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

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DIVIDENDS OR SLAVERY?

By Eric D. Butler

In the early days of the Social Credit Movement there was a cartoon depicting a team of slaves toiling on the Egyptian pyramids. One of the slaves said to his fellow slaves, "For my own part, I would much sooner have my national dividend". The cartoonist was making the point that if the slaves had freedom of choice concerning how to use the equivalent of the productive capacity devoted to the building of pyramids, they might well have decided on a life of leisure and self-development.

One of Hitler's colleagues insisted that the Germans must have guns before butter. Given effective control over their own credit, the majority of Germans would almost certainly have decided that building guns was not a constructive policy. But building guns helped to maintain "full employment", an objective which Hitler strongly endorsed, and to distribute financial incomes.

The displacement of human labour by technology has now reached the stage where the choice before mankind is clear: either distribute the wages saved by technology in the form of some type of financial dividend, thus expanding freedom, or impose slavery by forcing everyone to work on the modern equivalent of the pyramids.

C.H. Douglas predicted that events would be the major factor in forcing the introduction of Social Credit policies. He also said it was probable that Social Credit policies would be adopted without any reference to Social Credit. The crude implementation of Douglas's compensated price technique, making inflation impossible, in the form of consumer subsidies during and after the Second World War, was an example. Even though financed out of admission that even if people cannot find a place in the production system, they are entitled to a right to life. Earlier retirement schemes are more prevalent.

NO PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

The current international recession has made clear beyond all argument that in spite of tens of millions being unemployed throughout the industrialised world, there is no shortage of basic production. Australia has suffered the worst general drought in its history, but there is an abundance of every type of food. The drive to export continues. The Western world continues to provide economic blood transfusions to the Communist and Third World countries. Spokesmen for the proposed New International Economic Order leave no doubt that one of the underlying concepts is to force down the standard of living in the industrialised nations in order to transfer production to the underdeveloped countries like those in Africa.

As Douglas pointed out, one of the biggest threats to those using finance in an attempt to impose the centrally planned state, irrespective of whether it is called "Socialism" or "Capitalism", is an abundance of goods, particularly consumer goods. When there is an obvious abundance of consumer goods and services, it is much more difficult to persuade people that they should be rationed. The Second World War came just in time to

prevent a threatened revolt against financial orthodoxy. Not only did the Second World War divert the industrial nations' production system to concentrate upon producing for destruction; it made it possible to advance the long term programme for central planning of the peoples and the resources of the whole world. The destruction of the old British world, the expansion of International Communism, and the establishment of the framework for eventual World Government, starting with the United Nations and its associated agencies like the International Monetary Fund, were essential first steps.

TRYING TO ABOLISH PLENTY

But in spite of the fact that the programme for subverting traditional societies, the advancement of the "New Education" being a major feature of that programme, has progressed to a disturbing degree, basic obstacles are provided by realities which refuse to go away. From the planners' point of view, it has become increasingly difficult to abolish plenty, or potential plenty, while the spirit of enterprise is sustained by both primary and secondary producers. And the most dynamic factor in the situation, one which it is most difficult to control, is a rapidly expanding technology. Its impact has already reached the stage where a growing number of people admit that "full employment" as generally understood is no longer possible in a free society. The im-

\$5,000 REQUIRED FOR BASIC FUND

The Australian League of Rights' 1982-83 Basic Fund of \$45,000 has now reached \$40,000, the result of an inspired burst of contributions. But this still leaves a deficit of \$5,000. Because the League is always balanced precariously on a financial knife-edge, it is absolutely essential that the Basic Fund be filled. Every cent counts. But the League also makes every cent go much further than any other comparable organisation. This is primarily because of the volunteer spirit. With the rapidly deepening crisis confirming the predictions of the League, the planned expansion of the League's programme is urgently necessary. Effective forward planning requires adequate finance. Will the majority who have not yet contributed please do so immediately, thus keeping pace with those who have contributed, some sacrificially. Queensland Northern N.S.W. contributions should be sent to Mr. Jeremy Lee, Ravensbourne, Queensland, 4352. Western Australian contributions to P.O. Box 16, Inglewood, W.A., 6052, and the balance to G.P.O. Box 1 052J, Melbourne, Vic., 3001.

plementation of such a policy would require a Marxist-type totalitarian government, with masses of people being used on non-productive government projects. Large numbers might be drafted into "peacekeeping" forces, designed to prevent any revolt from those who might revolt against building modern pyramids, demanding instead a dividend to obtain access to economic freedom.

The demand for a dividend is based on morality and equity. The technological revolution now sweeping the world is the end product of a process of replacing human labour with machines now controlled by suitably programmed computers. The key factor is knowledge built up over centuries. That knowledge belongs to every individual in society. Every individual should be regarded as a shareholder in his nation, a nation being a complex form of association which should provide an increment of association for the benefit of all individuals. Douglas said that the true purpose of the State is to distribute dividends, the extent of the dividends being governed by the real credit of a nation, its productive capacity.

