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

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A SALUTE TO THE RHODESIANS

By ERIC D. BUTLER

November 10: — On the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Rhodesian Declaration of complete independence I have been casting my memories back over the ten years during which a handful of Europeans, supported by the overwhelming majority of Rhodesian Africans, have not only survived international economic and political sanctions, and resisted Communist-backed terrorist attacks, but have made substantial domestic economic growth. When the Rhodesian Government led by Prime Minister Ian Smith made its proclamation of independence on November 11, 1965, Prime Minister Harold Wilson of the United Kingdom boasted that the "rebellion" would be ended in short time. The United Nations later solemnly proclaimed that Rhodesia was a major threat to world peace and called on all members to help defeat this threat. From time to time the "expert" media commenter have proclaimed that Rhodesia was on the verge of collapse. But ten years after the Rhodesians boldly proclaimed their faith in themselves, it can be said that they have taught the rest of the world an inspiring lesson about the survival capacity of a small group of able Europeans determined to fight for their country.

My own association with Rhodesia has been close and personal over the past eleven years. I first interviewed Prime Minister Ian Smith in 1964, when I raised with him the question of a possible declaration of independence. Mr. Smith rather naively suggested that such a declaration would be like a storm in a teacup, soon forgotten in the growing convulsion of world events. He and his colleagues soon learned that their unexpected declaration touched high-powered international forces. I made a rushed trip to Rhodesia immediately after the declaration of independence and again interviewed Mr. Smith. It was clear that he now realised that he had got himself into a major international struggle. Subsequent interviews with Mr. Smith found him stressing the global strategy of International Communism and its major assault upon Southern Africa.

RHODESIA CHALLENGES THE POWER STRATEGISTS

Immediately upon arriving home from Rhodesia late in 1965 I wrote an article for Mr. Ron Gostick's *Canadian Intelligence Service*, outlining the great strategic importance of Southern Africa in the struggle for the world, and stressing that Rhodesia had unexpectedly erected a major barrier to Communist global strategy. I argued that the Zambesi was a vital front for the Free World, and that the peoples of the Free World should do all in their power to give every possible aid and comfort to the Rhodesians. *The Canadian Intelligence* article

immediately became a best-seller throughout the English-speaking world. It was soon translated into several other languages and circulated widely in both Latin America and Western Europe. Large numbers of journals re-published the article without permission. When hatchet man Mike Richards was engaged to smear me and the Australian League of Rights in a series of *Melbourne Age* and *Sydney Morning Herald* articles early in 1972, he made reference to one of the American journals, *Common Sense*, which had used the article without approaching

A BOOK THAT CHANGED HISTORY

"Economic Democracy" Republished "Economic Democracy", by C. H. Douglas, published at the conclusion of the First World War, resulted in the growth of a worldwide Social Credit Movement. This basic work is now back in print. There is an Introduction by Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs, who has also provided a number of new footnotes. Published as an Appendix is Douglas's first article, "The Delusion of Super-Production". Read today this article can be seen to be brilliantly prophetic. Douglas predicted exactly what must happen under the policy of "full employment" and debt-finance. The new edition of "Economic Democracy" contains a biography of Douglas and an Index.

Every Social Crediter should have a copy. Price \$3.40 posted.

me, claiming that this made me a supporter of all this journal's policies.

Subsequent developments in the ten years following my article, have graphically underscored its central theme. We have seen a combination of Big Finance and International Communism used in an attempt to break the Rhodesian stand. Big Finance is now pressuring South Africa to force Rhodesia to start the deathly process of compromising. But Rhodesians refuse to yield.

