

# THE NEW TIMES

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

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## THE KISSINGER BETRAYAL PLAN FOR RHODESIA

*By Eric D. Butler*

**C. H. Douglas observed that International Finance has at its service the best brains which money can buy. John Maynard Keynes, the economist who so skilfully perverted the challenge of Social Credit with his deficit spending and "controlled inflation" programme, was not lacking in brains. While Dr. Henry Kissinger may not be quite the genius suggested by the public relations men who laud him, the Jewish refugee from Germany was seen by the Rockefellers and associates as a man with the capacity to serve them well. Dr. Kissinger's betrayal plan for Rhodesia, the last of a series of betrayals of the West, has the warm approval of International Finance, which has consistently worked to create the much-publicised "One World."**

The question of whether Dr. Kissinger is, or was, a KGB agent is of academic interest only. Kissinger has, in a number of statements, made it clear that he believes that the One World can only come through international control of the raw materials of the world. International control must be extended also to food supplies. Such international control means increasing links with International Communism. A former American naval director, Admiral Zumwalt, reports that he was present at a briefing meeting at which Dr. Kissinger said: "The day of the United States is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union. My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available." In more robust days an American Secretary of State who expressed views like that would be, at the very least, hounded from office as a traitor. But after a long series of betrayals, including the Helsinki Agreement which formally declared the Christian and civilised Captive Nations of Eastern Europe permanently under Soviet control, Dr. Kissinger will probably retire to obtain an estimated \$1 million for his memoirs and to continue his treacherous activities as an academic. A new political puppet, Mr. Jimmy Carter, is moved to the front of the world stage, advised by men working for the same masters for whom Dr. Kissinger rendered such noble service.

The superficial observers of the constant betrayal of the West muddy the situation by suggesting that the Kissingers and their backers are at worst confused and do not understand what they are doing. The question is asked, "But surely the Rockefellers, the Rothschilds and other international financial groups will also lose if the whole of Southern Africa, with its vast untapped minerals resources, is lost to International Communism?" The masters of International Finance have never believed that they lose by aiding and abetting Communism. They financed those two brilliant revolutionaries, Lenin and Trotsky, neither

of them in the dull class, to seize control of Russia. They have financed the Soviet Union ever since. The biggest industrial complex in the whole world today, the Kalm River heavy truck enterprise, is being built by Western industrial organisations and financed by the Rockefellers and their associates. Mr. David Rockefeller has not established his Chase National Bank in the Soviet Union and Red China for nothing. If Mr. David Rockefeller can express the view that Communist China is engaged in the most "successful social experiment" in the history of mankind, then why should a man who thinks like that be concerned about the fate of the Europeans, or the Africans, in Rhodesia under a Communist take-over?

### THE LONG VIEW

The international bankers believe that, in the long run, they can handle developments in Southern Africa as they have controlled them elsewhere. The retreat by the Vorster Government became obvious after the 1973 visit of Mr. David Rockefeller to South Africa. The threat of oil sanctions against the whole of Southern Africa, the sudden depression of the price of gold by the International Monetary Fund, and other financial pressures were all used to force Prime Minister Vorster and, through him, Prime Minister Ian Smith, to accept the Kissinger ultimatum for Rhodesia. Dr. Kissinger also threatened the loss of the U.S. veto at the U.N. But it must never be forgotten that not only the loss of South African support forced the Rhodesians to start trying to negotiate the best surrender terms possible. A major factor was the cowardly action of Western Governments, including "anti-Communist" Governments in Canberra and Wellington, in subsidising the Marxist Government of Mozambique to close the border with Rhodesia, and to indirectly encourage increased terrorist attacks upon the Rhodesians. Words are inadequate to describe one's feelings concerning the revolting behaviour of a "British" Socialist Government permitting

a criminal terrorist, Robert Mugabe, to participate in a conference allegedly concerned with constitutional government in Rhodesia. And why did Dr. Kissinger feel that it was necessary for the Communist-backed Governments of Angola and Mozambique to be consulted about the best type of Government for Rhodesia? Can it be that Dr. Kissinger has sufficient influence with the Soviet to have it stop supporting its agents in Southern Africa? There is no evidence whatever that the Soviet is going to agree to any settlement in Rhodesia, which does not completely eliminate all possibilities of any type of responsible Government. Just as Dr. Kissinger made it clear that he believed that the ultimate victory of Communism in Vietnam was "inevitable," he has adopted the same attitude towards Rhodesia and South Africa. As his policy has the support of the International Financiers, it is clear that they are taking the long view of the situation and are satisfied that irrespective of what happens, they will be playing the decisive role in the exploitation of Southern Africa's vast mineral resources.

