

THE NEW TIMES

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

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BEHIND THE INTERNATIONAL WAR AGAINST RHODESIA.

Following Dr. Henry Kissinger's open declaration of war against Rhodesia early in May, when he visited Zambia, the American Secretary of State has promoted a continuing international campaign against Rhodesia. As Dr. Kissinger is an agent of the Rockefellers and their fellow international financiers, it is obvious that the anti-Rhodesian campaign has their backing. The fact that the Communists are also supporting the anti-Rhodesian campaign merely provides further evidence of the nexus between International Finance and International Communism.

It is no secret that Dr. Henry Kissinger wants to establish a "New World Order." He has said so himself. And he also sees central control of the world's resources, including food, along with a world financial monopoly, as essential for the building of the "New World Order." He also believes that it is possible to work together with the Communists to achieve the ultimate goal. The Rockefellers and other Wall Street international financiers hold the same view, which is why they have over half a century financed massive economic blood transfusions to the communists. This ensures that the Communist threat is maintained so that the peoples of what is left of the Free World can be stampeded progressively into surrendering more of their liberties and rights.

When the Rhodesians declared themselves completely dependent of the treacherous policies of "British" Governments in November 1965, they set the alarm bells ringing amongst the World Planners and Plotters. They not only dramatised the truth that it is possible for a small nation, if courageous enough, to go against the "world trend", which is allegedly "inevitable", but made it clear that South Africa's front line of defence was not going to collapse into another Congo, Nigeria and Uganda. For over ten years the Rhodesians, even inside the framework of financial orthodoxy, have demonstrated what a resourceful people can do to make themselves nationally independent. This has been anathema to the international power groups. Rhodesia was not only upsetting the programme for the "New World Order", but was developing control of some of the most important mineral resources in the world. For example, Rhodesia is the only major source of chrome outside the Soviet Union. Chrome is a crucial ingredient in the manufacture of such vital defence items as jet aircraft, long-range missiles and nuclear submarines. Dr. Kissinger and his international backers have desperately attempted to force the American Congress to oppose the importing of Rhodesian chrome. Clearly they would prefer that the U.S.A. be dependent upon the Soviet Union.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANGOLA

The intensification of the international campaign against Rhodesia was triggered with the Soviet thrust into Angola. Dr. Kissinger engaged in a little harmless wrist tapping of the Soviet, but there was no suggestion that economic blood transfusions to the Soviet would be cut off unless the Soviet moved its client Cuban troops out of Southern Africa. In a dialectical display of great skill, Dr. Kissinger took up the theme that only

by the Rhodesians handling over to "majority rule" could the Communist advance in Southern Africa be averted. Australian and other shallow Western politicians have been dutifully echoing the same theme. In his Lusaka statement Dr. Kissinger told the Rhodesians that unless they surrendered to "majority rule", they would face "our unrelenting opposition." The man who advocates expanding trade with all the Communist nations urges that Rhodesia be crushed by economic sanctions. He said "in March of this year, we joined with others to commend Mozambique for its decision to enforce these sanctions even at great economic cost of itself." Dr. Kissinger openly commends the act of aggression by a Marxist State directed by Soviet agents. And such is the influence of Kissinger and his financial masters that even the Australian "anti-Communist" Fraser Government meekly moves into line to assist Mozambique.

A CYNICAL STATEMENT

Dr. Kissinger's Lusaka statement was a classic example of the cynical hypocrisy used by those attempting to drive mankind into their "New World Order". Kissinger claimed that his programme to destroy Rhodesia was part of America's "unequivocal commitment" to "human rights, as expressed in the United Nations Charter, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights!" "We support", he added, "self-determination, majority rule, equal rights and human dignity for all the peoples of Southern Africa - in the name of moral principle, international law and world peace." It is amazing that Kissinger did not choke on his own rhetoric. There are 49 states in Africa. 15 are ruled by the military and 29 have one party tyranny with no opposition. Only five have multi-party political systems, and two of the five are South Africa and Rhodesia! Any attempt to impose "majority rule" in Rhodesia must inevitably result in the same type of bloodbath, which has taken place in so many other parts of Africa. In more robust times, a Kissinger would have been driven out of public life by outraged civilised men. But with the stench of defeatism and treachery permeating the whole of the non-Communist world, the Kissingers are hailed as "realistic statesmen."

Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Andrew Peacock has recently returned from the U.S.A. where he was briefed by Dr. Kissinger and wined and dined, along with Prime Minister Fraser. By representatives of the international financial groups backing Kissinger, Mr. Peacock strongly supports Australian economic and financial assistance to Marxist Mozambique - but on "humanitarian" grounds, as stressed in a standard letter be-

ing issued to irate electors by the Department of Foreign Affairs. Assistance is being given to Mozambique "in order to help it overcome the problems it is suffering as a result of the closure of the border with Southern Rhodesia." No reference is made to the fact that Marxist President Machel closed the border as part of the war by International Communism against Rhodesia. Machel, surrounded by Soviet K.G.B. agents has promised to create a Communist State, has nationalised all private homes, called for the collectivisation of agriculture and made children over six years of age wards of the State. Mozambique is a base for growing Communist-backed terrorist attacks against Rhodesians, the main victims being Rhodesian blacks. Mozambique's internal problems are of its own making.

