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"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" - John 8:31.

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THE AUSTRALIAN REVOLUTION GATHERS MOMENTUM

by Eric D. Butler

It is an appropriate time to recall once again the famous words of the Chinese sage Confucius: "When struck by a thunderbolt it is too late to consult the book of dates." One presumes that John Howard and his treasurer, Peter Costello, in spite of their continued claims about Australia's future being dependent on the famous "Asian Tigers", do not study the wisdom of Confucius. However, there are signs that in spite of their brave words, there are some niggling doubts about the future. If they cling doggedly to their current policies, they are doomed to preside over a revolution, which gains momentum by the day. Those not mesmerised by the many financial gurus who obtain their living by offering their opinions and advice on the state of the economy, can see the growing signs of the coming break up.

Pauline Hanson may be no great intellect, but at least she has sensed what is developing. But when she warned that Australia was heading towards becoming a nation wracked by violence, the sophisticated pseudo-intellectuals and their abject followers, including some politicians, immediately lashed Hanson for what was allegedly but another example of her "extremism." However, prior to Pauline Hanson's warning of coming violence, Dr. Fred Argy, the economist who was a prominent advocate of de-regulating the Australian economy, bravely admitted that the results of de-regulation everywhere had forced him to change his mind. He is recorded as saying that the much-publicised financial markets have become "nothing but casinos, the plaything of speculators. Unless we can tame this beast that we have created, somehow, it will devour government independence completely." He warned of coming social disorders as governments attempted to meet the demands of the international bond owners.

One of the demands of the International Bankers, who, in the last analysis, dictate investment policies, is that governments must not only balance their budgets, but show a surplus. The Howard government has been attempting to do this. But a slightly worried looking Costello has had to admit that his financial strategy as outlined in last year's Federal budget is not producing predicted results. The solution to the deficit question is going to take a little longer than was anticipated. And unemployment remains high, with little prospect of any reduction. So it is back to the drawing board to prepare another set of spending cuts. These will further impact on a general standard of living, which is being progressively reduced. Representatives of small business are pointing out that they are, in spite of a reduction in interest rates, being badly crippled. Welfare organisations like the Salvation Army are warning that their resources have been stretched to the limit and that all attempts to reduce welfare payments must worsen the situation. They warn of growing social friction.

Creating social tension

In the present situation it is relatively easy to create social tensions by encouraging those who are fortunate enough to

OUR POLICY

To promote service to the Christian revelation of God, loyalty to the Australian Constitutional Monarchy, and maximum co-operation between subjects of the Crown Commonwealth of Nations.

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, either described as public or private.

To encourage all 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.

have incomes, and who pay taxes, to blame "dole bludgers" for not wanting to work. There is an element of truth in the charge that there are some unemployed who are rotting the system, but they are a minority, consisting mainly of those who have become demoralised by their plight. Anyone who has observed the recent long queues of thousands of young Australians seeking the relatively few jobs offering, cannot claim that the overwhelming majority of young Australians are not keen to find a place in the production system. But a few years of failing, no matter how they try, will inevitably result in more demoralised "dole bludgers". Or they will turn to crime and drugs.

Treasurer Costello and Prime Minister Howard are attempting to present the current rate of low inflation as evidence that they are adopting successful policies, which, *in the long run*, will see a revival of the economy. Like the famous Bourbons, who allegedly learned nothing and forgot nothing, Peter Costello preaches the type of gospel, which Australians heard during the Great Depression. The price of reduced inflation was massive unemployment and social unrest, which only eased when the Second World War broke out and massive new credits were created. Events will prove the Howard government is even more dangerous than those who have controlled the Australian economy in the past. Economic rationalists have worsened the basic problems confronting the nation. They have in the past agreed with a programme of internationalism, which sees Australia progressively stripped of any last vestiges of independence.

Self-styled Aboriginal leader Charles Perkins, whose comfortable life style is subsidised by the Australian taxpayers, warns the Howard government that the "international community" will not tolerate any solution to the problems created by the High Court, which does not suit Charles Perkins and his colleagues.

