

# THE NEW TIMES

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

VOL. 53, No. 10.

Registered by Australia Post-Publication No. VBH 1001.

OCTOBER 1989.

Australia and New Zealand Edition. Published in Melbourne and Auckland.

## THE WORLD AFTER COMMUNISM

*by Eric D. Butler*

**A realistic interpretation of the sweeping changes in international politics, with every day bringing news of internal revolt inside the Communist bloc of nations, is impossible without the type of historical perspective, which C.H. Douglas gave. Douglas pointed out that there are two types of history, written history, which may be 5 percent fact, and 95 percent the views of the writer, and what might be described as living history expressing itself in policy. Douglas defined real history as crystallised politics. The study of this type of history requires not a consideration of disconnected episodes, but of policy over a long period of time.**

The will-to-power has been a constant factor in the making of history. One of Douglas's greatest achievements was to reveal that there was a close relationship between Money Power, centralisation and the drive for World Power. The money system was shown to be not merely a mechanism, but the vehicle of a continuous policy. There was a supranational power, which used nations to further the establishment of a World State. The organic growth of the British Empire was seen as a major obstacle to the World State idea, and had to be eliminated. A highly centralised Germany was a convenient instrument and served the long-term of those who financed it. Throughout history other nations have been used.

Writing in 1948, shortly after the end of the Second World War, which he described as a continuation of the First World War, Douglas pointed out that the Soviet Union was merely a "fulcrum for Wall Street", and that Russia was "finished". Only massive economic blood transfusions from the West, and high-level treachery in the West, managed to hold the Communist bloc together while at the same time it sustained a global threat long enough to psychologically condition people everywhere to accept the idea of a World State. But as Gorbachev has frankly admitted, the Soviet economy could not be indefinitely sustained. A change of tactics was necessary, a change now openly endorsed by the representatives of the International Money Power, as witnessed by the visit of Alan Greenspan of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to advise the Soviet on the restructuring of the Soviet monetary system.

### THE REALITIES AHEAD

Behind all the fever of excitement as the cruder features of the Communist system are dismantled, are economic realities, which still have to be experienced. Solidarity leader Lech Walensa, who describes himself as a Socialist, is one who senses that the future is not going to be all light and stability. The political vote of itself does not provide adequate production, nor does it solve financial problems. Solidarity was born out of the massive Polish strikes following the massive consumer price rises following the abolition of food subsidies. This policy was dictated by the controllers of Poland's big external debt. Communism may be passing, but the International Debt Merchants are a permanent and on-going factor in the international drama. The

re-structuring demanded by the Money Power is going to produce a backlash in post-Communist countries. Walensa has even expressed fears that his new house will be destroyed by disillusioned Polish workers.

### OUR POLICY

To promote loyalty to the Christian concept of God, and to a society in which every individual enjoys inalienable rights, derived from God, not from the State.

To defend the Free Society and its institutions — private property, consumer control of production through genuine competitive enterprise, and limited decentralised government.

To promote financial policies, which will reduce taxation, eliminate debt, and make possible material security for all with greater leisure time for cultural activities.

To oppose all forms of monopoly, whether described as public or private.

To encourage electors always to record a responsible vote in all elections.

To support all policies genuinely concerned with conserving and protecting natural resources, including the soil, and an environment reflecting Natural (God's) Laws, against policies of rape and waste.

To oppose all policies eroding national sovereignty and to promote a closer relationship between the peoples of the Crown Commonwealth and those of the United States of America, who share a common heritage.

The integration of the Soviet economy into the emerging world economy is proceeding at a breathtaking pace. Prominent amongst those promoting the integration are the West Germans. Under current economics, every industrialised nation is required to strive for a 'favourable balance of trade'; it must export more than it imports. This helps to maintain the policy of "full employment", which ensures that as far as possible the individual is forced to work under central direction. The philosophy undergirding it is Judaic, a philosophy which Hitler also supported, thus justifying his demand that Germany must 'expand to the East'. Hitler is long since dead but his political successors in Germany are being much more successful in imposing the same policy. The Hitlers come and go, but the will-to-power continues on through the banking and other structures sustained by the Debt Merchants of the world.

### **EXPLOITING THE E.E.C.**

The European Economic Community is a striking manifestation of how nations are exploited in the interests of a supranational objective. When first mooted, relatively few saw the long-term purpose. Originally it was claimed that the EEC with the United Kingdom as a major member, would prove a major barrier against the expansion of Soviet Communism. Now the same structure is being used to link Western and Soviet bloc economies. The EEC is now linked with the Comintern bloc through a joint commission. Suggestions are being made that Poland and Hungary should be invited to become associate members of the EEC. Sir Peter Abeles, formerly a Jewish refugee from Hungary, is a man with his eye to the future and has already established his international transport Empire in Eastern Europe. John Elliott of Elders is also one of the front-runners among the supernationals delighted to participate in the new and heady developments inside the Soviet bloc.

## **THE DECLINE OF JAPAN**

At the very time that Japan appears to be riding high on the international stage, perceptive observers are suggesting that the Japanese decline is under way. Recent political developments have shattered the stability, which has been a feature of post-Second World War Japan. The fact that Japanese women have played a major role in the political upsets has far more implications than is generally realised. A social revolution threatens the very future of Japan as Japanese women increasingly turn away from marriage and family. A recent survey revealed that 20 per cent of young Japanese women would prefer not to get married if they could be economically independent.

