

THE NEW TIMES

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

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"THY WILL BE DONE"

by Eric D. Butler

"Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven". Millions of people calling themselves Christians repeat these words every day. And yet the state of the world bears testimony to the fact that the repeating of the great Christian Prayer has little, or no effect, on the advance of the anti-Christ. Satanic policies are in the ascendancy everywhere, a situation which many Christians deplore but which they claim nothing can be done about. Others concentrate upon "personal salvation" to the exclusion of all consideration of how God's will is going to be made effective on earth. This attitude meets with the approval of those working to create a hell on earth.

No idea or belief is of any value unless it can find expression in some practical form, even if only to govern relationships between individuals. Chivalry was a by-product of a culture, which grew out of the climate fostered by *practising* Christians. The old saying that "Manners makyth Man" is a reference to the truth that while ideas are primary, they can only find expression in some concrete form. It is true that Christ is quoted as saying that "My Kingdom is not of this world", a statement seized upon by some as justification for not doing anything about the state of the world. But apart from exhorting Christians to pray that God's will be done on earth, Christ also said. "Seek ye *first* the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." Man does not live by bread alone — there are the things of the spirit — but without enough bread or its equivalent he cannot live at all. Christ recognised this when He said that God should be asked to "give us this day, our daily bread." The story of the loaves and fishes clearly indicates that Christ felt that material things are important.

THE INCARNATION OF EVIL

Material things are not themselves evil, as some have suggested. It is the *purpose* for which material things are used which is the important point to consider. The world is one of abundance of material things. There is also an abundance of those truths to enable that abundance to be used by man. But Christ warned that there are limits to man's material appetites; that unless those limits were respected, the end result must be disaster: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" The World Plotters have either not considered this question, or they are already so insane — i.e. divorced from reality - - that their policies of centralising power must be regarded as unconsciously working for the Incarnation of Evil.

The brutal totalitarian systems imposed upon at least half of the present world population, and the disintegrating societies of the so-called Free World, are the manifestations of the Incarnation of Evil, which knows no limits to the use of power, which corrupts at an accelerating

rate as it is progressively centralised. The essence of the Christ's message was that it liberated the individual for the life more abundant. Government (Caesar) was essential, but not so much Government that it prevented the individual from rendering unto God that which belongs to God. Christ clashed with the Jewish hierarchy because He insisted on the uniqueness of each individual and challenged the narrow legalism, which insisted that Christ was in violation of The Law because He rendered service to individuals on the Sabbath. "The Sabbath was made for Man, not Man for the Sabbath", was His explosive response. Historical Christianity was the incarnation of that truth that the group and institutions existed primarily to enable the individual to grow in stature spiritually. Every subordination of the individual to the group is a victory for the Anti-Christ.

That "practical Christianity" which Douglas insisted was essential if Civilisation was to be saved is impossible without genuine freedom. Freedom requires that the individual is in the position where he has the necessary power to make genuine choices. Practical Christianity is impossible without effective decentralisation of all power. Douglas has written that "The 'mass' is unsaveable, just as a mob is insane ('without health'); the object of anti-Christ is to keep mankind in ever larger mobs, thus defeating the object of Christ, to permit the emergence of self-governing, self-conscious individuals, exercising free will, and choosing good *because* it is good. The energising factor is attraction." The individual who surrenders his indi-

CHRISTMAS ISSUE

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

We extend Christmas Greetings to all our readers around the world. We trust that they and their loved ones enjoy a Holy and refreshing time and that the New Year brings evidence of Man's repentance of wrong-doing and determination to make real the life more abundant which Christ said He came to make possible.

vidual will to another via any form of group is on the road to death. The horror of the mass suicide and killings in the commune set up in Guyana by the sect "leader" Jim Jones was a gruesome demonstration of where the surrender of conscious individual will can lead in extreme circumstances. Clearly Jones gathered around him a group of disoriented people who became mad because they surrendered to Jones and the group psychology he used. The growing number of cults and sects, most of them attracting young people who have become lost in societies which at best offer the individual little more than a dull social welfare, are a striking manifestation of the retreat from the degree of practical Christianity Western societies once enjoyed.

