

THE NEW TIMES

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

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BRITISH FEEL IMPACT OF HARSH COMMON MARKET REALITIES

By Eric D. Butler

The following report was written by Mr. Eric Butler at the conclusion of a two-week lecturing and fact-finding tour of the United Kingdom in March:

The British, particularly the English, are tolerant to the point where they are often their own worst enemies. And they are most vulnerable to the type of unscrupulous propaganda used to persuade a majority of those who bothered to vote at the Referendum, that they should stay in the Common Market. The Conservatives were the worst offenders, with their claim that Britain was needed in the Common Market to make it a strong buffer against Communism. Since then the last Italian general elections saw a further big increase in the Communist vote, while the recent French Municipal elections leave no doubt that France is going the same way as Italy. So far from membership of the Common Market benefiting the British people in any way, it has substantially added to the inflation problem, with the Callaghan Government cutting defence expenditure in an endeavour to solve inflation. Military spokesmen have warned that the result of this must be a weakening of Britain's capacity to contribute effectively to the NATO shield against possible Soviet expansion in Western Europe.

A vote on the Common Market now would produce an entirely different result from that of the referendum. It is not hard to find those who are now bitterly critical of the Common Market on a number of grounds. The main complaint is the astronomical increase in the price of many food items. Bitterness has been increased by the subsidised sale of Common Market butter to Communist nations at a fraction of the price imposed upon British housewives. Meat and grain have also been sold to the Communists at subsidised prices. But there are still Common Market surpluses. More increases in food prices are to come, with the result that by next year British housewives could be paying the equivalent of \$1.50 (Australian) for a pound of butter. Needless to say, as prices rise consumption must continue to fall. And higher food prices must intensify the demand for higher wages. In spite of two years of "wage restraints", allegedly the answer to inflation if one believes the pronouncements of the "experts" everywhere, inflation has soared in Britain and the wage earners are now starting to demand substantial wage increases. The Marxists are delighted. They clearly understand the role of progressive inflation in subverting the foundations of the free

society.

NO COMMON MARKET MIRACLE

The Common Market was allegedly going to be an "economic miracle". But at the celebration recently in Rome of the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, it had to be conceded that the "miracle" had not taken place. Presiding over the rather subdued "summit" in Rome, British Prime Minister James Callaghan referred to the finance-economic problems besetting all members of the Common Market and suggested, among other proposals, a common approach to the question of large-scale unemployment. Under the prevailing financial orthodoxy, any substantial reduction in unemployment can only be achieved by credit expansion for increased capital production, this in turn generating an increased rate of inflation.

The Rome "summit" meeting came under heavy fire from the European Trade Union Confederation, which insisted that members of the Common Market must promote greater economic growth in an endeavour to reduce unemployment. It was pointed out that there are now over five million unemployed in the Common Market countries, half of them under 25 years of age. It is feared that the reduced growth predicted for 1977, compared with that of last year, will result in still greater unemployment. Not surprisingly, the Marxists are taking full advantage of the critical situation, making a mockery of the claim that the Common Market is a bastion against Communism. If the rate of economic activity is increased, together with higher inflation rates, there will be the problem of what to do with the increased production. There is growing friction between the Common Market countries and Japan concerning Japanese exports. These and associated problems will be discussed at the coming London Conference of the major industrialised nations. But when a similar conference took place in London during the Great Depression, no solutions were put forward, although King George V in opening the conference rather pointedly suggested that the basic problem was one of distribution, and that this was surely not beyond the wit of man to solve. The problem was partly

solved with the eruption of the Second World War, during which the major nations financed massive production programmes for war purposes. The overall result was the further expansion of International Communism.

THE MENACE OF A "EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT"

Like all those obsessed with the idea of solving problems by centralisation, the British pro-Common Market politicians react to the mounting problems by urging still more centralisation. They express sympathy with the British housewife paying higher food prices, but seek to assure her that what is required now are direct elections to the EEC Assembly or "European Parliament". This will allegedly be so much more "democratic" and enable the British people to deal with the problems worrying them. Although the Treaty of Rome provides for a procedure by which direct elections could be introduced, the question was not raised at the time of the referendum. That would have frightened electors. Under present arrangements, at least the British Minister in the EEC Council is responsible to the British Parliament, and so indirectly to the British electorate. But a directly elected "European Parlia-

ment" would take decisions by a majority vote and would be binding upon the minority. The decisions would often conflict with the wishes of the British electorate. The creation of a European "parliament" is designed to take the people of Britain into a United States of Europe in which their sovereignty would be completely submerged.

