

THE NEW TIMES

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

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A NEW BRITANNIA IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS

by Eric D. Butler

The following is a section of a paper given at the Annual South Australian Seminar of the League of Rights, on Saturday, August 21, 1993:

Those of us who were fortunate enough when young to have teachers who taught us about the achievements of our pioneering forebears, will recall the names of Wentworth and Blaxland, the two explorers who were the first to find a way over the Blue Mountains from Sydney and to allow the struggling new settlement of New South Wales to expand Westward. But Wentworth was more than an explorer; like many others involved in the development of the young British colony, he was a visionary. He visualised the establishment of a New Britannia in The Southern seas.

At a time when the previous unity of the British world has been badly fractured, and Western Civilisation, of which Australia is a part, displays all the signs of being gripped with a death wish, Australians must face the question of what is their future. We can at least thank Prime Minister Keating for raising the question, even if he gives the wrong answer, insisting that Australia's destiny is in Asia.

But as Prince Charles has stressed, no nation can survive into the future unless it goes back to its roots. Those roots will not be found in Asia. Now, as never before, Australians of all backgrounds need to be reminded that Australia's political, constitutional, cultural and spiritual roots are in the British Isles. Cut those roots and Australia is left without the very source of life; it has no future as a free and independent nation, and must die.

Geographically, Australia, along with its little neighbour New Zealand, is an outpost of Western European Civilisation. Although what Professor Geoffrey Blainey has described as *"the tyranny of distance"* has been partly overcome by the modern jets as they circle the globe, Australia is further removed geographically from fellow European nations than any other European nation.

In a realistic sense, it is a time in the history of our relatively young nation to assess its place in a world, which is becoming increasingly turbulent. The break up of the Soviet Empire has not led to a world of greater peace and stability. There is growing instability throughout the Asia, upon which Australians are urged to rely for their future. Beginning with Japan after the Second World War, the Asian nations have progressively adopted Western technology and currently have what are called booming economies with growth rates which Australians are invited to consider with awe and reverence. But

as already witnessed by Japan, Asian adoption of Western financial orthodoxy along with its technology, is inevitably leading to the same economic and social problems afflicting the Western world. As their production is expanded under present financial rules, there must be an increasing stress on the

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) Law, against policies of rape and waste.

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

necessity to export in an endeavour to make domestic economies work.

Conflict with Western nations is inevitable under debt-finance, with not only Japan, but also Taiwan, South Korea and China complaining about trade relations with the USA. And there will be growing conflict between the developing Asian nations. For historical reasons there is widespread distrust of Japan throughout Asia, where the Japanese attempt to create a Japanese Co-Prosperity Zone before the Second World War is still remembered.

THE CHINESE FACTOR

But now the major emerging factor in Asia is China, with its enormous population and vast resources. Not only are there big cultural differences between the Asians of South East Asia and the Chinese, but there are memories of how the Chinese Communists pursued a policy of subversion throughout the whole area. For example, the near-successful coup in Indonesia was promoted by Communist China and supported by the local Chinese. In the long-forgotten insurgency in Malaysia, the revolution was led by the Chinese Chem Pen.

Generally overlooked is the rapid escalation of the Chinese armed forces and the Chinese arms industry. It is estimated that already China is perhaps the third largest military power in the world today, with a nuclear capacity, and is allocating a big percentage of its economic resources to expanding its military power still further. Chinese developments are viewed with some apprehension by fellow Asian nations. Australia should be objectively assessing the realities of Asia and asking what type of a constructive contribution can it make to assist its Asian neighbours while ensuring its own future as an independent nation.

BRITISH INFLUENCE

Great Britain's greatest influence on its Continental European neighbours was exercised as a relatively smaller nation, which persisted with maintaining its own unique traditions. Its foreign policy was designed to ensure that no continental monopoly of power emerged. Napoleon was eventually defeated by a Great Britain, which by its example constantly held out hope to the continental Europeans. It was the same during the dark years of the Hitler occupation of most of Europe. One of Great Britain's greatest assets was its geographical position as an island nation. One of Australia's greatest assets is that it is an island nation, sharing no land borders with any other nations. Its vast economic resources make it potentially completely independent.

However, no nation can be termed independent unless and until it has the military capacity to defend itself. Modern defence systems require a lead-time of at least a decade. In the present state of the world it is wishful thinking for Australians to believe that they can automatically depend upon American support under all circumstances. It is now known that at the time of Indonesia's aggressive policies under President Soekarno and the annexation of West New Guinea, USA policy was not to oppose Indonesia.