While it is true that there have been declining birthrates in all industrialised nations, the dramatic fall in Japan is unprecedented. In 1950 Japanese women were producing an average of 3.65 children, sufficient to maintain the population. But today the average has dramatically declined to 1.66 children, with all the evidence suggesting it could drop even lower. Projections show that Japan as a nation will be close to extinction in another 30 years! The percentage of elderly is rapidly growing.

The economic and social implications are horrendous. Schools and Universities are starting to feel the effects of falling enrolment rates. Many of the private universities, a feature of the Japanese education system, are becoming bankrupt. Japan is basically a corporate society where previously the young Japanese had to strive fiercely to gain a place. Geared as many of them are to exporting, the corporations are finding that no longer do they have access to an adequate young labour force. One result of this development is that many of the Japanese manufacturing firms

Mythology has presented the American Civil War as being one designed to free the Negro slaves from their brutal owners. The basic cause was the threat of secession by the Southern States. A significant statement about the issue was made by a spokesman for the American Bankers' Association, who pointed out that he and his colleagues favoured the abolition of chattel slavery, preferring the system of wage slavery. Today's International Debt Merchants obviously see tremendous opportunities for centralising global power as the Communist system is modified to meet realities. They are unlikely to be concerned by the fact that Gorbachev still professes loyalty to Leninism. That Supranational Power, which has operated over the centuries, regards the Gorbachevs of the world as little more than servants of a far-reaching programme they do not understand.

### **THE POST-COMMUNIST CHALLENGE**

The world has always been shaped by different groups manifesting the will-to-power. But the ultimate objective is complete World Power. That group which sees the furthest in the race for power believes that ultimately it will gain the prize. No examination of this question is possible without reference to a Jewish influence, which has transcended the centuries and nations. Zionist influence is predominant in the drive towards the World State, as now conceded by the current Soviet leaders.

It can now be seen that Communism, originally promoted and sustained by Jewish Power, has been but a passing phase in an age-old strategy. A new phase in the struggle for the world is emerging. But the basic issue concerning the future of mankind remains; how can the individual live in harmony and security with his fellows? Traditional Christianity was well on its way to resolving this question before the policies of the anti-Christ were successfully promoted. The world after Communism presents an exciting challenge, which Social Crediters can lead.

are moving to locate their operations outside Japan, seeking cheaper labour in countries like South Korea, Taiwan, even in Indonesia.

But even more far-reaching is the erosion of Japan's immigration policy as non-Japanese are brought into Japan by Japanese industrialists. There are large numbers of illegal immigrants in Japan, even some Iranians. The authorities close their eyes to what is happening, understanding that export-oriented Japanese desperately require cheap non-Japanese labour to survive. It is estimated that as many as 100,000 illegal Asian immigrants are now working in Japan, starting to take over whole areas. As the situation develops in Japan, the Japanese will, in the face of their own falling birth rate, be compelled to rely increasingly on cheap labour from those Asian countries with exploding birth rates.

Slavish adherence to finance-economic orthodoxy and its underlying collectivist philosophy could destroy Japan over the next 25 years. While there is growing social and political instability inside Japan, externally other important developments are taking place, with Japan losing approximately one-sixth of her international reserves over recent months.

There is a lesson in all this for Australia. Instead of trying to tie the Australian economy to the Japanese economy, financial policies should seek to provide Australians with the maximum of economic self-sufficiency, exports being regarded as essential only for buying required imports. The slogan, "Export or perish", should be changed to "Export AND perish", with Japan providing a striking example of what not to do if there is to be national survival.

# WHY IS AUSTRALIA SINGLED OUT AS RACIST?

by Bruce Ruxton, O.B.E.

Mr. Bruce Ruxton, President of the Victorian Branch of the Returned Servicemen's League, has emerged as one of Australia's most outstanding national leaders. He is not only a radio commentator but a regular contributor to several journals. In the following article he has some revealing things to say on the subject of "racism" and immigration policies.

## JAPAN

Japan is one of the most homogeneous countries on earth.

Its dislike of foreigners is well known, and even third and fourth generation Japanese born Koreans and Chinese are still treated as second-rate citizens.

These descendants of Korean and Chinese slave labour brought to Japan to work the mines and factories in the 1920's and 1930's have never been fully integrated.

The Japanese continually hound the 70,000 foreigners who have overstayed their Visas — their dislike of these 70,000 illegals shows up when one compares this rather small number compared with the work force total of 61 million.

Japan continues to tighten up its Immigration Policies, not because of the "no room for any more" syndrome, but because they just don't like foreigners.

For the record, just try immigrating to Japan, or if you aren't lucky enough for that, try buying up real estate.

## SINGAPORE

Last year Mr. Lee, Prime Minister of Singapore, forced out of Singapore some 8000 foreign nationals — presumably Malays.

Recently, some 10,000 Thai nationals were forced to leave. There were so many that Thailand had to send Naval ships, planes, trains and buses to repatriate them back home.

Rather interesting how, that if any foreign national who had overstayed his or her Visa, and did not surrender at the Embassy of their homeland, they could face at least three strokes of the ratten.