PERVERTED CHRISTIANITY

One of the many perversions of Christianity was the introduction of the gospel that work was good for people, this gospel being developed in association with the Industrial Revolution. John Calvin's theology insisted that as work was the work of God, those who become wealthy had been rewarded suitably by God. It was a convenient gospel for the wealthy, who often invoked it to justify the control of the poor, who obviously had not been blessed. Traditional Christianity has never supported the doctrine of work for work's sake, work during the Middle Ages being seen as merely a means to an end. If transported in time from the Middle Ages to today's world, the people of that period would be amazed to see labour-saving technology not being welcomed as an escape from unnecessary work. The people of Merrie England enjoyed over 150 holidays in the year. Holidays originally meant holy days. Leisure time did not result in drunken orgies, but in a flowering of creative activity. A regenerated Christianity will have to address itself to the question of formulating a Christian philosophy concerning work and economics.

QUESTIONING BY SCIENTISTS

It is encouraging that the number of scientists around the world starting to question the policy of "full employment" is growing. Writing in *The Guardian*, England, of January 2, Harford Thomas comments on a study by the European Centre for Work and Society in Maastricht in the Netherlands, which concludes that with not enough jobs in the production system for all, an alternative mechanism for distributing incomes will have to be devised. In a booklet entitled *Automation, Unemployment and the Distribution of Income*, Dr. Keith Roberts, nuclear physicist and professional economist, proposes that incomes should be detached from dependence on employment, and that a basic income, which he calls a National Dividend, be paid to everyone. Thomas writes, "On top of that people can earn extra from employment, but how much work they do would be up to them — the assumption being that by and large people will need to do less work to achieve a desired standard of living if they are not totally dependent on their earnings from work".

Thomas writes that the idea of a national dividend is not new, but makes no reference to the fact that Douglas was the first to put the case for a national dividend to progressively supplement wages and, ultimately, to replace them for many people. Thomas also refers to the work of an industrial chaplain in Dundee, Scotland, Roger Clark, with a science degree, who argues that there must be a new approach to work; "given that there will still be too many people who cannot find jobs and are denied an income thereby, he calls for constructive social acceptance of the unemployed, with a status akin to that given to the young, the retired, the sick, and the disabled".

From Canada comes a report that Professor John Farima of Wilfrid Laurier University has charged that the work ethic is a curse. Professor Farima says that technology has been developed to the point where the conventional view of work will have to be modified. He is quoted as saying, "Man invented machines so man would not have to work and we've succeeded to the point of one-and-a-half million unemployed. But instead of cheering about it, we're in despair. To me that is sheer, raging idiocy". Farima sees the main difficulty concerning the abolition of the work syndrome, is how "to find better ways of distributing money".

ALIENATED YOUTH

While the physical facts concerning the impact of technology on employment are clear, and the case for supplementing the wage system with one of dividends is beyond dispute, there are social and other factors which must be considered in evolving a system of dividends. A large percentage of today's unemployed are young people, products of a training system reflecting the work ethic. It is not surprising therefore that when young people find there is no place for them in the production system, they feel alienated from society, often from their own families, and turn to drugs and other forms of escapism. The introduction of a policy of dividends should logically begin with a reduction in the age of retirement, starting at, say, 55 years of age. A person of 55 has probably worked for over 35 years, raised a family, in most cases is a grandparent, and gained considerable experience of life. Most people over 50 years of age are capable of acting in a responsible manner with leisure and a dividend, even if termed a retiring allowance, providing them with economic security. A shorter working life for all would immediately make it possible for the young unemployed to enter the production system.

A FUNDAMENTAL CHOICE

The crippling effects of the work ethic, and the educational system used to sustain it, have become deep-rooted since the Industrial Revolution, and it will take time for them to be overcome, but the technological revolution is now facing Mankind with the stark choice of either moving towards providing the expanding freedom which technology makes possible, or of accepting a form of slavery necessary to provide "full employment". If today's world follows the path taken by the Egyptian Civilisation, and insists on "full employment" for the equivalent of the pyramids, then Western Civilisation will collapse like the Egyptian Civilisation. A policy of dividends, linked with consumer subsidies, financed out of credits created against that heritage of which technology is a striking manifestation, must now be vigorously pressed by those who can see that the alternative is another Dark Age.

SPECIAL OFFER ON "THE ZIONIST CONNECTION"

The Middle East crisis continues to poison international politics. New and worse convulsions are inevitable unless Zionist ambitions are curbed and the dispossessed Palestinians given their proper rights.

"The Zionist Connection" by Dr. Alfred Lilienthal, the distinguished American Jewish expert on the Middle East, in the most authoritative and comprehensive work on the Middle East realities yet produced, a blockbuster in which the author says things which few Christians would dare to say. Lilienthal has paid a high price for his views over the years, with the Zionist terror machine being able to prevent the ready distribution of "The Zionist Connection". Supplies have been hard to come by, and the retail price has been high. A limited number of the work, published in hardback, is still available and it is felt desirable that these should be made available to those interested at a greatly discounted price of \$20, plus postage of \$5. Orders may be placed with all League Bookshops. It will be a case of first come, first served.

FOREIGN AID MADNESS

Economist Professor Peter Bauer of England is one of the few economists courageous enough to point out that foreign aid to Third World countries does not solve the problems of these countries. Those responsible for the programme cannot believe that it will. But it does shift vast economic resources from the developed to the underdeveloped world in accordance with the grand design of the New International Economic Order.

The dominance of financiers over nations was demonstrated by Britain being forced to provide Argentina with aid during the Falklands war, and the subsequent proposal that Britain should advance a new set of loans to the Argentine, basically to replace arms lost in the Falklands war.