Explosive events in other parts of the world have demonstrated the folly of accepting the view that there is no military threat to Australia in the foreseeable future. A long-term military strategy, with the emphasis purely on defence, should be developed as soon as possible. Australia's long coastline makes it imperative that a major naval force be developed. Military defence is more than ensuring that a nation

can defend itself against military invasion; it is essential for realistic diplomacy. Frederick the Great of Germany said, "*Diplomacy without arms is an orchestra without instruments.*" Aided by geography, the relatively small nation of Switzerland has managed to preserve its neutrality during a century of major military conflicts by maintaining a strong military defence system. It is designed primarily for defensive action in keeping with the nation's long-standing policy of non-aligned neutrality.

With every able-bodied citizen required to be armed at all times, in a national crisis Switzerland has the capacity to mobilise a major military force in a relatively short time. Australia would do well to emulate the Swiss defence system. Potential aggressors know that a military attack on Switzerland would be an extremely costly affair.

A DEPLORABLE DEFENCE SITUATION

But what of Australia? The current (August 1993) defence situation may be judged by the fact that in the event of a major emergency Australia could only put two battalions into the field with adequate supporting equipment. Naval forces consist of four destroyers, three submarines and two squadrons of frigates. And there are two squadrons of fighter bombers. Australia military defence capabilities have been progressively reduced by all political parties who do not believe that in the present economic climate there are many votes to be obtained by stressing the necessity for stronger military defences. But genuine statesmen could link together a stronger defence system and a re-generated economy. All of Australia's Asian neighbours are increasing their defence spending. Apart from China's clear intention to become a super-power as quickly as possible, India is doing likewise. India's defence expenditure is scheduled to increase by 9.6 percent in 1994. Both the Indian navy and airforce are being expanded. India has a nuclear capacity. India's naval strategy is designed to create a major blue water navy with the capacity to extend its influence into the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. As geography is not given a high priority in today's education system, a large number of Australians may not even be aware that the Indian Ocean reaches the Western Australian coastline.

Australia's survival as a European nation requires that the nation's true history be more widely known, of how Australia was developed. What were the origins and character of those who pioneered the building of a new nation?

AUSTRALIA'S RACIAL ROOTS

In order to fully understand their own roots, Australians need to clear away some of the myths and misunderstandings concerning their own history. They will not be assisted by Prime Minister Paul Keating and some of his fellow Republicans like writer Thomas Kenneally, who seek to create divisions between the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples who, in spite of multiculturalism, are still the majority group in Australia. The Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples were the dominant founding factor in the development of Australia. Historical differences between these peoples in the British Isles, particularly the Irish question, progressively disappeared in the building of a new nation of Australia. All the Celtic peoples, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish have made a distinctive contribution to what is generally described as British culture.

Republican Thomas Kenneally presents a dangerously false picture of the role of Irish Roman Catholics in the development of Australia. The Irish have produced a number of excellent fiction writers, but Kenneally has become a victim of his own love for fiction, which he started writing thirty years ago. He makes it clear that he has no time for religion of any kind. His views concerning the Irish Australians of Roman Catholic belief, and the majority who have been generally described as Protestants - although a number of Anglicans would disagree with this description - are scathing. As is so often the case when an individual breaks from his traditional roots, Kenneally is most vitriolic in his criticism of his fellow-Irish who have maintained their faith. He refers to the "*preposterous institution in Rome*" and the "*Mannix-minded Pole*", Pope John Paul. And there is the "*dead hand of the British Monarchy*". This is strange language from a man who, like his fellow Republican Paul Keating, talks about "reconciliation".

Not all the Irish came to Australia as convicts, and while in the past there has been an element of anti-English feeling because of past injustices, the Irish in Australia have been prominent in upholding the British constitutional system and the English Common Law. There are a number of myths concerning the miner's Eureka rebellion on the Ballarat goldfields. But generally overlooked is the subsequent history of Peter Lalor, who lost an arm at Eureka. He later took his place in the Victorian parliament and became Speaker. Lalor was no Republican, and like many others of Irish background, came to appreciate the British system of government as it flowered in Australia.

There is the case of the famous Irish Australian Cardinal Moran, who had the vision to see a future for the Irish people in a British-Australia. Cardinal Moran never ceased to eulogise Magna Carta as a great historic landmark. Cardinal Moran was a strong supporter of the British Empire, and pointed out that its development throughout the world enabled the Christian faith in its Irish form to be spread internationally. He had a vision of Australia being the base from which the Christian faith could be taken into Asia and the Pacific Islands.

