

THE NEW TIMES

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

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THE PEDIGREE OF IDEAS

by Eric D. Butler

Best known for his statement concerning the corrupting influence of power, the great Lord Acton also said that nothing so irritates some people as an exposure of the pedigree of the ideas they hold. The growing exposure of the meaning of the New World Order, and the wide publicity being given to documents like The Lima Declaration of 1975, are having a most irritating effect on some people. Mr. Rick Farley, of the National Farmers' Federation, blames the "perfidious" League of Rights for what is happening. Along with others, including some politicians, Farley attempts to argue that the Lima Declaration is no longer relevant an isolated event of the past.

The reaction to the wide circulation of the Lima Declaration, and other information concerning the creation of a New International Economic Order, serves the purpose of highlighting the nature of real history. Every novel has a plot, but the reader will not grasp the plot by reading only a few selected chapters in the novel. The complete book must be read. The full significance of the Lima Declaration, which in essence proposed that the resources of the developed nations be shifted in part to the underdeveloped world, cannot be fully grasped unless seen as but one episode in a series of episodes advancing one central idea: the attempt to establish some type of a New World Order.

There is nothing new about the idea of a New World Order; it is as old as man. But because of a combination of factors, primarily the growing technological revolution along with the Development of international banking, the idea has been given an enormous impetus. The fact that all attempts to materialise the idea must fail, does not prevent the consistent attempt to make it work.

It was agreed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of 1944 that the League of Nations, a concrete manifestation of the attempt to establish a New World Order, had failed, not because the underlying idea was unsound, but because the League had not been strong enough. A much stronger international organisation was necessary for after the Second World War. And so the United Nations Organisation was born. Following the Gulf War, the plea is being made that the time has come when UNO must be further "strengthened".

GENESIS OF DECLARATION

The genesis of the Lima Declaration will be found in a memorandum written by the darling of the Fabian Socialists, British economist John Maynard Keynes, in 1942. Keynes argued that not only must the international banking system be strengthened, but that the basic raw materials of the world should be brought under international control. Keynes was a major figure at the 1944 Bretton Woods Financial Conference, where the concept of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund was given shape. Many superficial observers were puzzled by the sympathetic attitude of the Australian

Communists towards the acceptance of the Bretton Woods agreement. The Communists had been well briefed and were no doubt well aware that top Soviet agent Harry Dexter White had played a major role, along with Keynes, in formulating the Bretton Woods agreement. They were taking the longer view of history, believing that every move towards centralising power would eventually favour the Marxist advance.

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 KISSINGER ADDRESS

The more immediate forerunner to the Lima Declaration was an historic address by Dr. Henry Kissinger in 1973 to UNO representatives, in which this spokesman for International Finance said that the time had come when it was obvious that the individual nations of the world could not solve their own economic problems; that this could only be achieved through the establishment of a New International Economic Order. It was not long afterwards that the New International Economic Order became UNO policy. The Lima Conference of 1975 was concerned with a more concrete programme for advancing this concept. The Fabian internationalists of the Whitlam Government were openly enthusiastic. The dismantling of protection for Australian industries got under way. It is true that the Lima Declaration was not a formal international agreement, but its intentions are quite clear.

The fact that there was no formal international agreement did not prevent Mr. Gough Whitlam's successor, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, from enthusiastically endorsing the spirit of the Lima Declaration, giving lectures and statements on the "North-South Dialogue". The Hawke Government has been even more enthusiastic, with senior ministers constantly telling Australians that they are determined to "internationalise" the Australian economy. The international refrain is being played everywhere, in New Zealand, under a National Government, and in Canada under Conservative Government.

PLOT BECOMES CLEARER

C.H. Douglas's genius not only brought into the light of day the type of policies, which increase both national and international problems, but how those responsible for those policies

THE BOOK YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!

BEHIND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

We have been informed by the publishers that Mr. Jeremy Lee's long awaited 'The New World Order And The Destruction Of Australian Industries' is now off the press. 100 pages of dynamite, carefully documented and illuminated with appropriate photos, this book should be in the hands of every Australian who wants to defend his country and its traditions. With a striking cover, it is moderately priced at \$10.00 posted from all League addresses.

pursue a long-term programme of exploiting those problems to advance the central idea of World Dominion, but Douglas also showed how to understand real history, which is not a series of disconnected episodes, but is "crystallised politics". He showed how to understand a consistent plot running through the human drama. Events are now making it easier to discern the plot behind the New World Order concept. In one sense, time is not on the side of the framers of the plot against civilisation: they are running into major obstacles rooted in reality. But they are going to continue trying, because they are in the grip of the power idea. They are literally quite mad. Social Crediters everywhere have the responsibility of presenting sanity as the disastrous results of an insane idea become more obvious.