Memo — Lee Kuan Yew was the Prime Minister who rather rudely, on his last visit to Australia, entered our internal politics, and criticised Mr. Howard for his One Australia Policy.

## SWITZERLAND

Recently Switzerland got tough on Immigration.

The Swiss in a National Referendum at the beginning of June, today approved regulations tightening immigration.

The poll came during a rapidly increasing flow of refugees from Asia and Africa, seeking political asylum in the West's wealthiest country.

The proposed amendment to the Asylum Law had prompted an emotional controversy in Switzerland, birthplace of the International Red Cross.

Opponents of change in the refugee policy, which is one of the world's most liberal, forced a direct popular vote on the issue.

Switzerland has the Citizen's referendum system, when a referendum must be held if 5% of the Electorate petition for a poll.

Final returns from all the 23 Districts showed the proposal passed by a 2 to 1 margin.

With refugees arriving at a rate of almost 1000 each month, and more than 20,000 asylum requests pending, the issue dominated public debate for months.

## MALAYSIA

During October 1988, a poll conducted by the Common-

wealth Government amongst Malaysian and Singaporean businessmen showed that 74% singled out Australia as having a strong anti-Asian backlash.

Yet only a few weeks later, the "Far Eastern Economic Review" of the 3rd November 1988, published an article entitled "Tightening The Net — Malaysia Toughens its Entry Laws for Foreigners".

Yes, incredible as it may be, the Malaysian Parliament passed a very tough Immigration Act on the 11th October, which really turns the heat on illegals, and gives the Director General of Immigration more power to deal with them, and any other reactionary group including religious groups.

What an asset that would be to Australia!

Notwithstanding the new Immigration Act, Malaysia has the continual problems of the "other races" that make up its multi-cultural society.

The Chinese, Indian and the indigenous people of Borneo are virtually second-rate citizens in the land of their birth.

And of course, the continual call to end Human Rights abuses in that country.

Malaysia also does not fool around when it comes to sending Vietnamese boat people back to sea or to point them toward Australia.

## CHINA

Thousands of Chinese chanting, "Kill the black devils" surrounded a Railway Station in Nanjing, in eastern China, when about 140 black African students had taken refuge after three days of racial clashes, thus read the article in "The Age" of the 28th December last year.

The campus riots of last year against black African students was the final hole in the argument about Chinese calling other countries racists.

The black African students studying in China all opted to return home, because they said they could no longer stand or tolerate the violent racism in China.

## HONG KONG

Hong Kong has problems that she never asked for, because some 9000 Vietnamese have arrived in the Colony uninvited, and now locked up in appalling refugee camps under Hong Kong's strict Immigration Laws.

Not only are they locked up, but there is a real nasty snarl abroad amongst the Hong Kong Chinese towards the Vietnamese.

It would be an understatement to say that they hate one another.

At the same time when these people were locked away in refugee jails, I happened to be in Hong Kong with "Sixty Minutes".

The hostile Chinese audience I had to face, because I expounded the majority Australian viewpoint about Asian Immigration to Australia, should have been ashamed of themselves for the way they were treating the Vietnamese.

Yes, the rest of the world, particularly South East Asia, have far stricter Immigration Rules than Australia, and indeed our South East Asian neighbours are racists in the true sense.

# SOCIAL CREDIT AND THE BRITISH CRISIS

The following article, under the above heading, appeared in *"The Social Crediter"*, UK. of April 15, 1972. It is both prophetic and instructional, and worthy of careful study at the present time when the British crisis has reached the stage where the next three years could be decisive. If Margaret Thatcher is to survive politically and prevent the final surrender to the EEC trap, she must modify financial policy.

Social Crediters have been pointing out, with little success, for half a century that what is physically possible ought to be financially possible. The trouble is that most people cannot conceive the magnitude of what *is* physically possible. This is largely because the language of 'economies' is deliberately deceiving, and confuses *money* with *things*. This in turn derives from the treatment of money as a commodity, as something having a real physical existence and an inherent real value. This quite simply is not the case. If all bank loans were recalled, all 'money' except gold, coins, and some paper notes would simply disappear into non-existence, and the economic life of the community would revert to primitive barter until another monetary system was devised. This is what happened to a large degree in the 1929 Great Depression, which was caused by the cancellation of bank 'loans'.

The point is that 'money' is really a system of finance, mainly operated by the circulation of cheques, which effect changes in book-entries in banks and businesses. Currency — the money people handle — is only the small change of minor transactions. That the present system is a bad one is demonstrated in the results it produces; and consequently it should be replaced by a system producing the results, which would give general satisfaction to the majority of individuals affected by the system. The present system gives full satisfaction only to the very few who control it. The larger number who operate and maintain the system are in effect bribed by the few by higher remuneration, positions of subordinate power, and various forms of patronage and honours. Prestigious economists of opposing views (which keep the public confused), politicians in the higher grades, high-ranking bankers, heads of government departments and other aspirants for power have a vested interest in maintaining things as they are.