On my flight to Rhodesia from London in 1966 I sat in the Paris airport having coffee with an obviously well informed and well-travelled man while our plane was being searched for a possible bomb. I was informed that Harold Wilson made a major mistake in his negotiations with the Rhodesians, always feeling that Ian Smith must be as devious as he. Wilson simply could not believe that a small nation like Rhodesia could seriously be considering a universal declaration of independence. He thought that the Rhodesians were obviously bluffing. On the other hand the Rhodesian did not realise the international backlash they were to produce by their declaration. It was, my informant said, the simple straightforward approach by the Rhodesians, which genuinely took Wilson by surprise and enabled them to get their venture well under way before their enemies grasped the full significance of the situation. Actually the Rhodesians had made comparatively few forward plans. But it was their faith and bold action, which probably saved them. At a time when the West was in the process of retreating everywhere in the face of the Communist advance, with the Americans frustrated in the no-win Vietnam disaster, the Rhodesian action captured the imagination of freedom-loving men and women everywhere. Nowhere was there a greater groundswell of pro-Rhodesian support than in the United Kingdom, this making possible military intervention by Harold Wilson impossible.

A CONTRAST

During the ten years of Rhodesian independence, which allegedly has been a threat to world peace, the Soviet Union under the "moderate" Khrushchev brutally crushed the Communist deviationists of Czechoslovakia in the biggest military exercise since the end of the Second World War and changed dramatically the balance of power in Western Europe. The Communist offensive ended with a humiliating defeat for the United States and the West. Alexander Solzhenitsyn proclaiming that the Third World War had ended. The West had lost. Harold Wilson, the man who said he would bring the Rhodesians to their knees, has presided over the surrender of once Great Britain to the European Economic Community, while the British economy is ruined and terror spreads from Northern Ireland to England. In Rhodesia there has been law and order, large numbers of new secondary industries have been developed and steady material progress achieved for the Africans. There is no suggestion of compromising with

the terrorists on the North-Eastern border. Rhodesia still holds a major front line for what is left of the Free World. Even the Portuguese collapse only temporarily dismayed the Rhodesians.

I have been in Rhodesia every year since 1964 and watched closely the many developments, economic, political, social and military, which have taken place. When the full story is told it will be seen as one of the few bright lights in the gathering gloom of the past ten years. There has been tremendous individual initiative in the breaking of sanctions. Rhodesia has presented a challenge to the bold and venturesome. As an Australian now living in Rhodesia told me early this year, "This is a manly country. I am pleased that my children are being educated here under a system where the old disciplines are maintained and the old values respected". One of my proudest moments was when I was made a Life Member of the Candour League of Rhodesia because of my international services to the cause of Rhodesian independence.

Many freedom-loving individuals have been attracted to Rhodesia from all over the world. Some of these have died fighting for Rhodesia, men like the young American John Coey, whose brother said at his funeral, "The only place he could see where a government was actively fighting Communism was Rhodesia. He could see the communist conquest moving south through Africa and felt it must be stopped at the Zambesi, because of the vital nature of the Cape to Western freedom".

"TEN HEROIC YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT"

The Rhodesian Government has, of course made many mistakes. I felt it was a great pity when the quarrel with a succession of defeatist and treacherous British Governments was used as an excuse for taking the Union Jack with its three Christian crosses out of the Rhodesian flag. This act, although understandable, displayed a lack of vision and sense of history. And the Rhodesians have yet to break with a financial policy, which produces the same destructive inflation undermining the non-Communist nations everywhere. But for all this the Rhodesians have lived through ten heroic years of achievement. I salute them for demonstrating what faith and spirit can achieve in the face of great odds. If, having achieved political independence, they can go on to achieve genuine financial and economic independence, breaking the power of centralised financial dictatorship, the history books of the future will record that a small group of predominantly British people in Southern Africa played a decisive role in the defence and regeneration of Western Civilisation.

"THE MONEY TRICK"

Previously published under the title "It's Time They Knew", this valuable work is now back in print, updated, under the above title. Price \$1.20 posted.

A BRITISH NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFLATION

A British National Campaign Against Inflation started with the presentation of official figures showing that British industry was creating financial costs and prices faster than it was distributing incomes. These figures were brought to the attention of a number of accountants, stressing that if the figures were correct, inflation was basically caused by an accountancy problem. Accountants had a special responsibility to ensure that accounts correctly reflected facts. They were therefore invited to testify to the truth of the facts placed before them. It soon became clear that, for a number of reasons, one no doubt being fear, accountants generally were not prepared to respond to this challenge.