Professor Bauer has made the following points in a recent paper, quoted by New York economist for "The Australian":

"The impotence of individual donors over the disposition of multinational aid to which they have contributed was graphically brought home in the Falklands war.

"During this war, Britain was obliged to give aid to Argentina because it was a participant in the United Nations development programme.

"British objections to the continuation of this aid were unavailing.

"British aid to President Amin of Uganda was gradually run down in the 1970s and was completely eliminated some years before his overthrow.

AGENCIES

"Substantial aid from the European Economic Community, on the other hand, continued to the end of his rule, again in the face of British opposition.

"The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is the largest of the UN specialised agencies and a major aid organisation.

In November 1981, 152 States were members. Decisions were made on a one-State, one-vote basis.

"The budget for 1982 and 1983 was debated at FAO's Rome conference in November 1981. The budget proposals drawn up by the director-general were opposed by the major contributors.

"Five member countries, the US, Britain, West Germany, Japan and Switzerland, between them responsible for 54 per cent of total contributions, voted against the proposals.

"Another nine, responsible for about 10 per cent, abstained.

"The proposals were carried by the votes of the remaining 110 countries. Ninety two of these countries accounted for 1.4 per cent of total contributions, each contributing between 0.01 and 0.05 per cent.

"Several were in arrears with their contributions.

"There were three main objections by the major donor members. First, the proposals were for a large increase in the total budget, of about one-third in terms of US dollars.

"Second, the bulk of the budget was to be spent on administrative costs, primarily in Italy (two-thirds of the regular budget, according to one report).

"Third, there was a total lack of external control over or assessment of, the programmes carried out by the FAO itself or financed by it.

"Among the countries which voted for the budget was Australia, which was trying to get one of its officials appointed to the vacant post of director of the world food programme.

"The helplessness of major donors was evidenced by the fact that although they supplied most of the funds they could alter nothing. Their unwillingness to withdraw may be thought the more remarkable in that they were subject to virulent verbal attacks for their alleged neo-colonial stance and similar misbehaviour.

"In the 1970s, India and Tanzania were the largest recipients of International Development Agency funds in Asia and Africa respectively.

NEW TIMES—APRIL, 1983

WASTEFUL

"In the 1970s, the Government of India waged war against Pakistan, another major IDA recipient, it developed and exploded a nuclear bomb, it engaged in forced sterilisation of many poor people, and it pursued exceedingly wasteful policies of import substitution and other forms of economic control which were much criticised even by Indian economists sympathetic both to development planning and to foreign aid.

"In Tanzania, in the 1970s, major policies of government included enforced movement of millions of people into villages far from their homes, often involving brutality and hardship, coerced collectivisation of farming, extensive nationalisation of economic activity and expropriation of private property, large-scale persecution of productive groups and discrimination against private enterprise, as in transport and trading.

"These policies had devastating effects on food production and on economic conditions generally.

"Huge sums were spent on the attempted construction of a brand-new capital city. In December 1981, President Nyerere stated publicly that Tanzania was then poorer than 10 years earlier.

"Dr. Nyerere has been an articulate exponent of the charge that the rich West has been responsible for the poverty of both his country and of the Third World generally.

"The story is much the same for Ghana, another recipient of International Development Agency aid, whose economy has for years been characterised by acute shortages of consumer goods and, according to World Bank estimates, has suffered a 3 per cent a year decline in GNP per capital between 1970 and 1979.

"Government policies and incompetent and corrupt administration have been largely responsible for this retrogression."

"LEISURE"

This book, consisting of three Papers, is of the greatest value at a time when the technological revolution is forcing a change of attitude towards the policy of "full employment". It provides essential material for those who wish to contribute to the growing discussion on how can incomes be distributed as the wage system proves inadequate to provide adequate purchasing power.

In the first Paper, Mr. John Fitzgerald outlines the economic basis of leisure. This Paper draws heavily upon the discoveries of C.H. Douglas.

The second Paper, by Mr. David Purcell, is a fascinating study of leisure in Christian thought and action. Essential reading for Christians who are concerned with presenting a Christian philosophy concerning economic activities and leisure. As Mr. Purcell shows, there is much of tremendous value to be learned from the past.

In his Paper on "The Fear of Leisure", Mr. Eric Butler, demonstrates that the powerful forces opposing the Leisure State do so because they fear that genuinely free men and women cannot be centrally planned. "To fear leisure for others is a manifestation of distrust; it denies the divine nature of man".

Price: \$1.00 from all League of Rights addresses.

The Negative View of History

(Chapter III of *The Brief for the Prosecution* by C. H. Douglas—1942)

A few years ago, a reference to "inexorable economic laws" was certain to be well received in the best circles. It had a scientific sound, combined with a slight suggestion of Puritanism and of the essentially inhospitable structure of the universe. In the higher realms of finance and commerce, it became to some extent displaced by the slightly occult word, "trends," which was felt to be even more scientific, as being a cautious under-statement. Neither of these expressions escapes the risk of ribaldry, nowadays.

But the idea was clear enough. The world is an unpredictable place. Terrible things happen, but no-one is essentially to blame for them. On the whole the mathematics of chance and probability rule us, and, if we appear to be losing on black, our only course is to put our money on red.