It would be instructive to have Republican Keating's views on the following statement by Cardinal Moran: "*...our colonial administration, linked as it is to the Crown of Great Britain (is) the most perfect form of government. It has all the freedom which a republican government imparts, and it is free from the many unpleasant influences to which, as in the United States, an elected head of a republic is a subject.*"

IRISH CONTRIBUTION

The history of Australia is one in which Irish Australians have played a notable part in the field of law. There was the special contribution of Roger Therry and John Herbert Plunkett in the development of the Rule of Law in the colony of New South Wales. Both men had every reason to be anti-British; Therry's family had suffered under Penal Laws while Plunkett was a member of a family from which came the executed and canonised Archbishop Plunkett. But while both men were well aware of the wrongs they believed the Irish had suffered, they saw that in the new world it was more important to work for the future than to stress past grievances. Resentment and vengeance were of no value in building a new nation. Plunkett used his position as New South Wales Attorney General to discourage all forms of sectarianism; his main aim was to duplicate the British Constitution in New South Wales, stating in the Legislative Council in 1853 "*they had no desire for a Republic (and) wished to stick to their Monarchy.*"

Therry also urged that every effort be made to ensure that New Britannia was cultivated in Australia. He said, "*For the civilisation she enjoys and the prosperity she has attained, Australia is mainly indebted to England; and her highest ambition, considered with her duty and her interest, should be to cherish and preserve a connection, by which she has been raised from a lowly state and, in far less than 100 years, elevated into a higher position in the rank of nations, than other countries have achieved in several centuries of time.*"

The Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples who pioneered Australia produced their visionaries who, while looking to the future, never lost sight of their roots. They saw themselves as a part of that unique historical development, the British Empire. The story of the development of a Federation of the six sovereign States was one inspired by the vision of a strong and independent British European nation. But they never lost sight of the famous British constitutional principle that centralisation should be shunned as unconstitutional. The re-generation of Australia requires a programme of genuine decentralisation, as envisaged by the fathers of the Federal Constitution. One of the myths cultivated by the centralists is that the creators of the Federation envisaged the abolition of the States. Men like Henry Parkes stressed that not only must State powers be preserved, but that new States should eventually be created. Sections 121, 122, 123, and 124 of the Constitution specifically provide for the creation of new States.

THE VISION OF NEW STATES

Section 124, which is in Chapter VI of the Federal Constitution reads, "*A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.*" Generally forgotten today is the Country Party's strong original commitment to the creation of new States as part of its decentralisation strategy. New State movements did take root in Northern Queensland, Central Queensland, the Riverina, N.S.W. and South-East South Australia, but none flourished. Only in New England, N.S.W., a vigorous New State movement developed, reaching its peak shortly after the Second World War. Local Country Party Members, both Federal and State, were active in the movement, one of the most prominent being the Hon. David Drummond, New England Federal Country Party Member. As on so many other basic issues, the modern Country Party - later to become the National Party - has lost much of the vision of its creators after the First World War, and become content to being little more than an appendage of the big-city-based Liberal Party. One tragic result of this has been the rape of rural Australia. Regeneration of rural Australia should be a top priority in any programme of national regeneration. (The complete text of Eric Butler's South Australian address will subsequently be published in booklet form).

MESSAGES FOR "NEW TIMES" DINNER

Our overseas and interstate readers who are unable to attend the Annual "*New Times*" Dinner on Friday October 1 can be present in spirit at this historical annual event, by sending a short message to be read and published in the special Dinner Issue.

Messages should be sent to *The Chairman, New Times Annual Dinner, Box 1052J, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001. Phone (03) 6509749; Fax: (03) 6509368.*

Bookings for the Dinner are flooding in, but vacancies still available. *Do not forget: \$30 must accompany all bookings.*

ESTABLISHMENT NOT WHAT IT SEEMS

by Nigel Jackson

A man of letters with a long career as an English teacher at some of Victoria's most prestigious Public Schools, Mr. Nigel Jackson has emerged in recent years as an establishment critic of great courage. He is currently writing a defence of British historian, David Irving.

In his *Age* column on 22 June Gerard Henderson rode off again on his hobbyhorse about the "Lunar Right".

His major purpose appears to have been to pour derision upon the view that the world is afflicted by a gigantic conspiracy, based upon financial manipulation, which is aiming to set up a world state for a tyrannous elite.

Mr. Henderson referred to claims about "*corruption in the banking system and the judiciary*" and that "*the legal system and the banks are involved in an asset-stripping game.*"

He told of those who believe that some bank loans to farmers consist of "*counterfeit money*" which has come into existence as a result of "*created credit*" which has "*artificially inflated the value of land*".

And he summed up the alleged conspiracy succinctly: "*International capital controls the world and the banks control capital. The banks create debt and turn those who borrow from them into modern-day slaves.*"

The first and most important point to make about Mr. Henderson's 1100-word diatribe is that *nowhere* did he endeavour to refute the view of a worldwide financial conspiracy with *argument* based on *reasons and evidence*. His article is no more than a piece of scornful *ad hominem* attack from beginning to end.