RHODESIA A TURNING POINT.

The Foreign Affairs statement states that its policy is a reflec-

tion of British, American and many other Western as well as African governments. That is certainly true; they are all acting like puppets of the international power groups who are backing the campaign against Rhodesia and South Africa. The sickening hypocrisy of the main enemies of Civilisation has been demonstrated by Mr. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, claiming that the Communists in China are engaged in one of the most successful social experiments in the history of man. This statement was made in 1973 after Rockefeller had established his bank in Communist China. Kissinger's consistent pro-Communist policies are the policies of the international financial groups. If the Rhodesians can be encouraged to continue resisting those policies, a major turning point in the struggle for the world has been reached. A defeat for Kissinger's anti-Rhodesian policy would be a massive blow against the plot to create the "New World Order."

THE INESCAPABLE CONFLICT

BY C.H. DOUGLAS

Many of our present readers will not have seen some of the earlier writings of C.H. Douglas. We propose from time to time to reprint these writings, which not only provide valuable insights into the problems of mankind, but also reveal that Douglas was a genuine prophet in the sense that events have confirmed his warnings and predictions.

The following article is a reprint of a collection of addresses and articles first published in the book "Warning Democracy", published in 1931.

But the purpose of the author in publishing the collection in 1931 was, in part, stated in his Preface, "to suggest that as the test of science is prophecy, the correspondence between the course of events as they have developed, and are developing, and the arguments embodied in these addresses, affords solid ground for optimism. Difficult as the present times may be and worse as they may become, we know that the monetary system is the main cause of our discontents..."

The solid ground for optimism seems to have been transformed into a swamp of dissension, conflict and disaster. Writing in 1943 (*Programme For the Third World War*), Douglas observed: "... there is an organisation consciously determined at any cost of war or revolution, to uphold the economic war (of which military war is only one phase) and use it in the cultural war." And this defines precisely the situation in which we now find ourselves - the situation which, Douglas also wrote, "defines the task society must face and solve, or perish. First, to attack and defeat the Money Power: then consider the reorganisation of the money system." And not, be it noted, along the lines presently devised and promoted by the Money Power itself.

So the warnings of the 1920s, so far from being "out-dated," are a prophecy, the proper understanding of which gives us an accurate perspective on current events and tragedies. We are thoroughly, if not yet hopelessly, embroiled in a cultural war. The elements of confrontation within it seem to move in an Orwellian kaleidoscopic fashion - but always to make a pattern. What often seems mere expediency is in truth expertise - manipulation of power-hungry politicians of assorted ranks by a self-conscious organised conspiracy beyond them and operating at concentric levels *through* the Money Power. That is why the Messrs. Frasers and Whitlams of this world are equally doomed, little though they will recognise the fact while their exercises in idolatry (see text of article) persist.]

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In a recent issue of *The New Age*, the editor brought to the attention of his readers, perhaps semi-seriously, the predictions of "Old Moore" in regard to the coming year. The predictions are based on astrological considerations.

It will be fresh in the memory that the *Morning Post*, during the early part of the year, published, presumably at advertisement rates, a lengthy series of articles on the Great Pyramid predicting, at more or less similar periods, a state of crisis similar to that to which the astrologically minded might also point.

My knowledge of these matters is not either quantitatively or qualitatively sufficient to express an opinion upon them. I should certainly not accept their predictions as a basis of action without further knowledge. At the same time, I do not think that our knowledge of the real nature of the universe in which we live is anything like sufficient to justify ridicule in regard to any theory, which has not been very fully investigated. In any case the predictions in question could hardly be further from the truth than those of our statesmen and bankers.

Having said this, I must confess, however, that I am impressed, as no doubt many other people have been impressed, by the fact that such apparently unorthodox prophecies seem to point to the occurrence of a world crisis at very much the same time as that which some ordinary statistical and political knowledge would suggest. For instance, Sir George Paish some time ago prophesied a financial crisis in the spring of 1929. I have myself always suggested that the financial system would encounter difficulties about the end of the decade. The complications which seem likely to attend the election of a new President in the United States of America, and the almost synchronous election of a new government in this country, the resurrection of problems arising out of the Treaty of Versailles and the Dawes scheme, together with the well-nigh unbelievable political situation in Italy and Russia, all point towards a world situation not less problematic than that which is obvious in the internal policy of nearly every country, not excluding Great Britain.

It will probably be agreed that some idea of the lines of demarcation in this situation would be helpful to those who take it as seriously as I, at any rate, think it should be taken. In the first place it is obvious enough that mere national labels will not help us much. The problems, which confront the world, are not primarily geographical. So far as any one adjective will describe them, they are fundamentally cultural. That is to say, they relate

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to objectives, to ideals of life and its uses, and the conditions under which individuals will co-operate to reach these objectives.