Every new step towards centralising power inevitably creates more problems, these in turn being used to justify the necessity for still more centralising of power. The hideous, even if at times hilarious, nature of the Common Market bureaucracy becomes more obvious with every day that passes. In the meantime the Scots and the Welsh insist that they need greater self-government to free themselves from the Whitehall bureaucracy. There is little doubt that the Common Market is seen by many internationalists as a major step towards the establishment of World Government. If the British can resist this policy, even though they have to suffer enough to produce an effective revolt, they will have not only rendered themselves a great service, but the rest of what remains of the free world.

DO MACHINES MAKE JOBS?

The following article from the July-August, 1976 issue of "Regards", Canada, and the accompanying chart, deals with a question, which must be realistically faced if the greatest disaster in the history of mankind is to be avoided.

Many persons have argued that every step of economic progress we take automatically creates employment for our population. However, their position has been an expression of opinion, unsupported by fact. The truth is that advances in technology have displaced man from production far quicker than it has opened new avenues for him to fill his time doing a "job".

The Technocracy Group in the United States has prepared an interesting chart showing the relationships among these trends. Examining it you will see that since about 1920 the total of the hours spent by men in industrial effort has fallen, while total physical production has steadily increased.

Meaning of the graph

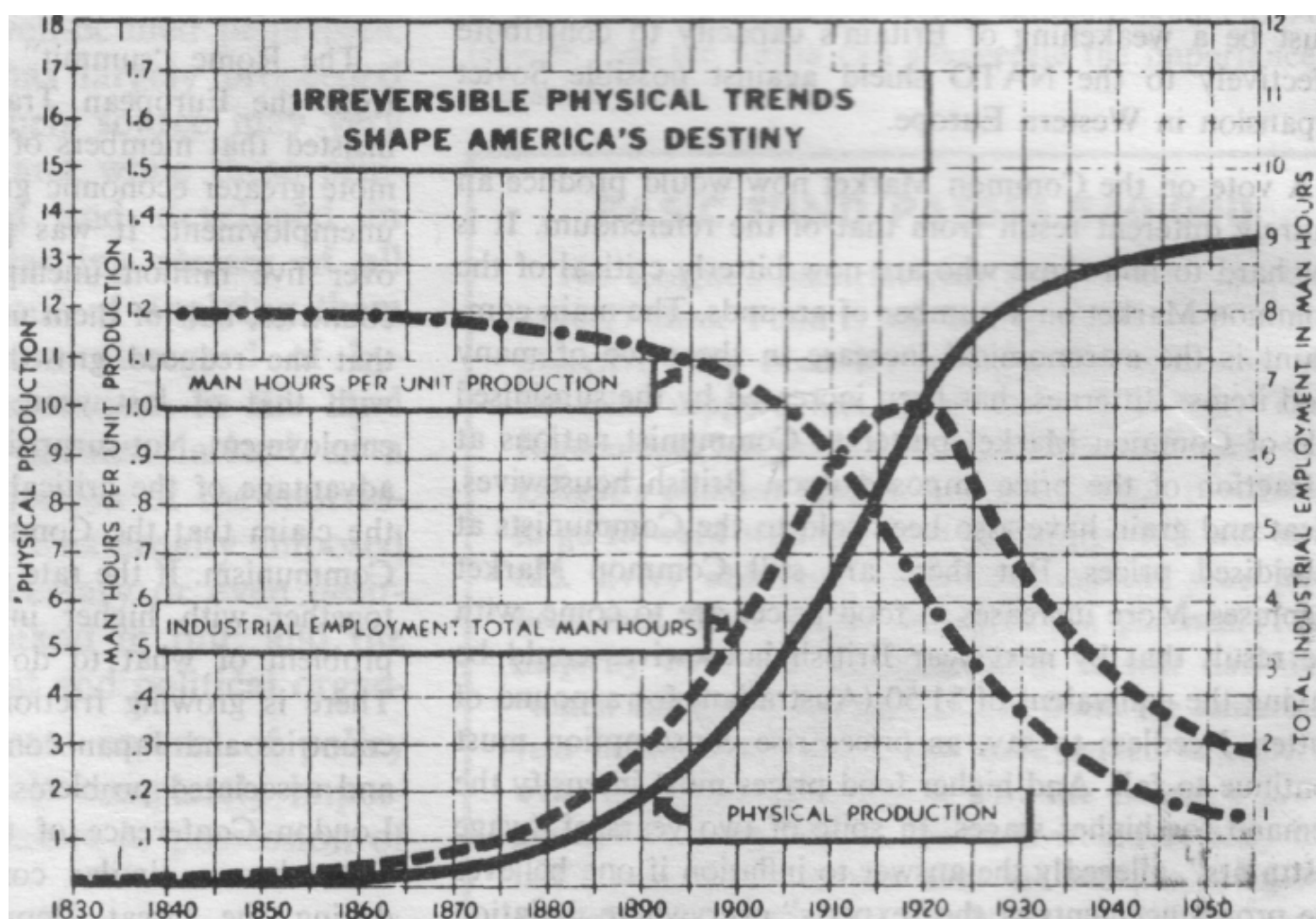
Extracts from the article explaining the significance of the graph