One measure of the physical capacity to produce was provided by the war when, while millions of people were engaged in combat or activities sustaining combat, huge volumes of complex munitions, and ships and aircraft and transport vehicles were produced and destroyed. In terms of consumer durables, the ships, aircraft, tanks, bombs, shells, small-arms ammunition, etc., represent an enormous wealth of cars, pleasure-craft, household goods and furnishings, domestic labour-saving devices and so on. In fact the 'cost' of carrying on a war is a financial measure of the capacity to produce, and therefore a measure of what peacetime production *could* be. To put it another way, peacetime incomes (at stable prices) could be several times greater than they are at present. The problem is not the 'equitable' redistribution of an inadequate production, but the artificial and unnecessary restraints placed upon *potential* production, in the interest of 'management'. We live in the peacetime equivalent of "guns for butter" economy.

In the absence of war, or preparation for war, this productive capacity dwindles. Factories go out of production and the 'problem' of unemployment arises. Small, and then larger, businesses 'fail'. Yet all the time the cost of living rises so that effective demand diminishes, and productive capacity atrophies for lack of that demand. Those on fixed incomes are steadily impoverished, so their demand on productive capacity falls off, compounding the problem.

All this is "old hat" to many of our readers; but the political implications are not so readily grasped. The system — the finance-

accountancy system — which produces such absurdities is *deliberately maintained* and indeed is being pushed to the point of complete economic breakdown, at which point there will be revolution. It is in preparation for this that Soviet military and naval forces have been brought to a position of what the military experts tell us is one of "overwhelming superiority" at least *vis-à-vis* Europe, and rapidly overtaking the U.S.A.

In this situation, the idea of 'fighting' or 'controlling' inflation by fiscal measures is nonsense. Taxation has one legitimate function only - to provide revenue for the *proper functions* of government — defence of the realm, maintenance of law and order and justice, public communications, public health, etc. "Management of the economy" ought to be expressly excluded. "The economy" is basically productive capacity, or ability to produce and deliver goods and services on demand, and that is "managed" by actual producers. But government "management" is essentially a set of restraints placed on industry — "regulation". European Economic Community Regulations - which it is proposed should be made directly applicable "with the force of law" in the U.K. — run to 90,000 pages.

On the face of it, this is absurd. But behind the face is concealed a grim and relentless purpose — World Government. This is what those 'regulations' really mean. They are the mechanism for the control of the individual in detail. No one man could know the totality of those regulations. But taken as a whole they form a pyramid of administrative control, by which the few at the apex of the pyramid can exert their will. It is to this that the history ("crystallised policy") of at least the last two centuries has been leading. There has been nothing inevitable about it; it is the outcome of conscious and malign purpose — the enslavement of mankind.

The answer to it — and what it is designed to prevent — is the wider distribution of independent incomes. This indeed would have been would have been a complete and simple answer fifty years ago, but the progress of tyranny has gained such momentum that the application of a remedy is no longer simple, though once the nature of the problem is recognised still, for a little while longer, possible. But once the Red Guards take over, a new Dark Age will envelope the earth.

Labour-saving machines save labour. Their whole purpose is to create unemployment — that is to say, to set men free so far as possible from the *necessity* to be employed *in an organisation* through which they can be controlled from the apex of the pyramid. The proper purpose of industry is not to maximise 'production' of a largely unspecified nature (some of it wasteful or even harmful), but to set men free to pursue their own development as individuals. If there is a spiritual side to man — if man is, as Christianity teaches, the *incarnation* of the spirit — then the freeing of that spirit from mere material limitations is the proper objective of industry. The *real* profit of industry is *leisure*.

In present circumstances that could best be achieved by steadily reducing the retiring age, those retiring being entitled to the continuation of their incomes at the level achieved on retirement. To achieve this certain technical alterations in finance-accountancy would have to be introduced. That they were not introduced long ago is simply and solely because they would have defeated the attempt to achieve World Government with universal wage-slavery — "full employment" enforced, if

necessary, at the point of a gun, with labour camps for the 're-education' of the dissidents — as the mechanism of government.

The overt attempt now being made to impose severe limitations on British national sovereignty probably affords the best opportunity in recent years to institute the necessary reform. Had Nazi Germany won the war, the German Government would have constituted a European Economic Commission, which would undoubtedly have comprised a multi-national bureaucracy of Nazified French, Dutch, Italian, British, etc. administrators ("collaborators"). Internationalism of any sort is *necessarily* multi-national, so long as language differences persist, though its structure is pyramidal, as in the Army. That is to say, so long as there is a chain of command, the nationality of the individuals representing the links in the chain is largely irrelevant. It is who are at the top and the orders they give which matter. But where internationalism is conspiratorial (as with the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Council on Foreign Relations — *vide* Toynbee (*International Affairs*. Nov. 1931): "And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands") — there is an unidentified Board of Directors at the top.

Obviously including Britain in the 'European' Community is a major objective of the international Board of Directors. In consequence, repudiation of the Treaty of Brussels before it becomes binding *and enforceable* would be a major step in forcing a disclosure of the composition of the Board, for doubtless outside pressure would be brought to bear. Of course, this repudiation carries a grave risk — the risk of war — but the alternative — to let things slide — is certain disaster. On the other hand war is a grave risk to the Board, which could not necessarily prevent its becoming nuclear war, entailing the literal destruction of their plans and hopes. That is the reason for the Nassau 'Agreement', intended to deprive Britain of any independent nuclear missile initiative.