To make this clear let us examine the reaction, which is becoming evident to the first of the propositions, which *The New Age* has put forward - that finance is the mechanism, which controls policy in the modern world. After ten years of derision, denial, boycott, and misrepresentation, this proposition has now been fairly generally accepted, even by the Labour Party. In their recently issued supplement on policy this Party proposes: (1) The control of the Bank of England by a public corporation containing representatives of such essential factors in the community as the Treasury, Board of Trade, Industry, Labour, and the Co-operative Movement (1). (2) The extension of existing banking facilities to people with small means by the spread of municipal and co-operative banks throughout the country. (3) Such changes in the banking and financial system as will secure that the available supply of credit and of *savings* shall be used for enterprises of national advantage, as distinct from those that are useless or socially injurious and an inquiry into the best method of achieving this purpose. (4) The carrying out of the Genoa Conference proposals of 1922 for the regulation of the value of gold by international agreement. It comments: "An extension of banking facilities for the workers would facilitate small savings."

All these objects, it might perhaps be remarked, are not worth five minutes effort on the part of anybody, even if it is not the case they would result from the steps proposed. The interesting point to me at any rate is that they assume a culture of a repellently Puritanical nature, without admitting that this culture is in itself suspect.

It is not my object to examine at any length the supplement in question, but it will repay study as indicating the point I wish to make, which is the determination exhibited, not less by the Labour Party than any other, to use any and every means to subordinate the individual to the group. A far-seeing writer, a long time ago, said, "the eyes of a fool are upon the ends of the earth." It is this species, of folly which animates men who while unable to solve the problem of giving the individual worker a decent existence, are only willing to try their hand with the financial problem if it is considered as a world problem and not as a domestic problem, just as, while unable to resolve the differences in one industry such as the coal industry, save by recommending their continuous enlargement, problems of the magnitude of worldwide peace, disarmament, and foreign relations have not appeared to present any difficulties to them..

Now, I do not believe for one moment that the majority of the individuals, who belong to the Labour Party, or any other Party, are congenital idiots, as the utterances of their leaders might lead one to conclude. But neither do I believe that it is an accident that the accredited spokesmen of the Labour Party utter this peculiarly viscous nonsense. They are, in my opinion, assisted to attain and to retain their leadership because of their ability to foster and manipulate a characteristic, which is essential to the dominance of the group over the individual. The characteristic, which I have in mind, is that which I have on various occasions called abstractionism. The theologians call it idolatry.

I should define idolatry as the practice of taking some object or virtue, and without understanding or even trying to understand its true nature, investing it with attributes, which do not belong to it. It is, I think, a characteristic of immature intelligence and at first sight would not appear to be a serious matter. But it is, in fact, the very devil.

To explain what I mean, let us return for a moment to the recommendations of the Labour Party's Supplement. Consider as an example the remark that "the extension of banking facilities for workers would facilitate small savings." We have here a typical instance of idolatry. Saving is put forward as a virtue in itself, and we can only conclude that those responsible are either without any understanding of the true nature of money saving, or are influenced by that attribute of idolatry, which makes it so danger-

ous that it delivers its victims bound hand and foot to any unscrupulous interest which sees through the delusion.

The line of demarcation for which we are in search consists then, in my opinion, not so much in the particular abstraction or idol to which a nation or party is committed, but rather between the idea that it is possible to say that such things as thrift, work, discipline, sobriety, and, in short, the complete pantheon of the austere virtues, can be said to have an absolute existence, and are, as a consequence, susceptible of imposition on large masses of individuals to their benefit, or whether, on the other hand, such abstractions require individual incarnation, and are unsusceptible either of general definition or mass application.

This division may seem to take us a long way from the immediate issues of contemporary politics; but I believe it can be applied with some measure of success to the estimation of the forces aligned for the coming struggle.

II

Before applying the test of idolatry, or abstractionism, for the purpose of obtaining an idea of possible national groupings, it is desirable to consider the relationship of ballot box Democracy to it.

It is evident upon cursory consideration that if the mechanism of democracy, as at present understood, is accepted as a method by which peoples are to be governed, it is certain that they must be governed by abstractions. In order to get, let us say, fifty million persons to vote upon any subject, that subject must be a wide generalisation. Further than that, it must be a generalisation susceptible of about fifty million interpretations, to make it accord with the private views of each of the fifty million voters. This is exactly what happens in a modern democracy. An election is held upon some abstraction, which may be labelled "Chinese Slavery" or "Safe-guarding", or practically any other subject, which the average elector may be safely trusted not to understand. So long as he votes, it is probably not of much importance what he votes for. It is, however, vital that he should vote in order to keep up the illusion that he is controlling his own destiny.

Having voted and duly elected a body of representatives, pledged to the furthering of some wide generality, the way is left clear for a dictatorship, either of finance or administration, to interpret the generalisation in terms satisfactory to itself.

Now, it must be observed that this subservience of ballot box Democracy to some kind of a dictatorship is inherent, and it is indissolubly connected with the idea that the relationships of different individuals to the same situation are similar. It is consequently a system of government depending for any workability it may possess upon an electorate possessing a low degree of individualisation. If it were applied to the animal world one can imagine a successful election on the subject of the most satisfactory dog biscuit. An election amongst Frenchmen upon the question of, let us say, an omelette or a beefsteak as the only article of diet, would, however, probably show signs of dissolving in disorder.