WHAT YOU DID NOT LEARN ABOUT GOVERNMENT AT SCHOOL

Mr. Barry Tattersal, former Principal of Canaan College, Victoria, and Independent Member for Indi, has a distinguished record as a Teacher. But as he frankly admits, until relatively recently he knew little or nothing about the Australian constitution or the background of the system of representative government which the Australian people have to serve them. The following address, slightly edited, was delivered by Mr. Tattersal at the Horsham National Survival Rally on April 2. It is proposed to expand this into brochure form for wider distribution as part of a national educational programme.

With what we have been experiencing over the last few years and with what we have been reminded about tonight, we would tend to think that what's in front of us is pretty awesome, something that could only be handled with a gun and violence. But I want to illustrate that what we have got in front of us, although awesome, can be solved very simply. We just need a little knowledge; we just need a little action by a large number of people and we can make a major change. Let me illustrate with regard to the knowledge — Many of us are not aware of some of the things I am going to talk about. Many of us have not been exposed to these things before. Many of us have not been taught these things at school; we don't read about them in the newspapers; hear about them on the television, or get accurate information about these things in general discussion in the community. But they are the simple basics that we need, as our knowledge reservoir to draw upon in order to decide what action we need to take.

There are two areas where we need a little knowledge, and the first is that we need to know how our system of government works. Now it might seem surprising that I might say something as simple as that because doesn't everybody know how the system of government works?

Well, I am going to take the risk and explain how our system

of government is supposed to work, how it was designed to work, and then contrast that with how it does now work and see what needs to be done.

If we take it on a national basis we have the whole of Australia divided up into little groups of people, about 70,000 each, and we call each of those groups an electorate. And we have the responsibility within each of those groups of electing someone who belongs to a group to represent that group. That person is called the *representative*, and his or her job is to find out the views of the electorate, or group, and to *re-present* those views. And the representatives of all these electorates all over Australia go and meet in a place called the *House of Representatives*.

They go to that place in Canberra and their job is to take the view of their electorate with them so that, when they meet in open discussion on the floor of the House of Representatives, the majority view of Australians can be determined. And once the majority view of Australians is determined, as carried there and debated by the representatives of the electorates, then a proposal for a piece of legislation is put forward. And that proposal is based on the determination of the will of the people.

Now it isn't just left there, because it should be quite obvious that States like Tasmania would have very few representatives in

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the House of Representatives, because they have got very few electorates of 70,000 people, and states like NSW would have lots of representatives because there are so many more people in NSW that there are many more electorates.

So there is chance, in the House of Representatives, that the majority view determined there and the legislation proposal coming from there may be biased in favour of the bigger States.

Any legislation proposal that comes from the House of Representatives is presented to the *Senate*, and it is the Senate's job to review the legislation proposal coming from the House of Representatives and to check that it does not disadvantage the smaller States. And it does that by each State electing to the Senate the same number of Senators, regardless of the State's population.

So each State sends its senators, the same number from each State, to review the legislation proposal coming from the House of Representatives.

So the legislation proposal comes from the House of Representatives, it is reviewed by the Senate to make sure that no State is disadvantaged, and then it is sent to the representative of the *Crown*, the representative of the Queen. And it is his job to take this legislation proposal — which is the view of the people as expressed through their representatives, checked to make sure that no State is disadvantaged — and it's his job to take that proposal and to look at it and to check that it is, first of all, constitutional — that it is lawful.

He secondly checks that it is merciful.

And he thirdly checks that it is Godly. And if it is constitutional, merciful and Godly he declares that that legislation proposal may become law. He is the lawmaker.

That's our system.

Our Parliament is a democratically elected, representative council of advice to the Crown. We democratically elect those who will take our view and will provide advice to the Crown so that the Crown knows, in considering our laws, what is our will.

Now if you know anything about our system at the moment you would find what I have described hard to find.

We do have electorates of approximately 70,000 people. That's true.

And we do elect somebody to represent us. That's true.

But by and large we elect people to represent us who promise that they won't! We elect people to represent us who promise that they will represent the view of their political party — regardless of what the electorate says.

So we send to Canberra, not people who will represent our views, but people who will vote in accordance with the policies of the political party, which owns them. And so in the House of Representatives, instead of the majority view of Australians being determined, and being the basis of a legislative proposal, the party which owns most of the representatives in the House of Representatives determines which of its policies will be pursued at any time. And that becomes the basis of the legislative proposal.

It then goes to the Senate, which supposedly checks to make sure no State is disadvantaged. Now for that to happen you would expect to see, at least occasionally, all senators from a particular State voting the same way. All the Victorian senators would say: "This piece of legislation is good for Victoria, let's vote in favour of it." Or *vice versa*. So all-12 senators from Victoria would vote the same way. That doesn't happen, does it? People vote in the Senate according to what political party they belong to. And so the legislation proposal is formulated by the political party vote and then it's checked to make sure it's all right by the political party vote.

And then that legislation proposal is taken on to the Governor General, who signs it. That's all — signs it. Because he says straight out, "My job is to sign whatever the government puts in

front of me."