As those law-abiding Australians who have suffered a form of disarmament as a result of Federal government policy, are now threatened with loss of the control of their properties, and along with others see that they are disadvantaged compared with funds pouring into the "Aboriginal industry", the seeds are being sown for the type of violence predicted by Pauline Hanson. Desperate people resort to desperate activities, and these are always counter-productive. The Howard government is afraid of any strong leadership on the subject of native title because of an anti-discrimination Act, which it has supported. The financial, social and other policies which the Liberal and National parties helped to impose on the Australian people are now proving instruments of death for the Australian nation. Created to represent the backbone of the nation, the National party is in its death throes. The Liberal party is filled with the type of liberals who are natural traitors to traditional Australia.

The hour is now very late for traditional Australia. The 11th hour has arrived and the clock of events is ticking away relentlessly towards the hour of midnight. But the good news is that reality continues to apply its discipline. A new type of political movement can steer Australia to safety by building a programme that reflects that reality.

THE VANDALISING OF VICTORIA

Premier Jeff Kennett of Victoria is not generally regarded as one of the nation's deep thinkers. Pauline Hanson has made the right decision in declining to meet with the Premier, as was originally planned. No self-respecting person would wish to meet with a man who has described Pauline Hanson as "uneducated". Jeff Kennett's vandalism of Victoria started from the moment he won an election delivered to him by the disastrous Labor governments. He did not have to present any policies. But with an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Legislative Council, he immediately demonstrated that one of his unpublicised policies was to set about destroying Local Government. The promise he made in opposition, that he would never support compulsory amalgamation of Municipal Councils, was blatantly broken. His "solution" to the State's deficit was higher taxes and charges, and the cutting of various services to regional Australia. He and his Treasurer lost no time in assuring the international bankers that under the Kennett government, Victoria was a safe place to invest.

"Privatisation" has been pushed to the limit, with public assets progressively sold off. But in spite of boasts about how the Kennett government would preside over an economic recovery, no such recovery is in sight. Victorians are told that their future depends upon creating a multicultural society, which will be able to compete in the global economy. He has appointed a new State Governor, Sir James Gobbo, a well-known Labor Party supporter before being elevated to the Victorian Supreme Court. Sir James was also active in working for the "reform" of Australia's traditional immigration policy. Now Premier Jeff Kennett says that Victoria is to have a new type of State governor, who apparently is to move around the world as a type of Ambassador beating up investments for Jeff Kennett's multicultural State. And, of course, there is his pride and joy, the Crown Casino, which caters specially for those Asian business tycoons who bet in millions.

Jeff Kennett has long been a multiculturalist and is Minister for Multicultural Affairs. He claims that multiculturalism is the State's biggest asset. In spite of the fact that multiculturalism has been a disastrous failure wherever attempted, Jeff Kennett has convinced himself that it will be a big success in Victoria. The capacity for political leaders to delude themselves is a feature of modern sick societies. USA President Clinton told Australians with a straight face that multiculturalism was a big success in the USA and urged Australia to follow the USA. But obviously the success is not yet complete, as President Clinton has said in his recent inaugural address that a feature of his second term will be the solving of America's race relations problems.

Jeff Kennett only supports commonsense when his own political interests are threatened. He therefore deplores any further reduction in tariffs on imported motorcars because of the threat to the State's car manufacturing and associated industries. To date the Kennett government has survived primarily because of the bankruptcy of the Labor opposition and because the total cost of his vandalism has yet to be felt. The damage done to regional Victoria will only become obvious as time passes. The social cost of state-promoted gambling is already becoming obvious.

As a former advertising man, Jeff Kennett understands the importance of creating the impression that he is "making things happen". It is doubtful if he has studied the history of the great Roman civilisation. But he is aware of the value of providing more sporting events as a means of keeping the minds of the people off more basic issues. The Roman leaders found that "bread and circuses" did work - for a period, and then the barbarians flocked in.