Applying this conception to the political and international situation, it is easily seen that certain factors start out in relief. There is, for instance, probably no country in the world where the politics of the ballot box are taken so seriously as in the United States, a country containing, together with many highly developed individuals, a considerable majority of the type immortalized by Sinclair Lewis in *Babbitt*. Similarly, the Socialist Party in this country and elsewhere naturally assumes the fundamental soundness of decisions arrived at by the counting of hands, because, as I understand it, the Socialist Party does not recognise any important difference between any one individual and another. The United States, as a world force, and Collective Socialism, as a world movement, widely different and superficially antagonistic as they may appear to be, have yet this in common with each other, and with dictatorships of the Russian and Italian type, that each arrogates to itself the position of a "moral" leader, and is fundamentally sympathetic to the idea of an abstract morality.

For instance, Mr. Snowden, the Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the *Banker* for May 1927, remarks of the Bank of England (an institution perhaps responsible for more economic misery than any which has ever existed) that it is "perhaps the greatest moral authority in the world."

It may be suggested that it is as arguable that the relation of one individual to a given situation is similar to that of any other, as is the converse. But apart from any theory on the matter, I think we are in possession of important evidence to prove that the trend of evolution is towards Individuality, and that Individuality demands its own unique relationship to circumstances. There probably never was a time at which such conscious effort was being made to endeavour to make people think alike. We have a syndicated Press, selecting and adapting the news of the world to suit a unified policy. As a result there never was a time since the invention of printing when people paid less attention to the opinion of newspapers. On the whole, so far from the modern newspaper impressing its views upon its readers, its influence varies almost directly in proportion to its absence of evident bias, which is another way of saying that it varies as it represents the opinion of some individual, rather than the machine-made policy of some large interest. Similarly, there never was a time in which the mechanism of Education was so centrally controlled as at present, and there probably never was a time in which the revolt against orthodox, uniform, or machine-made teaching was so active and widespread.

If we imagine the function of breathing to resist misrelegation from the centre of the human stage to that of a function, I think we get a just idea of the attitude to be adopted to these groups, which represent the functions of the body politic. It is a mistake to imagine that perhaps any one of them is fundamentally undesirable. They merely have to be put in their place as servants of the individual, in the absence of whom their existence is meaningless.

It is impossible to consider these matters with any seriousness, however, without realising that there is a force, which may be conscious or unconscious, which definitely resists the evolution of the individual. Ranged with this force at present are all those influences which may be described by collective terms such as "Industry," "Labour," "Capital," terms, in short, designating functions of the body politic. At the risk of straining an analogy, I think it is helpful in obtaining a just view of this situation to consider that, in the case of the human body, one function after another, after having engaged the sole attention of the individual, has been relegated from the main object of existence to that of an automatic function. Speaking under correction, I believe it is a biological fact that such a function as breathing, now practically automatic, was at one time almost the sole concern of prehistoric man.

Nevertheless, this resistance to the emergence of the individual from the group is real and strenuous, and the conflict is daily widening in extent. Returning again to what is one of the main battle-grounds of this conflict - the United States of America - it is becoming evident that "Big Business," Finance, and the "Machinery of Government" are enlisting forces which a few years ago would have been regarded as extinct in the Middle Ages. "Fundamentalisms" of a crude form, which would have provoked a smile in the theologian of the fifteenth century; "Moral" laws, which would have been resented in the time of the Tudors, and an organised system of Commercial Espionage and Blackmail reminiscent of the worst days of the Inquisition or the Star Chamber, exist today side by side with an exaggerated individualism, far removed from genuine individuality. On the other hand, there is a not inconsiderable minority, possessing great and increasing influence, which is thoroughly alive to the issue. But it does not, I think, control United States foreign policy.

It is necessary to remind ourselves of the nature of the circumstances which provide the raw material of conflict.

The world, at the present time, operates under a financial system, which is in essence a bookkeeping system controlling the necessities of life. This bookkeeping system produces an illusory necessity for an excess of exports over imports in the case of every industrial nation, the penalty of failure to increase this balance of exports over imports being an increasing unemployment problem.

This situation is mathematical in origin, and, as it were, merely provides a combustible background for an international conflagration without in itself selecting the nations involved. Proceeding from this situation, however, it is recognised that an aggressive psychology is an asset tending towards, at any rate, temporary success in this struggle for commercial supremacy, which is the polite term applied to the conflict. It follows fairly naturally, therefore, that a successful period of commercial expansion has a strong tendency to be accompanied by an aggressive attitude in Foreign Policy. It is probable that the causes of temporary commercial supremacy are for the most part adventitious. It is even more probable that commercial supremacy during the past 200 years has been susceptible of being fostered, and has in fact been fostered, according as the situation seemed to meet the interests of international financial organisations, such as the Rothschilds, Sterns, Schiffs, and others.

In spite of this, the incurable vanity of human nature, acting in conjunction with the cult of rewards and punishments, has assumed that such success was due to special virtue on the part of the successful, with results which were plainly visible in the attitude and manner of the pre-war Prussian, and are becoming noticeable in the national attitude of the United States. They were, perhaps, not absent from the outlook of Great Britain prior to the South African War, and were noted and embodied in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's *Recessional*, written in 1897.

It is well understood nowadays that the actions both of individuals and of nations tend to bear an inverse ratio to the high-sounding morality of their protestations. We all instinctively feel for the safety of our small change when in the companionship of someone who loudly protests his honesty, and it was not accidental that the smug complacency of the Exeter Hall period in Victorian affairs coincided with some of the most questionable passages of nineteenth-century British policy.