The new phase of the campaign shifted to another approach: challenging accountants to show that there was an error in the facts presented. But no such error has been presented. The directors of the campaign then moved on to Ministers of the Crown and ordinary politicians, challenging them to disprove the facts, which show that the British economy suffers from a chronic deficiency of consumer purchasing power. The directors of the campaign have forced some evasive comments from the Treasury, Cabinet Ministers and politicians. But no one has seriously attempted to disprove the key fact concerning the deficiency of purchasing power. Lists of MPs unwilling to testify are being now published in reports being issued. We will wait with interest to discover whether this type of special campaigning has effective impact.

The following report issued by The National Campaign Against Inflation last year, outlines the basis of the campaign and will no doubt be of interest to our readers:

The greatest stumbling block to the cure of inflation is that the remedy (as distinct from the sterile 'remedies' which governments throughout the world repeatedly apply without success to disguise their unwillingness to apply the real one) would destroy the mainly hidden power of the international banking fraternity, who, through the power of debt, dominate the activities of governments, political parties and the press.

It is this stumbling block, which, through the complicity of the national press, has prevented the public from gaining recognition of the simple, but cardinal and basic fact affecting the economics of all industrial nations. This fact is that *all prices are being generated at a much faster rate than incomes*, inevitably stimulating powerful pressure for wages and salaries to rise to catch up with prices.

There are three main reasons why prices (by which we mean prices which cover all costs) constantly increase at a faster rate than incomes. The first reason is an accountancy factor arising from the fact, shown in the annual Blue Book *National Income and Expenditure*, that each year about 23 percent of the national income is not spent as income, but is converted back into capital—that is, it is saved and invested, either *pro tem* to provide for depreciation, or as long-term personal savings, or as permanent savings as when profits are ploughed back into a business. The Blue Book also shows movement in the reverse direction; that is to say, capital being converted

back into income to be spent as such. But the data demonstrates that these amounts cannot exceed 8 per cent of the current national income. As the whole of the national income is charged into prices, it follows for this reason prices are being generated at a net rate of 15 per cent faster than incomes to pay for them.

Accountants are the professional experts on how costs are charged into prices. This being so, we sought the professional opinion of the accountancy profession. It should be clearly understood that we did not seek the opinion of accountants on any aspect of inflation other than the accountancy factor.

Our first approach to the profession was to seek a *positive* professional statement, which we asked them to attest, and we quote below what this was. It is followed by the names of the first five accountants to sign it:

"If some consumer income is not spent as income, but is saved and converted back into capital to be spent as capital the second time, that amount of converted income creates two items of cost and price — thus effectively generating prices at a faster rate than incomes to pay for them".

(Signed by: Frank Barter, FCA; R. H. Pilgrim, FCA; A.G. Ellis, FCA; Harold Kerrison, ACH; R. W. Blake-Cockfield, AFCS.)

It quickly became plain that, because of the malign and pervasive influence of the Financial Establishment, many accountants who agreed with us would not sign for fear of losing their jobs or business. This attitude was neatly summed up by the senior partner of a Devonshire firm of accountants who signed the agreement of himself and partners, but added the words: "We would not agree to stating the above in public".

In order to overcome this difficulty we decided to reverse the procedure: we asked accountants whether they were prepared, either publicly *or privately*, to *deny* the truth of the statement. Because it is notorious that, provided they do not have to stake their money, their professional reputation or their personal honour on the truth of what they say, people will air privately all manner of ill-considered and irresponsible opinions and we wanted to eliminate this type of reply, in each case the accountant was asked whether he would be willing to deny the truth of the statement *on oath*.

Where a verbal approach was not made, our supporters in many parts of the country presented accountants with a prepared statement for signature, and a stamped,

addressed envelope for reply. *But we have not had reported to us even one case of an accountant who is willing to deny the truth of the statement on oath.*

EVENTS DEMONSTRATE TRUTH OF OUR CASE

Can anyone doubt that if economists (or politicians or publicists) were paid their salaries by a council representing consumers and were subject to large financial penalties if they did not produce satisfactory results, they would change their tune (or tunes!)?

