietnam was but a continuation of a long series of betrayals, which reach back to the Second World War and before. Policy makers operating in the United States have been responsible for most of these acts of treachery against Civilisation in favour of the Communist barbarians so vividly described by the great Russian writer, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in his famous *Gulag Archipelago*. Following the collapse in 1974 of Portugal's long anti-Communist stand, the Communist advance in South-East Asia in 1975 brought home to many people the truth that Communism had not "mellowed", and that *detente* had done nothing to halt the worldwide Communist drive against what remains of the non-Communist world. The collapse of Portugal, which Moscow hopes can be developed into a firm Soviet base in Western Europe, also exposed Southern Africa to increasing international Communist pressure through the former Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique. Control of Southern Africa is a major feature of the Soviet's grand design of dominating the Indian Ocean and depriving Western European nations of the use of the vital international waterway around the Cape of Good Hope. Western military strategists warn that should Southern Africa collapse, Western Europe would be

finished. Embattled Rhodesia is holding a major front-line for Western Civilisation. Dr. Henry Kissinger and his Wall Street friends in the United States support economic sanctions against Rhodesia while at the same time urging greater exports to the Soviet Union and Communist China. Socialist Prime Ministers from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United Kingdom spent much of their time at the 1975 Commonwealth Conference in Jamaica, discussing how they could support a Communist backed Mozambique to help "liberate" Rhodesia.

While the international Communist advance continues, the non-Communist nations stagger from one internal convulsion to the next. Irrespective of the label of the non-Communist Governments, they are all operating inflationary financial policies, which are producing accelerating economic, social and political disorders. Soviet strategists have smugly assessed the internal plight of the non-Communist, claiming that Karl Marx is being proved right: that "capitalism" possesses the seeds of its destruction, and that it is now in its death throes. The Communists confidently predict that time is on their side, and that

MR. DON MARTIN FOR "NEW TIMES" DINNER

We are pleased to announce that it now appears certain that Mr. Don Martin, National Director of The British League of Rights, will be the guest of honour at the "New Times" Annual Dinner on September 19. Mr. Martin has been a major figure in the British anti-Common Market movement, is closely associated with a number of European anti-Communist market activities, and played a major role in the recent World Anti-Communist League Conference in Brazil. Mr. Martin will bring the real story of the current situation in both the United Kingdom and Western Europe following the Common Market referendum. We know that many will wish to honour Mr. Martin by attending the Annual Dinner. Early bookings will be appreciated. Donation is \$6.50 per person.

as the non-Communists collapse they will be able to take them over. The situation is such that, in the absence of an understanding of the truth, many people in the non-Communist world have lost the will to resist and feel that perhaps *detente* may lead to some understanding with the Communists.

But the mounting problems of the non-Communist nations are not the result of the free enterprise, private-ownership system, but of financial policies which are subversive. It is these policies, which must be reversed if a collapsing civilisation is to survive and regenerate. The threat to Western Civilisation is basically the same threat, which the Romans failed to defeat as their civilisation was disintegrating. Rome did not collapse primarily because of the barbarians outside, but because of the rot inside. Even the former Fabian Socialist, H. G. Wells, wrote as follows: "When I wrote the *Outline of History*, I slowly gained the conviction which crystallised itself later on into a positive idea, that the great Roman Empire was ruined not only from outside by the storming barbarians, but also by the internal financial difficulties, by the indebtedness of all social classes, and by the heavy burden of taxation, until, under these financial burdens, the whole scaffolding of imperialism broke down. It is dreadful to watch how gradually the same symptoms of decadence become visible in the great empires of the modern world."

Those who will not learn from the mistakes of history are doomed to keep on repeating those mistakes. The three major basic causes of the Roman collapse were excessive centralisation of power into the hands of a swollen, irresponsible and parasitic bureaucracy in Rome, crushing taxation and the inevitable associated monetary inflation. The middle classes were ruined, private enterprise came to an end, and the rural areas were stripped of their population, which joined the mobs of Rome. The politicians became increasingly corrupt and tried to placate the mobs with bread and circuses. As Rome was going down there were a multitude of Government agencies, including a Farm Debt Conciliation Committee, a Re-settlement Administration, a Food Relief Scheme and a Price and Wage Act. The "profit motive" was attacked. Under the "Price Control Act" a desperate effort was made to halt inflation, but the results were shortages and still more controls. Government became more oppressive. Just before Rome collapsed completely half the population was on the public payroll. The Romans experienced every social problem today eroding Western Civilisation. The will and means to resist the barbarians collapsed.