And where does the Governor General come from? Where does the representative of the Crown come from? He is appointed by the political party in power at the time.

Our wonderful system of government has been totally hijacked by the political party system. You and I have no say what happens in our chambers of Parliament. In fact, when you look at what really happens, the majority of the members of the political parties in Australia have no say either. Less than 1 per cent of people in Australia belong to a political party.

Surely we can go to somebody and say, "Hey! it's not working the way it was meant to work!"

Surely there is an umpire or a referee in all this? Well, there is. It's called the *High Court*. In fact you may have noticed it's very topical at the moment that with the Federal Government threat to ban television political advertising. Mr. Greiner from the NSW government is going to take the matter to the High Court.

That's the referee, that's the umpire.

Well, I am not so sure that the umpire is terribly neutral. You know where the judges come from that are on the High Court? Who appoints them? The political party in power at the time. So I am not sure that the umpire is the right place to go.

Should we go to the Governor General? Where does he come from?

Can we go to the Senate?

That's not working right, how can we do something about the Senate?

Well, the Senate works on a Statewide basis and to do something constructive about the Senate we would need to influence people on a State-wide basis, and I'm not sure our record's too good on that.

Not so many months ago a man named Danny Johnson tried to influence a whole State basis with a Melbourne rally. 50,000 turned up. Suppose it had been 100,000? A 100,000 people is not going to influence the Senate. It's not enough, even there.

So we can't do anything with the umpire. We can't do anything with the Crown's representative; I don't think we can do anything with the Senate. What about the House of Representatives? What can we do there?

Well, at least the House of Representatives is made up of people who represent 70,000. Maybe that's a number we can

BOOK NOW FOR "NEW TIMES" DINNER

The first event of the League's 1991 National Weekend will be the Annual "New Times" Dinner in Melbourne on Friday, October 4th. With one of the Free World's best-known and distinguished figures present, the usual high-powered atmosphere will be more electric than ever. The man at the centre of the dramatic New Zealand scene, NZ National Director, Mr. Bill Daly, will be one of a panel of other outstanding speakers. A high-class meal guaranteed. The price is \$28.00 inclusive. Bookings may be made now. Every effort made to seat guests with friends. Dress must be suitable. The organisers reserve the right to refuse bookings.

The Dinner will be followed by the National Seminar on Saturday, October 5th, with three outstanding Papers, the final one being by the international visitor.

Action Seminar on the Sunday, October 6th, for those actionists eligible to attend.

Dinner bookings to Box 1052J, GPO, Melbourne, 3001. As a "full house" is anticipated, early bookings are recommended.

grapple with. Maybe we can start there? And I believe we can. Because, if you think about it, on election day nobody gets into the House of Representatives unless we say so. *On Election Day we have all the power.*

It doesn't matter how difficult things are, how awesome the problem looks, on Election Day we have all the power. And if the system is running wrongly, all we have to do is behave differently on Election Day, and we can change what happens in our electorate.

Now that seems very simple. All we have to do, I believe, is to elect somebody to the House of Representatives from our electorate who promises to represent us, rather than a political party or some other group. All we have to do is to get somebody, and I'm calling them an *Independent* (and I don't mean by that a single-issue person or a loner). I mean a person who is independent of party control or any other group control, able to give his first and only allegiance to the majority view of the electorate. In other words able to be a proper representative of the electorate; somebody who will give the same commitment to the electorate that a normal parliamentarian gives to his political party. And if I am allowed to dream a little, maybe a lot, I would love to see a House of Representatives full of independent people who represent their electorate; people who take the view of their electorate; people who will allow the Parliament to become an open forum for debate, where the view of Australians can be determined on any and every issue. Where all the representatives are available for every election that goes on, the election of the Prime Minister takes place on the floor of the House. The election of the ministers takes place on the floor of the House, not in the back rooms between only those who belong to the political party that has most of the representatives there at the time. People who would even allow us to sanction them; even allow us to initiate a referendum if we felt that they got off the track — a citizen's initiated referendum. If we felt that the Parliament wasn't reflecting our view, hadn't determined our view accurately, would say, "Tell us what you really want. We do want to serve you". People who would even require the public service to serve; people who would require the public service to implement policy rather than create it — and policy that reflects our will.

We need to know this sort of information. We need to know not only how our system is supposed to work but how we can make it work again. The resources that we need are available to us. We can elect people to represent us rather than political parties or other interest groups if we choose.

So that's the knowledge, but what about the action? Well, there are two things in the action group, too.

Firstly, we need to choose a candidate and support him. That sounds simple, but it's going to take some work. We need to choose a candidate who promises to represent us, promises to listen to us, promises to re-present our view rather than one who promises not to. And then we have got to get him known.