The citadel of the World Government Conspiracy is control of international finance, and the dependence of national finances on the Taper Gold, which is becoming the currency of that control. If Britain were to break that control, the controllers would be forced into a more exposed position, where they would be vulnerable. Britain certainly is dependent on the import of raw materials; but in the absence of military sanctions, these could be obtained by agreement on the financial equivalent of a barter basis. To revert to the beginning of this article, whatever is physically possible is financially possible, and to say that the exchange of surplus Australian wheat or wool for British Rolls Royce cars or British aircraft is impossible because of a lack of 'foreign' exchange is so delusive a conception that it is believed by and dictates the actions of Governments — Hitler's technique of the Big Lie. In these circumstances it is high time for Governments to respect the real, even if inarticulate, aspirations of the people they were elected to represent; and a first and essential step in that direction in Britain is to say *NO* to the Treaty of Brussels. On an issue as clear as this, a Postcard from constituent to Representative is sufficient.

It is very likely true that the inner convictions of a majority of Members of the House of Commons is against the surrender of national sovereignty, as embodied by the Queen in Parliament. But Party politics, with its 'threats, pressures, promises and bribes' has repressed that conviction. It needs reinforcing by a demonstration from the grassroots of the will of the people; and those who are in favour of surrendering our sovereignty need to know that they had better never again "dare show their faces before their constituents to seek their suffrage for themselves, their government or their Party", to paraphrase Mr. Enoch Powell.

Mr. Powell has also pointed out that if the people lose their sovereignty, they will be themselves to blame. True, they have

been deceived; but having seen through the deceit to what is fundamentally at stake, every affected individual should make his will known to his Representative in Parliament. A Postcard is all that is needed, for the Representative can draw his own conclusions if the cards are numerous enough.

It is necessary to preserve our sovereignty as a first step on the way to a higher quality of life. And that higher quality of life requires a reorientation of our conception, *misguided* heretofore, of what a modern industrial system is for.

The *Times* newspaper, March 15, 1972, reported Mr. Heath as saying: "A dynamic, enlarged Community will provide a growing market for East Europe. Industrial co-operation within the Community will provide a base from which we can contribute to new projects, some of them so large as to be beyond the scope of one firm or even of one country, in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in Europe."

Now this is decidedly *not* the proper objective of industry. It represents some sort of delusion of grandeur, far removed from the hopes and aspirations of ordinary men and women. It is only necessary to ask yourself what you would do if you came into possession of an independent income (such as by winning a large lottery or football pool) to know what the hopes of millions of 'common' men and women really are. They have nothing to gain by reconstructing the globe with projects beyond the resources of a single country.

And what sort of things will East Europe want to buy from the 'dynamic, enlarged Community'? Complex components for nuclear submarines, or transistor radios and gramophone records? Who will the purchasers be - Governments, or low-paid "common" men?

The first objective of any industrial system (and the most elementary system is hand-fabrication and simple barter, by which for millennia primitive man survived) is the provision of food, clothing and shelter to *all* members of the community. The second objective is to make that provision less onerous to the individual — an object which has perhaps been over-achieved, but which results in leisure — leisure that is mis-called "unemployment" and penalised accordingly. The alleged cure for this unemployment is the accelerated production of yet more labour-saving factories and grandiose schemes of development' — "large projects beyond the scope of one country" Why? These projects of course, call for International Authorities to manage' them. Who are to be the Managers? Mr. Heath? Mr. Rippon? Mr. Wilson?

With the successful installation and operation of labour-saving machinery — i.e., an industrialised economic community — the fundamental economic problem becomes more and more the question of the *equitable distribution of leisure*, and once this is recognised and adopted as a primary objective — i.e., policy — as against grandiose 'development' to maintain full employment, it can be seen that it is a mere matter of technique to adapt the monetary and accounting systems accordingly.

Any such adaptation, however, has to take into account the condition to which Society has been reduced by the prolonged application of the policy of full employment. It is a matter of simple observation to realise that Society is sick. Old age pensioners are relatively starved in the midst of plenty; lower-paid workers are plagued by constantly rising prices of necessities, increasing taxation (mainly indirect), and the threat of unemployment through sheer redundancy. The effect of inflation is of course to increase the numbers of lower-paid employees, while progressive taxation penalises the better paid. Thus there is a general levelling *down* of the community, while government becomes ever more remote from the people. The outcome of all this is frustration, protest, crime, and immorality, drug addiction, and loss of spiritual and artistic values.

In considering remedies in the current context, it is of prime importance to realise that in 'developed' countries there is a physical abundance of the prime necessities of life — food and clothing. Shelter — homes — for the poor are less abundant, but deficiencies could rapidly be made good if the ratio of office-building to domestic dwellings were altered in favour of the latter. The space provided in modern Government offices for each 'worker' accommodated therein costs the equivalent of something of the order of \$20,000, and the maintenance and servicing of the building is a charge against the taxpayer.

So the first step in rectification should be to ensure that every officially retired person should be able to maintain his standard of living as attained at the time of retirement. This would immediately help to maintain a market for the production of those in employment.

The second step should be the progressive reduction of the retiring age, representing the replacement of human labour by increasingly automated, production. This would result in more rapid promotion in all grades of industry, and would act as a psychological inducement to efficiency.