INDIVIDUAL SAVIOURS REQUIRED

As yet another Christmas Season draws attention to that event when "the world became flesh", it is appropriate to consider what is essential if the retreat from Civilisa-

tion is to be halted and reversed. While it is true, of course, that faith can move mountains, it is also essential to stress that faith without works shifts nothing. The shifting of mountains requires first faith, then the will, followed by appropriate action and the use of adequate equipment like earthmoving equipment. If God's will is to be done on earth then it is necessary that the Lord's Prayer be given substance by the appropriate *action* of sufficient individual Christians associating voluntarily for the purpose. The forces of the anti-Christ are not going to be defeated through pious expressions, but through battle. If God's will is going to be done, then it will be *through* individual *saviours* inspired by that glimpse of Truth they have obtained. Standing in the front ranks of those prepared to advance against Evil, as Christian Soldiers should be everyone who claims to be a Social Crediter. Social Credit is practical Christianity. Christ had to take action to throw the moneychangers out of the Temple. Similar action is required today.

GEMS FROM DOUGLAS

C. H. Douglas said that he was primarily concerned with "releasing reality". His works are those of a mind, which grasped reality more deeply than most. He was a true genius and a genuine prophet. For this reason the reader can return again and again to the writings of Douglas and find gems of insight which so partake of truth that they are an inexhaustible source of inspiration. Maintaining a tradition of many years, in this Christmas issue of "The New Times" we offer a selection from Douglas.

The latest pronouncements on industrial affairs by Russian statesmen are indistinguishable from those of American, German, or British bankers . . . It is significant that the arguments voiced from all these quarters are invariably appeals to mob psychology — 'Europe must be saved', 'Workers of the World unite', etc. The appeal is away from the conscious-reasoning individual, to the unconscious herd instinct. And the 'interests' to be saved, require mobs, not individuals."

—*Social Credit (1924)*

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"Central Government is merely a disguised military organisation, the power of which grows with what it feeds upon".

—*The "Land for the (Chosen) People Racket"*.

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" . . . Gambling is a special form of the adventurous spirit from which all progress is born, whereas insurance is a financial fallacy; and no greater disaster can overtake a community than to lose the spirit of adventure. That is why a mass of Law which smothers initiative and substitutes a Beveridge insurance plan for the dividends of an advancing adventure is a creeping death."

—*Programme for the Third World War,*

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"Man does not live by bread alone, but he does not live very long without a reasonable amount of food, clothes and shelter. Secondly, and subsequently, he requires, and this increasingly, an outlet for the creative spirit. It may be noted in passing that it is just at this point that the 'intellectual' is apt to fail in interpreting the great mass of humanity engaged in a deadly grapple with the weekly

household bills, a battle which must in most cases be won decisively before the surplus energy becomes available for the satisfaction of the need of self-expression". — *These Present Discontents and The Labour Party and Social Credit.*

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"This curious adulation of bigness is indisputably a common attribute of Socialism (under all its names), Big Business, and what we call vulgarity. There is a prevalent idea that Socialism is a "Workers" Revolution, for the benefit of the craftsman. Nothing could be less true. The genuine craftsman, where he takes the trouble to understand it, detests it. The backbone of Socialism in every country . . . is the Lower Middle Class, the type which yearns to have power without responsibility, and looks

BASIC FUND PASSES \$20,000

With, some of the most inspirational contributions in the history of The League of Rights, this in itself demonstrating that it is a movement with deep roots and capable of rising to greater heights as the national and international crisis deepens, the 1978-79 Basic Fund has already passed \$20,000. If the initial momentum can be maintained, the fund of \$45,000 should be filled in a comparatively short time, without any long-drawn out campaign to obtain the balance. Please rush your donation or your pledge — these to be met by the end of May 1979 at the latest — immediately. 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. Receipts sent only upon request.

to exchange its unenviable situation for a 'safe government job'. . . . The English Fabians, and their offshoot, the Planners, are in the main, the same type. What, then, is the characteristic of 'bigness', which makes it a common objective in every country in which we can discern revolutionary propaganda at work? To say it is efficiency is clearly absurd even if efficiency were urgently necessary. It would be as sensible to acclaim the superior efficiency of the Atlantic Ocean over Lake Derwent water.

"It is not difficult to find an answer. The attribute of size — so far as I am aware, the only attribute of size — which grows as size increases, is momentum. The larger the mass, the more difficult becomes a change of direction — the harder becomes the task of individual initiative."