The chart shows the

greatest change in the history of mankind! If projected on the same scale, the lines to the left would

continue at nearly the same level for 7000 years. It took many man-hours of human toil to produce a

bare living. Man was the slave who had to work so that he could eat so that he could continue to



This Chart shows the greatest revolution of all time: The replacement of human work by technology, permitting production to rise while man-hours of employment decreased. These are the factors which are determining North America's history: they are creating North America's destiny.

work. The use of extraneous (non-human) energy has taken man's nose off the grindstone-not any particular philosophy or type of government.

The three-curve chart is a statistical record of physical events that have a direct bearing on human need and human suffering. It says an emphatic no to all who claim that machines make jobs.

Non-human slaves

The use of extraneous energy has freed man from toil, has replaced human labor. A new kind of slave has taken over the old slaves' jobs by the millions. In fact, there are so many of these slaves in North America that they outnumber all the human slaves on the earth by far. These new slaves are very different from the old. They neither buy nor consume the goods they produce: there is no limit to their working hours; they do not tire; and they can accomplish things the old slaves never dreamed of or thought possible.

As you probably have guessed, the new slave is the kilowatt-hour: the old

slave is the man-hour. The kilowatt-hour is new! It is so new that many people now living can remember when it was hardly known on this Continent, and not known at all in many places.

Look at the chart again. Note that about 1920 the kilowatt-hour overtook the man-hour; production continued up while man-hours went down. It was at this time that machines quit 'making jobs', and note how fast they threw men out of jobs after that. Production is still increasing while man-hours per unit are decreasing.

Work less to have more

The chart shows a continuous increase in total production. At the same time it shows ever-decreasing man-hours of purchasing power with which to buy that production. This growing discrepancy is the measure of our social instability. It was this inability to buy our mass production that brought about the economic collapse of 1929 and the depression that followed. The chart reveals the causes of the silliest, most

deplorable paradox that ever plagued the minds of men - hunger and destitution in 'the midst of abundance.

Since purchasing power in our present social system depends upon the sale of man-hours, consequently purchasing power drops off as more and more kilowatt-hours replace man-hours. Meanwhile, production continues to rise unless it is deliberately curtailed. Whereas a few years ago it took many man-hours to produce only a scarcity, the situation is now reversed. Man works less and is able to produce abundance. When man did 98% of the work he did not have enough goods and services; now, when he does only 2% of the work, he produces so much he doesn't know what to do with it (under a Price System of course). These trends will continue. They cannot go back; they are unidirectional and irreversible.

Artificial scarcity and prices

North America has about half of the world's known natural resources, approximately three-fourths of the world's installed technology, and the trained technical personnel to run it. Why, then, must some of our citizens go without sufficient food, clothing, homes, medical care, and other necessities that would guarantee, to all of security, a high standard of living and us from birth to death?

We are living under a 'Price System', which can only operate under conditions of "scarcity". That system wore out on North America over forty years ago with the threat of abundance. Price System promoters try to keep adding 'props' by destroying, or by giving away to other countries, our food and vital resources. To create artificial scarcity was once helpful to Price System business, but it was not to the best interests of North American citizens. Even the tremendous rise in public and private debt has not been sufficient to maintain stability in the economy.