Under present conditions unemployed youth is a menace to Society; but adequately provisioned retired elders, who have experienced the discipline of productive occupation, would be a stabilising influence.

Considered without the prejudice that 'if a man work not, neither shall he eat', the reforms suggested appear not only desirable, but necessary if we are not to descend into a condition of disciplined international slavery. The test is not whether the reforms would be good for others, but whether they would be acceptable to you yourself. If you were offered your current income on retirement at the age of say sixty or fifty-five under conditions of stable prices, would you accept, to make room for the on-coming generation?

If this prior question is settled, then it is only a matter of technique to make what is visibly physically possible financially possible. Clearly, only principles governing techniques can usefully be enunciated, practical measures depending on particular circumstances in any given economic unit, such as Canada, the United Kingdom, the U.S A., etc. All these units have similar economic systems and 'problems', and problems common to several do not disappear by amalgamating the units, though other problems are all too likely to emerge. The main economic problems are rising prices (inflation); unemployment; and un-saleable surpluses. It is no answer to look to markets in the under-developed countries, for these have little with which to pay for what they need to import; and giving goods away merely means more money chasing fewer goods in the donor countries, and higher taxation accordingly. Aid may be humanitarian (but what about our old-age pensioners?), but it cannot be economic in the sense of solving economic problems.

The chief orthodox or official indicator of economic activity is known as the Gross National Product (GNP). This is defined as "The total value of goods and services after the deduction of all goods and services produced in a country in a given period, usually a year, after the deduction of all goods and services (except depreciation of capital equipment) used up in the course of production. \* (\*Report of the Committee of Economic Enquiry: Vol. II, 1965; Commonwealth of Australia.) There are various qualifications to this definition, but these do not affect what follows.

The important point to note is that the definition is a *post hoc* one. It measures (in some sort of way) the *financial* results of economic activity *at the end of the selected period*, and does not reflect what those results might have been if various 'factors' bearing on the activity had been different. Thus the GNP during war is immensely greater than in peace-time; but on the basis of

peacetime GNP war could not be carried on! And more and more, of course, it varies with Government policies of stimulation and 'restraint'

However, orthodox economic procedure is to take the GNP as approximately constant, add to it a component due to the 'growth-rate' of such and such *percent*, and consider the result as a sort of cake to be cup up and divided — consumer-spending (too much of which causes' inflation), Government expenditure on services, public works, industrial expansion, and so on. This is the process known as 'management of the economy', and it has a fatal fascination for politicians, economists of opposing views, and political and economic commentators, who back their preferences like backing horses in a race.

But the whole conception is fundamentally unsound because (a) it confuses figures relating to money (usually merely accounts in books) with things having a real physical existence, but varying degrees of utility (can pornography be equated with woollen cloth?) products of industry vary from perishable consumers' goods, durable consumers' goods, raw materials and intermediate products, to industrial expansion (factories and machines etc.) public works, office and bank-buildings; and munitions ranging from aircraft-carriers to small arms ammunition, which for the most part are stock-piled and, in the absence of war, are gradually written off as obsolescent, and replaced. As the *Report* modestly puts it "The goods and services to be included in the measures of the GNP or national income are not identifiable by a single test"! Nevertheless, manipulating the various components of the GNP is the basis of the odd pursuit of 'fighting' or controlling inflation, and huge and costly government offices are built to accommodate the completely unproductive but expensive public servants who are remunerated to play this game.

A realistic form of the financial-economic system must be based on a more adequate concept than a *post hoc* set of figures; and a much more realistic one is to hand. This is the financial estimate of the physical capacity of industry to deliver goods and services on demand. As we have seen, this physical capacity is demonstrated in time of war.

The chief point to bear in mind is that the estimate referred to does not need to be exact. It is certainly greater than is indicated by the GNP in peacetime. There are surpluses of food and the raw material of clothing in most industrialised countries, and surpluses are exchangeable. There are probably few industries which could not *immediately* increase their delivery of goods by 10-20% if the monetary demand were forthcoming; and progressively, by expansion, increase their deliveries per annum while demand persisted (but it must be remembered that demand for certain durables falls off when the original demand is satisfied, and new demand is on account of obsolescence only).

Now this overall capacity to produce can be given an estimated capital value. For a beginning, it could be given a value of say ten times the maximum (adjusted) GNP in the past five years. This is simply a valuation; although expressed in monetary terms, it does not consist of money. But it does represent a reality against which money, which represents a demand on industrial capacity, can be issued. Such a valuation could be designated, say, the National Resources Fund. It would be progressively re-valued by more precise estimates of productive capacity in accordance with variations in that capacity. But on the whole, productive capacity increases year by year. This 'Fund' can be regarded as a 'security' for the issue of purchasing-power (money), just as a dwelling is regarded as security for a bank loan (which is an issue of *new* money).

On the basis of this 'security' (which is simply a sort of actuarial assurance that an issue of fresh 'money' will have an effective purchasing-power) an account, say the National Re-

sources Account, would be credited annually or periodically to an appropriate monetary institution — a Central Bank or a specially constituted authority. The amount credited (a purely book-keeping transaction) would be a percentage — a 'dividend' on the NRF. This account would be a drawing account for the following specified purposes:

- (1) To ensure that all officially retired persons and invalids retain remuneration at the level obtaining on retirement.
- (2) To Subsidise a 10% reduction of prices of goods at the point of sale to consumers (negative sales-tax).
- (3) To pay wage increases determined by arbitration on the basis of demonstrated increased productivity. These increases would not be reflected in prices.