—*The Big Idea.*

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"There is not a single country where western methods of production are in operation, in which there is any technical production problem at all, either agricultural or otherwise; and the problem we have to solve is a problem of distribution. Organised distribution, whether it be the allotment of seats in a theatre, in a railway train, or of benefit in a dividend-bearing commercial undertaking, is nearly always in some form or other a matter of tickets, and it is reasonable to conclude that if this is so, and our problem is one of satisfactory distribution, the first direction in which to turn our attention should be the working of the ticket system. The generalised ticket system, under which modern distribution is carried out, we call money, and it is in connection with the money system that we may expect to find what we are looking for."

—*The Breakdown of the Employment System (1923)*

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"Nobody knows of a successful democratic producing

concern. There is no such thing — or at least, I have never heard of it. It certainly does not exist in the Co-operative Movement, or in the Labour Movement. On the other hand, we have working today, to a certain extent, with powerful reservations, a democracy of consumers. The democracy of consumers is not properly financed, but it is a fact that no producing concern can go on producing against the inflexible dislike of all its consumers; to put it plainly, it cannot sell its goods, so it goes out of business."

—*The Policy of a Philosophy,*

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" . . . a centralised system of totalitarianism requires, even if it could be made to work, a completely **selfless** integrity which is not only unknown, but not Christian. ' - thy neighbour as thyself, presumably means what it says. So far as I understand Christianity it is the easy (not necessarily the immediately easy) way - - e.g. the proper way —to do things — 'my yoke is easy, my burden light'. It is not a pathetic and everlasting effort to do the undoable. The Satanic ideology of work, employment, austerity, sacrifice, is not an ideology of achievement . . . It is an ideology of sabotage, destruction, corruption and decay."

—*The Big Idea.*

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"It is just as certain as anything can be in this uncertain world, that Christianity is not a Plan, it is a Philosophy which we have hardly begun to grasp. As such, it must have a policy. That policy was and is rejected by the Jews, consequently it cannot be a Jewish policy. That is to say, Jewish policy is what Christianity is not."

—*In Whose Service is Perfect Freedom.*

RHODESIA: COMPASSION BURIED IN PREJUDICE

Writing in "The Age", Melbourne, of November 25, under the above heading, Mr. Michael Barnard, the courageous Foreign Affairs Editor, comments on the anti-Christian attitude of the much-publicised Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, a group, which has presented the same type of false picture of Rhodesia as that of The World Council of Churches. The Rhodesian agony should be in the forefront of the thoughts and prayers, of all Christians during the Christmas season. Mr. Barnard writes:

Not only the World Council of Churches, it seems, takes a peculiarly blinkered view of southern Africa.

Now we have the Sydney-based Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace holding forth with views, which many people must find difficult to equate with Christian conscience and compassion.

It is not the commission's recent urging of "caution" over Rhodesian immigration, which is exceptional: it is to be hoped that the Australian Government ALWAYS shows due care in the matter of intending settlers, wherever they may come from. (Whether this is the sort of "caution" the commission has in mind, of course, is another matter.)

What is far more important is the inference in the commission's submission to the parliamentary sub-committee on southern Africa that this advisory body of the Catholic bishops is at no great pains to distinguish the conditions in

which immigrants may become *refugees* in dire need of sanctuary.

This impression can only be strengthened by public statements by a commission spokesman this week.

It is fair to assume that all white Rhodesians are extremely suspect to this august body (a point some may find a remarkably unchristian prejudice in itself) and that, therefore, whatever their desperation, they must rank lowly in our charitable considerations.

Thus we have emotional exhortations to the Government in which Freudian scholars will delight: Australia must NOT become an ESCAPE route — dare I add the unwritten words, *we must punish the bastards?*

"We cannot give them an escape route. We cannot allow them to see Australia as a way out."

Ah, the compassion, the forgiveness of the Cross.

But now we enter deeper into this Machiavellian quagmire. If Australia were to offer refuge to Rhodesians, *it could harm our relations with Third World neighbours.*

Here indeed is a pretty pass. Is this the giving warmth of the Christian heart, or the expedient argument of the political mind?

And which Third World neighbors exactly? Indonesia perhaps? The Indonesia, which is so racially sensitive that it has never satisfactorily explained the murder of five Australian newsmen in Timor?