History is repeating itself. The Communist barbarians are not only at the gates; some are inside in high places. And Western Civilisation is disintegrating under the impact of centralised power, bureaucracy, crushing taxation and inflation. But Western Civilisation is also threatened by the treachery of international financial groups who have not only financed the Communist barbarians with economic blood transfusions for over half a century, but who are prepared to seek to join with the barbarians

to create what they are pleased to call a "New World Order". The evidence for this serious charge has now been documented beyond all question. And the international financiers no longer even bother to disguise their activities.

In 1973 Mr. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, visited Communist China for the purpose of establishing the first Western bank in China for 24 years. Following his trip Mr. David Rockefeller gave his impression of Communist China in an article in the *New York Times* of August 10, 1973. He wrote: "One is impressed immediately by the sense of national harmony . . . Whatever the price of the Chinese Revolution, it has obviously succeeded in producing a more efficient and dedicated administration . . . also in fostering high morale and community of purpose . . . The social experiment in China under Chairman Mao's leadership is one of the most important and successful in human history."

A major part of "the price of the Chinese Revolution" has been tens of millions of liquidated Chinese. But Mr. David Rockefeller takes a detached view of all this and writes of a "social experiment" which is the most successful in human history. From the comfort and luxury of his boardroom, Mr. Rockefeller describes as successful one of the most oppressive and inhuman systems in recorded history. Mr. Rockefeller is pleased to finance this system as he also finances the equally oppressive system in the Soviet Union. The millions in the concentration camps are of no interest to him. In advertisements in the American press Mr. Rockefeller has drawn attention to the fact that "Now you can get banking insights on developing business relations in the Soviet Union direct from our Moscow office." This office is situated at 1 Karl Marx Square, Moscow, the most prestigious site in Moscow.

MESSAGES FOR ANNUAL "NEW TIMES" DINNER

The annual "New Times" Dinner has, over the years, developed into a unique event of considerable international significance. Many well-known overseas visitors have been guests of honour. Year after year this event symbolises the vitality of a movement, which offers the only hope for a distraught mankind—the Social Credit movement, a movement designed to advance what C. H. Douglas described as "practical Christianity".

Large numbers of supporters of this journal attend the annual Dinner in spirit every year by forwarding suitable messages. These are not only read at the Dinner, but are published in the special Annual Dinner issue of "The New Times". We request all international supporters who wish to send messages to ensure that they reach Melbourne as early as possible. Send messages to The Chairman, "New Times" Annual Dinner, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, Australia 3001.

BILDERBERG CONFERENCES

In May 1954, at the Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland, the Global Establishment (Western Branch) called a conference. The list of invited "guests" was maintained in as much secrecy as possible. There was no published agenda; no notes were taken; no press representatives were admitted. They are now held each year, and have taken the name of the Hotel at which the first Conference was held. Enough has now become known for it to be stated that around one hundred men from the top inner circle of International Finance, the American tax-exempt Foundations, Establishment representatives in Government; particularly the United States Government, and the highest ranking executives of the various multinationals, which may be considered with a high degree of accuracy to be off-shoots of the various organs of International Finance, make up the nucleus of all Bilderberg Conferences.

The permanent Chairman at all Bilderberg Conferences held thus far has been Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, whose visit to Australia a couple of years or so back was shrouded in mystery. Prince Bernhard's family owns part of Royal Dutch Shell Oil Corporation. David Rockefeller is a regular participator: his family owns Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Various Bilderberg Conferences have been held at St. Simons Island, Georgia, U.S.A. (1957); Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A. (1964). Another was at Woodstock, Vermont, U.S.A. the scene of a pop-political rock-music festival. Last year (1974) the Conference was held at Megeve in France. This year (1975) it was held at Cesme, Turkey. We were able, thanks to *Washington Observer* (U.S.A.), to publish the "guest" list of the 1974 Bilderberg Conference. Again, thanks to *Washington Observer* (May 15, 1975) we reproduce the list of "guests" at this year's Conference:

CESME CONFERENCE

April 25, 26 and 27, 1975

FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

H.R.H. The Prince of the NETHERLANDS

Chairman

Ernst H. van der BEUGEL

Professor International Relations, Leiden University

Honorary Secretary General for Europe

Joseph E. JOHNSON

President Emeritus. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Honorary Secretary General for the United States

C. Frits KARSTEN

Managing Director, AMRO Bank N.V.