### CAN RHODESIA YET SURVIVE?

But it is one thing to plan for the creation of the "One World"; it is another to make the plan operate. Rhodesia could still prove a major stumbling block to the grand design. I have never been numbered amongst those who have seen Prime Minister Ian Smith as a conscious traitor. I have studied him closely over many years, and while I am well aware of his limitations, a captive of his own liberalism and financial orthodoxy, he has certain attributes, which make him a hard man to neatly categorise. Harold Wilson never really understood the man he was dealing with. I do not think that Ian Smith had much basic understanding of what he was taking on when he and his Cabinet declared complete independence from Great Britain on November 11 1965. But Rhodesia has survived for eleven years primarily because of the resourcefulness of a highly intelligent European population, the flexibility that is possible only with a small nation, and the type of leadership, which Ian Smith provided. Ian Smith's surrender address to Rhodesia, and the world, on September 24, is not the type of address I would have given. But there was a typical doggedness about it, which in essence, said, "I have been forced to go to Geneva by Dr. Kissinger, but having been forced to go, I am determined to insist that the Kissinger plan is adhered to." Whatever one may feel about Mr. Ian Smith, it cannot be said that his Minister for External Affairs, Mr. P. K. Van der Byl, the man who took over from Mr. Smith when he left Geneva to go home, does not have some understanding of the realities of the international power game. The African "Nationalist leaders" have behaved at Geneva exactly as Mr. Smith and his colleagues must have anticipated. They are all impatient for power — now. So long as the Rhodesians insist that the Kissinger agreement must be adhered to it is Dr. Kissinger and his backers who are in a situation from which it is difficult for them to extricate themselves. The recent second major

counter-strike by the Rhodesians into Mozambique has demonstrated that the Rhodesians still have plenty of will to fight back. The Cubans in Angola are finding it difficult to subdue the Africans, as witnessed by recent developments. Prime Minister Vorster has agreed that Prime Minister Ian Smith is right in insisting that the Kissinger plan must be adopted at Geneva. Mr. Vorster can hardly feel too comfortable with an increasingly restive electorate, which realises that a collapse in Rhodesia opens the road to a direct assault on South Africa.

The Southern African situation is one in which every ounce of moral support should be given to the South Africans and Rhodesians to hold on. And at the same time every pressure should be applied to Western politicians to press for an easing of the pressure on Rhodesia and South Africa. It would be one of the truly ironic events in history if Dr Kissinger, having carried all before him in serving the "One World concept over so many years, was finally thwarted by little Rhodesia at the very moment it appeared to be completely defeated.

### A DIFFERENT TYPE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Yes, it is time to consider that Christmas present for your relatives or friends. Why not make it a gift of permanent value this year?

We recommend, for example, the following books:

*World Revolution*, by Nesta Webster. Still the most scholarly examination of the basic features of the Plot against Civilisation. Mrs. Webster's historical studies have stood the test of time. \$6.60 posted.

*Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, by Dr. Antony Sutton. Hard cover. For the first time a definite link between Wall Street International Financiers and the Bolsheviks is documented by an established scholar. The work, which lost the author his academic post at Stanford University. \$9.00 posted.

*National Suicide*, by Dr. Antony Sutton. Described by one eminent American reviewer as one of the most important books ever published, this work documents the incredible truth that there is no such thing as a Soviet industrial and technological miracle; that the Soviet has been sustained by constant economic blood transfusions financed by the West. Every attempt has been made to black out this revealing work. \$3.75 posted.

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# RURAL HEALTH AND NATIONAL HARMONY

*By Chas Pinwill*

**The following Paper was presented by Mr. Chas Pinwill, Acting Queensland State Director of the League of Rights, at the 1976 South Australian State Seminar of the League on Saturday, October 16:**

The story of early Australia was the drama of a people pressing outwards into the Australian bush -- selecting land, fencing and grazing, clearing and putting vast areas under the plough. A time of society driving roots into the very earth and soil of a continent; a time of great sacrifice — yet sacrifice inspired by a vision of an independent self-sustaining life, a life close to the source of God's bounty, close to the soil.