The Indonesia which, having raped this unfortunate little territory by brutal military might, is even now delaying family reunion for the Timorese who fled as *refugees* to Australia?

But more, up comes that hairy old chestnut of the politically devious: these wicked white Rhodesians have the *plague*. If we accept them, no matter what hell-fire they are fleeing, they will inject racial prejudice into the Australian way of life; indeed, like those sinister trade contacts with South Africa, they could *jeopardise plans to create a multi-racial society in Australia.*

Are we 14 million so unconfident of our national ethic and morality as this?

And all the foregoing, of course, is based on the spurious assumption that ALL white Rhodesians hate blacks and live by the whip and jackboots (and that ALL are simply longing to come to Australia anyway).

Such politically motivated fantasies no doubt help account for the World Council of Churches' support for the Patriotic Front "guerillas", who for six years have been slaughtering their fellow-blacks under the pretext of a war of liberation against the white man.

Let us take a look at one of the key leaders of this odious group — yes, Robert Mugabe, again, in technicolor, and without apologies.

Mr. Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union wing of the Patriotic Front and darling of Andy Young and David Owen, last week raised -- nay, *conclusively answered* — the question of whether his guerrillas are liberationists or terrorists.

From Mozambique, he issued a "hit list" of 50 leading blacks in the transitional Government and its administrative and security services.

Yes a good old-fashioned Mafia-cum-IRA death list.

Black moderates from Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole down were given one month in which to renounce their part in the multiracial quest for peaceful settlement or else.

Or else? Or else they will become "priority military targets" . . . "liable to be shot on sight".

The communiqué, issued through ZANU deputy secretary for information Eddison Zvobgo, the Goebbels of Maputo, said the list of 50 black community leaders and officials marked the "first and last opportunity" for their withdrawal from "their criminal collaboration. If they persist, they will be doomed . . . the hand (sic) of revolution is very long indeed".

"Everyone whose name has been read out tonight must now listen carefully," the communiqué went on, "as your name and address will be widely circulated among all Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army forces with immediate effect."

To this was tacked a warning to all blacks in the police and security forces to resign if they too wished to escape execution.

And for full measure, there then came the promise of a second detailed hit list at the end of December as a special Christmas bulletin.

Christmas indeed. If we are to extend our anguish to anyone in Rhodesia at this point it should, above all, I suggest, be to men like Bishop Muzorewa and all those many blacks who have renounced violence on the path to independence and who are now buffeted by pressures from either side.

They should be at the very heart of Christian concern. Yet still they command scarcely any international support, rarely even token sympathy. The bishop does not even rate a passing reference in the Catholic Commission submission.

He is irrelevant. He has neither a white skin to make him by definition bad, nor the blazing gun of the black liberationist to make him by definition good.

Rhodesia, oh Rhodesia. When your agony is finally written into history, it will not be for the wicked misdeeds within, but for the blind prejudices of mankind without.

"WHAT A BEAUTY!"

This is the initial reaction of those who have seen the League's latest "Electors' Voice," a twelve-page issue packed with information concerning the threat of the "New International Economic Order." Stories of the revolt in the rural areas as primary producers grasp the meaning of the High Court decision, which virtually scraps the famous Section 92 of the Federal Constitution. Other big stories, "Anti-Netric Backlash Gathers Momentum" and "World Council of Churches charged with 'Spiritual Treason'."

The distribution of tens of thousands of this special issue of "Electors' Voice" is now under way. But much more must be done to ring the alarm bells right throughout Australia. The mass distribution of this hard-hitting edition of "Electors' Voice" will also advertise Jeremy Lee's explosive book, "Upon the Mountain" along with Barbara Treolar's "Fleeced" and Angus MacDowall's brilliant "Segregation by Inflation." But more group and individual distribution is urgently required. Bulk copies: 50 copies for \$5; 100 copies \$8; 200 copies \$14; 500 copies \$32. Copies supplied to genuine actionists who are prepared to distribute but cannot afford to pay. Small donations accepted to help meet some of the costs.

Order NOW from Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001.

HOW CAN "FULL EMPLOYMENT" BE MAINTAINED IN AN AGE OF AUTOMATION?