Honorary Treasurer

AUSTRIA

DALMA, Alfons

Editor-in-Chief and Political Writer, ORF, Austrian Radio and Television

IGLER, Hans

President, Federation of Austrian Industrialists

VRANITZKY, Franz

Senior Economic Adviser to the Minister of Finance

BELGIUM

CAMU, Louis

Chairman, Banque de Bruxelles

HOUTHUYS, Jozef

President C.S.C. Belgique, Vice President C.M.T., Confederation Mondial de Travail

JANSSEN, Daniel E.

Director-Deputy General Manager, U.C.B., S.A.

Lecturer, Brussels University

LAMBERT, Baron

Chairman, Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie

SNOY et d'OPPUERS, Baron

Former Minister of Finance

CANADA

DEUTSCH, John H.

Author Working Paper

Professor of Economics, Queen's University

GORDON, Duncan L.

Partner, Clarkson Gordon & Co.

GRIFFIN, Anthony G.S.

Chairman, Home Oil Co. Ltd.

MACDONALD, William A.

Partner, McMillan, Binch

MORRIS, Joseph

President, Canadian Labour Congress

DENMARK

SORENSEN, Svend O.

Managing Director, Den Danske Landmandsbank

TERKELSEN, Terkel M.

Editor-in-Chief, "Berlingske Tidende"

THYGESEN, J. V.

President, Export Credit Council of Denmark

FINLAND

JAKOBSON, Max

General Manager of the Council of Economic

Organizations in Finland

FRANCE

ATTALI, Jacques

Professor of Economics, Ecole Polytechnique

BAUMGARTNER, Wilfrid S.

Former President, Rhone Poulenc S.A.

Honorary Governor, Banque de France

CATROUX, Diomede

Vice-President, European Centre for International Trade

Former Minister

ROTHSCHILD, Baron Edmond de

Banker

STOLERU, Lionel

Economic Counsellor of the Presidency of the Republic

URI, Pierre

Professor Paris IX, Member of the French Economic and Social Council

MONTBRIAL, Thierry de
 Professor, Ecole Polytechnique

GERMANY

BECKER, Kurt Editor, "Stadtanzeiger"

DOHNANYI, Klaus von Member of Parliament
 Former Minister for Education and Science

GIERSCH, Herbert
 Director, "Institut fur Weltwirtschaft an der Universitat
 Kiel"
 Author Working Paper

KIEP, Walther Leisler
 Member of Parliament

PONTO, Jurgen
 Chairman of the Board, Dresdner Bank A.G.

SOMMER, Theo
 Editor-in-Chief, "Die Zeit"

WOLF von AMERONGEN, Otto
 President and Chief Executive, Otto Wolff A.G.

ICELAND

HALL GRIMSSON, Geir Prime Minister

INTERNATIONAL

DAHRENDORF, Ralf
 Director, The London School of Economics and
 Political Science

KOHNSTAMM, Max
 President, European University in Florence

LENNEP, Jonkheer Emile van
 Secretary General, O.E.C.D.

LUNS, Joseph M.A.H.
 Secretary General N.A.T.O.

McNAMARA, Robert S.
 President, International Bank for Reconstruction and
 Development

SIMONET, Henri
 Vice-President of the Commission of the European
 Communities

IRELAND

FITZGERALD, Garret
 Minister for Foreign Affairs

ITALY

AGNELLI, Giovanni
 President, FIAT S.p.A.

CARLI, Guido
 Governor of the Bank of Italy

CITTADINI CESI, Il Marchese
 President, Association pour l'Etude des Problemes
 de l'Europe

DUCCI, Roberto Ambassador
 Director General, Political Affairs, Ministry for Foreign
 Affairs FORTE,
 Francesco
 Professor of Finance, University of Torino La

MALFA, Giorgio
 Professor of Economic, Milan State University
 Member of Parliament

LEVI, Arrigo
 Director, La Stampa

NETHERLANDS

GOUDSWAARD, Johan M.
 Vice Chairman of the Board, Unilever, N.V.