On this theory, wars, revolutions, depressions, business amalgamations, rationalisation and nationalisation, taxes and bureaucrats, are natural phenomena as inevitable as the flowers that bloom in the spring. An attitude of reverent agnosticism combined with disciplined acceptance is all we can adopt pending a codification of the "trends," which clearly require data compiled and card indexed over a long period of time.

It seems inseparable from the acceptance of this theory, however, that we school ourselves to agreement with the remark, "*Credo, quia impossibile.*" We must be able to believe that the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire had no connection with monetary inflation; that Domesday Book did not interest William the Norman's Jewish advisers, or that the expulsion of the Jews and the suppression of the Knights Templars who became primarily bankers, had no bearing on the prosperity of England in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. We must be able to believe that the foundation of the Bank of England had no influence on the National Debt, and that the appointment of Mr. Montagu Norman as Life Governor was an accident to which his American connections, and the visit of Lord Reading to Washington in 1917, made no contribution.

Clearly, it is much easier to hold this negative view of history if we are prevented from noticing that similar events frequently have similar causes. If we are told that the fall of Rome was due to immorality or malaria, and that William the Conqueror thought of Domesday Book all by himself, that the Jews who accompanied him were "refugees from Christian intolerance" and that the Bank of England had an "American" Adviser from 1927 to 1931, if not before and after, because it wished to learn the latest methods of banking, our attention will not be so likely to be attracted to the idea that both the economic and political fortunes of mankind may be not so much at the mercy of inexorable natural law, as the outcome of manipulation by small groups of men who know exactly what they are doing.

This distinction is vital. Consider the events of the years between the European phase of the present war, beginning with the Armistice of November, 1918, and the resumption of hostilities in 1939.

The first point to be observed is the crystallisation of policy along lines clearly recognisable as imposed by a determination to adhere to the conventional subservience of a debtor to a creditor, and, with it, "employment" as the backbone of Government. While it is probably not true to say that the United States, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, was determined to use the highly artificial position created by the insistence on the assumption of all

financial liability of the "victorious" belligerents by Great Britain, it is certain that German-Jewish bankers in America were fully aware that it was much more important to win the peace than to lose the war, and that this was the weapon with which victory could be achieved.

The War Debt due from Great Britain to the United States was \$4,368,000,000. Since it was stipulated that it was *payable in gold* it was equivalent to £897,534,246. Without traversing the endless arguments as to whether the, as usual, disproportionate losses in men and material, in a common war, on the part of Great Britain (America's losses in killed and wounded were 322,000; ours nearly three million) accompanied by fantastic taxation, were not a just ground for claiming that no debt was reasonably due, it is essential to understand that the benefit of the orders placed in America was immense to the Americans. Not one dollar, of course, went to pay for war material produced in Great Britain.

In 1922, Stanley Baldwin, an almost unknown politician, became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Montagu Collet Norman, from being a member of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Company, the London Branch of a powerful American financial group, was appointed Governor of the Bank of England, apparently for life. Previously, it had been customary for the Governor to be elected yearly from the more important merchant bankers of the City. Dr. Walter Stewart for a short while, and subsequently Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, both American banking economists, were installed from Washington, to "advise" him. Their advice coincided, in time, with the greatest depression in history.

The first concern of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Norman was to visit Washington for the purpose of establishing by agreement the terms which were to govern the service of the colossal debt. This visit was made in January, 1923, and in the party was Sir Otto Ernst Niemeyer. The terms agreed were onerous in the extreme (*e.g.* eight times as heavy as those imposed on Italy), but in fairness to the Americans it must be stated that they were apparently surprised that they were accepted. The debts owing by other belligerent nations were settled on much easier terms.

Mr. Balfour had previously stated officially that Great Britain would only ask from her allies such financial payments as would meet the demands of her own creditors, *i.e.*, the United States. The result of this was to make the United States the only and very large financial beneficiary of the 1914-1918 phase of the war (see *Hansard*, December 15, 1930) and to leave all the other "victorious" combatants heavy losers. The question of the military loser, Germany, requires separate consideration.

It was stated in many quarters that the large payments which for a time were made to the U.S. Treasury in connection with the arrangements negotiated by Messrs. Baldwin and Norman were of little consequence. This rather confusing statement—confusing, that is, to the ordinary individual whose financial means, and consequent personal comfort, are subject to the more ordinary arithmetic of daily life, emanated from the Central Bankers who no doubt based their statements on the knowledge that they could adjust taxation so that the payments were concealed. In any case, the absolute size of the payments was far from being the main issue, which was the control over British policy. This is not in doubt.

The control was exercised in two ways. In the first place, and for the first time in history, the New York dis-

count rate became, and remained for nine years, one-half per cent lower than the Bank of England discount rate - the "Bank Rate."

The effect of this was to secure for New York all the foreign financing which had previously been done in the City of London. The fact that the American public was sold large quantities of worthless bonds may have been poetic justice, yet did not conduce to good international relationships.

It is certain, moreover, that a direct political control of a coercive character was applied to British legislation. For the purposes of this preliminary survey it is only necessary to mention two instances, one in the realm of major foreign policy, and the second in domestic legislation.