This explosive question is answered in the latter part of the Paper given by Mr. Jeremy Lee, National Secretary of The Institute of Economic Democracy, at the 1978 National Seminar of The Australian League of Rights, held in Melbourne on Saturday, September 23:

We should be quite clear that Marx and his followers were quite realistic in discerning the problem. The book *Political Economy—A Beginner's Course*, by A. Leontiev, published in the middle of the Depression by the Co-operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R. said:

"There is a continual process of technical improvement in production under Capitalism. And what does this technical improvement mean, what is the significance of the new inventions? Their significance is that they cheapen production, replacing human labour by machine work. Thus with the development of technical improvements fewer workers are needed to produce the same quantities of commodities. Machines supplant workers. Machines compel workers to labour more intensely. This also causes part of the workers to be thrown out of industry. Hence at the dawn of capitalism, when the workers had not yet found out who their real enemy was, they often gave vent to their rage against existing conditions by attacking the machines. During strikes and times of unrest the workers smashed machinery first of all, considering it to be the main cause for their terrible conditions. Introducing new machinery and throwing the workers who were supplanted by these machines onto the street, the capitalists continually create unemployment."

Lenin, writing in *Pravda* before the Bolshevik revolution, described it thus:

"This is the usual picture for all capitalist countries. The number of small undertakings decreases: the petty bourgeoisie, the small manufacturers are ruined and wiped out, become clerks, sometimes proletarians. The number of large enterprises grows rapidly and their proportion to industry as a whole grows even more rapidly . . . The larger factories crush the smaller ones and concentrate production to an ever increasing extent. Ever greater numbers of workers are gathered in a smaller number of enterprises, and the entire profit from the labour of united millions of workers is pocketed by a handful of millionaires."

Lenin conveniently forgot to mention that the same millionaires provided him with the finance for the Russian Revolution!

He also went on both to identify the real nature of the crisis, and to outline the Communist way of meeting it: In his *Collected Works*, Lenin says:

"The crisis shows that modern society can produce immeasurably more goods than it does, which could be used to improve the conditions of life of the whole of the toiling people, if the land, factories, machines etc. did not belong to a handful of private owners, who extract millions of profits out of the poverty of the people."

Engles, Marx's collaborator in *The Communist Mani-*

festro, put it thus:

" . . . Since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world, the production and exchange of all civilised peoples and of their more or less barbarian dependent peoples have been dislocated practically once every ten years. Trade comes to a standstill, the markets are glutted, the products lie in great masses, unsaleable, ready money disappears, credit vanishes, the factories are idle, the working masses are short of food, because they have produced too much food, bankrupts follows upon bankruptcy, forced sale upon forced sale. The stagnation lasts for years, both productive forces and products are squandered and destroyed on a large scale, until the accumulated masses of commodities are at last disposed of at a more or less considerable depreciation, until production and exchange gradually begins to move again. By degrees the pace quickens; it becomes a trot: the industrial trot passes into a gallop, and the gallop in turn passes into the mad onrush of a complete industrial, commercial, credit and speculative steeplechase only to land again in the end, after the most breakneck jumps — in the ditch of a crash. And so on and again . . . In these crises the contradiction between social production and capitalistic appropriation comes to a violent explosion. The circulation of commodities is for the moment reduced to nothing; the means of circulation, money, becomes an obstacle to circulation; all the laws of commodity circulation are turned upside down. The economic collision has reached its culminating point: the mode of production rebels against the mode of exchange . . ."

Marx, in the *Communist Manifesto*, asked: "How does the bourgeoisie get over these crises? On the one hand, by enforced destruction of a mass of destructive forces on the other, by conquest of new markets and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones. That is to say, by paving the way for more extensive and more destructive crises and by diminishing the way in which they are prevented."

Now it's one thing to identify the problem. In fact, the most enlightened libertarian and the most rigid communist can both agree on the nature of the conflict between man and the machine resulting from the industrial revolution.

It's quite another to agree on a solution. Instead of opting for a new leisure age built around private property and individual liberty, the resulting Frankenstein of Communism chose a course in which the disinherited group was marshalled into fashioning its increasingly obsolete labour—which Marx insisted, "creates all wealth"—into a political and economic weapon only operable through full employment. It has only succeeded through the blind reaction of those who claim to stand for liberty. The failure to grapple with the real issues, seeking and applying the only

key to the conflict, has delivered our 20th Century world into the greatest economic crisis in history, which might yet well be the prelude to a totally Communist world. The living symbol reflecting the accuracy of the Marxist analysis, and the tragic betrayal of the torch of freedom, is the Fraser Government and the Budget it has just imposed on the Australian people.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL EXPLOSION

We tend to think that the technological effect has only just hit us. The media seems to have discovered it within the last six months. But the fact is that even as the Depression hit in 1929-30 the machine age could be ignored no longer, and was increasingly obvious to all, save the union leaders and the political parties, all of whom saw their power depending on full employment.