At one stage he referred to Social Credit, the Christian philosophy that defended individual independence from the despotism of modern government, which was devised by the engineer-turned-financial-reformer, C.H. Douglas. And, as I have just completed a re-reading of *The Brief for the Prosecution*, the succinct 85-page statement of the history and nature of the worldwide conspiracy, which Douglas published in 1945, I could not help noticing the utterly different mode of debate employed by Douglas.

From first to last he utilised the traditional and honourable manner of public debate, which relies on reasons and evidence, and which comports itself in tones of moderation and decency, free of gratuitous invective. For example, on pages 59-61 he offered a cogent analysis of the British Government's Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act of 1940, arguing that it continued the armistice year's policy of deliberate destruction of "the political power of agriculture" by introducing, under pretext of wartime necessity, unjust powers "*expressly repugnant to English Common Law, as well as equity*".

One of his references was a book by the former Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart, *The New Despotism* (Ernest Benn, UK. 1929), who had scrupulously analysed the technique of bypassing parliamentary control by means of "administrative lawlessness".

Another important contribution to public understanding of the current misuse of financial power by wealthy elites was published by the National Civic Council in the June 1993 issue of its religious affairs monthly magazine *AD 2000*. This was an article by Donald Nicholl, reprinted from the prestigious British Catholic journal *The Tablet*, entitled "**Why Church teaching on usury should be reinstated**".

Nicholl defended the traditional Catholic teaching of the rejection of usury and explained why "*authoritative economists*

and their followers in finance are frequently wandering around in a world of illusion, rather like the lost spirits in Dante's Inferno". Like Douglas, he utilised reasoning supported by evidence.

His authorities included J.L. Benvenisti, who attacked usury in a 1936 edition of the British *Blackfriars* magazine; the great Wilhelm von Ketteler, Bishop of Mainz from 1848 to 1877, "*whose critique of usury and the modern industrial system of oppression was more radical than that of his contemporaries Marx and Engels*" and who saw that "*the practice of usury will inevitably lead to the impoverishment of rural life and destruction of the environment because it places the usurious city in a parasitic relation towards the countryside*"; the group of Catholic thinkers, the Fribourg Union, who took up Ketteler's critique of unrestrained individualism and who "*believed that unless the credit system was totally transferred the human family would ruin itself*"; Johannes Ude, professor of theology in the University of Graz in the 1930s, the Islamic Finance House, established in Britain in 1982 under the guidance of Dr. Zaki Badawi; and the Birmingham-based PAID (People Against Interest Debt), another Muslim group whose pamphlet, "*Usury, the Root Cause of the Injustice of our Times*" he recommends. He could also have added the brilliant Basque Muslim, Umar Vadillo, author of *The End of Economics* (Madinah Press) and other studies.

Nicholl also referred poignantly to a Granada television programme, "*Meditation*", on which a young man, Nick Francis, recounted his awakening from "*the world of monetary illusion*". Francis "*told how in the Eighties he went in to the City of London intent upon getting rich by buying and selling stocks and shares. Then one day he realised that through his job in the City he was doing things, which, if they were done in the street, would be illegal and would be seen as stealing. So he stopped and is now studying to be a priest.*"

Gerard Henderson, by contrast, employed the guilt-by-association technique by listing a series of opponents of the current financial system, several of whom are doubtless not reliable authorities - George and Stephanie Muirhead, Peter Sawyer, Lyndon LaRouche and the Australian Nationalist Movement. The implication - a false one - was that other opponents he mentioned, such as the Australian League of Rights and National Action, are equally unreliable.

It was not surprising that Mr. Henderson dwelled so much on race issues, appealing to the current prejudices against racial conservationists. For national movements based on racial homogeneity pose the greatest threat to the oligarchy, which at present profits from the usurious financial system and the pseudo-democratic apparatus of political parties and mass media, which camouflages it.

Mr. Henderson urged the coalition leaders, John Hewson and Tim Fischer, to "*debunk the various right-wing mythologies*"; my advice, to Mr. Fischer only, is to break publicly and finally with the current Establishment, whatever that entails.

THE PASSING OF A LEAGUE OF RIGHTS GIANT

With the recent passing of Mr. Keith Oldfield, of Nhill, Victoria, ten days short of his seventy-ninth birthday, the League of Rights lost one of its most distinguished leaders. But as one member of the big congregation, which packed the Church for his funeral service on Tuesday, August 3, said, at least two thirds of those present were members of the League family because of the activities of Keith Oldfield. *"He completely changed the course of my life,"* said one of those present.

League or Rights supporters from right across the Wimmera and Mallee attended, some travelling long distances to show their esteem for a man who had provided such inspiring leadership over many years. Advisory League National Director Eric Butler, a close personal friend of Keith Oldfield and his family for over fifty years, was present, along with two past Assistant National Directors of the League, Mr. Edward Rock and Mr. Jeremy Lee. League National Director David Thompson could not overcome the problem of time and distance to attend, extending his condolences to Keith Oldfield's wife, Verna, by phone prior to the funeral service.