This was the world of Adam Lindsay Gordon, of Henry Lawson prose. After Rudyard Kipling the second most read author in the English speaking language was Banjo Patterson. This was the only time when Australia exhibited a capacity, however raw of developing a cultural identity.

Then came the First World War, a depression, rural decline, and inflation. The earthy roots of a developing Australian culture, which had shown early prospects of flowering at some time in a distinct national cultural life, withered in the ground. Australia slid into the international culture of concrete jungles, neo Americanism, and an indistinct cultural ethos.

This is the price that all Australians are paying every day for the wrecking of the rural arm of Australian society. The British culture from which we grew is still deep in our make-up. The Australian experience has made its mark on social and cultural norms. But it is a very different norm from the unique "would have been" that few today, and none without family going back into that period, could so much as guess at.

At the heart of the Australian "Ocker" is I believe a patriot, yearning to have "Australianism" defined, and finding little to distinguish and identify with, exaggerates what little he can find. Thus the super-drawling, ever beer swilling "Ocker" of brutal directness spicing all with what he is pleased to call the "great Australian" adjective.

This historical and cultural growth, grievously wounded while yet in its infancy, may heal its wounds, yet shall ever carry the scars of a rural culture artificially destroyed, before time and experience could firmly establish the correct direction for growth. The destruction of rural Australia was a tragedy of tremendous proportions, the ramifications of which can only in their entirety be guessed.

The Queensland leader of the Labor opposition, Mr. Tom Burns, on canvassing his own street in Brisbane found that every single family had come from rural areas. The social impact, and the full price to be paid for the

rural social upheaval is yet to emerge. One has a feeling that the longer these rural families remain the serfs of modern urbanism, the better the prospects for Tom Burns' canvassing.

## THE PURGE OF AUSTRALIAN KULAKS

With Soviet domination of the Ukraine, Communism was confronted with millions of fierce independent small farmers. Quietly farming the "bread basket of Europe," as the Ukraine was known, with their wooden ploughs, the Kulaks had little taste for socialism.

The collectivisation of the Kulaks was achieved only after Stalin and his henchman, "the butcher of the Ukraine," Krushchev, had starved the Kulaks into submission. The independent spirit of the Kulaks was given clear testimony, in the fact that 7,000,000 died of starvation before their submission was accomplished.

Although it was done in a different way, rural Australia was stripped of its population just as surely. From 1960 to 1970, 300,000 people left rural New South Wales for the great urban population centres. The methods used were less direct. They were certainly more difficult to understand, but the objective of centralising population was the same.

The starvation that drove this mass exodus was not of a physical nature as with the Kulaks. Australian farmers were starved out through financial famine. The great industries that undergirded rural prosperity were assaulted by financial cost.

Perhaps the classic demolition job ever done on a rural industry has befallen the Dairy Industry.

In 1956 there were 27,000 Dairy farms and farmers in Queensland. In 1976 there were only 4,000 of those surviving. This decline is not confined to Queensland. Of the 133,000 dairy farmers in Australia in 1956, 90,000 had been forced out of existence by 1976.

To quote a specific case, when I was born in the Dairy farming district of Gayndah in south-east Queensland, there were 700 suppliers at the local dairy factory. Today there are 27. Sorry 26, for on this very day, my uncle who has spent 40 years building an A.I.S. herd which includes many Brisbane Exhibition Champions, is being dispersed and production stopped.

Queensland, once a great butter exporter, cannot now supply its own butter needs. But do not for a moment think that the decline has come to an end. The rate at

which dairy farmers are ceasing production is as great now as it has ever been. In fact with loose talk of having 7,000 too many dairy farmers in Victoria and the almost impossible export prospects, the demolition of the dairy industry is almost certain to accelerate.

This is destruction on a massive scale. Why have dairy farmers revolted? Why have they not resisted? These were the men who won the Second World War. Their fathers won the first. An external enemy bent upon this destruction would have been forced to fight for every single farm.

They could not understand what was done to them. Since they could not understand they went out quietly, with their hands limply by their sides, convinced that they were failures. In their shame they went quietly, in the hope that they may not be noticed.