It appears to be a concomitant of this peculiar state of mind that the sufferer is blind to the real nature of the actions, which accompany it and it is in character for the United States, which is going through this phase, to insist, as she is insisting, on being the sole financial beneficiary of the European War, while protesting through her chief spokesman, Mr. Coolidge, that the United States received nothing but spiritual benefit from the victorious peace.

To impugn the sincerity of an utterance of this character is irrelevant to the situation. What is needed is appreciation of the fact that certain developments of what may be called a pathological condition are to be expected just as surely as spots on a sufferer from measles, unless the disease is checked by the removal of the predisposing environment.

In the case of Great Britain, the result was the South African War, from which it is possible that we learnt a lesson, which assisted in saving us from a final and irreparable collapse.

However this may be, the world appears to be faced with the following situation. There exists, in the United States of America, an organisation commercially successful to an extent, which has not previously been attained. It appears from recent pronouncements in regard to debts and other matters, to be controlled by influences exhibiting those characteristics of an abstractionist nature, which seem to accompany a rapid rise to affluence. This psychology, controlling immense resources alike of men, materials,

and finance, is superimposed upon the mathematical situation to which reference has just been made.

It seems to me that only self-deception can blind us to the fact that given these circumstances there can be only two alternatives. One is the subjection of the rest of the world to the United States, a subjugation that must be not only commercial, political, and financial, but also cultural. The alternative is conflict between the United States (no doubt allied with those forces sympathetic to her policy) and the remainder of the world, which is unwilling to accept her suzerainty.

Conspicuous among those whose psychology is antipathetic is, I think, the Frenchman: and, in my opinion, Sir Austen Chamberlain, in remarking at Toronto in a recent speech that France and Great Britain held the key of the international situation, enunciated an important truth.

The French temperament is probably the most coldly logical and realistic of any well-defined type, and the abstractions on which, for instance, the United States claim monetary repayment for munitions used by France while fighting in the absence of American troops, while such a claim ceased when the same munit-

ions in the hands of American troops were applied to the same end, produce upon the French mind a strong feeling of irritated impatience. With France, both from sentimental and economic motives, I think we can associate Spain, and Latin America, with the possible exceptions of Brazil and Peru. In the East the sympathies of Japan are well known.

On the other hand, Italy, and possibly Russia, under its present control, and under certain circumstances Germany, would appear to range themselves naturally upon the other side.

This roughly might be expected to be the alignment in any conflagration, which may be precipitated during the existence of the present state of affairs in the principal countries of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. It is, however, to be remembered that the real divisions in the world at the present time, while still to some extent vertical and national, are also horizontal and international. There is, moreover, little doubt that ultimately this horizontal division (which, it should be plainly understood, is not what is commonly called a class war, but a cultural war in which the contending forces on either side will be recruited from every class) will become preponderatingly important.

WHAT'S BEHIND MODERN NAZISM

BY JEREMY LEE

From time to time Australians are treated to a salvo on the dangers of resurgent Nazism. We seem to go through cycles, coinciding with propaganda campaigns on the Middle East question, or when some genuinely conservative association is the target for attack and smear.

One wonders how the miniscule and impotent Australian version of Nazism is kept alive. Mr. Ross (the Skull) May, obviously a case of limited mental capacity, is sustained in his sporadic appearances - always in uniform, with Swastika prominently displayed - usually with the self- (?) appointed task of alignment with ideas of those who would obviously be embarrassed by such an association

Only recently, the audiences of housewives who pack the one-and-a-half hour, mid-afternoon "Mike Walsh Show" were treated to an interview with the "Skull". One could almost sense the thrill of horror, which this interview provoked, although May found difficulty in dealing with the simplest questions. He assured his audience that he and his Nazi colleagues were the recipients of significant financial support from "un-named" businessmen - which is probably nearer than the truth than most realise. But such businessmen, if their motives were known, would be very different from the Nazism espoused by Ross May and his ilk.

A two-page article in The Bulletin. November 16th 1974 headed "The impotent Nazis - by ASIO" claimed to be an abridged version of a Security report on the Nazis in Australia. The number of claimed members throughout the Commonwealth was pitifully small, and the conclusion said: "The NSP A, both old and new versions, are avowedly extreme right-wing organisations afflicted with small, fluctuating membership, constant faction fighting round leadership positions, poor finances, weak and uninspiring leadership, and depending on the shock value of flamboyant publicity statements for any public awareness of their existence and programs of action."

That Australian Communists have had a hand in using the Nazi smear technique has become more obvious in recent years. At one stage, such smears were only directed against opponents really feared by the Reds. The attack against the League of Rights in the early sixties is evidence of this fact. But as usual,

the smearers overplay their hands, and such figures as Senator Greenwood, Premier Bjelke-Petersen and Sir Raphael Cilento have faced Swastika-waving groups. Sir John Ken is latest on the list.

As long ago as 1969, the Communist Tribune of November 19th carried an article headed "Who Pays the Local Nazis?" In this article, the blame for the financing of a new Nazi periodical was laid at the door of some Liberal Party members. Quoting statements from former Nazi leader Arthur Smith, the Tribune built a colourful and far-fetched picture of Nazi power in Australia. It claimed that "in establishing the Nazi organisation. Smith secured information from Nazis in Germany and their go-betweens for local and German Nazis."