TO THE POINT

One of C H. Douglas's speeches was graphically described as "The Tragedy of Human Effort". We thought of this when we read the reports of the "Summit Conference" in London where the political representatives of the seven major industrial nations met to solve the problems of inflation, unemployment and associated matters. And we recalled how early in the Great Depression of the 'thirties a similar conference took place. Nothing was solved at this Conference, even though King George V, in opening the Conference, pointedly observed that the major problem was one of distribution.

Inflation and unemployment are the inevitable results of a finance-economic system, which is misdirected away from true purposes. Douglas warned of what would happen unless the appropriate changes were made. Eventually Civilisation would be destroyed. Prime Minister Callaghan of Great Britain did observe at the recent London Conference that unless the problems of inflation and unemployment were dealt with, the Western world was threatened with a revolutionary collapse. But like the alcoholic who will do anything to cure his disease except give up drinking, the party politicians of the world grimly persevere with the very policies, which have produced the deepening crisis. It does appear that man only learns from

bitter experience. Can he learn before being overwhelmed by another Dark Age? The next few years will probably provide the answer to this question.

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One of the silliest comments on the current finance-economic crisis is that more hard work and greater production is the answer. Australia's newest political guru, Mr. Donald Chipp, is urging Australians "to work their way" out of the current depression. Another Australian political leader assures his listeners that "hard work never hurt anyone". He should have a talk with Solzhenitsyn! Hard work can be the most brutalising form of human

activity. It was for centuries until man discovered and applied sufficient natural law principles to free himself of the necessity of spending all his time on hard manual work. Civilisation is the result of this process of expanding real freedom. If "hard work" and "full employment" are what men want, then they will find this is the Brave New World of the Soviet-type labour camps.

* * * *

Chinese Communist Vice Premier Yu Chui-Li told a national industrial conference early in May that China aims to overtake the economy of the United States. The suggestion that the Chinese could, under a collectivist production system, match in any way the production system of the United States, is laughable. The Soviet leaders have made similar boasts ever since the Communists seized control of Russia. But just as the basic economic development of the Soviet Union has depended upon access to Western economic blood transfusions, Communist China must also depend upon the same non-Communist support. That is why David Rockefeller has established his banking empire in Red China: to help finance the blood transfusions from the West and Japan. We note that Japanese businessmen and industrialists are supporting closer relations between Japan and Communist China. Under present finance-economic policies they feel that it is "inevitable" that they develop these relations both to obtain raw materials and to find a market for their production.

* * * *

The affair of Amin of Uganda highlights the double standards and hypocrisy of Commonwealth leaders. Amin is the product of "majority rule" and "de-colonisation". He seized control of Uganda when his former boss, Obote, made the mistake of leaving Uganda to attend a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Singapore. But this method of obtaining power did not prevent Amin from being accepted in the Commonwealth. Uganda was represented at the Conference in 1975 in Jamaica, when it was agreed to offer to subsidise Marxist Machel of Mozambique to close the border with Rhodesia as part of the international campaign to destroy Rhodesia. Amin is of course, a bloody handed criminal. But what about the other killers from other parts of Africa? Why, for example is Kaunda of Zambia any more preferable than Amin?

And on the subject of "decolonisation" and "majority rule", when is there to be an international campaign demanding "majority rule" for Hong Kong, where over 98 percent of the population are Chinese? Perhaps Prime Minister Fraser of Australia, a man strong on "majority rule", could be asked to become the first patron of a movement to insist upon "majority rule" for Hong Kong! But, of course, Hong Kong is rather different from Rhodesia. Its present status suits both the Chinese Communists and the international financial groups.

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The Muldoon Government in New Zealand is attempting to extend the wage freeze imposed for three months.

The inevitable result is mounting industrial unrest. Attempts to control wages without lowering financial costs, which produce continuing inflation, are the most direct method of furthering a revolutionary situation in any country. Wage controls in Canada have not halted inflation. They have not halted inflation in Great Britain, where a new explosive situation is developing. President Jimmy Carter is now trying to "relate" the American economy — i.e. inject more new debt credits. The result was predictable: a threat of a new escalation of inflation. But in spite of all the evidence available on the failure of "freezes" Prime Minister Fraser of Australia still hankers after a "price-wages" freeze. How long before reality is grasped by at least a few Western politicians?