Keith Oldfield's high standing throughout Western Victoria, and what he had achieved for the League of Rights, was reflected in the front page story together with an excellent photograph, of the leading regional paper *The Wimmera Mail Times*, under the heading WIMMERA LEADER OF LEAGUE OF RIGHTS DIES. In its obituary, the paper listed his many activities, including his flying record during the Second World War, his association with the local aero club, his maintenance of his flying licence until two years ago, and his seven years of service as a Municipal Councillor in the Shire of Lowan. Primarily because of a hearing problem, he voluntarily relinquished his position.

A son of rural Australia, Keith Oldfield's life reflected the value system upon which traditional Australia was built. His education started at his small local State school and was completed at Geelong College. He was attracted to Social Credit before the Second World War and helped to organise one of Eric Butler's biggest public meetings, when over 800 people packed into the local Nhill theatre. Keith Oldfield's whole life was imbued with the spirit of service. Originally a member of a Machine Gun Regiment, Keith Oldfield quickly transferred to the Royal Australian Airforce upon the outbreak of the Second World War. His ability was such that he was transferred to the Royal Canadian Airforce as an instructor. He served in Western Canada until the end of the war, during which period he took an interest in the Social Credit experiment in Alberta.

The death of Keith Oldfield's father a few weeks after his return from the war resulted in him taking over the family farm, this having been in the Oldfield family since 1888. A most practical man with a bent for engineering, Keith Oldfield later leased the property and moved into farm machinery, specialising in water irrigation and haymaking equipment. When he retired from business he then went to the Melbourne Driving School, and right up until the eve of his death was a driving instructor in Nhill. His whole life was one of achievement. He never ceased

striving. Keith Oldfield was a founding member of the Australian League of Rights and provided inspiring leadership. The annual well-attended Wimmera Regional Dinner of the League was a reflection of his widespread influence. He was one of the first to grasp the value of the Video Tape as both an educational and teaching tool, and travelled thousands of miles to show videos to house meetings, and to conduct Social Dynamics Schools. He used the phone extensively, ringing all over Australia to make contact with people. He was an inveterate letter-writer and, as with all his other activities, was always careful to have his facts correct. He was a man of great moral and spiritual courage, and was never afraid to do what he asked others to do, whether it was distributing literature or manning street desks for the purpose of collecting signatures for various petitions. He was constantly urging "League troops" into greater action.

Keith Oldfield was blessed with the loyal support of his wife Verna, who never failed to provide warm hospitality for the many League supporters who attended frequent League meetings held at the Oldfield house in Nhill. In the early seventies Verna accompanied Keith on several annual trips north to Queensland to assist with League activities. Although a dedicated Christian and a regular attendee at his local Church, he was outspoken in his criticism of what he saw as the failure of the Christian Church to provide leadership on the issues tearing modern societies apart. He was no fanatic, but a balanced man with a wide variety of interests, including membership of the Nhill Wine and Food Club, and had over the years strongly supported a number of local projects. He was a genuine conservationist.

A strong loyalist, one of Keith Oldfield's last projects was to write personally to the Queen and to urge others to do likewise, stressing that Republican Paul Keating did not speak for the majority of Australians. The Australian flag always flew outside the Oldfield Nhill home, but was appropriately lowered to half-mast on the day of his funeral. The flag draped his coffin at the funeral service.

Keith Oldfield was a truly great Australian and will be remembered in the years to come as one of those pioneers who played a distinguished role in helping to lead the League of Rights to its present unique position in the nation's life. We are sure that the spirit, which Keith Oldfield reflected, will live on into the future, providing an inspiration for present and future generations of League of Rights supporters. We salute his passing and upon behalf of all our readers extend our deepest sympathy to his wife Verna and all members of the Oldfield family.

- E.D.B.

"We have another decade left, maybe a decade and a half, in which to replace the existing system of nation states with some form of internationalism. . . . We will have to start thinking in terms of a world with hundreds of civilisations, thousands of communal groups, but not nation states as they exist now."

Amos Oz, Israeli writer, in *The European*, December 23-27, 1993.

UN PROBLEMS

The bigger and more highly centralised any organisation becomes, the greater the growth of bureaucracy and resulting problems. The problems associated with the Brussels bureaucracy attempting to make the Common Market work, are legendary. Events are confirming our predictions that the concept of a United States of Europe was doomed from the beginning. The United Nations military forces are finding that there are tremendous difficulties operating multi-racial troops. Now comes a report published in *The Sunday Times*, London, revealing that graft and corruption are costing the UN \$600 million every year. *The Sunday Times* report is based upon a three months' inquiry, which has already resulted in the suspension of the head of supply and transport for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These revelations come at the time of a growing row concerning the UN's role in Operation Irma, involved with the evacuation of wounded refugees from Bosnia.