HALBERSTADT, Victor
 Professor of Public Economics, Leiden University

ZIJLSTRA, Jelle
 President of the Netherlands Bank
 Chairman, Bank for International Settlements
 Author Working Paper

NORWAY

HOJDAHL, Odd
 Vice-Chairman, Norwegian Trade Union

LORCK, Karl
 Managing Director, Elkem-Spigerverket

TIDEMAND, Otto Grieg Shipowner

VAARVIK, Dagfinn
 Editor-in-Chief, "Nationen"
 Chairman of the Center Party

SWEDEN

LUNDEVALL, D. Bjorn H.
 President, Telefon AB L.M. Ericsson

PALME, S. Olof Prime Minister

WALLENBERG, Marcus
 Chairman, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

WICKMAN, Krister
 Governor of the Bank of Sweden

SWITZERLAND

GASTEYGER, Curt
 Professor, The Graduate Institute of International
 Studies

GYSLING, Erich
 Head of the Foreign Department of "Weltwoche"

WIDMER, Siegmund
 Mayor of Zurich, Member of the Federal Parliament

TURKEY

AKBIL, Semih
 Head of the Information Department,
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

BEYAZIT, Selahattin
 Director of Companies

BIRGI, M. Nuri
 Former Ambassador to N.A.T.O.

CAGLAYANGIL, Ihsan S.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs

DEMIREL, Suleyman
 Prime Minister

DOGRAMACI, Ihsan
 Professor of Medicine,
 Rector of Hacettepe University

ECEVIT, Bulent
 Member of Parliament, Leader of the Republican
 People's Party
 Former Prime Minister

FEYZIOGLU, Turan
 Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the Republican
 Trust Party
 Former Professor of Law

GOKMEN, Oguz
Head of the Economic Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ISIK, Hasan E.
Member of Parliament
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs
INAN, Kamuran
Member of the Senate
Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee
KAZGAN, Gulden (Mrs.)
Professor at the Faculty of Economics
University of Istanbul
TUNC Halil
Chairman of the Federation of Turkish Workers Unions
Member of the Senate
YASA, Memduh
Professor at the Faculty of Economics
University of Istanbul
YASAR, Selcuk
Director of Companies, Izmir

UNITED KINGDOM

BENNETT, Sir Frederic
Member of Parliament
HALL, Sir Arnold
Chairman and Managing Director.
Hawker Siddeley Group Limited
HEALEY, Denis
Chancellor of the Exchequer
HORAM, John
Member of Parliament
Economic Consultant
KNIGHT, Andrew
Editor, "The Economist Newspaper Limited"
RICHARDSON, Gordon
Governor, Bank of England
ROLL, Sir Eric
Chairman, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
THATCHER, Mrs. Margaret
Member of Parliament. Leader of the Opposition

UNITED STATES

BALL, George W.
Senior Managing Director. Lehman Brothers
BRZEZINSKI, Zbigniew
Director, The Trilateral Commission
BUCKLEY, William F.
Editor-Columnist, "National Review"
COLLADO, Emilio G.
Executive Vice-President, Exxon Corporation
COOPER, Richard
Professor of Economics, Yale University
DEAN, Arthur H.
Senior Partner, Sullivan & Cromwell
HARTMAN, Arthur
Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs
HEINZ II., Henry J.
Chairman of the Board, H. J. Heinz Company

HESBURGH, Rev. Theodore M.
President, Notre Dame University
HUBNER, Robert W.
Senior Vice President, I.B.M.
MATHIAS, Charles McC. Jr.
United States Senator
McCRACKEN, Paul W.
University of Michigan
PERKINS, James A.
Chairman, International Council for Educational
Development
PRITCHARD, Joel McFee
Member of Congress
ROBINSON, Charles W.
Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
ROCKEFELLER, David
Chairman of the Board, The Chase Manhattan Bank
ROOSA, Robert V.
Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman
RUMSFELD, Donald
White House
STONE, Shepard
Director, The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies,
Berlin
SULZBERGER,
Cyrus L.
Columnist, The New York Times

FORMER "NEW TIMES" DIRECTOR PASSES

Just as we were going to press we learned that another Social Credit veteran, Mr. Arthur J. O'Callaghan, has passed on. Mr. O'Callaghan was one of the first Melbourne supporters of "The New Times", an effective actionist and a regular writer for many years. He served as a Director of "The New Times" during its most difficult financial period and helped ensure that Social Credit was always presented as a policy of a philosophy, not merely a money reform scheme.

His many friends will miss Arthur O'Callaghan at this year's Annual Dinner. He was a regular guest. Our deepest sympathy to all members of his family.