Earlier, in the Communist Tribune of December 14th, 1966, another article under the heading "Neo-Nazis and anti-Semites" dealt at length with the so-called resurgence of Nazism in Germany, which, it was reported, was reaching frightening proportions.

However, in his book "K.G.B. - The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents" published in 1974, John Barron provides evidence of how the German Nazi scare was actually the work of "agents provocateurs" working for the K.G.B.

John Barron describes the countless provocations which the campaign unleashed - anonymous threatening telephone calls to Jewish citizens, the defacing of Jewish memorials and synagogues, the daubing of walls and shops with swastikas, and countless other incidents. The same period sparked similar incidents within days in London, Oslo, Vienna, Paris, Parma, Glasgow, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Milan, Antwerp and New York. One week later, further outbreaks were reported in Melbourne, Manchester, Athens and Perth, and then in Bogota, and Buenos Aires. In West Germany, in the space of five weeks, West German authorities recorded 833 separate anti-Jewish acts.

Barron's book goes on: "Western security services did not begin to learn what actually happened until later in the 1960s, when defectors revealed that the whole swastika operation

had been conceived by General Agayants himself. (Note: Agayants was first director of the Disinformation Department of the K.G.B. known as Department D of the First Chief Directorate). In the shocked reaction to the early isolated incidents of anti-Semitism in 1959, Agayants discerned the world's sensitivity to anything smacking of resurgent Nazism. He reasoned that if a few acts caused concern, a massive and continuing rash of them would generate great fear and distrust of the West Germans. To test the feasibility and practicality of desecrating Jewish shrines, he sent a team of KGB agents to a village about fifty miles from Moscow. One night they smeared swastikas, kicked over tombstones, and painted anti-Jewish slogans, then escaped undetected. KGB agents stationed in the village

to gauge the public reaction reported that most people were disturbed or frightened by the Swastikas. But appearance of the Nazi insignia also awakened latent anti-Semitism among a few Russians and inspired them to commit a variety of anti-Jewish acts on their own. Some weeks after this trial run in the Soviet Union, the KGB began the operation, relying upon East Germans in West Germany and its own agents in other parts of the world. A later defector, Robert Sigl, who worked for the KGB in East Berlin from 1957 to 1969 corroborated reports received from other KGB officers. He stated that at the height of the swastika campaign, he was ordered to translate hate letters from Russian into German for mailing to Jewish families in West Germany.

TO THE POINT

While many of the claims concerning the "energy crisis" are grossly exaggerated, it is undoubtedly true that if the policy of mass industrialisation, primarily to provide "full employment", is persevered with the oil supplies of the world are going to be rapidly exhausted. The promotion of the use of nuclear energy is undoubtedly linked with the drive for world power. But as against this there is a growing realisation that there are other sources of power, which can be made available on a decentralised basis. It is encouraging to notice the increasing attention being given to techniques of harnessing the sun's energy. Professor Lawrence Lyons, Professor of physical chemistry at the Queensland University, has told the Australian Senate Committee on national resources that a new method of harnessing the sun's energy by chemical means promised to be "the ultimate in simplicity." Every encouragement, and adequate finance, should be provided for research concerning the more effective use of the sun's energy.

Mr. Alf. Chandler, Director of Chandler and Macleod Pty.Ltd., does not agree with the generalisation that "Australian workers are a lot of loafers." In a recent comment, Mr. Chandler said, "Strikes, absenteeism, poor quality work and especially high labor turnover are all symptoms of the seldom understood theory of frustration." He went on to say "The significant point for all leaders, whether political, social or industrial is that disruptive forces of behaviour are always an indication of frustration. If no action is taken to eliminate the sources of frustration human unrest is here to stay."

Frustration in all fields of human activity must continue to grow while there is a progressive centralisation of power, with a consequent lessening of a sense of personal responsibility. Much of the activity into which human beings are being driven is not only completely unnecessary economically, but is soul destroying.

Many realise that they are merely filling in time to gain a monetary income, and that there is no real purpose to their activities. Individuals will generally co-operate enthusiastically and work hard if they see what they feel is a worthwhile incentive. If money was made the servant of the individual instead of being used to dominate him, and production was geared only to genuine individual requirements, the whole industrial and social climate would change dramatically.

What was known as Project Independence, the attempt to make the USA more independent of imported oil, has failed dismally. The USA is now more heavily dependent on foreign oil than it was three years ago at the time of the Arab embargo. The energy question is not a major policy issue for this year's Presidential and Congressional Elections. In 1973 the U.S.A. was importing 33 out of every 100 barrels of oil used. Now 44 out of every 100 barrels of oil is being imported and the figure is still increasing. Much of this oil is being used for unnecessary economic activity, much of it devoted towards producing goods to send to the Communist nations. The more dependent the U.S.A. becomes upon imported oil supplies, the greater the leverage the Soviet can obtain by attempting to obtain control

of the major sources of oil. The Rockefellers' international messenger boy Dr. Henry Kissinger, has proposed that the USA should provide Communist China with the technology for developing that country's vast untapped oil resources, and that in exchange the U.S.A. should take Chinese oil. The U.S.A.'s internal finance-economic policies are forcing a progressive surrender to Communist blackmail.