Everything that is happening in the world today bears out the truth of what we are saying: that there is a large gap between total incomes and total prices (meaning prices which cover all costs). Consider, for instance:

1. There *is* widespread selling below cost price. The Prime Minister recently announced that for this reason nationalized industries are currently being subsidized at a rate of 1,400 million pounds a year. Large sections of the farming industry are on the verge of bankruptcy because products like pork, poultry, eggs and milk are having to be sold below cost price. Large numbers of builders are on the verge of bankruptcy because many thousands of people who need houses cannot afford to buy.

2. The City's Bank Research Organization reported in May this year that "it had been calculated that profits, as a proportion of the net output of companies, fell from 25 percent to 12 percent between 1950 and 1970". By the end of 1973 it had dropped to 9.2 percent.

3. Despite this low profitability and below-cost selling, there is universal pressure from all sections of the community for wages and salaries to be increased because of the steep rise in prices.

4. To prevent the economy from collapsing, in 1973 the Government supplemented the national income by borrowing 4,276 million pounds from the banks, and borrowing at a slightly lower rate is continuing this year.

PURCHASING POWER DEFICIENCY AND INFLATION — TWO OTHER CAUSES

The second reason for prices being generated at a faster rate than incomes arises out of the time lag between incomes being paid out and consumer goods coming on the market for sale. When a product is mined or grown or made mainly or entirely by manual labour, wages and salaries are paid out more or less at the time the product is ready for sale. But when machines replace manual labour the income paid out in making the machine, the cost of which goes into the price of the consumer product, is paid out *and spent* long before the product is marketed. Expressed in terms of motor vehicles the position is this, if mechanization of the means of production continually progresses (and with many products this is happening): at one stage, in order that consumers should have the money to buy *one* car for sale *now* they have to be employed (paid) for making *one* car for *future* sale. At another stage the position alters so that to buy

two cars *now* it is necessary to be employed (paid) in making *three* cars for *future* sale. At a later stage it will be necessary for consumers to be making *two* cars for future use in order to have the money to buy *one now*.

As the whole idea of the application of technology to productive processes, whether in the employment of simple machines or advanced electronics in the form of computers, is to lower the cost of a product in terms of man-hours, no one can dispute that this process is in operation. Likewise, no one can dispute that the effect, because of a flaw in the monetary system, if you have to make two cars to be able to buy one is in real terms pure inflation of effort, which cannot fail to be reflected in prices. And, incidentally, it is the reason for the constant urge to economic expansion and to the materialist propaganda and advertising to which we are constantly subjected.

The third reason for prices being generated at a faster rate than incomes is the interest charged by banks on the enormous sums of newly created financial credit, which they lend to governments and the business community. The extent of this can be seen in relation to the expansion of the money supply for the 18 months ending January 1974, when it rose by 10,360 million pounds to 33,020 million pounds. A small part of this new money consisted of coins and notes. After allowing for this we are left with about 10,000 million pounds, which consists of nothing more solid than entries in bank ledgers. A financial columnist in *The Daily Telegraph* described it thus: "The bank themselves create credit and inflate the money supply by lending on one and issuing certificates of deposit to raise funds on the other side of the balance sheet". A former Chairman of the Midland Bank, the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, put it even shorter in his book, *Post War Banking*, when he said, "every bank loan creates a deposit (money)".

Now, the rate of interest banks charge for loans varies from 12½% to 16%. So, assuming that the average is 13%, it means that the banks are charging annually on this sum of 'book-entry' money 1,300 million pounds in interest each year. Further, if we assume that only 22,000 million pounds of the total money supply is on loan by the banks, that is to say two-thirds of the total, it means that they are receiving annually 2,860 million pounds in interest—a sum equivalent to approximately 5 percent of the national income. And we have not in that figure allowed for the fact that the bulk of the National Debt originated as new money created in this way. The annual interest on the National Debt is 2,300 million pounds.

All this interest is added to the prices of goods we buy, and it constitutes the third reason why prices are being generated at a faster rate than incomes.

THE REMEDY

Given recognition of the fact, which on the evidence of the facts can hardly be denied, that prices are being generated at a faster rate than incomes, there will surely

be general agreement on one question of broad policy, namely that the gap between prices and incomes must be closed by the issue of new purchasing power.