To be fair they did try some things. They tried compulsory membership of their organisation in the belief that it should bring greater strength, and have had it for decades. Producer controlled, statutory, licenced, equalised and a multitude of other marketing schemes were devised and applied. All of these devices applied over the last 50 years, had if we are to judge a tree by its fruits, only the one thing in common. All failed completely.

The great thrust of efforts to salvage the dairy industry all applied themselves to the "how" of marketing. If one has production running at 10 units, does it matter how one sells to an available market of 7 units. Be marketing free, socialised, by auction or acquisition, statutory or by hawking out of wheelbarrows by the roadside, you lose 30% of your product and income.

This leaves two courses of action. Call the problem over-production and take this to the logical conclusion of destroying product and producers or call the problem underconsumption and advocate help to consumers in order that they may alleviate the problem.

On a physical level Australian dairy farmers produce more dairy products per man than any others on earth. The marketing problem of getting product from producer to consumer efficiently has long been solved.

With costs rising 20 to 30% per year and returns static in some sections of the dairy industry since the end of the second world war, the real enemy is the cost-price financial squeeze.

I shall not examine a multitude of rural industries in detail, for even a short look will suffice to reveal their state of health.

The Beef Industry has in the last 2½ years had its costs rise 30-40% and its income fall by 50-60%. Needless to say all cattlemen are losing money. All those employed in the industry have been dismissed and economically driven to the cities. The pathetic spectacle of one man care-taking on a property of 40,000 head and needing twenty men to run it even in a rough way, now has an example in North Queensland.

The various fruit industries have been brought to tree pulling.

There are a couple of comparatively prosperous rural industries at the moment, in Grain and Sugar, yet how long this will last is a matter for speculation. It now costs \$100,000 for a cane harvesting plant, and with machinery costs up perhaps 100% from 2-3 years ago, the cost of replacement of that plant in ten years may easily be \$500,000.

That is to say the replacement cost of cane harvesting machinery worth \$100,000 may be \$50,000 per year for ten years. Plus of course the hire purchase or bank interest, if any is involved, and it almost always is.

Couple this with the ominous sign of a falling London price for sugar, and the fact that after tax, few cane farmers have enough reserves, and the future is precarious.

Grain is riding high at the moment after serious "over-production" and a quota system to limit production just a few years ago. It was just these stringent quotas that brought the man now known as Prince Leonard of the Hut River to secede as his income from wheat was completely stopped.

Today the same problem of over production is only being overcome by the massive hole that the Russian and Chinese Communists have wrought in the bottom of the bucket of Western grain reserves.

The most significant rural industry in Australia is the wool industry. From the early fifties until the early seventies the wool industry endured twenty years of a falling market for wool. This together with constant and ever increasing inflation.

There has been something of a revival for wool. The industry is now precariously holding its own. But holding your own in the run of good seasons that Western Queensland has had the past few years, means that no reserves have been built up. That means that when the next drought of 3-4 years duration arrives, no one will be able to afford to feed sheep, and the industry will completely fold up in those areas.

Any perusal of Rural Health, even one of the shortness of this, cannot but find rural Australia in a chronic state of ill-health.

## **RURAL MARKETING AND GOVERNMENT FORCE**

The main thrust of Rural Industries "Politicians" efforts to "do something" has centred on marketing. The man-hours spent in rationalising, centralising, or devising some other method, of what in essence amounts to using Government force, to either loot consumers or control independent producers, would amount to millions of years.

If one is going to try to devise any method of raising the price to consumers you must have the capacity not only of doing so, but of ensuring that none of your fellow producers have the right to undercut you. The only legitimate force on earth that can be used to stand over con-

sumers, and keep all producers in line, is Government force.

It is incredible that most rural industry leaders are continually crying for Government force to be used to raise prices and promoting marketing schemes to ensure that no producer can avoid selling in the prescribed way, and yet at the same time denying that Government force so used, does control their industry. The advocates of Government force to control their industry are unwilling to admit that this amounts to control of their fellows. They are in fact the advocates of willing serfdom. These are the men to whom the thirty pieces of silver or the figure thirty in the Bank ledger are preferable at least to a certain measure of their freedom.