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Although the Queen had expressed a desire, as was quite natural, for an extensive Canadian tour as part of the programme for her Jubilee Year, Pierre Elliott Trudeau's invitation to Canada was for four days only,

DOUGLAS TO SPEAK AT "NEW TIMES" DINNER

Yes, you have read correctly. Through the initiative of a Canadian Social Creditor the only existing recording of a speech by the late C. H. Douglas, founder of the Social Credit Movement, has been obtained from the B.B.C. The speech is Douglas's B.B.C. broadcast on the basic causes of war. The address is just as appropriate today as when it was given just over 40 years ago. The quality of the recording is excellent and those attending the Dinner will be privileged to hear the voice of the man who changed history.

"The New Times" Dinner, to be held on Friday, September 23, will be the first event in the League of Rights' National Weekend. The League's annual Seminar will be held on Saturday, September 24, and the Action Seminar will take place on Sunday, September 25. Interstate and country supporters requiring private accommodation for the League's National Weekend should make their bookings as early as possible.

Because of inflation there will be a small increase in the donation for "The New Times" Dinner. This year it will be \$8 per person, which is most reasonable under present conditions. Money must be sent with bookings for the Dinner.

As "The New Times" Dinner has developed into an annual event of significance for Social Crediters all around the English-speaking world, short dinner messages are welcomed from all readers wherever they are. These contribute to the atmosphere of the Dinner and are published in the special Dinner issue of "The New Times".

these to be spent only in Ottawa-Hull. The people of the Provinces of Canada have been denied the opportunity to show the same type of loyalty displayed by the Australian and New Zealand people. No doubt the Canadian Prime Minister, whose long record has revealed no feeling for the Monarchical type of Government, did not want the Canadian people to have an opportunity to show what they felt about the Crown. Trudeau will, however, pass, but the values symbolised by the Crown will remain. They must be defended.

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At a recent statement issued by the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian League of Rights, it is pointed out that the "anti-Socialist" Government of Mr. Bill Bennett is going to carry out a promise made by the previous Socialist NDP Government, to provide \$2.5 million (Canadian) for aid to Communist Vietnam. The old "humanitarian" note is struck. But the BC League of Rights statement recalls the warning of Solzhenitsyn in his New York address, who said to people in the West, born free, "why do you help our slave owners?" The answers to that question hold the keys to the future of Civilisation.

THE GOSABA LOCAL MONEY SCHEME

Gosaba, in southern Bengal, was originally a barren island, submerged at high tide. Sir Daniel Hamilton built dykes, drained the land and settled it with a prosperous population of 12,000 all producers and all debt-free. The following letter, re-printed from "The Spectator" (U.K.) 9th March, 1945, tells the story:

THE GOSABA EXPERIMENT

Sir, — In his interesting and valuable account of the Gosaba Experiment, the distinguished Anglo-Indian educationalist, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, C.I.E., emphasises the importance of the co-operative credit system partly pioneered by the late Sir Daniel M. Hamilton himself.

In this connection I should like to add some further details of later developments, as sent me personally by Sir Daniel himself in 1937. He wrote as follows: —

'With an area of 17,000 acres and a population of 12,000, there are 19 co-operative societies on the property, mostly credit societies which finance the people, the societies being managed by the people themselves, under the supervision of an officer of Government. Last year I introduced a one-rupee currency note which circulates quite freely on the estate, and which costs practically nothing. The notes come in and go out again. The Governor, Sir John Anderson, paid us a visit before we left in February, and I gave him a note which had been out 14 times and done 14 rupees worth of road making, etc. Government can expand currency productivity in the same way here and in India without borrowing a penny, but the money powers which pull the strings from behind don't like it, and scare the Government and an ignorant

public with the inflation bogey.