The obvious source of this new purchasing power is the financial credit, which the banks create in the manner described above, and which is now being used as loan capital. It can just as easily be made available for use as consumer purchasing power *and on a non-repayable basis*. All that is necessary is a Government order to the Bank of England to make the necessary credit available in a special account to be opened for the purpose. A single payment of one percent would probably prove adequate compensation for the work involved.

Statistical data already available in Government Departments can be marshalled to ascertain the amount of deficit between prices and incomes. And an independent commission can be set up to review the situation if necessary every quarter.

On the basis of this information the new purchasing power can be issued in one or both of two ways: Firstly, as a 'negative tax' or discount applied indiscriminately to all retail prices, retailers being compensated on condition they lower their prices by a given percentage below cost price (plus agreed margin for profit). The starting point for a general discount is, of course, the removal of all indirect taxes. Secondly, the new purchasing power could be issued direct to consumers; and the starting point for this is obviously the ending of all deductions from pay for social security benefits and pensions, which would be paid direct by the Government out of new credits.

Obviously the general price discount is the urgent priority, because it would have an immediate effect in stopping all inflation—in fact, it would put it in reverse. It would also have the effect of vastly improving industrial relations. The effect of everyone having an improvement in purchasing power in their existing incomes would at one and the same time remove the pressure for wage increases and for the first time make it possible for all businesses to charge prices which would enable them to recover all their costs and get out of pawn to the banks.

Technical matters are clearly unsuitable for the consideration and discussion of a lay public, and the limited

information and explanation put forward here is intended solely to show that a particular course is possible.

APPROPRIATE ACTION

The organizers of the National Campaign Against Inflation are an ad hoc group. They have supporters all over the country, but they do not seek to enrol members; nor do they seek power for themselves. Their object is to promote recognition of the true facts about inflation and the financial situation as an essential preliminary to inducing effective action towards the application of the true remedy. In this cause they seek the co-operation of any and all groups and parties whatever their political persuasion. We have no objection to publication of any part of this Report, but would appreciate suitable acknowledgements for any quotation made.

Specifically, we ask readers of this Report to use it as the basis of letters to their M.P.s or any other M.P., to ask them: since no qualified accountant has been found to stake his honour in asserting disagreement with the statement that an accountancy factor is causing prices to be generated at a faster rate than incomes, why he does not—

1. Raise the matter in Parliament; and
 2. Inform his constituents of this all-important fact.
- We also hope that readers will use the Report to point out to officials and members of ratepayers' organizations that inflation is the main cause in recent rate rises, and suggest they support our Campaign.

Is it too much to ask, also, that members of professional and employers' unions, such as doctors, teachers, farmers, etc., be asked to take up the matter with their unions? Surely there must be responsible people in these unions who can see the importance of uniting in the national interest to support this Campaign instead of merely concentrating on the great game of grab for sectional and self-interest.

It has been truly said that expediency is the moral sickness of this century. We offer an opportunity to the healthy to show that they at least are not affected by it, nor too feeble-minded to take action when so much is at stake for this country and society.

INTERNATIONAL MEN'S YEAR

By D. WATTS

It would be a sign of returning mental balance were men to stop trying so hard not to be male chauvinist pigs and to revert to being chivalrous males, for the bulk of women is sorely in need of their protection. Those females clamouring for what they call sex equality, a state to be achieved by being and doing all that men are and do, are not speaking for women as a sex, but for themselves, personally. Normally, to women, personal relations are more important than is the public business with which men deal.

Speaking of pushing the family aside for the sake of a job brings to mind an example of the result of one woman's liberation.

The story is about a young couple with a new baby. The husband had a good position, so that there could

have been no really urgent need for the wife to go out to work. Besides, as they employed, to look after the baby, a nurse trained in the latest methods of caring for infants, a good deal of what the mother earned must have been paid over to the nurse. It was not until the

baby was in such a state that it had to be put into hospital that the parents learned that, in their absence, the nurse ill-treated the child. One morning, shortly after, the mother came to work in tears. Her baby had turned against her. When she visited it, it clung to the hospital nurses. Of course the baby, only a few months old, remembered the mother and the cruel nurse as they had been together in the same place and associated the one with the other.