TECHNOLOGY BRINGS IN AGE OF FEAR

The following article appeared in *The Social Crediter* of November/December 1994. As the unemployment "problem", with its horrendous implications, continues and deepens, the article, slightly edited, highlights the core questions, which must be faced if a major social collapse is to be avoided. Those wishing to contact the Australian representative of *The Social Crediter* may do so by writing to Mr. Vic Bridger, 3 Beresford Drive, Draper, Queensland 4520.

Some aspects of economic realism long familiar to students of Social Credit are at last being brought home to a wider audience. One example is the BBC "Panorama" Programme "Age of Fear", broadcast on 10 October. This featured an investigation by Peter Jay into unemployment on both sides of the Atlantic. It highlighted the virtual demise of the "job for life" mentality.

Demonstrating how the growing insecurity of job tenure affects all classes of workers, Jay interviewed among others a former naval diver, a sales manager, and a managing director.

All of these well-skilled people had suffered redundancy and unemployment with consequential strains on family finances, aspirations and relationships. The poignancy of their situations was encapsulated in the phrase used by one other interviewee, "You are what your job is" - with all its dire implications for loss of income, self-respect and social status when the job is lost. This diminution of human beings to the status merely of industrial functionaries, *and its almost universal acceptance*, is perhaps the most damning condemnation possible of the ethos of the modern industrial system industry, on the one hand the beneficent provider of goods and services to enrich human living but, on the other, the malevolent taskmaster granting access to them only on terms, and terminating entitlement to them at will. "A one-way street to destitution."

Identifying three major causes of growing job insecurity, Jay cited technological change, the freeing of international trade, and growing competition from low-wage economies. Technological change alone, in largely replacing human labour by intelligent machines, has cost hundreds of thousands of jobs in UK agriculture, manufacturing and service industries. Detailed evidence of this is to be found in Booklet Two - *Economic Crisis - in our new series Sustainable Prosperity*.

Lowering of international trade barriers, combined with the information revolution, enables capital to be exported to cheap labour economies, creating more jobs there at low wages at the cost of better-paid ones at home. Thus it becomes more profitable, for example, for British Airways to run its international flight-booking service - including UK domestic legs - not from London but from Delhi, regardless of where customer demand originates. Cheap and instant

communications provide the means to do so.

Profits arising from such operations can be repatriated and count as part of gross national product (GNP), (though not of gross domestic product). But the "equalisation" of trading conditions resulting from freer trade agreements means that for workers in relatively high-wage economies, such equalisation is downward rather than upward.

Debunking "the myth pedalled by politicians" that re-training in new skills was the answer, Jay in a separate interview (*The Times*, 7 October) said "But you can't make a

50-year-old pipe fitter into a computer programmer. It can't be done. It didn't happen to the Luddites and it won't happen this time."

Asked then what happens to the men in suits, Jay said, "What actually happens is that in the end they die. They are unemployed, and poor, and they die. And a new generation of people become the beneficiaries of a new and successful economy." A reply reminiscent of Keynes when challenged about the eventual outcome of his debt-financed industrial recovery proposals - "*In the end, of course, we are all dead.*"

The doom and gloom inherent in such conclusions is reflected in current media comment. In a recent issue of *The Times*, Graham Searjeant, Economics Correspondent, said "Conservatives do not want job queues, poverty, pressure on public services or urban decay for some sinister hidden purpose..."

They have tried - oh how they have tried - to make the economy so much stronger that it would generate "real" jobs for all. To help the process, they have made sweeping reforms to the labour market. But they have failed. Only disappointment and realism have led the Cabinet to opt for a strategy of making the economy work as best it may *within long-term* constraints of continuing mass unemployment and permanent mass poverty."