I don't like a metallic reserve against my one-rupee notes. My manager keeps a reserve of Government 10-rupee notes, which can be turned into silver rupees if wanted, but nobody has ever wanted silver rupees, and my manager said he might have invested the currency reserve and got a return of money, instead of having it locked up doing nothing. I started the one rupee currency note as an example of what a Government might do without borrowing, and I am hopeful that the new Finance Ministers may follow, when they understand it; but up till now the Government of India have been under the orders of the Home Treasury in everything connected with currency and exchange, and this means the Bank of England. The new Constitution may make a difference in this respect, but this remains to be seen, the new ministers having just been installed. I shall certainly do what I can to enlighten them, and if they realise that the Bank of England is blocking the path of progress their nationalistic feelings will make a noise'.

The wording on an actual Local Note now in my possession is not without interest. Instead of the typical promise to pay some mythical and useless metal, it covenants to pay at the Co-operative Bhundar, for value received, one rupee's worth of rice, cloth, oil or other goods. It is, of course, clearly numbered and dated, and signed in facsimile by Sir Daniel Hamilton and his manager,

ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE CALLS FOR FURTHER LEAGUE OF RIGHTS REPORT

The historic document, "A Programme For Halting The Financing of Economic Blood Transfusions To The Communists", prepared by The Crown Commonwealth League of Rights at the request of the 1975 World Anti-Communist League Conference in Brazil, and received at the 1976 WACL Conference in South Korea, was this year unanimously adopted at the Conference in Taiwan. The Crown Commonwealth was commissioned to provide a further report on the subject of finance and Communism for the 1978 Conference, to be held in Washington in May.

Resolutions condemning the continued financing of Communism were also carried at the Taiwan Conference.

The Crown Commonwealth League of Rights is conducting a special campaign on the Southern African situation, and will be preparing a Report for next year's WACL Conference. The Taiwan Conference demonstrated the growing influence of the Crown Commonwealth League of Rights through the World Anti-Communist League.

The June issue of "The Intelligence Survey" will be devoted exclusively to the Taiwan Conference.

Sradanghar Bhusan Onagher. On the reverse side it is worded as follows: — The value received in exchange for this note may be given in the form of bunds constructed, or tanks erected, or land reclaimed, or buildings erected: or in medical or educational service. The note may be exchanged for coin, if necessary, at the estate office. The note is made good, not by the coin, which makes nothing, but by the assets created and the services rendered. The note is based on the living man not on the dead coin. It costs practically nothing, and yields a dividend of 100 percent in land reclaimed, tanks excavated, houses built, etc., and in a more healthy and abundant life'.

What practical conclusions can we draw from the above? First, the only sound and scientific basis for money is the goods standard, and not the bogus gold-myth. Secondly, the State should issue its own debt-free money, and not allow the banks or debt-factories to mortgage us further and further into financial bondage. Third-

ly, if a community of 12,000 humble natives of India can achieve their own sovereignty and freedom in finance by means of Local Notes, even backward areas like Liverpool and London might follow their lead and show the way for Britain and the Empire to achieve the same success. Guernsey, of course, had her own Local Notes (1819-1836) financing her new production by proflation, and converting the island from poverty to prosperity, until further progress was stopped by the London financiers. Now that Sir Daniel Hamilton is no longer alive, it would not be surprising if the authorities have since closed down the Local Notes of the magnificent Gosaba community. (This is what happened—Ed.). Perhaps some enterprising Member of Parliament might like to question Sir John Anderson himself on this point, now that he is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and chief spokesman for the money-power of the nation. Yours faithfully.

W. H. WARKINSHAW,

16 Avenue South, Surbiton.

THE "KEY" BOOK OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Although there are barely 25,000 words in C. H. Douglas's first work, "Economic Democracy", a close study of it today, 50 years after it was first published, reveals that Douglas touched upon, either fully or in principle, every aspect of the vast subject which came to be known as Social Credit. Douglas subsequently wrote of "Economic Democracy" that it was "concerned almost wholly with the proposition that centralisation of power over initiative as opposed to individual freedom is a persistent and conscious policy . . . every effort has been made to obscure this fundamental issue, and to represent the Social Credit Movement as concerned with 'a discredited monetary scheme, which has been tried in Alberta and has failed'."

Now, as never before, it is essential for those who wish to play an effective role in regenerating a disintegrating Civilisation, to get back to the fundamental truths, which Douglas presented. The following selections from "Economic Democracy" are recommended for close study.