A "GOOD BLOKE" LEAVES US

We deeply regret to record the recent death of Mr. Fred Nangle. Mr. Fred Nangle was one of those Melbourne stalwarts who, apart from supporting our movement generally, was most reliable concerning the wrapping of League journals. The Vicar conducting the funeral service said that Fred Nangle would never die but would be remembered forever by those who knew him. We agree with that. His personality grew on all those who knew him. As one supporter said, "Fred was a real Australian, a good bloke." Our deepest sympathy to his wife Leila and family.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT TOWARDS COMMUNISM

By D. WATTS

Women have never in all the centuries produced one great philosopher. If the explanation of that be other than that they cannot, there should be among them enough profound thinkers to save members of Women's Liberation movements from accepting uncritically one of the most ignorant notions of the less intelligent of the men, to wit, that there can be together equality and freedom.

Equality is absolute. There cannot be degrees of equality as there can be of inequality. Equality leaves no scope for difference. It is necessarily a state of sameness and therefore one in which free will cannot be exercised, for there cannot be free will without freedom of choice, and for that there must be different things to choose. People may choose equality or freedom as an ideal, but they cannot have both. That is why communist regimes, with the establishment of an equalitarian society as a major aim, are obliged to relinquish considerations of individual freedom; and that is why Women's Liberation movements, making sex equality their goal, is communism's powerful ally. Communism is the purest male form of political organisation that there can be.

To repeat something said elsewhere: the human world is governed by male and female principles in complementation. Both male and female divisions are governed by both principles, but the male principle dominates men's public world, while the female principle governs supremely in women's private world. At the barbaric stage of organisation, the male principle is despotically supreme, and when the organisation becomes decadent, the female principle is indulgently supreme.

A BALANCE OF GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

In a civilised society there is a nice balance of governing principles, though the male and female dominances are preserved in their proper provinces. There could not be a balance within the whole were they not. That balance of male and female government is not the mixture of the soft permissiveness and rude violence that characterises a civilisation in the process of dissolution.

Men, as a sex, were originally responsible for the exaggeration of the male values. It was up to women to correct that; but they did not. Certainly there are today a few female protesters against the abject surrender by women "liberators" to men's idea of worth and efficiency, but they receive but little support from men or women publicists. Perhaps some of the explanation of this is that most of the vocal women are suffering from hurt ego which they salve with aggressiveness and self-assertiveness that leave no room for a sense of proportion while, as for men, women's liberation has become a Cause and men have an emotional respect for causes.

Perhaps all that may seem more realistic to those who have never been encouraged to think abstractly if some concrete example of men's and women's way of doing things be given. Since the male ideas are at present the prevailing ones, let us look at how the different sexes normally run a meeting. Meetings are public affairs so there men are at home. Their gatherings are well regu-

lated. They have rules to facilitate the transaction of business. There are chairman, secretary and treasurer. Minutes are read. Motions are put and seconded and passed or rejected. If the meeting be a public one, then the public is put in its proper place in the body of the hall in front of a platform on which are placed a table and some expectant chairs. The chief men walk sedately on to the platform. One of the men introduces the speaker to the audience, which must then, according to custom, smack their hands together. At the end of the speech individuals in the audience are allowed, in their proper turn, to ask questions or make suggestions. It is all well organised and usually quite efficient.

Women, uncontaminated by men's influence, do not run a meeting in that fashion. They come together at the meeting-place bringing their babies and something to eat and talk about who is ill and who is soon to be married and who is away on holidays and what is a good recipe for this or cure for that and suchlike, and presently someone brews a pot of tea and they have a little refreshment. When the meeting breaks up it emerges that somehow out of all that they have reached an agreement that the men are to put up swings at the picnic grounds or mend the fences around the hall or something of the sort. Sometimes it is found that they have decided to hold a bazaar. Then a proper division of labour between the sexes is arranged. The men are to clear the scotch thistles and bathurst burrs and snakes out of the chosen paddock and put up stalls and erect a marquee, while the women are to do the more interesting things like making cakes and fancy aprons. As a rule, quite a respectable sum of money is raised by this combined effort of men and women.

AN INVASION OF WOMEN'S NATURAL PRIVACY

The thought of managing public business as women, untrained by men, run their affairs would fill most men with mirth. Their picture, a true one, would be of farcical chaos ending in tragic collapse. But are they not, themselves, acting in the same way, in principle, when they run women's lives and activities on male lines? When they make it financially compulsory for women to earn a living in man's world, is that not, in essence, an invasion of women's natural privacy? When they separate babies from their mothers and their natural private environment and put them into the regulated community of nursery schools, are they not dragging them too soon into the public world? Of course the children, on the whole, will, as they grow older, adapt themselves the better to the public world; but is not a great deal of present-day failure in personal relations between husband and wife or parents

and children largely due to an inability to adapt to private life?