Two years into "recovery" from the recession but with UK unemployment still topping 2½ million, no wonder Tory activists, looking towards the next election with low poll ratings, are worried by the absent "feel good" factor. But Labour, given its commitment to "full employment", can feel little confidence either. Searjeant reminds us "that there were 1.6 million registered unemployed at the height of the 1980s economic success that eventually fell foul of inflation. Why

'EMPLOYMENT'

" . . . there are two separate and distinct inducements to what is called employment. The first inducement involved is the necessity under which humanity labours to provide itself with bed, board, clothes and so-called luxuries as are effective in setting free individual energies. That is an elementary fact imposed by the natural condition of our existence, and it is a primary necessity in the sense that until it is met we are not free to devote our attention to other matters. It is incontestable that the most efficient way of dealing with the primary necessity so far evolved is by co-operative methods such as have been incorporated in the industrial system of the past hundred years or so. But the second necessity under which men and women labour, after the primary necessity has been met, can broadly be described as the satisfaction of the artistic instinct; which can be further analysed and defined as the incorporation in material form of ideals conceived in the mind."

- C.H. Douglas in *Social Credit*

Labour, given its commitment to "full employment", can feel little confidence either. Searjeant reminds us "that there were 1.6 million registered unemployed at the height of the 1980s economic success that eventually fell foul of inflation. Why should it be different under Labour?" he asks.

These counsels of despair only serve to emphasise the utter bankruptcy of orthodox economics in the face of rapidly changing circumstances. As the pace of change continues to accelerate, there are two essential points we need to proclaim loud and clear.

1. The first is blindingly obvious but is studiously ignored by pundits obsessed with the problem of "jobs" rather than with the problem of incomes. It is that despite large-scale unemployment, the goods and services that constitute the real wealth of the nation continue to be produced in abundance, though now more and more by mechanical rather than human hands. The UK economy, for example, is presently growing at over 3% per annum. The shops and supermarkets and car showrooms are full to overflowing. There is absolutely no shortage of goods and services, only shortage of effective consumer demand to buy them. Hence the proliferation of all forms of consumer credit. In short, "unemployment" is not the problem. The problem is how to distribute incomes, *other than through jobs*.
2. It is increasingly evident that the impact of science and technology on wealth production has permanently undermined the concept of full employment as a means of distributing incomes. Science is steadily breaking down the historic link between work and income.

The inescapable conclusion is that incomes from employment have to be supplemented by incomes not derived from employment, that is to say, an unearned basic income for all over and above any earnings, the cost of which does not appear in the costs of production.

Social Credit alone can offer the prospect of hope rather than despair, of progressive economic security rather than enduring poverty, and of the liberation of humanity from the shackles of industry it has itself created.

Donald Neale.

IMMIGRATION BOMBSHELL

The first part of this explosive document, which documents the long-term programme to Asianise Australia, not primarily for the benefit of the Asians, but to advance the establishment of World Government, was read into Federal *Hansard* by the leader of the Australia First Party, Mr. Graeme Campbell, on October 20th, 1996. Prepared by researcher Denis McCormack, this documents how, over at least thirty years, all the major parties have subscribed to a programme, which was imposed without any consultation with the Australian people. "The Programme for Asianising Australia" can, if distributed widely, play a major role in shifting Australia off its present disaster course. Now available from all League addresses.
\$6 posted.

WHERE IS PAULINE HANSON GOING?

Controversial Queensland Independent Pauline Hanson must, before long, decide on some firm strategy concerning her future. If, contrary to all the speculation, she does not have a national agenda, then it is essential that she concentrates upon sustaining her electoral base in the electorate of Oxley. Even if, as they threaten, the major political parties attempt to destroy her electorally through an unholy unity ticket, we believe that she can survive. As we have previously pointed out, she is a political phenomenon. The reasons for this are many and varied. From what we know, Pauline Hanson is a genuine Australian nationalist. One Independent can only exercise political leverage if he or she holds the balance of power - as has happened in Queensland. Mrs. Liz Cunningham, the Independent for Gladstone in the Queensland parliament, has used her unique position to act in a most balanced and constructive manner.

Although Pauline Hanson touched upon many major issues apart from immigration in her famous maiden speech, her numerous statements since that speech have indicated a lack of political maturity - which is not surprising. It is obvious that her first adviser, John Pasquarelli, was taking advantage of the nation-wide support for Pauline Hanson to run his own political agenda, hopefully providing him with a seat in the Senate. As we go to press, the basic reason why Pauline Hanson got rid of Pasquarelli has yet to be revealed. But she would be most unwise, in our opinion, to heed any proposals to promote candidates for the Senate with her endorsement. Such a project would require an organisational structure which at this stage Pauline Hanson is not equipped to create.