At the moment, objective consideration of the Japanese is difficult. It would be absurd, however, to deny that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was a major benefit to Great Britain in the 1914-1918 phase of the War. While Japan took little part in Europe (she did send destroyers to the Mediterranean, by request) she observed the letter of the Treaty scrupulously. The abrogation of it, and the Washington Naval Agreement limiting Japan to a position of naval inferiority, did two profound injuries to the British Empire. It was an unprovoked and rather ungracious blow to Japanese "face" - the most vulnerable aspect of Asiatic diplomacy. And it demonstrated to the whole of Asia, including India, that the important capital to placate was no longer London, but Washington. Nothing could have made a new war more certain.

In the domestic sphere, the most easily apprehended instance of the general policy is the horse-power tax on motor vehicles. Here again, it is not so much the monetary aspect which is important, although it is quite possible that the restriction of high-powered cars to the very rich had a profoundly disruptive social effect, playing into the hands of the agitator concerned to suggest that the poor are poor because others are not so poor. Its main effect, and its object, was to throw open the British Empire to the high-powered American car and truck, and to deprive the British manufacturer of the experience which only a home market using a type of vehicle suitable elsewhere could provide. The midget car imposed on the British public was only suitable for perfect roads, short distances and careful usage, and its small market supported a high price and large fortunes for selected producers. There is little doubt that it was also intended to kill the development of the British aeroplane engine, and the aeroplane itself, but in those objectives only partial success was achieved.

In May, 1920, a policy of what can only be described as ruthless restriction of credit was inaugurated, both in Great Britain and the United States. No attempt of any description had been made to deal with the uncontrolled rise of prices, particularly of consumer's goods, and everywhere public discontent at genuine inflation, *i.e.*, a temporary increase in money units in the hands of the public, accompanied by an equal or greater rise mainly permanent in prices, reached such proportions as to constitute a "buyers' strike." That this rise of prices was intentional and a form of hidden taxation, is certain.

Heavy taxation, calling in of banker's overdrafts and restriction of trade credits by large industrialists to their smaller trade clients, produced immediate results. Workers were discharged, unemployment rose steeply, reaching three millions in Great Britain, and ten millions in the United States, where the same policy, with, however, much lower taxation, was instituted. In Great Britain, the policy was pursued for a much longer period. Suicides doubled in Scotland and rose 67 per cent, over the rest of the Kingdom

during the deflationary period of about nine years. Bankruptcies increased by 700 per cent. (See *The Monopoly of Credit*, graph p. 137.)

In the United States, however, the policy was completely reversed in six months and that country entered upon the greatest wave of industrial activity and material prosperity ever known in history, a wave which continued until October 1929.

One effect of this was to cause a drain of the highest-skilled manpower from this country to America. As an instance, one of the greatest difficulties in the Four Years War was a lack of "tool-makers," a technical term applied to the most skilful mechanics (almost the last to whom the term craftsmen can be applied). It is generally considered that a highly skilful toolmaker requires seven years' training. A large proportion of the toolmakers of this country emigrated during the restriction years, and most of them remained abroad.

It is certain that no nation in recorded history has receded so rapidly from a position of commanding influence in world affairs to one of almost complete impotence, as did Great Britain in the fifteen years which followed the Armistice. Many factors contributed to this result, but financial policy is easily pre-eminent.

In 1925, after six years of steadily decreasing prosperity, disillusionment, and economic and political frustration, Mr. Winston Churchill, (who had become a Conservative on the practical disappearance of the Liberal Party), Chancellor of the Exchequer, restored the Gold Basis of the Sterling Financial system, with modifications to ensure that the ordinary individual could not buy gold in less than the "standard bar," worth about £1,700. (See *The Monopoly of Credit*, Chap. 6.) In effect, he could not buy gold except at the will of the Bank "of England."

In 1926 Sir Alfred Mond, of whom much more hereafter, also forsook the Liberal for the Conservative Party.

Mr. Churchill is probably the finest War Minister in history, and it is quite possible that, if we are to proceed from the assumption that this war was inevitable, the whole course of history has been changed for the better by his tenure of office. But it is evident that there is just as much historic continuity in the Whig love of "Dutch" Finance, and all those associated with it, in Mr. Churchill's peacetime activities, as in the brilliant military mind which might be expected in a descendant of Marlborough.

More than any other one factor, this influence has dominated British policy in the vital Armistice years. Mr. Lloyd George, the protégé of international Jewry, with his avowed intention to do anything to enable the pound sterling "to look the dollar in the face," *i.e.*, to have a gold exchange value of £3. 18s. 3d. per oz.; Mr. Churchill's close association with financial Jews in England and America, and his restoration of the gold exchange standard in 1925 (for which he has since publicly apologised); Mr. Baldwin's ecstatic remark that the Bank Notes and Currency Act of 1928 had for ever prevented currency reformers from interfering with finance, are evidences, of which there are many more, that the tragedy of the wasted twenty years was not due to inability to pursue any policy, which is the common accusation brought against politicians of that era - it was a fixed instruction to pursue a policy, irrespective of consequences, which can be seen to have built up Germany and enfeebled the British Empire.

In these days of coalition Governments, control by "Planners," and other modern improvements, it is difficult to realise that Cavaliers and Roundheads, Whigs and Tories, were exponents of two philosophies.

The Whigs were merchants, abstractionists, the dealers in intangibles.