That incident, by itself, proves nothing one way or another about the right or wrong of a mother's going out to work, but it raises a couple of questions. One is: why did the mother think it more important to mark a lot of school exercise books than to give her own little one the happiness and sense of security that maternal love and care ensures and which is a child's right? Others without such responsibility as hers could have done the paid work that she was doing, but only she could give her baby a real mother. The woman had been educated to believe that wives should go out to work, so did it, seemingly, as a feminist gesture.

A second question is: why is it considered to be a denial of a woman's right to be self-fulfilled for her to look after her own children, but commendable for a woman to be paid to look after other women's children? The answer is that, in the female liberationists' philosophy, a wage or salary turns an ignoble, because unpaid, job into a worthy career.

A curious thing is that while men are demanding shorter working hours, and through that more freedom, it is believed by the Liberationists that, for women, freedom lies in longer working hours. Liberated women are expected to work full time in factories or offices or elsewhere and then to work more hours at home. The hours saved in doing housework by the use of modern machines and appliances are becoming employers' prerequisites. When a working wife enlists her husband's help with the housework, she is robbing him of some of his leisure. There are men who will resent this.

WHAT IS ADVANCEMENT?

In some backward countries women are still unjustly treated, though their position in such societies should be seen as related to local conditions and the general stage of civilisation in their communities. In the more civilised countries women, on the whole, have but few serious grievances and most of those are shared by men. The raising of women's status more or less keeps pace with the growth of civilisation. On that account, singly and collectively, intelligent women should have offered a much stronger resistance to the debasing of the moral standards of private and social behaviour. Many tried to do that, but they have been shouted down by modern, liberated females who have followed prevailing conventions of thought and behaviour in the naive belief that the latest is always the most advanced. To be sure, what looks like advancement depends upon whether it is being

observed from a position in Heaven or one in Hades. Preserving those high, civilised standards which are the only safeguard of human rights, women's or men's is not by yelling abuse or demonstrating violently or uncouthly; it is done by persuading people to recognise the values of superior behaviour.

Many women, probably including a great number who have never had the chance to say it, do understand that last. For instance, Senator Margaret Guilfoyle was reported as having said at the Women and Politics Conference, "It's by the use of the intelligence of women collectively that Australia will realise its full potential and allow women to play an equal part in society". That statement deserves to be seriously considered; though it seems likely that the intelligence of women who say the kind of things that I am saying would be regarded by the typical Liberationist as being like a button in the collection plate.

If women are to use their intelligence in contributing to the realisation of Australia's full potential, it might be wise to discover what is their own intellectual potential. Years ago when the voice of the feminist was beginning to be heard and heeded in the land and, as a consequence, there was a start made on giving females as well as males education in secondary schools and at universities, ordinary observation brought teachers to the conclusion that boys are better than are girls at mathematics. Men pointed out also, rather loftily, that there is not that mateship between women, which is found among men, and that women do not naturally coalesce to form organisations, as do men.

The reaction of those women who felt humiliated by the finding was to set about proving that women can be as good at mathematics as men and can be efficient organisers. After decades of co-education in schools and at universities and of women trying their hand at public organising, in a report by the National Assessment of Educational Progress Organisation (U.S.A.) it was stated that in tests given to 560,000 people, over six years, and at the cost of \$A23,400 million, it was found that males showed higher achievement in mathematics, science, social studies and citizenship than did females.

Intelligent women should consider the significance of that finding and instead of constantly demonstrating their inferiority to men in men's area of superiority, should reject men's common assumption that superiority in mathematical achievement is proof of total mental superiority. There are mathematical realities and non-mathematical realities. Very often a man's mathematical ability is a handicap to his understanding of non-mathematical realities.