You see, it is very difficult for a person without a label to become known. In a normal election people will vote for somebody who belongs to a political party, not because they know the person or that person's quality, but because they have decided to vote for the tag that is associated with his name. If a person is not going to have a tag, if a person is going to be a true representative of the people, there's going to be some work needed to get that information out, to get people to know who that person is and what that person stands for and to what that person is committed.

We need to invite that person to everything that's going on in the community - - public meetings, church meetings, service groups, service clubs, CWAs, RSLs, talkback radio.... all sorts of things, because there's going to need to be a big education programme.

For far too long we have been totally brainwashed by the propaganda of the political parties. Well, we have to get letters to editors about the activities and the policies of this person. Maybe tapes of his addresses scattered all around the community. We have to get the issues discussed in the electorate. You see, if this person is going to represent our views, *we* have to form some views. And this is going to take some work, too, because we have given up working on views. We just leave it to the government or leave it to "them" and people have got to start to think about issues again. They have got to begin to be exposed to the consequences of the "yes" and "no", the "for" and "against", the "let's not have this", and "let's have this". There has to be an education programme so we have to start to talk about issues and the consequences of various actions associated with those issues.

Again, in the newspapers, on television, radio, public speaking groups. We have been passing the buck for so long we have forgotten how to think about issues.

We need to research the electorate. Once we have done all that we then need to have a mechanism to determine what the people are saying. If we are going to represent their view we have to get that view. We have to do some polling; finding out what their views are. And we have to take every opportunity we can. Almost Citizen's Initiated Referendum on an electorate scale. But we have to get busy. If we want to solve this problem there needs to be a little bit of action by a lot of us. The other thing we have to do is to be well informed ourselves. We have to be able to answer questions that people will raise. And people will raise questions, not because they have genuine requests, but because we have been so brainwashed that we have little slogans that we pop out.

I know that when I stood as an independent at the last Federal election in Indi, that people would say straight out to me — "I'm not going to vote for you. It's no use voting for independents, they never get elected." You think about that. The answer is — "Neither would the Liberal or Labor candidate if you didn't vote for him. Nobody's going to get elected unless you vote for him. You could become self-fulfilling." Other people say, "Oh, I couldn't imagine how you could govern. Suppose you get a House of Representatives full of independents. You can't govern the way we're used to being governed." I say, "Hallelujah to that!" We don't want to be governed the way we're used to being governed. We want to change that.

We're not getting government at the moment. We're getting legislative treason. We have to help people overcome the political brainwashing of the past. The other thing we have to do is to put some money in the pocket of this candidate that we have chosen and want to support. Not only will he be running all over the place, needing petrol, phone bills, photocopying, printing, all sorts of things. But probably as he does that for a day or two he won't be earning income on those days.

And if we're serious in giving this candidate a chance he needs to be out there, able to survive out there. We do not want to make a pauper out of him. The political parties have their professional machinery, professional paid people to do the party advertising on a centralised scale. We've got to be able to do this in a similar way, but at the local level. We have to support him.

But the first thing we have to do, the first bit of action — it will take some effort, it will take some time — we need to choose a candidate and support him. The second thing we need to do is to ensure the electorate has good policies for him to present.

For a long time this nation enjoyed God's blessing and God's prosperity, and in lots of ways we were protected from evil and the consequences of evil. I still believe that's what the majority of people want — good things. And, of course, "good" is just a play on "Godly". We want Godly things; God's blessings, God's prosperity. We want to avoid the consequences of evil and wrong

doing. There's only one way to do that. We must restore our respect for God. We have lost it in this country — totally lost our respect for God. We've forgotten it is we who are the created ones. We think we have all the answers; we know it all; we are the centre of everything. We have forgotten that God created us. He knows how we best operate. His laws, His principles, are just as relevant today, as they ever were.

We have forgotten the manufacturer's handbook. That thing which teaches us how to run the machinery, how to fine-tune it. And we are God's machinery and we have thrown away God's word. We have said we can do without it; that we've got all the answers; we're the centre.

We need to rediscover how God designed us to live — as individuals, families, as communities. Those of us who are Christians have to become the salt and the light of our community. We have to dig in and rediscover God's principles, God's laws and learn how to apply those to the situations that we have. We have to begin to lead the community again. There are others who are doing that for us; leading the community, leading the community's thinking, policy making. And if statistics have got anything to do with it at all, the Christians are still in a majority in this country but they're not doing the leading. We have to start doing that again and helping communities form good opinions so that when they do make choices they make good choices; right choices; Godly choices.

So we need to start as salt in the community, as light in the community helping to influence and lead the community in making good choices, then when they have made those good choices they can instruct their representative to go to the parliament and re-present those good choices and pass them on to the governor-general who can sign them. But it all starts with us.