That business of working wives and baby schools is an entry by women and children into men's world; but it is compelled by men's destruction of the private home and family unity. The enormity of substituting men's world for women's world instead of working out a complementary relationship may appear more clearly in the following illustrations. From time to time one comes upon instances of a husband organising his wife's work in the well-regulated way in which efficient males order occupations in the public sphere. He sets out programmes for her—this to be done on Mondays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and so on for the rest of the day and every day of the week. She is given so much money for groceries, so much for meat and so much for every other item and must keep an account of her spending and ask for money for a bus fare or a packet of pins if these prove to be unforeseen extras. There has to be a place for everything and nothing out of place. The husband may, for instance, ring up from the office to tell the careless woman that just as he was leaving the house he had noticed a matchbox on the mantelpiece where no matchbox should be. He raises a storm if he finds a button off his clean shirt.

It may be suspected that the male method of managing a home would very often be that of a woman whose main work is in the public world, either because she will have been taught that it is the correct way of ordering things or because she has not time to get through the housework otherwise. Probably the husband and children would be conscripted into the domestic workforce. Knowing no other way of life they might not object; but all the same, in such a household there is a lack of balance in experience, which might have some psychological effect. That would not matter much to the particular individuals; but if it were to become a general fault it would have serious effects on the quality of the community.

The above-described intrusion of a man into where he does not belong is a direct one. The next example shows that an indirect intrusion can be nearly as great an outrage. It is something that happened frequently when I was a child in Western Australia. Compulsory education had been introduced by men some time before. Those planning and ordering the system fairly wallowed in rules and regulations. Programmes, curricula, discipline, teaching methods etc. were regimented with a thoroughness that satisfied starkly male psyche. Compulsory, regular attendance by the pupils was demanded, as the men seemed to look at it, rather less for the benefit of the children than for the sake of maintaining the system's absolute authority. Sickness was the only accepted excuse for absence. But sometimes the mother was sick. To understand her plight it must be borne in mind that in those days people went to hospital only for operations or serious illnesses. A woman who could be treated at home or who was having a baby had to depend upon

home nursing. There were few of the conveniences that most women take for granted today. Cooking was done on a fuel stove that needed constant stoking. Clothes were washed in a fuel copper. Ironing was done with a flat iron heated on the stove or with a box iron filled with charcoal. There were no refrigerators. Only some workingmen's houses had kitchen sinks. In many homes baths had to be taken in a galvanised tub filled with water heated on the stove. Imagine a woman lying helpless and sick, thinking of all the work being left undone. Sometimes she kept a little daughter home to help out. The inflexible male rules made no allowance for any need to alleviate the suffering woman's worry or for the attention she needed or for the constant care a young baby must have; though by helping mother the child might learn things not taught at school.

You may picture the weeping little girl, towered over by a couple of stern men and helpless to reply to their hectoring, "You had no right to stay away from school. You could have helped your mother after school. She had no business to let you stay away. You tell her that she must not keep you at home." Yes, the dear mother would be upbraided and humiliated before her child. Although the schoolmaster and inspector did not enter physically the woman's home, they actually intruded themselves and their world upon the family as positively as if the invasion had been direct instead of indirect.

To men wholly wrapped up in male affairs and aware of home life as only an interlude, the work entailed in making it orderly and comfortable well might seem to be as incidental as is their enjoyment of the results. Many a man seems to think that the real work of the world is done in their factories and workshops and offices, so that women are using their energies better in serving there than in engaging in home occupations which they should be able to fit in after the really important work of the day is done. Full-time caring for small children is not usually a man's task, so that it might seem to many men that babies in organised baby communities would be as well off as in their mothers' care.