With the recommendation by the Archbishop of Canterbury that colored immigration into the United Kingdom should be ended, only the complete bigots or subversives can argue any longer that the multi-racial society does not work successfully. The warnings of Enoch Powell have become reality. Conservative MP Angus Maude says colored immigration "is perhaps the most dangerously explosive issue in British politics today." Mr. Maude says that the white inhabitants of Great Britain "must be given some acceptable reassurance about the future. Most people in this country feel they have been cheated and deceived by the authorities." Karl Marx said that the English would never make their own revolution, and that foreigners would have to make it for them. As the Socialist Government imposes ruthless financial orthodoxy, the British are on a disaster course. A major racial conflict is now a possibility. Australia, Canada and New Zealand should heed the British lesson while they still have time to halt any further non-European immigration.

Many Australians were interested to note that while in Canada, Prime Minister Fraser had talks with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau on how to deal with inflation. All that Fabian Socialist Trudeau can offer is more Socialist controls. Before the last Canadian elections Mr. Trudeau promised to "wrestle" inflation. Presumably he is not being very successful with his "wrestling." Mr. Fraser's Government is "fighting" inflation! How irrelevant all this nonsense is. Inflation is a policy of destruction and what is required is a change of that policy.

* * *

THE TYRANNICAL NEW ARISTOCRACY

BY D. WATTS

Trades Union officials are today's aristocrats with private armies fighting for kingdoms and duchies. Though the kingdoms that they covet and their fighting methods are different from those of old, the instincts that stir them are the same.

Though my very bones curl up with boredom when I read or hear the word, Medibank, I listened to reasons given on radio for putting the whole of Australia to the expensive inconvenience of enduring a General Strike. However, opinions differ about the proposed changes in the original health insurance scheme, but no more greatly nor any more importantly than about other present, political matters and, at this stage, it is only experimental in shape, in any case. There is no occasion to make a special issue of it. Evidently in an attempt to persuade people that Medibank is of unusual consequence, one or two of the defenders of a General Strike proclaimed with elocutionary proficiency that the Trades Union officials were calling it, not alone for the Unions' sake but for that of all the people and justice.

As I listened to that, through my memory marched the legions of the Crusaders. In their time the trade routes to the farther East used by Europeans were threatened by the Saracens, so that the noble Crusaders were fired with the determination to save the Holy Land from the infidels. Wearing the Christian symbol on their bosoms, they took their armies to the land where their sensitive and loving Saviour had lived and there committed appalling atrocities. People then and since have pictured these Crusaders as, with the light of a holy purpose in their eyes, fighting for Christ; but probably in these more cynical days only a comparatively small minority really believed that the action of the trades union crusaders was idealistically inspired or any more than a move towards bringing down the Frazer Government. For one thing, the action taken by the Trades Union officials was out of all proportion to their grievance.

NO CONCESSIONS BY MR. HAWKE.

Two or three days before the Strike took place Mr. Hawke, the president of the ACTU, was asked by a radio interviewer if it was not possible to postpone calling the Strike on the chance of reaching some agreement between the unions and the Government. Mr. Hawke's reply was an emphatic No. His explanation was in effect and feeling that the Government had refused to meet the Trades Union officials' demands and that the Strike might teach Mr. Frazer the wisdom of making concessions. Mr. Hawke's tone was that of a king announcing that he had given a recalcitrant subject the choice between obedience and punishment. It was no wonder that, after that, Mr. Frazer refused to reopen talks with Mr. Hawke, though the wonder was to see authority not buckling up when bullied. I did not hear it stated that the Trades Union officials were prepared to make any concessions.

There are people who can no more look at their side of a case

with any objectivity than they can look into their own eyes. It is a difficult thing to do and never very enjoyable. This two-dimensional mental vision engenders fanaticism when persons have a simple formula for the solution of every problem even though it does not always apply. This looking at a flattened landscape through a distorting lens enables people always to see illusions as solutions. The mental black holes in Mr. Hawke's argument reminds me of a letter written some time ago to a newspaper by a university student. I remember it because every now and then something similar has recalled it to me. I describe it here because the writer evidently belonged to the section of students who are the young princelings who expect to inherit the world. There had been riots at a university over something or the other. The mob had broken into business or private rooms and besides trespassing had caused considerable damage. There had been unfavourable comments on the students' behaviour in the press. The student wrote that he and his fellows had tried for a long time, by peacefully putting their case to persuade the authorities to grant them whatever it was that they wanted, but without success, so that nothing was left to them but a show of physical pressure. To the student the whole question was, not whether or not their demands should be met, but only the means by which they were to get their own way. That there might be good reasons for their not getting it was something that did not enter his head.

IGNORANCE UNLIMITED.