A former US delegate to the UN, Mr. Denis Goodman, is quoted as saying that during his time at the UN headquarters, he felt that he was doing nothing, that the UN did nothing, "to help put a square meal on anyone's table." While the UN was appealing for tens of millions of dollars from the public, UN officials were enjoying perks and career expectations that would be unthinkable to most employees in the private sector.

The following are some of the abuses revealed in *The Sunday Times* report:

A senior UN official, in charge of supplies to millions of refugees in Bosnia and Africa, set up secret companies with a British based businessman to whom he approved UN payments of more than \$9 million.

Thirty-nine top UN officials in New York, Geneva and Vienna are on the payroll, despite being unemployed. Some sit at home on salaries of up to \$100,000 a year.

Millions of dollars are paid out to retired UN officials who are paid consultancy fees on top of their generous pensions.

A UN internal report into corruption and inefficiency by a former UN under-secretary-general, Mr. Richard Thornburgh, was suppressed and then shredded. Thornburgh was a former US attorney-general, appointed last year to try to root out waste in the UN. In his report he said, "There are a number of senior people who have no assignment and yet there is no capability to terminate these people's jobs."

With more than 51,000 people on the UN payroll, plus 10,000 consultants, huge sums of money are wasted on ventures such as heating the underground car park at UN headquarters. A former senior UN official, Mr. Alan Keyes, is quoted as saying that "I thought it was a waste of money to worry about keeping cars warm when the people we are meant to be looking after could not even afford cars."

The Sunday Times report says that the UN is paralysed by corruption, mismanagement and waste. And yet the UN is promoted as a type of moral international policeman meting out punishment to the wicked, like Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and offering a helping hand to the world's refugees. The reality is that the UN is merely the front behind which US policy makers operate. Those policy makers are strongly pro-Zionist, which explains why Zionist Israel blatantly ignores the UN and its resolutions when it suits its purposes.

Like a modern Tower of Babel, the UN must inevitably eventually collapse. Any talk of realistic reform is a manifestation of wishful thinking. People should be encouraged to spurn all UN appeals for more financial power.

WHY MISS THE LEAGUE NATIONAL WEEKEND OF A LIFETIME?

History will be made at the 1993 National Weekend of The League of Rights when a well-known Federal Member of Parliament and one of Australia's most distinguished military figures, a man who has become a legend in his own lifetime, will be present at "The New Times" Dinner on Friday October 1, and deliver Papers at the National Seminar on Saturday, October 2. The ever-popular Jeremy Lee, well-known independent lecturer and researcher, will be the third member of the Seminar panel.

"The New Times" Dinner, open only to recognised League supporters and their families, will be a tremendous event. We can guarantee the high quality of the toasts and other addresses. The Dinner will be chaired by National Director Mr. David Thompson, who will be responding to the toasts. The two distinguished guests will also address the Dinner, which will take place in the Banquet Room, YWCA, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. Pre-Dinner refreshments will be served from 6 p.m. onwards. All guests must be ready to take their seats at 7 p.m.

The Seminar will also be held at the YWCA. People can save themselves postal charges by taking advantage of the big book display at the Seminar. All the latest books and videos.

Accredited actionists on the Sunday, October 3, will participate in an all-day high-powered and exciting action programme, at which those present will hear some of the most comprehensive planning programmes ever presented at a League action Seminar.

DINNER BOOKINGS: Will all those wishing to attend the "New Times" Dinner please note that no bookings will be accepted without the \$30 entrance fee. Every effort will be made to seat guests with friends at the Dinner. The organisers reserve the right to decline any dinner booking.

All bookings through Box 1052J, G.P.O.,
Melbourne, 3001. Phone (03) 650 9749

THE AIDS FACTS:

95% of AIDS victims are male.

At least 85% of those contracting AIDS in Australia are as a result of homosexual practices. Heterosexual contact has been responsible for only 6% of those who have AIDS.

SEMANTIC SABOTAGE

A feature of a century dominated by the philosophy of collectivism with great stress placed on equality - which means no quality - has been the perversion of language. The words of the old song, "when we were young and gay", mean something completely different today. And terms once used affectionately are now out. Many Australians of Aboriginal background were once nicknamed "Darkie" and felt no offence. But with "racism" now the great evil, such terms are definitely not politically correct. Nor is that old term "Abo". When bank spokesman (or, should we say, "spokesperson"?) Cullen recently referred to Australians of Aboriginal background as "Abos" without any suggestion of contempt; the do-gooder chattering classes became nearly incoherent with wrath.