It is not a coincidence that the Whigs, Quakers, and non-conformists, became bankers and collaborators with the Jews, both resident and continental. They were fundamentalists. The "Old Testament" was a record of the sayings and doings of an omnipotent if somewhat irrational Ruler, who spoke Elizabethan English and had a private staircase to Mount Sinai.

Consistency was not to be expected of Him. What we should now call masochism, the glorification of pain, was explained by the idea that discomfort in this life automatically ensured bliss in a future existence. Carried to its logical conclusion, as many of Cromwell's semi-animal barbarians were prepared to carry it, the most certain way to prepare a general Heaven was to create a Hell upon earth.

This philosophy, as we shall see when we consider the case of Germany, runs through Lutherism, Calvinism, and other Puritan movements straight into civil war and revolution. Always, it is the attack of the black-coated theorist on the pragmatist, the farmer, the sailor, the pioneer. At the root of it is a denial of personal initiative and judgment, and the substitution of a set of transcendental values incapable of, and indeed almost resenting, any attempt at proof.

Once this conception is grasped, it is easy to see how indispensable it is to the supremacy of the financial system and those who control it. What appear to be failures of policy are really the greatest successes. As Mr. Montagu Norman remarked when mild expostulations on the obvious results of his government were brought to his attention, "I do not think it is good for people to be prosperous." About this date, Mr. Norman's salary was increased by several thousand pounds.

Under the influence of Whig mentality, words become reversed. A man who kills another is a murderer, and if he does it without passion, he is a cold-blooded murderer. But mass murder in cold blood is glorious and is war. Stealing is a crime, but unnecessary taxation is statesmanship.

Many attempts have been made, in a society in which finance is dominant, to show that the Puritan strain in British history is a source of strength. It would be more true to say that it is an important factor in British development since the seventeenth century. How much of that development is tinsel, and how far it has departed from the natural genius of the English, Scottish and Welsh peoples may perhaps be easier to assess when we see the measure of its permanence.

THE HAWKE GOVERNMENT

There has been widespread international speculation concerning the new Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Hawke. The first thing to be said about Mr. Hawke is that he is a fervent Zionist and a strong supporter of Israel.

Mr. Hawke is a declared "democratic socialist" and hopes eventually to preside over an Australian Socialist Republic. Mr. Hawke's socialism does not hamper his close association with many representatives of Big Business.

In a series of Australian Broadcasting lectures, Mr. Hawke made it clear that he was a centralist and wished to destroy the Australian Federal system, concentrating all power at the Federal level of government.

A former Rhodes scholar, Mr. Hawke is an internationalist. He has praised his Liberal predecessor, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, for his policies on Africa, and South Africans can anticipate an even harder anti-South African stance.

One of Mr. Hawke's first acts was to devalue the Australian dollar by 10 per cent and in other ways he has left no doubt that he is not going to challenge financial orthodoxy. Learning from the lessons of the Whitlam Labor government, which destroyed itself, Mr. Hawke is adopting a much more pragmatic approach and almost certainly will use his early period in government to prepare the way for an attempt at consolidation next year.

The Hawke government is already moving towards the exploitation of the deepening economic crisis, and will attempt to intensify a programme for eroding the Federal constitution. One of Mr. Hawke's greatest assets at the present time is the disintegration of the non-socialist Liberal Party, now led in the Federal sphere by the trendy small-l Liberal Mr. Andrew Peacock, whose views are little different from those of Mr. Hawke. The future of Australia will depend upon whether the traditionally conservative majority can associate in a constructive manner to halt what is a programme of subversion. The Australian League of Rights, proved correct by emerging events, finds already a growing demand for its advice and services. Vicious attacks on the League by Mr. Hawke's Attorney-General, Senator Gareth Evans, indicates that the new government sees the League of Rights as its major opposition.

SUBVERSION BY MARXIST JEWS

Students of Marxist subversion believe that Alger Hiss, the former top American official, was the most influential Soviet agent to penetrate the US government. If it had not been for the remarkable courage of the former Communist, Whittaker Chambers, who worked closely with Hiss in the Communist conspiracy, Alger Hiss today would probably have been a revered international statesman if it had not been for the Chambers exposure. Which raises the question of how many other Hiss-type traitors continue to operate in the higher levels of government bureaucracies everywhere.

Not so widely known as the Chambers exposure of Hiss is the revelation by Chambers of the dominant Jewish influence in bringing him to Communism. In what is the most thorough examination of the Chambers-Hill case, *Perjury*, by Allen Weinstein, there is a quotation from a letter Chambers wrote to an old friend in 1943: "I have had to transform my whole way of life and thought. In the process I have thrown off many year-old influences. It happened that they were almost completely Semitic. There is no question of blaming these influences. Rather I would blame my own susceptibility to them".

The dominant Jewish influence in the American colleges and universities is reported in *Jewish Week* of June 20, 1982, which states that there are approximately 50,000 full-time Jewish professors.

Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter testified at the Hiss trial that Hiss was of "good character". Another influential Jew, Benjamin Buttebweiser, representing the Jewish banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., one of the Wall Street international banking groups which bankrolled the Bolshevik Revolution, provided Hiss and his wife Priscilla with the use of his Washington house during the trial.

Like Chambers, Hiss was the product of the liberal background generated by Jews like Felix Frankfurter, professor of law at Harvard University, and similar people.