The system is there. It still is. It may not be in ten years time, but it is still there now. And is it going to require some effort? It sure is. But I think I can assure you, that if we don't do something about it now, we may not be allowed to do anything about it soon. With the sort of legislation that is coming

HENRY GEORGE PROPOSALS

As there has been a recent spate of activities in Australia by the advocates of the Henry George proposals to replace all existing taxes with a levy on land, we republish a comment made by C.H. Douglas:

"Henry George proposes to deal with a rise in **price values** of a specific article, i.e. land, by taking from the public in the person of one of its members — the owner of the land — a certain amount of **money**. He does not reduce the price that a second member of the public, i.e. the buyer of the land, has to pay for the land; he merely intercepts a portion of the payment between the seller and buyer for 'State' purposes.

"Now, as an inspection of the back of an Income Tax form will show, more than half the money collected for State purposes goes to owners of State securities, i.e. National Debts, and we know quite well that the National Debts are preponderantly held by the banks and insurance companies. We know also quite well that sums paid to banks and insurance companies for the most part result in an actual destruction of money. The plain, simple meaning of the Henry George proposals, therefore, is that they are one of the most drastic deflationary methods, which have ever been put forward. For this reason...they receive the covert support of banks everywhere, and it is not an accident that the single tax organisations have almost everywhere been distinguished for their attacks upon Social Credit or other monetary reforms proposals."

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CHURCHILL'S WAR Vol. I



by David Irving

Winston Churchill was a man who destroyed two empires: one of them the enemy's; the other the country he ruled.

In this stunning companion to 'Hitler's War' David Irving leads the reader step by step through the Second World War, faithfully recording the reactions of all who met with this remarkable leader.

Irving uncovers never-before-published details, memorandums and diary entries that paint a whole new picture of Churchill and pose serious questions about the wisdom of many of his decisions.

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through at the moment and curtailing our freedoms in lots of ways — freedom to speak, freedom to influence. If we don't start now, we may not get the chance to start at all.

In fact, we do need to start now because it's going to take all of the two years we have got between now and the next federal election to get all the groundwork done in the electorates.

If Parliament is to reflect our views, it's up to us. No one else will give it to us. Only we can do it.

Do we want change enough to change our level of political action in the electorate? Are we prepared to change the way we vote? To select the electorate's candidate — a person who is prepared to give the electorate the commitment and loyalty that a Parliamentarian usually gives to a political party and to support him to the hilt?

And are we prepared to use the excellent system we have and leave the community to make good choices, which will be represented by that representative?

I believe that it's the only way. And I also believe we only have a little time, but there are enough of us to do it, if we think it is important enough. Each of us needs to decide that for himself. As for me and my house, we are attacking it full bore — will you join us?

THE LATEST ABC SMEAR

The latest national smear of the Australian League of Rights by the Australian Broadcasting Commission cost thousands of dollars. National Director Eric Butler made hours of his time available, and League supporters co-operated. The ABC team fully covered the packed public meeting Eric Butler addressed in Kingaroy, Queensland, but not one of the constructive finance-economic proposals being put forward by the League was mentioned. The purpose of the smear is, of course, to try to prevent a growing number of Australians from turning to the League for some answers to the plight of the nation.

DEMOCRACY

"There are as many definitions of 'democracy' as there are men; yet, in fact ... the key to democracy is to reduce a problem to the limits of interest and understanding of those concerned. That is to say, democracy is not so much a question of the mechanism of voting (although that is not of negligible importance); but rather a rigorous exclusion of matters for which the franchise is too wide ... It is not too much to say, I think, that anyone who cannot grasp this simple idea, or, having understood it, will not admit its validity, is unworthy of a vote and is a public danger if in possession of it."

— C.H. Douglas

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SALUTING THE PASSING OF TWO VETERAN SUPPORTERS

It is with a sense of deep regret, although tinged with pride, that we record the recent passing of two veteran supporters who served the Social Credit movement in Australia over a long period. Mr. Jack Harding of Queensland was 88 years of age, and Mr. Steve Clegg of Western Australia was 80. Both men in their different ways reflected a value system, which they saw badly eroded. Both men were gentlemen in the true sense of the term, who stood up in the presence of women and never felt it necessary to use coarse language to advance their cause. Because of different backgrounds, they served the Social Credit cause in different ways.

SEVEN DECADES IN POLITICS

The above was the four-column headline of an extensive article, which appeared in the Rockhampton *"Morning Bulletin"* of May 25. Jack Harding became a legend in his own lifetime. The son of a First World War veteran, Jack Harding helped his father pioneer a soldier settlement block northwest of Rockhampton. He became an expert in the field of well sinking, which helped to sustain the family property. The Hardings were one of the ten families who survived out of the original 80 in the soldier settlement scheme. Always public spirited, Jack Harding became the secretary of the local settlers' association and during many deputations to Brisbane became familiar with the ways of politicians and bureaucrats.