A recent instance of the male's limitation in that direction comes to mind. The A.B.C. Radio 2 broadcast a short discussion about psychokinesis (movement of physical objects apparently by mental force). Since there has been in this field of research not much more than a

collecting of data, no hypothesis regarding the phenomena should be positively accepted, but neither should it be positively rejected. It did not occur to the speaker, a man, opposing the theory that there may be kinds of forces, different from those the action of which is governed by physical laws, that he was being quite unscientific in demanding that the existence of such different forces be demonstrated by the methods used in scientific physical research. And that, my dear sisters, is what you and your brothers as well are really up against—the difficulty that so many men have in imagining that there may be realities that are not basically mathematical and therefore not material or physical.

It would seem, from the way in which the more sensitive women see things, that women may be better than men at knowing about non-mathematical realities. This has not been proved as yet and the women Liberationists have been a hindrance to giving ordinarily intelligent women the chance to show whether or not they can combine rationality with insight to produce knowledge to complement that which men have accumulated. What the most vocal women have so far demonstrated through their insistence upon sexual equality is an inferiority in mathematical understanding, which they have not compensated with intuition.

THE EQUALITY MYTH

The egalitarian theory of human equality was first put forward by idealist, but superficial, male thinkers. It was men's very predilection for mathematical descriptions and solutions that caused them to seize upon egalitarianism as offering a simple way of solving human problems and, paradoxically, it was their mental attachment to the mathematical factor of creation—the material reality—that has seemingly blinded them to the mathematical fallacies of egalitarianism. Men's mathematical way of thinking engenders in them an affection for simple solutions and exact results. An equation is a simple and exact statement. If, indeed, any one man be the equal of any other man and every other man, and thus all men be equal, human differences must be accidental and therefore capable of being eliminated to create a simple, egalitarian society. However, to say that a man equals a man is to say that a man is the same as a man, for only same things can be equal. Sameness is, in a final analysis, identity. Equality and inequality lie between only abstract things such as qualities and abilities and powers. Equality indicates identity, but inequality is an exhibition of difference and the creator of individuality.

The above becomes plain if we call mathematics to our assistance. $2 + 2 = 4$ because 2 and 2 actually are four. The equation is correct so long as it states an abstract truth; it is never correct concretely. 2 monkeys plus two monkeys do not equal four elephants. Even if it be said that two monkeys plus two monkeys equal four monkeys, it is the numbers, not the monkeys, that

are equal. An algebraic equation as, say, $a=b$ is right if a be the symbol of what b symbolises. Obviously, the equation would be wrong if a stands for 6 and b stands for 7 and is wrong., for the same reason, if a stands for monkeys and b stands for elephants. It is always wrong when a and b stand for different things. It is wrong if a stands for one person and b for another person. It is wrong if a stands for men and b for women.

The egalitarian theory is wrong, not only because in it there is the assumption that different things can be equal, but also because it offers a purely mathematical solution of problems into which non-mathematical elements enter. What kind of society will be created when men try to apply in a practical way of policy, which is largely shaped upon an equation, which is false? The answer to that can be found in the national and international political and economic organisations—lip-service to egalitarianism with practical service to favourites; double standards; injustice inflicted in the name of equality and all else that delights the Father of Lies.

It is typical of the narrowly mathematical mind that when men think that they are measuring or describing mathematically such non-mathematical things as mental action or emotional experience or energy, it does not dawn on them that what they actually are measuring or describing are physical movements and stabilities which sometimes condition non-mathematical action and at other times are the physical effects of non-mathematical causes.

Too great a dominance of male values in social action with the consequent understanding of the female values has resulted in the creation of a permissive society and, to balance the moral softness, physical and cultural barbarism. The preservation of the female values expressed in parental and filial and marital love, in beautiful personal and social behaviour and in honesty of thought and in deed and all other good that is civilised is essential to the freedom of and respect for women; but women Liberationists seem to have been in league with the less perspicacious men in belittling those things and thus in keeping women, as women, in the category of inferiors. By doing so, they are wronging men as well as women.

BALANCED VALUES

In sound psychological development, the male and female values are appreciated by both men and women. This makes communication between people of opposite sexes possible. Generally, in men's thinking the male values are dominant while in women's thinking the reverse is the case. Men whose appreciation of male values is well balanced by appreciation of female values are often great poets or philosophers or prophets. Invariably, there is a good balance of values in the thinking of reformers who are creators, not destroyers, and in that of most men who are truly civilised.