This represents a minimum and interim programme, to be adapted progressively to an economic situation, which would alter rapidly as these measures took effect. The long-term objectives would be the progressive lowering of the retiring age, and the progressive lowering of prices in relation to the physical facts of consumption and production, expressed as a ratio.

Proposals of this nature (here they are stated in barest principle) are usually stigmatised as "inflationary" — simply because they would increase the amount of money available to the community. But in point of fact, inflation is the direct result of issuing all new money in such a way that it enters into costs, which have to be recovered through the medium of prices. In these the new money — additional purchasing power — does not enter into costs: but when spent, goes to liquidate past costs, and is cancelled as *consumer* spending power. It either repays a bank loan, in which case it is cancelled, or is placed to industrial reserves to meet the cost of obsolescence and depreciation of industrial plant.

It ought to be obvious that if economic security is diminishing, as it is, while industrial productivity is increasing, the

economic system *must* be faulty. But it so happens that the fault leads to greater government power (because 'managing' the economy means managing people), and will lead either to World Government through, to use Professor Toynbee's words, "the strenuous efforts which we are making to centralise the force of sovereignty" or through Communist conquest — again, as Professor Toynbee put it "the imposition of a universal empire through the victory of one militant nation over all the rest".

Now it is not necessary that large numbers of people should understand economics. But they should understand issues and possibilities. The paramount issue is world totalitarian government, or increasing self-determination for individuals. This is the fundamental *political* issue. Economic policy is at present designed to force the amalgamation of industries into larger unities, and the amalgamation of economic communities, with the loss of local national sovereignties. This is what Professor Toynbee calls 'preserving our modern economic internationalism' He says: "The local national state, invested with the attributes of sovereignty is an abomination of desolation." The objective is the ultimate sovereignty of a single World Government. Such a Government would naturally undertake the equalisation of the wealth of its Provinces, thus ensuring full employment for the world's population and an equalised wage-slavery for all except the Masters and their Executives. If that is what we want for our children and our grandchildren, then we need do nothing; we are nearly there. Otherwise it is essential to preserve our national sovereignty, and freedom to make such economic arrangements as bestow the true benefits of industrialisation — labour saving — on ourselves and in increasing measure on our children. The choice is, as C.H. Douglas said nearly forty years ago, "between yet one more retreat into the Dark Ages, or emergence into the full light of day of such splendour as we can at present only envisage dimly."

## WERE 1 MILLION GERMAN PRISONERS KILLED BY NEGLECT?

**Another shocking revelation of inhuman policies adopted against the German prisoners of war at the end of hostilities, has appeared. "Other Losses" by Canadian author, James Bacque, alleges that at least one million German prisoners were left to die by neglect on the instructions of General Eisenhower. Not surprisingly, there have been cries of protest about the book, claiming that it could not possibly be true.**

**But one of the world's most outstanding investigative journalists, veteran Canadian Peter Worthington, writes of how he was forced to change from being a skeptic to one who said that, "If the evidence compiled is correct, it is hard to escape the conclusion that Dwight Eisenhower was a war criminal of epic proportions."**

**Worthington writes as follows in *The Toronto Sun* of September 12:**

The initial reaction to a new book that is making headlines — and is being featured in the September issue of *Saturday Night* — is that it's sensationalist rubbish without a shred of logic or likelihood.

The new "expose" book is *Other Losses* (Stoddart) by Toronto author James Bacque which claims that at the end of World War II a million German prisoners were deliberately and methodically killed by neglect in some 200 camps scattered through Germany (and 1,500 in France) on the orders of Gen. Eisenhower.

If one examines the evidence, uneasiness grows. After all, it seemed preposterous 20 years ago when there were rumblings that the Allies forcibly repatriated some three million people to the homicidal mercies of Stalin after World War II.

We now know that this happened — arguably, the most shameful policy ever perpetrated by Britain. It has been purged from official histories. The cover-up has lasted to this day, and is the subject of a libel trial scheduled in Britain this fall.

As for the German prisoners, records show some seven million Germans were prisoners. Of these, 1.7 million who were known to be in the camps were never seen again. Disappeared. Never emerged from the American camps.

After the war, German prisoners were kept in such appalling conditions — no shelter, food, water, sanitation, medical facilities that they died in droves from disease and exposure.

Without going into details, unless the documents cited by the author are forgeries or fiction — and they've been checked — there's abundant evidence against Gen. Eisenhower and the United States for the policy.

In the month before the war ended, Eisenhower ordered that prison enclosures "will provide no shelter or other comforts" to prisoners. He recommended a new class of prisoner be created to replace the PoW designation — DEF, Disarmed Enemy Forces who would *not* be fed by the U.S. Army, would *not* be supervised by the Red Cross, and would *not* be protected by provisions of the Geneva Convention.

The British (and Canadians) refused to accept this designation, and continued to treat PoWs humanely. So did American generals like Patton and Bradley, who were "fighting" generals, and to whom such mistreatment was abhorrent. (Patton simply turned prisoners loose to fend for themselves).