Jack Harding was what might be termed a type of natural Social Creditor. During the Great Depression he advanced a concept of Municipal Councils issuing vouchers in return for work done on roads and similar activities. Jack Harding's commonsense led him to suggest that with idle men and idle equipment, it was absurd that necessary work could not be undertaken because of a shortage of money. Jack Harding led a deputation to the Queensland Premier of that time, who asked him to see Professor Brigdon, Chief Economic adviser, who said that while there was nothing wrong with the proposal, that no government was likely to adopt it. Judging from his own written views, and what he told Jack Harding some time later when he was standing as a Social Credit candidate for the Senate, Professor Brigdon clearly understood the financial cause of the depression, but did not feel that he was in a position to challenge the prevailing bankers' policy.

Once convinced of the Social Credit truth, Jack Harding sold his farm and took to the roads carrying the message. Like many early Social Credit enthusiasts, Jack Harding used whatever mode of transport he could, including a pushbike. In spite of set backs, Jack Harding had a deep faith in his fellow Australians, believing that ultimately they would see the common sense of Social Credit

Following the Second World War, Jack Harding felt that because of John Curtin's early support of Social Credit, Social Credit financial policies might be advanced through the Labor Party. He gave many long years of service inside the Labor Party, playing a major role in the election of the late George Grey, an early Social Creditor, to the Federal Parliament for Rockhampton. In 1971 he established the movement, which became known all over Australia, his Anti-Inflation Study Group. Jack Harding was to learn that the character of the Labor Party was changing. The Labor Party put a ban on the group, and eventually during the Whitlam era, Jack Harding was expelled from the party he had served for 15 years. This experience convinced Jack Harding that C.H. Douglas was right when he said that Social Credit would never be implemented through party politics.

Jack Harding was in the forefront of every opposition to totalitarian policies, including the fluoridation of public water supplies. He was active until the very last. His life of service to Truth was an inspiration to thousands of his fellow Australians.

A QUIET ACHIEVER

Steve Clegg was what might be described as the quiet achiever. His position with the Post Office, where he served with considerable distinction, being honoured with the Order of Merit for his dedicated activities during the Second World War years, and his nature resulted in a special type of service to the Social Credit cause. Steve Clegg was a man whose mind was always open to Truth. Although always active while still serving in what is now known as Australia Post, it was after his retirement that Steve Clegg was able to devote his full attention to the question of how best to distribute the truth. He became the tape librarian for the League in Western Australia, providing a never-ending service. He taped and distributed thousands of tapes. A flood of literature poured in and out of his home at Harvey. Steve Clegg enjoyed the strong support of his wife Stella, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy, also to his two married daughters.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MONARCHY

The formation of an Australian Republican Movement, headed by individuals who sections of the media have described as "eminent", comes at a time when there has been a massive gutter campaign against the Royal Family, this coinciding with the final phases of the strategy to bring the United Kingdom completely into the European Economic Community.

Prior to the First World War, the major stabilising force internationally was the British Empire, economically self-sufficient, with its members sharing a common heritage. There was a distinctive British culture, a major feature of which was tolerance and respect for the rights of the individual. The institution of the Monarchy, and what it symbolised, was a major feature of the common heritage.

The revolutionary movements, which emerged into the open in Europe last century, were primarily concerned with

two major issues, how to destroy the foundations of Christian Civilisation, and to replace that Civilisation with some type of a secular New Order. France had been dealt a major blow by the French Revolution, while a highly centralised Germany under Bismark offered a promising tool to advance the general revolutionary programme. The big obstacle was the British Empire, with Monarchy a major lynchpin. Different parts of the revolutionary movement, including the Fabians, were united in their intention to remove the British obstacle.

In a number of articles and books, C.H. Douglas outlined the basic features of the long-term strategy, not only to break up the British Empire, but to destroy British culture wherever it expressed itself. The warnings by Douglas have been confirmed by events, including the drive to force the United Kingdom into a United States of Europe. In one of those unrehearsed events, which sometimes divert the course of history, Margaret Thatcher clearly perceived the nature of the threat to British sovereignty, observing that if the United Kingdom accepted a common currency with the EEC, the British House of Commons might as

well be closed down. But she also raised another point, which has not received the attention it merits: that a common currency meant that the Queen's photo would be removed from the bank notes. Symbols are of the greatest importance in the human drama, and the destruction of symbols makes it easier to destroy the reality the symbols reflect.

A study of the erosion of heritage by destroying symbols can be seen in Canada, the first major act of sabotage being to deprive Canadians of their original national flag, The Red Ensign, which featured the Union Jack. Ironically, many Canadians of non-British racial origins were prominent in the defence of symbols, which had represented something superior to what they or their forbears had come from. During the long years under the master Fabian Trudeau, there was a progressive erosion of traditional Canada. The term "Royal" was no longer used; the institution of the Crown was downgraded. The same developments have taken place in New Zealand. Those New Zealanders who thought that the campaign against their heritage would end with the defeat of the Labor Government, have been dismayed by the proposal from the World Bank trained director of the Reserve Bank, that the Queen's photo no longer be used on the bank notes, with the apparent approval of the members of the Bolger National Government.