If women can sufficiently complement their female values with male values they might be able to supplement men's characteristic culture with something different; but unless, in their thinking, the female values are dominant, they will merely add something which men are quite capable of finding for themselves. Then they bear the scales farther down on the already over-weighted male side. Members of the Women's Liberation Movement are trying to do that, but they betrayed their essentially feminine nature when, at their Conferences and by spending funds allocated for the I.W.Y. on a reception to honour women who, as Senator Marriott expressed it, had broken into male spheres. They showed that they could not properly distinguish between a political meeting and a social function.

It is commonly said that this is a man's world. More than ever, with the energetic assistance of the Women's Liberation Movement, this has become a men's world. 1975 has seen a great triumph of male values over female values. On this account, it has been really International Men's Year.

TO THE POINT

Mr. Robert Klinck, of Canada, provides the following striking facts about the Canadian debt situation: At the time of Confederation in 1867, the total indebtedness in Canada was £93 million. Over the first 50 years of the Confederation the total debt reached \$3 billion. Today, just slightly more than 50 years later, the total Canadian Federal debt stands at 55 billion dollars. There is much exaggerated talk about the "population explosion". But while the Canadian population has increased approximately only six-fold since Confederation, with plenty of wide-open spaces for further expansion, there has been a "debt-explosion" over the same period of nearly six hundred-fold.

Financial debt has been a basic cause of past civilisations collapsing. It is a breeding ground of inflation. Western Civilisation must halt the "debt-explosion" or collapse.

* * *

Mrs. Helen Susman, South African anti-separate development M.P., supports the type of politics which would make her at home in the Whitlam Government. But during her visit to Australia she has made it clear that Australia's economic boycott against South Africa was "counter-productive." Mrs. Susman said that the closing of the Australian Trade Commissioner's Office in Cape Town and the Whitlam Government's support for the "liberation" movements had no effect on South African Government policy, but had produced resentment amongst the Europeans.

Australians who realise the vital significance of Southern Africa to Australia might ask Liberal and Country Party members and Opposition candidates if a Fraser-Anthony Government will re-establish the Trade Commission in Cape Town and foster closer links between Australia and South Africa.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

More than ever before, books dealing with the great issues confronting mankind make excellent Christmas presents. Or you may want recommended books for your own Christmas reading. We can post books direct to your friends or relatives if you desire.

The following is a recommended list:

"THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY", by Wilmot Robertson. In a massive work which has already become a classic, a brilliant American academic examines in depth the taboo subject of race and intelligence, the attack on Western culture, the breakdown in education, the impact of Keynesian economics, and much more. Essential reading for all those who regard themselves as conservative and educated.

Price: \$3.50. Postage \$1.50.

"THE SEIGE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA", by Douglas Reed, This might be described as the book of the moment. It is Douglas Reed at his brilliant best. And it is Reed's last work, devoted to examining the nature of the international campaign against embattled Civilisation in Southern Africa. Price \$7.20. Postage 60 cents.

"ZAMBIA: I CHANGED MY MIND", by Michael Wright. Originally a Liberal academic from Oxford, the author took up a teaching post in Zambia, instructing students on a constitution that had already disappeared by the time he had got around to talking about it. Subsequent bitter experiences changed Mr. Wright's mind on many subjects, including that of worshipping together with Africans. The much-publicised Kenneth Kaunda is shown for what he is. A highly recommended work for those wishing to understand the realities of Africa. Price \$6.50. Postage 60 cents.

"NATIONAL SUICIDE", by Dr. Anthony Sutton. The book, which cost the author his academic status, and documented the greatest hoax of the century. Sutton reveals how the Soviet industrial and technological machine has all been provided by the West.

Price \$5. Postage 60 cents.

"SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS", by Nesta Webster. This classic in its field, by the famous British historian, has stood the test of time. She traces the origins of the movements, which have all but destroyed Christian Civilisation.

Price \$6. Postage \$1.75.