Look at some of the examples given by B. K. Staunton, in his book *Technocracy — What Is It?* Produced in 1932:

With present-day equipment 4,000 men are sufficient to cultivate the soil for the 1929 (U.S.) wheat crop, whereas by using the methods of 100 years ago, 5,000,000 men would be required.

A machine for making electric light bulbs has replaced 10,000 men.

In 1904 it required 1291 man-hours to produce a motorcar, whereas in 1929 only 92 man-hours were needed.

To produce one ton of steel required 70 man-hours in 1900, and only 13 man-hours in 1929.

By working full time for two weeks the textile industry of Great Britain can supply Britain's present needs.

The boot and shoe factories of Australia can, by working full time for six months produce ample footwear for Australia's needs for the year.

The Lancashire cotton industry, by working one full week, can supply the total requirements of Britain for one year.

The "Joy Loader," for loading coal at the pithead into trucks, now being used in U.S.A. and Britain, loads two tons per minute. This machine will rapidly displace the handling of Britain's 250,000,000 per annum by hand shovel.

"The Engineer" (London, 25/11/32) states:

"It has been calculated that in Europe the progressive expansion of water power is annually displacing 5,000,000 tons of coal, whereby annually 5,000 miners become superfluous.

"An electrically operated shovel with a dipper having a capacity of 27 tons of earth has been commissioned in the Pittsburgh coalfield. It requires 3,000 h.p and takes only 45 seconds to complete a cycle of operations."

An American review, dealing with the mechanisation of industry and the consequent displacement of workers, makes the following statements:

Seven thousand two hundred shoemakers employed in a modern shoe plant, in five and a half days, would produce 395,000 pairs of shoes.

A modern straight-line continuous brick plant will produce 400,000 bricks a day per man.

Four thousand tons of pig iron per man per year can be produced with modern blast-iron technique.

In agriculture, one man can do in an hour what it required 3,000 hours per man to accomplish in 1840.

A Milwaukee plant has a daily output capacity of 10,000 automobile chassis frames and 34 miles of pipe lead with a total of 208 men.

According to an official statement, all the coal America needs can be dug in six months, all the boots and shoes she needs can be made in six months, and all the glass blown in seventeen days.

The following facts are gleaned from an American periodical, "Railway Engineering and Maintenance," of November, 1932:

"Spray painting a large train shed at Hoboken, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad last year occupied 10.642 man-hours. When painted previously, in 1917 the work was done by hand, and took 22,142 man-hours."

The work was therefore done last year in less than half the time, and less than half the purchasing power was distributed.

The extension of spray painting is not only cutting down man-hours, but is also making serious inroads into the brush-making industry, and to a smaller extent into the canister-making trade.

The Boston Railroad Co. has a freight-car handling device to take charge of a million cars per year. One man directs the whole operation, thus saving the labour of 400 men and so reducing labour costs by the wages of the 400 men.

An electrical power plant near Berlin, producing 24,000 kilowatts, employs 200 workmen and 50 clerks. Had it been equipped with less modern machinery, not less than 3,000 workmen and 700 clerks would have been employed.

In the United States there is a huge factory filled with practically one single machine turning out motorcar frames almost untouched by human hands. The output number no less than 9,000 per day and only 200 men are employed. No less than 45 frames per day being the output per man.

On the East London Estate, Victoria, a youth and a man on the bags, harvested 800 acres of wheat in three weeks. In the days of the stripper, it would have taken five machines and 15 men to do the same work in the same time. An improved machine does the work in even one fourth less than this time.

At St. Louis, where sewerage work is being carried on, thirty-three machine operators, aided by thirty-seven labourers, are doing the work of 7,000 pick and shovel men.