THE COMMUNIST VIEW OF THE PRIVATE HOME

That is the idea of the men who planned and tried to establish communist societies. Since their theory is that individuals exist wholly for the sake of the community, they regard private homes and personal relations as not only interfering with the efficiency of community action, but as being positive evils. Organised community living, organised crèches for infants, organised baby schools and community ownership of children seem to be superior arrangements, for that eliminates the female world and creates a society in which the male values are the only ones. Could they but eliminate the female element altogether, that would be an actual attainment of social perfection, in their eyes. Therefore they do the best they can to make women into men. Women work as men do at public tasks; their maternal feeling is disciplined with the view to converting it into a more paternal, intermittent

interest in their children. Sometimes they are even dressed as men. Proudly the organisers boast that in their society women are men's equals. The insulting inference in that claim is that only women who are as nearly like men as possible can be equal to men.

"Liberated" women, poor worms, accept this proposition and side with the males in teaching that the home is less important than the mill or laboratory. The continuing belief by so many women that men's world and occupations are superior to women's world of private living may be due in part to women's normally superior ability to handle freedom. Men's world is one of rules and regulations, of binding laws and precedents, of a strict, mathematical order. Consequently, when the restraints and duresses become unendurably suppressive, their clumsy way to freedom is to break all restraining bonds and become lawless. Women's freedom is never lawless. In comfortable homes there is freedom with unobtrusive order. When men take women's freedom from them they are left with only their sense of quiet orderliness, which is expressed in obedient adaptation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENCE

All people are different and the mark of a civilised society is the freedom in it for individuals to be different. Some women are, by nature, unfitted for private life and unhappy in it, whatever may be their training. Others, a large number, are never happy when tied to outside occupations. Between them is the bulk that is susceptible to training and propaganda. They are easily moulded to accept the way of life for which they are prepared. In these days, girls are often brought up by career-loving teachers and working mothers and taught to have a "modern" outlook. From nursery-school days they have been dependent upon the company of others and so are without the independence needed for successful private living, nor have they ever been encouraged to discover the advantages and satisfactions of home-life. It follows that they take it for granted that they must have money-earning occupations and squeeze in housework as best they can. The question, then, is not which type of woman—the home-bored or the home-lover—shall dictate how women should be trained, but who is the more needed in a society in which the public organisation is crushing the individual.

This, 1975, is Universal Women's Year. We may expect to be published a good deal of tripe about how wonderful women are to be able to do men's jobs as well as the average man does; how women should not be discriminated against by being expected to have and love children; how a few of them fill high political positions no worse than many a man does; how women can be freedom fighters, blowing up buildings and throwing bombs and killing people as intrepidly and as efficiently as can men; how women can march shoulder to shoulder with men in the avant-garde; how women, by sacrificing their freedom to follow that will-o'-the-wisp, equality, can make as great a contribution as men can to the cause of communism. What we need not expect to see published is a really great

philosophy by a woman. A marvel in this world of men publishers and Liberated Women would be the appearance of even a good treatise by a woman on love or freedom or sex—not a mere repetition of things already said, but a study showing originality. That would not be written by a woman clamouring for sex equality, because such a woman cannot be anything but an imitator, for equality needs sameness. A thought is that the best imitation is always inferior to the original.

G. K. TAVENDER

On May 3, 1975, the Social Credit cause lost one of its most consistent and long-standing advocates, with the death of Mr. Ken Tavender, following several years of ill health. He lived his latter years at Balaklava (S.A.) after growing up at Angaston and living there intermittently during his 76 years.

Although he never married, anyone less like the "crusty old bachelor" of fiction would be hard to find. His love of humanity, his gentle but well-developed sense of humour, and his intelligent interest in a wide range of subjects made him an entertaining conversationalist and a welcome visitor to the homes of his friends.

He believed that some people are "natural" Social Crediters, by which he meant that, their own attitudes to life being based on a belief in the innate goodness of human beings, they "recognised" and felt at home with the Social Credit philosophy as soon as they heard it, and were delighted to learn of a monetary theory which would enable mankind to live by such a philosophy.

He himself was one of these "naturals", and from the time of his first acquaintance with Social Credit in the nineteen-thirties, never wavered in his interest. For 40 years he conducted his personal Social Credit education campaign. As well as a booklet, "Problem or Swindle?" published in 1939, he wrote hundreds of articles and letters to newspapers, politicians, radio commentators, and many others. Until his health failed, he was writing an average of a letter a day.

He did not expect the reforms he advocated to be achieved in his lifetime, but wrote, "My philosophy of short-term pessimism and long-term optimism enables me to believe that in the long run, our applications of brainwash antidote will have the desired effect." His example, in schooling himself not to expect quick results, while quietly working on, in the faith that right and commonsense will eventually prevail, is the very valuable legacy he has left to his friends.

—D.P.