The Jewish association with collectivist movements, whether described as liberalism or communism, is the natural result of that philosophy which Christ so strongly attacked. All policies are rooted in philosophies.

TO THE POINT

International Zionism suffered a major reverse with the wide publicity given to the rape of Beirut last year, followed by the massacres in the Palestinian refugee camps. But even after the critical findings of the judicial commission the Begin Israeli government was forced to establish, Defence Minister Sharon remains in the Israeli Cabinet as a minister without a portfolio. Israel arrogantly refuses to withdraw from South Lebanon or the West Bank, treating the pleas of President Reagan with contempt. And now comes a major diversionary propaganda exercise with the deportation to France of Klaus Barbie, wartime Gestapo chief at Lyons, who may be guilty of some of the crimes with which he is charged. But what about all the other "crimes against humanity", including those of the Soviet concentration camps under Jewish labor bosses? The Barbie trial will drown out the cries of those Palestinians who lost their loved ones in the Beirut mass killings.

Prime Minister Thatcher of Britain is reported to be "furious" about the investigation of the Northern Ireland crisis by the European Parliament. But British politicians who have progressively surrendered British sovereignty to the European Economic Commission only have themselves to blame when this surrender is exploited. The decision by the European Parliament to send an investigator to Ulster to report on the political and economic problems of the province has, however, highlighted the warnings of anti-marketeters in Britain, who have always stressed that the United Kingdom surrendered part of its sovereignty when it joined the EEC. Hopefully the campaign to take Britain out of the Common Market will be assisted by the EEC interference in Ulster.

* * * * *

In a recent report from New York, an outline in the increase of barter as the international recession deepens. Paul Tharp writes that "As sales fall, bartering is enjoying a resurgence among companies suffering from excess inventories and capacities and among countries which see their international trade deals at risk". Bartering is now thought to be involved in 40 per cent of all international trade deals. "Bartering is slipping into the mainstream of commerce", says Mr. Paul Supplizio, director of the International Association of Trade Exchanges, a trade organisation formed five years ago for the 300 bartering exchanges around the US.

It is estimated that bartering now represents as much as 3 per cent of America's gross national product, and is expand-

ing at about 15 per cent a year. Barter credit cards are now advertised on television. Barter systems, domestic or international, are severely frowned upon by the credit monopolists. They are not liked by governments who lose taxation revenue when goods and services are exchanged without the use of money. The growing use of barter is a constructive revolt against the credit monopoly and should be encouraged in every possible way.

* * * * *

Violence in Assam, with the Indian Army taking over the state capital, Gauhati, with powers to search arrest or shoot anyone involved in violence or arson, highlights once again the double standards of Mrs. Gandhi. The state was plunged into violence when Mrs. Gandhi announced elections to the 126-member state assembly. The Assams opposed the poll, claiming that the electoral list contained the names of migrants from Bangladesh and Nepal. The state has about five million migrants. It is estimated that perhaps as many as 3,000 people have died in violence with another 300,000 becoming refugees.

In an attempt to cool the violence, the Assam Government now says it will start deporting foreigners who entered the State after 1971. But native Assamese want evicted all those who have moved in since 1951. A Hindu Assamese organisation has been working for three years to expel the mainly Moslem migrants.

Mrs. Gandhi's India makes a mockery of her moralistic attitude towards South Africa. And it provides a vivid picture of how the multi-cultural society does not work.

HISTORIC LEAGUE OF RIGHTS EXHIBITION

A large number of League of Rights supporters and distinguished guests, including Members of the South Australian Parliament, were present at the Constitutional Museum, Adelaide, on March 23rd, when Mr. Eric Butler, National Director of The Australian League of Rights, and President of The Crown Commonwealth League of Rights, opened an exhibition which covered the growth of the League, formed first in Adelaide in 1946, to the present time.

Fifteen panels of display material provided a most comprehensive picture of all aspects of the League's services and activities. After listening to Mr. Eric Butler's opening address, which compressed the major features of the League's history, guests enjoyed a buffet dinner and refreshments before Mr. Jeremy Lee, Assistant National Director of The Australian League of Rights, conducted a tour of the display panels, commenting briefly on each one.

The exhibition covers a period of four weeks.

There was an immediate violent media reaction to the exhibition, with the local Jewish Board of Deputies and others calling for State Government action to close the exhibition. The media campaign no doubt contributed to the large number of people who started to visit the exhibition from the first day. Many new League contacts have already been made.

The proceedings at the official opening were filmed and later a video tape of this historic event will be available. In his opening address Mr. Eric Butler stressed the Social Credit roots of the League and the far-reaching historical significance.

After participating in the official opening of the exhibition, one of those present commented, "This has been a tremendous experience and makes me proud to belong to a movement which is now a decisive feature of living history".

"DEMOCRACY" IN ISRAEL

The following letter on the Palestinian question was published in the "Auckland Star" (New Zealand) of March 7th:

"In reply to K. Ryan (February 16th), my opinions are not 'born of jealousy, hate and ignorance' but from personal experience — I am married to a Palestinian. We were unable to marry and live in Israel because I was not Jewish, even though my husband was born and lived there (and his family for generations before). I have experienced with him (and his family 'back home in Palestine') all the burdens, stigma, discrimination and anguish that merely being a Palestinian has meant. For example my husband's family lives in Galilee in a village of 9,000 people. Their house overlooks a large Jewish-only settlement that has been built on land taken from them and their relatives. Their town was given electricity by the Israeli Government only five years ago (they had to pay to have it connected to the town).