Successful tests have just been completed at Bardwell Manor, in the heart of East Anglia (Eng.), with a gigantic transplanting machine, which it is claimed will revolution-

ise farming and reduce labour to an absolute minimum. The machine, drawn by a tractor and worked by four boys was driven at a speed during tests, which enabled it to plant 6,000 cabbages per hour.

The total employment in the United States iron and steel industry in 1929 was practically the same as in 1887, although output had expanded tenfold.

According to the findings of *Technocracy*, the adult population of America, from the ages of 25 to 45, will only need to work 660 hours per year, per individual, to produce a standard of living for the entire population ten times greater than the average income of 1929.

AUSTRALIA BECOMES MECHANISED

The following facts are taken from the *Australasian Manufacturer* of January 7 last:

"The Chief Mechanical Engineer of the South Australian Railways states that in 1929, 800 men at the Islington workshops were doing the same amount of work that 1,800 did in 1925."

"The furnishing trade has been revolutionised by the introduction of machines that now perform most of the work previously done by tradesmen.

"Highly skilled workmen who a few years ago made bottles are now on the dole. Six men used to produce 10 gross of beer bottles in a day of eight hours. Today one unskilled man operates a machine that turns out five gross in eight hours.

"In the tanning and leather dressing industry, a scudding machine is capable of turning out from 1,200 to 1,400 bides a week against 200 per week in the days of hand labour.

A modern printing machine is now capable of printing, folding and stitching from ten to fourteen thousand magazines per hour with the labour of two men. Formerly it would have required over 100 labour hours to produce this magazine.

A tea-packing house has eight machines that are capable of packing 100 tons of tea per week, and tended by eight men. The old method of hand packing would have necessitated nearly 200 girls' labour per week.

"The same story is told of the boot making, brick-making, quarrying, gas making industries — of almost any industry that can be mentioned."

Stuart Chase in his book, "Men and Machines," gives many varied examples of displacement of human labour. By means of a new electrical handsaw one man takes the place of four; a power chisel does the work of ten men. The dial system on the telephone takes the place of switchboard girls for local calls. A single week records fourteen new inventions and discoveries. Seven men now do the work, which formerly required sixty to perform in casting pig iron. Two men now do the work, which formerly required 128 in loading pig iron. One man replaces 42 in operating open-hearth furnaces. A brick-making machine makes 40,000 bricks in an hour. It used to take one man eight hours to make 450. Simplex and

Multiplex machines are eliminating the need for trailed telegraphers — and the message is automatically printed at the receiving office. In type-setting a man at a central office can set type in offices as many as 500 miles away— and this has resulted in the dismissal of thousands of printers in U.S.A.

"Offices are rapidly becoming mechanised. Hundreds of officials have already been displaced in the Treasury and Civil Service. There will soon be one hundred different kinds of machines in use in the departments: adding machines, adding typewriters, calculating machines, dictating machines, folding machines, bookkeeping machines, tabulating machines, wire-stitching machines, envelope filling and sealing machines, stamp affixers, letter copiers, machines for opening letters. When the transition (in the Civil Service) is complete it is estimated that there will be a saving of human labour to the extent of 500,000 hours a year."

In the tobacco trade, a cigarette machine recently installed is capable of turning out 12,000 cigarettes a minute, or over 700,000 an hour. Only three employees are needed to tend it and its productive service equals 700 pairs of hands.

Waitresses in one Chicago hotel no longer kick open the kitchen doors; in passing an electric eye, their shadows interrupt the beam, actuating a mechanism, which opens the door. The Studio Theatre, in Hollywood, California, employs the same device to open doors for patrons, turn on drinking fountains and so on.

A rayon factory in New Jersey is now being designed to run eventually without human labour, save for one man at the switchboard.

An electric lamp machine has been constructed that is capable of turning out half-a-million lamps per day — 9,000 times as many as in 1929.

In the November issue of *World Power*, organ of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, Mr. D. Ferguson, of the Association's Economics and Statistical Department, discusses the fact and the consequences of "technological unemployment." The total capacity of machinery throughout the world, motorcars excluded, amounted in 1930 to 390,000,000 h.p.

"Taking one h.p. as roughly equal to the labour power of ten men," Mr. Ferguson writes, "the world has in its machinery a non-consuming labour-force representing 3,000 million, in addition to its human population of about 2,000 million persons." Thus there are, in other words, "for every consuming unit about two non-consuming productive units."