Let us take an example. The Beef industry in Queensland is presently pleading with the Federal Government to raise the price of beef purchases by 30 cents per pound. The advocates of this are demanding that their own rights of free marketing be destroyed, as they are injurious to their security. At least they do it seems, understand that the price of looting a consumer is a confinement of one's own freedom.

Government regulated and controlled marketing applies in Dairy products, bread, eggs and sugar. What are the implications of these arrangements? Firstly, the consumer pays more and this does nothing for Rural-Urban relationships. The government increases its control over the economy, and if this happens in any area of the economy it creates in Government an increasing appetite for further controls and socialism in other areas.

Perhaps more dangerous than the other implications, is the fact that this approach to solving rural problems, misdirects endeavours to find a solution into methods of marketing, and leaves the basic problem of the inadequacy of the market itself unexamined or resolved. In so far as the possibility of expanding marketing is examined it is along the lines of getting rid of it to some overseas taker, advertising which adds to the price of the product, and has an impact of nil, since the public is quite aware of the nature of butter, corned beef and eggs. Then there is resort to the most ready market of all . . . dumping and burning!

The tyranny under which Rural industry is ground down is not a result of a multitude of dictatorial orders carried out under threat. The destruction of a rural industry is always accompanied by an insufficiency of orders . . . orders to deliver product where, when and as required. Rural industry is desperate for orders . . . orders to serve. If they are not forthcoming, these orders to serve, then rural industry has no purpose to serve. Rural industries are broken up.

The one market that may be most easily expanded is surely not that of some foreign power, the Japanese, the French or some other. Whatever can be done must surely

be most easily done in Australia. In considering what if anything can be done, we must look to examples

In New Zealand, at no cost to Dairy farmers, the price of milk in 1973 was 4c per pint and other dairy products were selling at about half Australian prices. This was part of their Consumer Subsidy programme. It involved no direct aid to producers yet was of the greatest assistance to them.

New Zealanders drink half as much milk again as do Australians in spite of our hotter climate. They consume twice as much butter as Australians and three times as much cream. If Australians consumed dairy products at the New Zealand level there is no way that they could be supplied by present Australian producers. We would need more dairy farmers, not less.

According to a report in *The Bulletin* consumption of butter is declining at such a pace that it may halve in the next 2-3 years. Primary Producers must learn that there is no gain in belting consumers. Consumers are the producers' market. Have you ever heard of a business flourishing that beat its customers over the head or failed to do all that it could to put their product within the range of their customers' capacity to pay?

When beef was selling at record prices, consumption per capita in Australia ran at 90 lbs. per head. When prices fell, at the expense of producers, consumption rose 50% to 140 lbs. per capita. Now if prices fell by an issue of credit being applied to lower prices with a consumer subsidy, and lowering prices at no cost to producers, it is an absolute certainty that the producers' domestic market will increase, and the consumer will enjoy a better standard of living.

This is the two-edged sword effect of consumer discounts. Not only do they lower prices to consumers and lift their living standards, they expand domestic markets for producers. An increase in domestic consumption of beef of 2 oz. per day, you might say ½ of a beef "snag," would bring a shortage of quality beef in Australia without any export market at all.

In England and the Common Market now, the policy of artificially keeping prices up is being pursued in regard to beef. Steak costs \$3.00 per lb. and even mince is \$1.60. On the level of wages in Britain, beef is such a price that there is now less beef consumed in Britain than there was when Hitler's submarines had her blockaded. But that has nothing to do with the E.E.C.'s capacity to produce. There are such stock piles of beef built up in Europe that it is being contained only by selling it off to the Russians at approximately the same prices as is Australia's price to the Soviets . . . less than 10 cents per lb. producer price. Another incredible example of belting the consumer into the ground until he gives up using the product, and then calling upon the Russians to take the surplus away under a completely different set of rules and price.

## THE IMPACT ON SOCIETY OF A SICK RURAL ECONOMY

As a consequence of rural decline, Western Nations have developed population centralisation on a scale never before known. The vast concrete jungles of major cities are but part of the consequences of rural decay. The traffic jams, the extortionist prices of land within striking range of the cities, those high rise hellish ant-heaps in which people are stacked, all are exaggerated and undergirded by the continuing rush into the Urban areas, and the inability of any to escape to a rural based income.