The first major blow against the unity of the British family of nations was struck with the proposal that the United Kingdom join the European Economic Community, this originally presented as little more than a trading arrangement with no political significance. One of the features of the Commonwealth Conference held in London, in 1962, was the expression of strong opposition to the British Government's proposal by Prime Ministers John Diefenbaker of Canada, Robert Menzies of Australia and Keith Holyoake of New Zealand. But the internationalists relentlessly pressed forward their campaign and, unless something unforeseen occurs, appear to be in sight of their objective.

But, like all such centralised and artificial structures, the European Economic Community possesses the seeds of its own eventual destruction. Eventually a British backlash against the greatest policy of treachery in the history of the British people, is inevitable. Political ferment in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, where the influence of the League of Rights is a major factor, indicates that the internationalists are going to find growing resistance deepening. The Australian front is crucial. It is strongly placed in that with a change in financial policy, it could become economically independent in a relatively short time. Sustaining national morale and social stability is crucial at present. Defence of the Constitution, which includes the Monarchy, is of the greatest importance. The current open Republican attack is already producing a reaction among people who resent efforts to tear them from their cultural roots.

Like all such institutions, Monarchy results in both outstanding or mediocre individuals. The personal problems of members of the present Royal Family are the same type of problems affecting many families in what has been described as the post-Christian era. But the Queen, badly advised as she has been on some issues, has set a high standard of service and dedication. The scurrilous campaign against the Royal Family has only been indirectly directed against the Queen. The most insidious and dangerous campaign has been directed against Prince Charles and his wife, who must be regarded by the internationalists as a major threat to their programme as events unfold. Both Prince Charles and Princess Diana have shown that they are independently minded. They can reach out to a younger generation. The Monarchy may well possess its most outstanding representatives to serve through a period of great crisis.

If, as Douglas said, the Crown is the custodian of the soul of a people, defence of the Crown is the first duty of those who want to defend their heritage.

STAND FIRM BEYOND THE BRINK

by Neil McDonald

Australia's Prime Minister? It matters not whether the incumbent is Bob Hawke, Paul Keating or Mickey Mouse.

His background has been well researched and approved before endorsement and selection. Prime Ministers and their Portfolio Ministers have lots in common. They are all socialists, eager to push for regionalism and One World.

Wearing a label means little. For a Liberal in Canada is no different to a Labor member in Australia.

Were the chosen one to run off rails prepared by hidden heads of Departments and more elusive policy makers, there would be no media support.

Also, no heavy criticism from the Leader of the Opposition. He is simply the leader of a rival gang, ready to hold up the same stagecoach. There are small skirmishes about not very important issues. But, common to all, is the drive for central control, amalgamation and steps toward the New International Economic Order.

Protests by victims are ignored. Farmers, once the backbone of Australia, referred to with contempt as "clodhoppers" have been stripped of proud independence. Half are already dispossessed of their family farms — not by fair competition, but by underhand subsidies.

The Prime Minister now has regular rounds to meet other public figures. They shake hands and pat backs in a mateship ritual, which surrenders further their own national sovereignty.

When Britain becomes just one twelfth of Europe; when Hong Kong is handed to China, the sunset of the most successful Empire will have occurred.

It seems unkind to call Prime Ministers — not patriots, but traitors. But, they steer Australia towards a result which wartime armies were unable to achieve — capitulation and occupation.

The Japanese and Malaysians seem to be more conscious of preserving a national identity. Unlike Australia, they remain homogeneous and have not sold their birthrights.

A miracle is needed to resist the waves, which threaten to engulf Australia. Have we a statesman saviour eager to stem the tide?

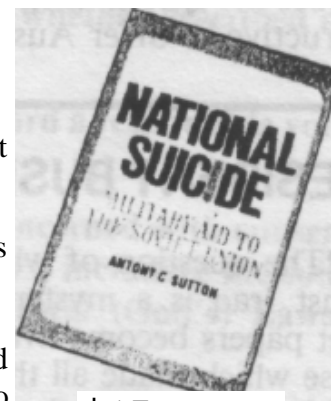
NATIONAL SUICIDE

By Anthony Sutton

A brilliant documentation of how the West has built the USSR military machine.

This book is essential reading for students of political history.

Anthony Sutton provides a wealth of detailed evidence backed by extensive research into how the Soviets have "over-hauled" the West militarily.



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THE LA ROUCHE DIVERSION

In our March issue we published a critical review by Chas Pinwill of a document being circulated throughout Australia by supporters of the American author and political activist, Lyndon LaRouche. The article was authored by Mr. John Koehler, prominent in the attempt to build Citizens' Electoral Councils throughout Australia.