The student could not be blamed for his royal assumption of being incapable of doing wrong. The toad-eaters and fatuous of the times had been falling over themselves to assure the younger generations that just by being young they were better in quality and wiser than any older people could be. That idea was so patently absurd that it seemed that good sense would soon sweep it away; but it seems that the sweep has not been an altogether clean one. Moreover, though there is another young generation, still many who were once in their first youth apparently have never outgrown their inculcated feelings of superiority. Among them are trades unionists. Today, spectacularly supported by self-important university students, they take it upon themselves, with all the assurance of an upper class born to rule, to decree what must be Australia's domestic and foreign policies and, with breath-taking arrogance, presume to dictate to foreign countries what their internal political policies must be. They have one or two half-baked ideological dogmas such as majority rule and the superiority of inferiors rattling round in their otherwise politically poorly furnished skulls and do not know that they know almost nothing about the

conditions and problems of those countries to which they lay down the law. Trades unionists arbitrarily punish shipping companies and Australian importers and exporters for the refusal by foreign countries to obey their lordly commands. They and other imperious ones, including some leftist students, at times exhibit the pettiness, which often characterises despotism by elevating to a place in foreign policy permission to play cricket or football, mere games, with countries, which have incurred their royal displeasure. Oh well, one has heard of a king who raised to the ranks of the nobility a piece of beef.

Returning to the General Strike: the attitude of spokesmen for the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Union was revealing and shocking. Because 5% of the postal employees continued to work during the Strike, people served by 10 post offices were condemned to receive no postal service for a week, though the State secretary of the union said that men the position would be reviewed. On the radio an apologist for the union's action, Mr. Slater, declared that the union had a right to deal out its own form of justice. Just what is implicit in that and how dangerous it is must be obvious to anyone who gives it thought.

Quite plainly the foregoing is a sample of the aristocrats' taking for granted their right to rule and be obeyed. To begin with, the Medibank issue is not specifically a union interest. It is a national one and the business of others besides the trades' unionists. It is generally allowed that people may form themselves into organised groups and that these clubs or associations or whatever they may be are free to make their own rules provided the rules are not contrary to the law, but — a matter of supreme importance — membership of the groups must be voluntary. Persons must join of their own free will, agreeing to abide by the rules or to pay a penalty if they disregard them, and they must be free to resign from a group if they wish.

A FORM OF CONSCRIPTION

When, if ever, membership of a group is compulsory, its aims must be strictly defined and the power over members be limited. The rules must regulate in a lawful way and action must be related to the defined purpose of the organisation. Compulsory unionism is a form of conscription. When the union is a militant one, the conscription comes close to being compulsory enlistment in an army, albeit a private one. There are two main considerations with regard to compulsory unionism. One is the reasonable feeling that those who enjoy the benefits gained by the efforts of a union should take part in the efforts. The other consideration is that compulsory unionism is a denial of individual freedom and could become a denial of freedom of thought or conscience. The two considerations are in conflict. The former was thought to over-ride the latter; but that judgment can be tolerated only if the latter consideration be not completely ignored. When it is, the union is communistic, not democratic.

Another outrageous decision made by the officials of the Australian Postal and Tele-communications Union was that those members who worked during the Strike would be graciously forgiven and received back into the army of the loyal if they contributed a day's pay to the union's fighting fund. Would that be called extortion? Were an employer to announce that if a delinquent employee who had been dismissed donated a day's pay to some pet fund of the employer he would be given his job back, what would be a union official's reaction to that?

Would he call it extortion?

Another very grave matter was the fact that no speaker for the APTU ever threw even a meatless bone to that hungry dog — the innocent unfortunates to be deprived of their mail for a week or more. Seemingly they had not as much as a tiny corner in the minds of the despots. To the lordly ones they are apparently merely members of the public, no more than canaille beneath the notice of the nobility who ride without a qualm roughshod over them.

UNIONS PERVERTED

Kings seldom realise that the order in which they are sustained in their position is beginning to crack and far less do their retainers. In this world of constant change, living bodies are born weak, gain strength and grow, mature, grow old and die. Human organisations, being composed of living creatures, are born weak, grow, mature, become corrupt and rot. Usually in their beginnings they are formed to serve some useful or gracious purpose. Corruption begins to set in when the organisations have become so strong that the organisers find that they can be used to serve themselves, personally. By making them do that, organisations almost cease to serve their original purposes.

The Industrial Age brought with it a new order in which there was no traditional projection for the new type of worker. To supply this lack, the Trades Unions were formed. Unions were born weak and with difficulty but grew rapidly and flourished. During this century they attained maturity, ably and adequately doing that for which they had originally been organised.

BOOK NOW FOR NATIONAL WEEKEND

The 1976 National Weekend will be from Friday, September 17 until Sunday 19. The "New Times" Annual Dinner will be held on the Friday. Donations this year will be \$7 a person, another result of inflation. But private hospitality can be arranged for country and interstate visitors. The League's National Seminar will deal with all aspects of Australia's defence—including moral and psychological defence.

This year earlier bookings would be appreciated in order that private accommodation can be adequately organised.

Now they have reached the top of the hill. Unless they produce a new form the way before them is downward into corruption. Already the exploiters are bending union action to suit themselves. Like any sagacious army commander, they realise the wisdom and necessity of caring for the welfare of their troops, but unionist rank-and-file members are being taught that the devotion and sacrifice demanded of them now must go, though nominally to their comrades, actually to the union leaders. Already they are being taught by word and punitive action that theirs is not to reason why; theirs is not to make reply. The time is very near when they will learn to finish the rhymes: theirs is but to do or die. Already, in some countries, for workers that time has come.