The growing social problems associated with the concrete jungle are far-reaching in their effects. The sterile and cold environment of these impersonal ant heaps is producing a generation alienated from society. As people are pushed into the air, under the pressure of living space shortages, a definite madness in the most sparsely populated continent on earth, suicides rise correspondingly. Juvenile delinquency becomes an increasing problem. Moral fibre is sapped in the world of the rat race.

Perhaps the most killing impact of this population contraction (in spite of the fact that we are told constantly of population explosions) is that with the more or less constant immersion into the mass, the individual loses faith in his own worth and significance. At that point he is so demoralised that on any question beyond his own gratification he is overwhelmed by a sinking hopelessness.

He loses his faith, his credence, that he can do anything to better society, or the relationships between individuals or human associations. He loses his social credence or credit.

Rural financial problems, aided by the onslaught of death duties, is progressively disinheriting young rural people. The 4,000 Queensland dairy farmers now left of the 27,000 in 1956 are the old hard liners, those established before the decline, in the most part. Rare indeed are the young people who can see any future for themselves in the dairy industry. In the declining rural industries there is little room for young people to find a place.

Ten years ago, the Rural Youth Organisation in Queensland had 5,000 members. Today it has only 2,000, and that is an artificial figure because half of those are members of high school extra-curricular clubs or city clubs. Any young people wishing to make a career on the land have to swim against the stream of developing crisis.

A survey of New York residents reveals that over 50% would prefer to live in the country. This in spite of the fact that New York includes some of the most urbanised people in the world. There is developing in society a yearning for a little clean fresh air, room in which to

keep and enjoy a few animals, for trees and fields and a few acres between yourselves and the neighbours.

Thus the popularity of the 5, 10 or 40 acre plot. A concept, which, while it might satisfy an urge for the wide-open spaces, results in the continual expansion of the suburbs. It lengthens the daily communication trek to the city, eats all the farming lands within 30-40 miles of the city and this creates rural problems.

The Government purchase of tens of thousands of acres around the Albury-Wodonga so-called "growth centre," has sent out waves of property hunting farmers from these areas, their pockets bulging with money from inflated land sales. They have in turn bid up land values out as far as fifty miles from the city because they don't wish to move away from families and friends built up over a life time. The farmers in these surrounding areas, who have participated in none of the public trough quaffing, now find the valuation on their land increased beyond all sensible levels. Thus their rates and their probate have risen without any increase in income whatever.

Thus it is little wonder, that with the cancerous concrete jungle eating into all farming properties that fall within its path, friends of mine close to large cities come to hate them to a surprising depth. There are of course always those who, lacking any real affinity with the land, or on the point of giving up after their long struggle, welcome a chance to grab and run.

This brings us to a consideration of what the correct relationship is between the farmer and the farm. There are several interpretations of this role. One is that the farmer is to perform in the interests of the States, as interpreted by the State. I have never met a practical farmer who had any enthusiasm for that arrangement. If one is to judge on results, with the 3% of arable land in the Soviet farmed as private plots producing 40% of total Russian production, including 30% of wheat, 50% of animal production, and 70% of egg and poultry production, and the 97% collectively farmed land producing only half as much again, or 60%, perhaps what farmers think of collectivism may have a very practical point to it.

The correct relationship between a farmer and his land is not as simple as that of ownership. It carries responsibilities and very grave ones. No farmer owns his land in the sense that he may dispose of it as he will. It is imperative that he has the right to uninterfered-with sovereignty over his land and soil. Yet his moral role is not that of master. Man is a product of the soil, not soil of man. A good farmer is a husband to "his soil. A farmer is a steward of soil, plants and stock, and no matter how many generations may follow, God's bounty shall have come through this generation of farmers to them. Be it impoverished or improved it shall bear his mark.

What then do we find. Farmers under financial pres-

sure, for fear of losing their properties and disinheriting their families, have been tempted into practices of poor stewardship. Crop rotation is no longer practised as the cost of machinery and the pressure to limit labour costs, has dictated specialisation, or as it is called, Monoculture. Grain is grown this year, next year and every other year. Or else it is a root crop, say peanuts every year. There was once a time when every few years a paddock was left fallow. With the pressure for every last shilling bearing down, that practice is but an expensive investment in the future, which you may not survive as a farmer to see. The practice of fallowing is dead

Today's farmers are increasingly soil miners, not husbandmen. Artificial fertiliser is poured on indiscriminately. It is well known that super-phosphate releases plant nutrients other than phosphate from the soil. These are usually released at a rate faster than the plant can use, so the rest is subject to leaching. Perhaps 2-3 times the plant nutrients used, leach below the level of plant roots through the action of water washing them down.