The resulting reaction to Chas Pinwill's review confirms our view that so far from LaRouche being an economic genius, as his supporters claim, he is philosophically aligned with the Marxists and others who fail to grasp, as C.H. Douglas, himself a highly qualified engineer, pointed out, the major factor in modern production is the cultural inheritance, with human energy a diminishing factor. It may in time be possible for man to colonise Mars, as LaRouche advocates, but to suggest that such a programme will contribute to the solution of the problems already besetting man on Earth merely confirms a lack of understanding of the nature of those problems.

LaRouche's background raises many questions. In his autobiography, *The Power of Reason*, issued in 1979, LaRouche writes, "So at the close of 1948 I decided to join the Socialist Workers' Party ... One had to begin somewhere..." Commenting on this incident of LaRouche's career, American writer Dennis King, in a recently published book, *LaRouche and The New American Fascism*, says, "LaRouche was admitted to full party membership in early 1949 and adopted a party pseudonym ... Journalists have speculated that the choice ... 'Lyn Marcus' ... was intended to suggest a personal affinity with Lenin and Marx, although LaRouche says, 'it was based on the nickname Marco-Polo'."

By the late sixties LaRouche was presenting himself as a type of quasi-Marxist in attempting to organise students on prestigious American University campuses. LaRouche's explanation is that he was attempting to present himself as a "sensible" left-winger. Since then LaRouche has presented himself as a conservative. He has been a Presidential candidate every four years since 1972. Originally he ran on his own US Labor Party ticket, moving on to the Democrats, constantly eulogising Roosevelt.

The LaRouche movement has attracted large numbers of Americans who call themselves conservative, with an income of millions of dollars, dwarfing all other non-establishment fund raising operations. These have always been suspect. LaRouche and several of his colleagues are in prison because of fraudulent practices, but his supporters claim that he is not guilty. There are many unanswered questions about the real role of the LaRouche movement. But what is not in doubt is that the LaRouche movement has consistently maintained a venomous campaign against the British Monarchy, blaming it for practically all the ills of the world. LaRouche ends the 1979 version of his autobiography by saying, "...If the new monetary system is firmly established, the Whore of Babylon - the Queen of England — defeated, the Great Design implemented..."

We do not think that a movement headed by a man who describes the Queen as the "Whore of Babylon", has anything constructive to offer Australians at the present critical time.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S GULF WAR DECISION

"The question of why George Bush decided to go to war against Iraq is a mystery only history can answer, when the secret papers become available of the small group in the White House which made all the key decisions. The moral arguments President George Bush gave have no substance. He could not honestly claim that he was upholding the principles of the United Nations: the United States had breached them itself, as had its

ally, Israel. He was not defending democracy, because the country he claimed principally to be defending, Saudi Arabia, is an absolute Monarchy without any representative institutions. He was not fighting for the preservation of human rights, because one of his allies in the anti-Iraqi coalition had a worse record in this respect than any other country in the region. In his speeches he has never sought to suggest that he was defending any vital national interest in the United States. Instead he has insisted that the United States was fighting for principle.

"It has been repeatedly claimed that his real motive was to protect the oil resources of the Middle East. But on any rational calculation war was more likely to put these at risk than to protect them. Another explanation offered is that he wanted to prepare the ground for maintaining permanently a strong military presidency in the region. But it is barely credible that either the American people or the Arab nations in the region would tolerate this. He has in any case denied that this is his intention.

"Was the real reason a domestic political one? Before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait his personal popularity had been declining, mainly because of his failure to solve the country's budgeting problems, and the overall deterioration of the economy. It may be that he saw war with Iraq as a way of diverting attention away from these problems, and of elevating him to the status of a great war leader. But the economic problems of the United States have been aggravated by the war....

"There seems in truth to be no rational justification for his decision to attack Iraq."

- Malcolm Booker in **Background To The Gulf War**

Malcolm Booker was a member of the Australian diplomatic service from 1941 to 1977, much of this time at the United Nations.

THE WISDOM OF LORD ACTON

"Aristocracy is the product of inequality, as inequality is the product of liberty. The security for the continuity of law and the stability of political institutions is the permanence of influential families. Influence can only be made permanent by property, and property by primogeniture ... Laws which express the will of the people for the time being are written on water. The people as well as the King require a check in the exercise of sovereign power lest it become despotic."

"The fate of democracy, of every government based on the sovereignty of the people depends on the choice it makes between these opposite principles — absolute power on the one hand and on the other the restraints of legality, and the authority of tradition. It must stand or fall according to its choice whether to give the supremacy to the law or to the will of the people; whether to constitute a moral association maintained by duty, or a physical one kept by force. Republics offer in this respect a strict analogy with monarchies, which are also either absolute or organic; either governed by law, and therefore constitutional, or by a will which, being the source, cannot be the object of laws, and is, therefore, despotic."

* * * *

"State absolutism is the modern danger against which neither representative government nor democracy can defend itself ... If we do not bear this in mind we shall be led constantly by forms to overlook the substance, to think that right is safer against majorities than against tyrants."

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