Power capacity, moreover, is increasing over the world as a whole faster than the output of commodities, the production of which is being carried on to an ever-increasing extent without human labour. "Consuming power is being reduced, yet the accumulation of surplus can lead only to catastrophe."—*New Era*, Sydney.

English engineers are capable of producing and erecting one complete iron foundry every three months.

On the practicability of solving unemployment in the

traditional way, the Technocrats of Britain have thus reached the same conclusion as the Technocrats of America. Mankind, as a generator of any kind of productive-power, is rapidly and irresistibly being, in the mass, dispensed with altogether.

The findings of the English Technicians bear out those of America—that man power is becoming daily more obsolete as compared with machine power, and that the wage system will gradually disappear.

BLIND CAPITALISM

The Western World, while rejecting Communism, nevertheless did nothing to face up to the new problems posed by the advent of a third workforce - - the machine. It merely attempted to adopt the unexpected factor into the existing order, refusing to face the only real question of importance. If full employment were to be maintained in the machine age, what would happen to all the ensuing production? The wars and depressions of the 20th century are the grim result. Nations strive with nations for export markets. Producers batter consumers with an advertising assault bordering on the insane. Consumers in turn, contrasting the incredible abundance of production around them with the perennial shortage of purchasing power, finally opt for the insidious new apple in a machine-age Eden — time-payment, the overdraft, and usurious debt. Debt becomes a new form of purchasing power with terrible social consequences -- but without it the system would have collapsed long ago.

The result of this avalanche of innovation was the grim Depression of the 'thirties, and the grimmer war which followed it. For a while this produced enough destruction upon which a boom cycle could be based. But the resulting ravages were repaired incredibly quickly. Rubble became new skyscrapers with almost magical speed. Giant overpasses and freeways, factories and production lines became the plastic surgery on the scarred face of the war-torn world. By the mid-fifties the wartime destruction might never have occurred when examined in purely material terms. The defeated nations — Germany and Japan — treated to the industrial cosmetic of Lend-lease and the Marshall Plan, had already exceeded their pre-war productive achievements. To the thinking mind, the world was already facing an economic holocaust, which would be an intensified re-run of the past.

In 1969 The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS) received a grant from the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia for the publication of a number of papers on automation. Included was a paper from that economic dynamo the Hon. Leslie Bury — subsequently Australia's Treasurer. This is what he said:

"Invariably in any discussion of the growth of new technologies — and particularly the more dramatic forms of automation and mechanisation -- the question of the effects of such change in unemployment levels is raised . . . technical change is certainly a factor producing shifts and

"WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER"

By Dr. Antony Sutton

Reviewed in the March 1977, issue of "The New Times", this explosive work was originally only available in hardback and sold for \$10. Described as the book which makes all previous books on the Second World War "obsolete", it documents how the Wall Street international financiers supported Hitler's rise to power, and helped to build the Nazi war machine and sustain it, even during the conflict. Shatters many of the myths of both "Left" and "Right".

Through a Crown Commonwealth publishing venture, "Wall Street And The Rise of Hitler" has now been produced as a paperback.

Price: \$3.60 posted. From all League addresses.

trends in industrial development and employment, but technical change need not be a cause of unemployment in the total economic sense . . . it is evident that an increasing number of people will have to change jobs once or more during their working life . . . training and education will need to be accepted to a much greater degree than at present as a lifelong process and an integral part of working life. Training can no longer be regarded as a process of preparation to be got over before a person's working life can begin. This implies that initial education and training must be designed to provide broad foundation for future learning and development . . ."

What brilliance! What perception! What compassion and concern for others! Mr. Bury's solution was to consign an increasing proportion of the population to a lifetime of re-training! But notice that, because he would not face the problem honestly, he had - - perhaps unwittingly — veered towards the ultimate Communist weapon — the direction of labour. There is no doubt that that kind of Liberal is a greater ally to Communism than many in the Labor camp.

"FLEECE"

By Barbara Treloar

This brilliantly written and heavily documented work concerns more than Australia's hard-pressed Australian wool producers and those directly associated with the wool industry; it reveals how the programme of placing Australia's wool industry under the international control envisaged in the "New International Economic Order" is a major feature of the assault upon Australia's independence. Wide circulation of this work is essential for the effective defence of Australia. Price \$2.45 posted.