Judging from the testimony of witnesses, and from files and statistics pried from archives, it's clear that thousands of once-healthy German prisoners were dying. Scattered in some 80 camps in Germany and France that often had no shelter from rain, no toilets, washing or medical facilities, heart disease, pneumonia, dysentery, dehydration, diphtheria were killers.

The only parallel that comes to mind is the infamous Andersonville prison camp of the U.S. Civil War, where confederate soldiers died of neglect, and the same blights that were apparently imposed on these defeated Germans.

"Other Losses" became the bureaucratic euphemism for deaths — hence the title of the book. A reason why Eisenhower may have implemented such a draconian policy is because he was not — never had been, really — a fighting soldier. Rather, he was a uniformed bureaucrat, the ultimate staff officer, a desk soldier who didn't understand the battlefield mentality.

Combat soldiers may kill prisoners in the heat of war, but they rarely commit cold-blooded atrocities. If combat soldiers accept surrender, they are usually humane to their captives.

Also, Eisenhower may have been psychologically atoning for having a German name by being "more Catholic than the Pope."

Differences between front line soldiers are slight; German, British, American or Canadian, their values and perceptions, fears and hopes, are roughly the same. Like boxers who try to knock each other out but are cordial when the fight is over, so line troops are often that way with defeated enemies.

Ironically, the author claims to have started this book as a tribute to the French resistance and had an abiding hatred of Germans, stemming from growing up during the war. The more he uncovered about the fate of German prisoners, the more the focus of the book shifted to its present form.

If the evidence compiled is correct, it is hard to escape the conclusion that Dwight Eisenhower was a war criminal of epic proportions. His policy killed more Germans in peace, than were killed in the European theatre.

For years we have blamed the missing 1.7 million German PoWs on the Russians. Until now, no one dug too deeply.

Canada is on record as having complained about the PoW policy, but never followed up. Witnesses and survivors have been interviewed by the author; one Allied officer compared the American camps to Buchenwald.

This book is unlikely to be the final word on the subject. More likely it is an opening salvo. There must be survivors who will talk, and U.S. soldiers who participated. It is a time bomb.

Before reading the book I didn't believe it. I went from being a kid when the war started, to being an officer in the Fleet Air Arm when it ended. I went to university after the war with returned veterans, and later served in Korea with men who'd fought in World War II, and was attached to the Americans who also discussed the war.

Never did I hear mention of such a policy.

As someone who grew up in army camps, the son of a professional soldier, such treatment seems inconceivable. Yet I now suspect it is true. And tribute must go to *Saturday Night* for making many more people aware of what probably happened, than otherwise would have been the case.

## BIG BUSINESS AND MARXISM

In spite of attempted cover-ups, Marxists continue to dominate the African National Congress, falsely presented as the African organisation with which the South African government must negotiate.

*The Guardian*, Marxist-Leninist news weekly, published in the U.S.A., confirms the continuing leading role of the Marxists in the ANC in its issue of August 2. In an article reporting on the meeting in June, held in Lusaka, Zambia, the comments of the Secretary-General of the South African Communist Party, Joe Slovo, are quoted:

*"Commissions on socialism and the future of business heard Joe Slovo affirm that there would be 'no attempt at millenarian (sweeping) change immediately.' The Communist*

### DINNER ISSUE IN NOVEMBER

The November issue will cover the 1989 "New Times" Dinner, the League of Rights' National Seminar and associated activities.

The 1989 National Weekend saw the League take a major step forward. Among the many features of the Dinner were the outstanding addresses by Chairman David Thompson and guest of honour, the Rev. Cedric Jacobs.

The highlight of the Action Seminar was the report by Mr. Jim Cronin on the work of the Eyre Peninsular Action Group, responsible for a new concept, "Bank Watch", now being widely accepted and applied.

The League's National Weekend demonstrated that the League had not only weathered the anti-League storm set in motion by Senator Ron Boswell's Senate speech early last year, but had consolidated its position and prepared the groundwork for new offensives.

*leader acknowledged, too, that wholesale nationalizations had 'caused problems' for other African economies.....*

*"However, Slovo's words were not all comfort for the industrialists. He concluded by warning, 'Many of our policies are not going to be supported by the majority of the white community, we cannot do it at the expense of demobilizing the black community'." (Page 21).*

The white delegation consisted of 120 members of the "Five Freedoms Forum", which included leading industrialists like Peter Hugo, Director of Shell Corporation. As usual, Big Business finds no difficulty in negotiating with Marxists anywhere. They share a common philosophy concerning power.

### BASIC FUND MOVES FORWARD

There has been an inspiring start to the 1989—90 League Basic Fund of \$65,000. This is the minimum "target" required to ensure that the League has a secure base for its on-going expansion programme. Young West Australian actionist John Lane joins the League full-time early next year. A number of major publishing projects are already in the planning stage. More modern technology is planned to cope with the expansion of the League.

As we go to press a small number of supporters have contributed to the Basic Fund, with approximately \$25,000 in hand. It is essential that the balance of \$40,000 be provided as quickly as possible. The League has always operated on faith, but we must be realists and cannot commit the League too far in advance of income.

All contributions to Box 1052J., G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001. In order to save on postage costs, receipts will not be sent unless requested.