"The town has no sewerage system. They have no freedom of speech and are discriminated against in all areas. My brother-in-law was refused entry into a medical school; after years of waiting he finally had to apply overseas (and was accepted immediately). My husband was taken from the street and

imprisoned for months for no reason, and his whereabouts was kept from his family. My husband's relatives, who were forced out by the Israelis in 1948, are scattered throughout the world, many in South Lebanon. There has been no news from those in South Lebanon since the Israeli bombings last year.

"It is not right that these Palestinians are separated from their families and not allowed to return to their land and homes, when Israel allows any person of any nationality to become an automatic Israeli citizen if he or she is of Jewish religion. If my husband tried to visit his family it would be at considerable risk to himself, as he is proud to be a Palestinian and speaks out publicly here for the Palestinian cause. Our one-year-old child will probably never see his grandparents.

"Being a Palestinian in a Western country that has heard mainly the Israeli viewpoint is difficult and often lonely. Even here my husband lost promotion opportunities through the intervention of a certain Israeli diplomat. K. Ryan portrays incredible intolerance towards anti-Zionist correspondents (and towards this paper for publishing them). Through all the trials and tribulations my husband has endured for just being a Palestinian, he still retains his dignity, and his tolerance towards all people and all opinions. He firmly believes that eventually Israelis and Palestinians will live side by side in Palestine in peace. In my view (and that of numerous Middle East experts) it is the only alternative."

"*Democracy in Israel* is essential reading for those who want to know the truth about Israel.

FASCISM

"Fascism, by which name it appears to be fashionable to designate anything which isn't labelled Bolshevism, is as a title contemporaneous with the rise of Mussolini. It is quite easy to show, however, not merely that its origin is identical with Bolshevism, but that it is merely Bolshevism wintering in the Mediterranean. Its aims are similar, and its technique, like that of 'German' National Socialism, or PEP, is localised centralisation in order to transfer power to International Centralisation — as you might say 'C'. It is the second episode, in point of time, in the advent of gangster Government."

— C.H. Douglas in *Programme for the Third World War*

THE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

The Institute is one of the specialist divisions of The Australian League of Rights. The Institute offers a unique service to all Australians. It is the only organisation explaining and providing specific answers to the financial and economic dilemma gripping the Western World.

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Page 8

SOLIDARITY AND THE BANK

There always was one aspect of the recent Polish troubles that had us puzzled: the weirdly unusual and unexpected responses of the Western establishment media, whose policy it never was to build up public sympathy for the suffering masses in any of the Soviet Union's captive nations.

What could have motivated them to make a world hero of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, thereby awakening in the West some hope and expectation that the Polish people might one day throw off the yoke of Marxist tyranny, while elsewhere these same media continue to adopt a very different attitude towards anti-Communist activists?

Walesa himself seems to have supplied part of the answer after his recent release from detention: "We don't want to overthrow the authorities. We accept political realities that were created by history".

Here we have Walesa plainly declaring that he is not an anti-Communist or anti-socialist. But, he had more to say: "The steps taken by Solidarity were necessary . . . to convince other nations to resume aid to Poland".

Be it noted, not to "enforce state recognition of a free and independent trade union movement", but only to influence and "convince other nations".

Globescan newsletter* is thus proved to have shown some foresight when, early in 1981 when Solidarity first came into the news, it described this movement and its activities as a "refinance-the-bankers'-bad-loan operation", designed to work up public sympathy for the Poles thereby pre-empting any unfavourable reaction to the bailing-out of Western bankers at the taxpayers' expense.

Anyway, this is what happened: the US Government, by a law that came into effect in the middle of last year, was able to take over from American banks full responsibility for Poland's obviously irrecoverable debt.

'THE MAMMON OF UNRIGHTEOUSNESS'

Says *Globescan*: "We have watched, analysed and reported that the refinancing of Poland is part of a much bigger plan to refinance Communist bad debts worldwide by installing the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as the world's central bank and 'lender of last resort' to all countries".**

Rumania, with debts to the West totalling close on \$10-billion, was, as *Globescan* put it, "sneaked into the IMF" in 1980.

Globescan adds: "With Poland refinanced and the bankers breathing sighs of relief, Lech Walesa's role is finished. He may or may not have been aware of this true role; he may be a patriot, a plant or a dupe".

Would the journalists in the Western media have been involved with full knowledge in the process of pulling the wool over the eyes of the public in the West? Certainly not! That's not how editorial policy is put into execution.

"Prestigious" and "highly respected" media like the *New York Times*, *Washington Post* and a couple of others, and radio and television services like CBS, NBC and ABC, whose owners always know exactly what they are doing, gave the lead, and the rest of the world's establishment Press fell into line like well-trained horses in a circus ring.

OUR COMMENT: Of Walesa there can be no certainty at this time — he could be a patriot or a dupe — but there is nothing phoney about the Polish people and their utter detestation of Communism and all its works.

* *Globescan*, 1545 New York Avenue, NE, Washington DC 20002. All this is called for by the New International Economic Order (NIEO).

— From Ivor Benson's *Behind the News*, March, 1983. P.O. Box 1564, Krugersdorp, South Africa.

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