Soil has a need for clothes. If it be left naked, especially in areas of sudden bursts of heavy rain, and exposed, it may erode with water or wind. Last year in the Warwick district of Queensland, thousands of acres were stripped bare of all topsoil in torrential rains.

Does topsoil matter much? Every land creature lives, in spite of the vast diameter of the earth, on the top six inches only. In this topsoil there lives an average of 70 tons of bacteria. Most of the primary work of turning dust and water into soil, a living organism, and therefore into a form useable to plants and thus to animals is performed by bacteria.

The solution to erosion and alternatives to dangerous malpractices are available. They are to be found in Key-Line farming, contouring, and responsible farming practice. Much of the price that shall be paid for rural impoverishment will, in the fullness of time be found to lie in impoverished soil, a diminished inheritance.

### **THE QUALITY OF FOOD**

As C. H. Douglas has correctly said, the interest of all but the few who regard the land as a creative opportunity is limited to its produce. Let there be no doubt the poor quality of produce is a penalty paid for financially insecure farmers.

You have all eaten the orange that is the product of fertiliser and water and tastes like it. You've seen the deathly pale egg yolks, or at least you did until an artificial substance was fed to the hens to deepen the colour. You've all eaten your insecticide for breakfast, your herbicide for lunch and your fungicide for tea.

There is a price to be paid for all this. The wages of sin, as Beau Geste would have reminded us, is death. If farmers are not able to operate in a system of adequate rewards they shall, not through deliberate intent, but through the pressure of expediency, poison you slowly to death. This matter of rural health is a matter of life and death for us all.

### **FINANCE IS THE KEY**

Society is an organic body; it proceeds out of the soil and flowers forth in the industrial arts and culture. You cannot tear the right arm from the body and leave the left without disastrous consequences. The root and the stem are nothing without the proper function of each. Any argument as to which is the most important is invalid, for both are indispensable and of absolute importance.

What is required for Rural Health, for the healing of Rural-Urban friction and the development of National Harmony? Farms must have security in which to bring their creative ability into play, in which to develop an agricultural industry to bountifully fulfill the demands of consumers. Above all they must have a security in which their better instincts can prevail, and responsible farming practices pursued that ensure the continuing improvement of the soil and its produce, and the health of its consumers.

They must have a security in which their sons can safely expect to inherit, and in which Dad is not seen as a "silly old fool" who has wasted his life in sacrifice and hard work, in which his sons can rightly see no future, and in deserting him for the city, have their respect for him desert with it.

We must have a security in which rural families may fulfill themselves and their role, a security, which removes that sense of threat, which engenders fear and fathers discontent and hatred.

This state of security must be built and maintained on many fronts. The security that law offers in the tenure of our land and assets, the security that good order brings our persons, a spiritual security which brings the ability to endure the poor seasons and enjoy the good, all play a part.

But if a farmer has all these things and yet has no financial security, society shall not long have his services, and while it does shall have to endure his continuing resentment.

### **"HERITAGE" FOR CHRISTMAS**

One of the most outstanding achievements of The League of Rights for 1976 was the launching, by the Heritage Society, of the high-quality quarterly, *Heritage*. The first two issues have been widely acclaimed. Give a Christmas subscription to your friends. They will thank you for the next twelve months. The normal subscription is \$6 per annum, but two subscriptions may be obtained for \$10, and three subscriptions for \$12. Send Christmas gift subscriptions to "Heritage," P.O., Box 16, Inglewood, West Australia 6052.

## PROPOSED NEW ZEALAND VOUCHER SCHEME

When New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon facetiously suggested to the Mayor of Hamilton, Mr. Bruce Beetham, that he should print his own money, he triggered off developments, which are causing widespread discussion throughout New Zealand. Mr. Beetham is the leader of the Social Credit League and, following his election as the Mayor of the City of Hamilton, had drawn Prime Minister Muldoon's attention to the serious financial problems of Local Government in New Zealand. Like the Fraser Government, the Muldoon Government is insisting that inflation can only be defeated by a policy of "restraint."