"Abo", like similar terms, including "Pommy", was originally used with affection. "Abos" was simply shorthand for "Aborigines". Up until the social engineers and creators of the guilt industry started to operate, and the "Land Rights" movement was set in motion, with the enthusiastic support of white activists and white lawyers, relations between all Australians, irrespective of background, were relatively good. The majority of Australians, who are of Anglo-Saxon, Celtic background, are traditionally a tolerant people. But that tolerance has been badly tested by the growing "anti-discrimination" madness, the latest example being a punitive fine of \$20,000 imposed upon caravan park operators in the Victorian provincial city of Sale. Their crime? They declined to rent a caravan to an Aboriginal couple. The fine was imposed ("to set an example") by Human Rights Commissioner, Mr. Ron Castan Q.C., a Zionist prominent in the campaign to keep British historian David Irving out of Australia. "Discrimination" is another term whose original meaning has been perverted. All forms of life discriminate as a means of preservation. A reading of the Zionist press reveals that Jews are urged to practise discrimination, not for example, to marry non-Jews. Jews have the natural right to practise discrimination in favour of themselves. But far too many, like Mr. Castan, reject the right of others to practise the same discrimination.

One of the most disturbing results of what is now happening in Australia is that there is a poisoning of relationships between different social and cultural groups. Fear is replacing openness. People are afraid to use traditional colloquial language, or to practise any form of discrimination in case they find themselves dealt with by Ron Castan and his fellow bureaucrats.

FOR THE ACTIONIST

The League of Rights' weekly newsletter, "On Target", with its Action Bulletin, is one of the most influential documents issued in Australia. It provides not only a week-by-week analysis of major political and economic developments, but promotes and reports on specific action programmes. "On Target" readers are a select group who take seriously the old warning that faith without works is death, the "On Target" reader is the first to know about important events and developments; when and where League sponsored meetings are being held, to be informed on important new books, audio or video tapes. "On Target" fits neatly into a handbag or a coat pocket and can be readily produced when required to make a point in a discussion. And it is easy to hand on to people. Only \$30 per annum, 60 cents a week. Order from The Australian League of Rights, P.O. Box 1052J., G.P.O. Melbourne, 3001.

EXPORT MADNESS

IN DEFENCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

The League has obtained supplies of an attractively produced booklet containing addresses and articles in defence of the Constitutional Monarchy, by Sir David Smith, former secretary to the Governor-General. Sir David became nationally prominent at the time of the dismissal of the Whitlam government by Sir John Kerr, reading the appropriate proclamation on the steps of Parliament House in Canberra.

Sir David's defence of Constitutional Monarchy is essential for all pro-Monarchist actionists.

Price \$6 posted from all League addresses.

Writing in *The Social Creditor* in 1945, C.H. Douglas said, **"We almost feel that we ought to apologise for recalling to our readers that 'exports' from this country (Britain) are mainly imports more or less processed, and then re-exported. The obvious result of this elementary fact is that an increase in exports of 75 percent, which we are now told must be attained if we are to live at all, means that we must import - if not indigenous - and pay for, as well as transport, free, all the raw material of these exports, before we have a penny to spend on either maintaining our plant or raising our standard of living. And our competitors have only to put down prices in the competitive market for ten years, to ruin us permanently."**

With limited natural resources, the Japanese, like the British, have been attempting to operate their economy by vast imports, which are then processed for exports. As with the British before them, this policy appeared to be reasonably successful in conventional economic terms while it was relatively easy to export. But worldwide depression conditions, the result of financial policy, have had a devastating internal effect on Japan, which is now in deep crisis. We have, of course, long predicted this, even when the conventional view was that the Japanese economy was a great success story, which others should seek to emulate.

Just as the temporary increase in the rate of financial credit creation for military war produces a higher standard of living, this masks the reality that in real terms the nation is experiencing a vast physical loss. "Export drives" produce the same result. A person not blinded by the mumbo-jumbo of the economic "experts" can readily see that the more "favourable" a nation's trade policies, the greater the material loss with greater production sent out of the nation in exchange for less imports. Unfortunately large numbers are blinded by the mumbo-jumbo, including most politicians.

It was this type of blindness, which resulted in the British developing other parts of the world at their own expense. The development of the sub-continent of India - present-day India and Pakistan - is a classic example. During the British colonisation period, the British developed over 43,000 miles of railways with stations, bridges, administrative offices and auxiliary works. 27 million acres of otherwise useless land was provided with irrigation. First class harbours were developed at Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Some of the world's greatest bridges and trunk roads were built. Modern power systems were installed. The great Presidency cities were transformed from slums into attractive modern settlements with wide tree-shaded boulevards. First class public and business administrative offices were built. The forests were rescued from almost complete destruction, with soil erosion being

checked.