At various well-defined epochs in the history of civilization there has occurred such a clash of apparently irreconcilable ideas as has at this time most definitely come upon us. Now, as then, from every quarter come the unmistakable signs of crumbling institutions and discredited formulae, while the widespread nature of the general unrest, together with the immense range of pretext, alleged for it, is a clear indication that a general rearrangement is imminent.

As a result of the conditions produced by the European War, the play of forces, usually only visible to expert observers, has become apparent to many who previously regarded none of these things. The very efforts made to conceal the existence of springs of action other than those publicly admitted, has riveted the attention of an awakened proletariat as no amount of positive propaganda would have done. A more or less conscious effort to refer the results of the working of the social and political system to the Bar of individual requirement has, on the whole, quite

definitely resulted in a verdict for the prosecution; and there is little doubt that sentence will be pronounced and enforced.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the remedies proposed, it may be well to emphasize the more salient features of the indictment, and in doing this it is of the first consequence to make very sure of the code against which the alleged offences have been committed. And here we are driven right back to first principles—to an attempt to define the purposes, conscious or unconscious, which govern humanity in its ceaseless struggle with environment.

To cover the whole of the ground is, of course, impossible. The infinite combinations into which the drive of evolution can assemble the will, emotions and desires, are probably outside the scope of any form of words not too symbolical for everyday use.

But of the many attempts, which have been made, it is quite possible that the definition embodied in the majestic words of the American

Declaration of Independence, 'the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' is still unexcelled, although the promise of its' birth is yet far from complete justification; and if words mean anything at all, these words are an assertion of the supremacy of the individual considered collectively, over any external interest. Now, what does this mean? First of all, it does *not* mean anarchy, nor does it mean exactly what is commonly called individualism, which generally resolves itself into a claim to force the individuality of others to subordinate itself to the will-to-power of the self-styled individualist. And most emphatically it does not mean collectivism in any of the forms made familiar to us by the Fabians and others.

It is suggested that the primary requisite is to obtain in the readjustment of the economic and political structure such control of initiative that by its exercise every individual can avail himself "of the benefits of science and mechanism; that by their aid he is placed in such a position of advantage, that in common with his fellows he can choose, with increasing freedom and complete independence, whether he will or will not assist in any project which may be placed before him.

The basis of independence of this character is most definitely economic; it is simply hypocrisy, conscious or unconscious, to discuss freedom of any description which does not secure to the individual, that in return for effort exercised as a right not as a concession, an average economic equivalent of the effort made shall be forthcoming.

As we shall see, this means a great deal more than the right to work; it means the right to work for the right ends in the right way.

It seems clear that only by recognition of this necessity can the foundations of society be so laid that no superstructure built upon them can fail, as the superstructure of capitalistic society is most unquestionably failing, because the pediments, which should sustain it, are honeycombed with decay.

Systems were made for men, and not men for systems, and the interest of man, which is self-development, is above all systems, whether theological, political or economic.

ACCEPTING this statement as a basis of constructive effort, it seems clear that all forms, whether of government, industry or society must exist contingently to the furtherance of the

principles contained in it. If a State system can be shown to be inimical to them—it must go; if social customs hamper their continuous expansion—they must be modified; if unbridled industrialism checks their growth, then industrialism must be reined in. That is to say, we must build up from the individual, not down from the State.

It is necessary to be very clear in thus defining the scope of our inquiry since the exaltation of the State into an authority from which there is no appeal, the exploitation of a public opinion which at the present time is frequently manufactured for interested purposes, and other attempts to shift the centre of gravity of the main issues; these are all features of one of the policies which it is our purpose to analyse. If, therefore, any condition can be shown to be oppressive to the individual, no appeal to its desirability in the interests of external organization can be considered in extenuation; and while co-operation is the note of the coming age, our premises require that it must be the co-operation of reasoned assent, not regimentation in the interests of any system, however superficially attractive.