Mayor Beetham took the Prime Minister's facetious rejoinder about printing money seriously and announced a proposed policy of using his own rate vouchers, issued by the City of Hamilton, to help alleviate the Council's financial problems. The proposal is that the rate vouchers be used to pay, even in part, Council employees and contractors. The vouchers would then be accepted by the Council in payment for rates. If the vouchers became acceptable in the Hamilton area, they would in fact become another form of currency. But here is the rub: will the Reserve Bank of New Zealand seek to have such vouchers declared counterfeit, illegal currency? This question has not yet been ruled upon, our New Zealand correspondent suggesting that there is a wait-and-see attitude until the Hamilton City Council decides whether or not it will adopt its Mayor's proposal. We understand that there is considerable opposition.

There are, of course, a number of technical problems concerning the proposed Beetham rate voucher scheme, but it has already served the purpose of directing attention to the fact that money can be anything so long as individuals are prepared to accept it believing that they can exchange it for goods and services. The supporters of centralised power must, of course oppose any policy which suggests that money power be decentralised. We are informed that a number of New Zealand Municipalities are watching with considerable interest developments at Hamilton.

### NEW ZEALAND MOVES FORWARD

Returning to Australia from a two-week lecturing tour in New Zealand, Mr. Eric Butler expressed the opinion that the New Zealand League of Rights "was about to take off." Mr. Butler's tour was a follow-up to the one conducted by Mr. Jeremy Lee, National Secretary of the Institute of Economic Democracy, earlier in the year.

Mr. Butler said that one of the most encouraging features of his tour was the number of younger New Zealanders now coming forward to become involved in the League of Rights. He felt that the overall increase in attendances at meetings and the heavy literature sales were a reflection of the growing concern amongst New Zealanders. "The pattern of developments under the Muldoon Governments is very similar to the pattern under the Fraser Government in Australia," he said. "After some initial optimism following the elections late last year, there has developed a feeling of dismay.

Inflation continues to run at a high level and businessmen are most apprehensive about the future. The drastic reduction in consumer subsidies, doubling the price of milk for example, has undoubtedly played a major part in stimulating inflation."

Mr. Butler reports that the Muldoon Government has reduced its credibility by an about-turn on the question of sporting relations with South Africa. "There is no doubt," says Mr. Butler, "that there has been a marked change in Government policy since the visit of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller earlier in the year. Desperately striving to solve its own internal problems by the usual favourable balance of trade nonsense, the Muldoon Government is being told that in order to increase exports to countries like Egypt, it must change its attitude towards South Africa." Large numbers of New Zealanders undoubtedly voted for Mr. Muldoon at the last New Zealand elections because he promised that he would not interfere in New Zealand's sporting relations with South Africa.

As part of an expansion drive the New Zealand League of Rights is taking up the question of the establishment of an effective Upper House, several newspapers endorsing a suggestion that an Upper House be created. New Zealand previously had an Upper House, but it was abolished because it was felt that it was not effective. The League of Rights is also endorsing the initiative of the Mayor of Hamilton in attempting to ease the financial problems of his Municipality by a rate voucher scheme, as outlined in the report elsewhere in this issue.

The New Zealand League of Rights anticipates another visit from Mr. Jeremy Lee early next year and, possibly, a visit from Mr. Patrick Walsh of the Canadian League of Rights following the 1977 World Anti-Communist League Conference, to be held in Taiwan.

New Zealand readers interested should contact  
Mr. S. Wood, 124 Ridge Road, Tauranga.

### BASIC FUND PASSES \$10,000

A handful of supporters have got the League of Rights' 1976-77 Basic Fund of \$45,000 away to an excellent start. More than \$10,000 has already been contributed. But the need is urgent for the great majority to contribute as never before to meet the rapidly deteriorating situation. The old Chinese proverb states, "When struck by a thunderbolt, it is too late to consult the book of dates."

With the Fraser Government and its "advisers" determined to hold Australia on the present disaster course, it is as certain as the sunrise what is going to happen early next year. The League has been hammering down the foundations on which to build next year. But it must have adequate finance.

Northern N.S.W. and Queensland supporters should send their contributions to Mr. Jeremy Lee, Kingstown, via Armidale, N.S.W. 2350. All other contributions to The Australian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001.