The British, with a relatively small handful of British officials, transformed a whole sub-continent to the benefit of the indigenous people. The British colonisation of the sub-continent of India was without parallel in the history of mankind. Farsighted British leaders agreed that ultimately Britain should withdraw in a proper and responsible manner, permitting the emergence of Home Rule. But having become the target of an international campaign of abuse, much of this

promoted by International Communism, they prematurely withdrew under the worst possible conditions, and the law and order established by the British collapsed into a frightful bloodbath, as Hindus and Moslems slaughtered one another.

At the end of the British contribution to the establishment of a relatively civilised India, the British were told that they owed India the sum of one and a half thousand million pounds. So much for British exploitation of India! It was the British people who were exploited.

THE FUTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PARTY

Rural communities generally have been difficult to fit in to centralised planning schemes. The early Fabian Socialists noticed this and advanced financial and other policies for breaking the independent spirit of primary producers. Particularly in the newer nations like Canada, the USA, New Zealand and Australia, rural communities have been traditionally any-bank.

We refer to this matter because of a concerted effort to destroy in Australia what is left of the independence of the National Party, previously the Country Party, by an amalgamation with the Liberal Party.

In an editorial in our issue of February 11, 1949 we referred to the encouraging statements by the leaders of the Federal Country Party of the period, headed by the late Sir Arthur Fadden, who advocated the re-introduction of consumer subsidies as a means of stabilising the economy and increasing purchasing power without wage explosions. The Country Party policy was a direct challenge to the policies of chief Canberra planner, Fabian Socialist Dr. H.C. Coombs. Our editorial stated, **"While we have no brief for the party system as at present operated, we feel that the Country Party is the only party really indicating that it may challenge the London School of Economics planners. Several of the prominent members are advocating the complete restoration of State rights and the further decentralisation of power by the creation of new States."**

The editorial went on to state that **"The 'unity' which the Liberals talk so much about really means that the most genuinely stable and independent section of the community, the rural population, should be a minority section of a Party dominated by the big cities. If it has the courage to grasp its present opportunity, the Country Party could give a lead which would throw the Canberra planners into confusion and force the Liberal Party to indicate clearly where it stands on fundamental issues."**

Unfortunately the Country Party did not take our advice, and Fadden became Deputy Prime Minister in a Coalition which promised to **"put the shillings back into the pound"** by using consumer-discounts to halt inflation. Six months after the 1949 Federal elections, the Menzies Liberal party had capitulated to the permanent planners headed by Dr. Coombs.

It was early in the 1970s, as the first post-Second World War rural crisis hit, that a grass-roots movement generated by the League of Rights forced the Country Party to try to defend its failure to implement its own traditional policies, particularly the establishment of a Rural Bank to provide long-term low-interest loans for primary producers. It can be seen in retrospect that the national anti-League of Rights campaign, promoted primarily through the Country Party, indicated that there was a fear in certain circles that the Country Party might return to its roots and take an independent stand on basic issues. But this was not to be. When Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen

indicated that he saw the merits in consumer subsidies and a State Bank, alarm bells started to ring. While Sir Joh was eventually destroyed, it appeared that the Country Party (now the National Party) was a spent force in Australian politics, and that amalgamation with the Liberals was inevitable.

But the surprise election of Mr. Tim Fischer as Federal National Party leader, his insistence that the party must go back to its traditional roots, and that he was strongly opposed to any formal amalgamation with the Liberals, injected a new note into Federal politics. Tim Fischer's refusal to back down in the face of opposition from the Zionist lobby, because of his statements concerning the Middle East situation, and his firm views on immigration, suggest that the National Party may still play a major role in Australian politics. Tim Fischer's greatest problem is a blind-spot concerning finance. However, just as we said over 40 years ago, it would be a backward step if rural Australia lost any semblance of representation in the Commonwealth Parliament. We are not holding our breath concerning anything dramatic from Tim Fischer's National Party, but if we must have parties, it is preferable that there are more rather than less. The division of power offers some protection for the hard-pressed individuals, as witnessed by Prime Minister Paul Keating's problems with a Senate in which he has to try to placate not only the Democrats, but the Greens and independents.

1993-94 BASIC FUND SET AT \$60,000

The 1993-94 Basic Fund of The Australian League of Rights has been set at \$60,000, the same as last year. In announcing the Basic Fund target, League National Director Mr. David Thompson said that it was being set "as an act of faith. As actionists will learn at the National Action Seminar in Melbourne, in spite of massive economic problems confronting the nation, last year saw major advancements, some of these unpublicised, by the League. The League offers a beacon of light and hope during the biggest crisis in the nation's history. There are inspiring plans for the future."

Early contributions to the Fund will be welcomed, setting an example for others to follow.

All contributions should be sent to Box 1052J, G.P.O. Melbourne.