There is no doubt whatever that a mangled and misapplied Darwinism has been one of the most potent factors in the social development of the past sixty years; from the date of the publication of *The Origin of Species* the theory of the 'survival of the fittest' has always been put forward as an omnibus answer to any individual

"ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY"

By C. H. Douglas

Introduction by Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs This history-making work is essential reading for those who wish to understand the real nature of the struggle for power throughout the world. The comprehensive Introduction by Geoffrey Dobbs to the fifth authorised edition provides most helpful background reading. Dr. Dobbs observes that amongst those who have called themselves followers of Douglas, only a comparatively few have grasped the truly radical nature of the thinking of this remarkable genius. The fifth edition also contains a short biography of Douglas. Douglas's first article, "The Delusion of Super-Production", first published in December 1918, a prophetic article, which subsequent events have tragically confirmed, is published as an Appendix. There is an excellent index. This work should be in the library of every person who considers himself really educated. Price \$3.40 posted.

hardship; and although such books as Mr. Benjamin Kidd's *Science of Power* have pretty well exposed the reasons why the individual, efficient in his own interest and consequently well-fitted to survive, may and will possess characteristics which completely unfit him for positions of power in the community, we may begin our inquiry by noticing that one of the most serious causes of the prevalent dissatisfaction and disquietude is the obvious survival, success and rise to positions of great power, of individuals to whom the term 'fittest' could only be applied in the very narrowest sense. And in admitting the justice of the criticism, it is not of course necessary to question the soundness of Darwin's theory. Such an admission is simply evidence that the particular environment in which the 'fittest' are admittedly surviving and succeeding is unsatisfactory; that in consequence those best fitted for it are not representative of the ideal existent in the mind of the critic, and that environment cannot be left to the unaided law of Darwinian evolution, in view of its effect on other than material issues.

To what extent the rapid development of systematic organization is connected with the statement of the law of biological evolution would be an interesting speculation; but the second great factor in the changes which have been taking place during the final years of the epoch just closing is undoubtedly the marshalling of effort in conformity with well-defined principles, the enunciation of which has largely proceeded from Germany, although their source may very possibly be extra-national; and while these principles have been accepted and developed in varying degree by the governing classes of all countries, the dubious honour of applying them with rigid logic and a stern disregard of by-products, belongs without question, to the land of their birth. They may be summarized as a claim for the complete subjection of the individual to an objective which is externally imposed on him; which it is not necessary or even desirable that he should understand in full; and the forging of a social, industrial and political organization which will concentrate control of policy while making effective revolt completely impossible, and leaving its originators in possession of supreme power.

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HERITAGE ROYAL PROJECT TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

The Australian Heritage Society, a division of The Australian League of Rights, played a major constructive role in making the recent Jubilee Royal tour a tremendous success. The flags and stickers made available were widely used. The demand on the commemorative issue of the Society's quarterly, *Heritage*, exceeded all expectations with a number of editions being required. There was widespread commendation and we suggest that all readers who missed out on obtaining a copy should do so immediately while supplies last. This will in the years to come be a priceless souvenir of the Royal Jubilee tour. A single copy may be obtained through State addresses at \$2 per issue. But an annual subscription may be obtained for \$6. Those requiring a complete set of the first four issues of *Heritage* may obtain them from P.O. Box 16, Inglewood, Western Australia

Tens of thousands eagerly responded to the opportunity to join together in signing the Loyalty Pledge made available by the Heritage Society. Further signatures are being obtained and as filled the Loyalty Pledges will be forwarded to The Queen at Buckingham Palace. Those requiring Loyalty Pledges may obtain them from their State Heritage Society addresses. They may also obtain a special printing of the Loyalty Pledge for framing as a souvenir. The actual pledge was done by hand and is a magnificent example of craftsmanship.

The tremendous national response to the Queen's tour proved conclusively that the noisy subversives are but a minority of the Australian people. Sections of the media played a typically disgraceful role in featuring the activities of the minority and once again brought home to Australians that the media can exaggerate the importance of a minority.

BASIC FUND PASSES \$40,000

The League's financial year ends shortly and the 1976-77 Basic Fund is still nearly \$5000 short of its objective. The need for at least the minimum of financial support was never more desperate. The Referendum has thrown increased demands upon the League's planned budget. But the League continues to go forward with the faith that supporters will not fail. Every objective set for the current year has been met. More major advances are planned. The majority have not yet responded. It will now be "touch and go" if the League can finish the financial year in the black. But a few have agreed to underwrite any short fall. That is why the League's programme is being pushed ahead. It would be folly to falter now. Please ensure that the balance is made available immediately. All Northern N.S.W. and Queensland contributions to Mr. Jeremy Lee, Kingstown, via Armidale, N.S.W. The balance to Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001.