The former Independent, Ted Mack, was widely respected, and he ended his Federal career in the honourable manner that people came to expect from him. But he concluded that it was extremely difficult for one Independent to exert much influence.

The formula devised by the Australia First Party answers most of the questions concerning parties and independents. The party has established a number of core policies, such as a reduction in immigration and the regaining of sovereignty by the Australian people. Those who do not agree with these core policies should not join the Australia First movement. Elected members of the Australia First movement would, however, be free to vote as they or their electors felt fit on other issues. Virtually, the Australia First party is an association of Independents. Support for the Citizens' Initiative and Referendum mechanism means that electors can use the political system to indicate to their political servant how they want him to vote.

The Australia First formula provides Pauline Hanson with the opportunity to maintain her own independence while at the same time bringing her current influence to bear on a movement, which has already, in a few short months, clearly established a firm grass roots structure. By joining with Graeme Campbell, Pauline Hanson would dramatically change the whole Australian political scene, which is already shifting. Supporters of Pauline Hanson are entitled to ask where is she going politically.

THE DAVID IRVING SAGA

British historian David Irving is emerging as one of the major figures of this century. One of the most interesting developments is the number of letters from Jews, stating that while they do not necessarily agree with everything written by him, those who wish to have a factual account of what has happened over the past fifty years must read David Irving.

We are informed that David Irving's writ for defamation against Australian Prime Minister, John Howard, is but a tactical move in an ongoing battle. Irving's representatives state that he will not be spending any more money appealing the government's decision to deny him access to Australia. Our view is that he is scoring far greater results by operating from outside Australia. His books and tapes continue to sell freely.

There is a positive side to the massive international campaign, which prevented a mainstream American publisher from honouring its agreement to publish Irving's book on Goebbels; a number of mainstream American publishers have expressed their concern that the type of campaign conducted by Zionist Jews could prevent a most important historical work from being published. Even Phillip Adams protested at this censoring of history, and urged people to read Irving's book on Goebbels!

There are still a number of unanswered questions as to why such a massive campaign was mounted to prevent the publication of the biography of Goebbels. After all, Goebbels does not emerge as a pleasant individual. In fact he emerges as perhaps the worst of the Nazi leaders. In an address given last year at an American Seminar hosted by the Institute of Historical Review, David Irving advances the view that Jewish leaders are afraid of what effect his Goebbels work might have on the rank and file of the Jews. The tragedy of the Jewish people has been over the centuries that the rank and file has been treated as expendable cannon fodder by their "leaders".

One of the most remarkable features about Irving is that in spite of the type of battle he is waging, he has managed heavy lecturing tours while at the same time maintaining a heavy volume of writing. He has managed out of his own resources to publish an update of his famous best seller on the bombing of Dresden, and the Goebbels biography. His Australian representatives state that his latest work, on the Nuremburg trials, has been published and a supply is on its way to Australia. We will publicise this when it becomes available. It is also announced that the long-awaited second volume of *Churchill's War* will be available this year.

ZIONIST JEWS BLACKMAILING SWITZERLAND

Switzerland is the latest target of the Zionist Jewish power groups who, having successfully built up the myth of the mass gassing of Jews, are using it as an instrument of blackmail. A press statement states that Switzerland has been forced to send a special envoy to the USA to assure Jewish groups that Switzerland will set up a multi-million trust fund for "Holocaust" victims. The Swiss envoy met with World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman to set up a fund, which, it was hoped, would avoid a deterioration of Swiss-Jewish relations. Previously a top Swiss diplomat had claimed that his

country was in a public relations "war" with the World Jewish Congress. He clearly indicated that Switzerland should wage that war instead of capitulating to Jewish demands. But he resigned when his government capitulated and agreed to pay over \$300 million into a fund to assist "Holocaust" victims.

The arrogant blackmailing tactics of the World Jewish Congress will eventually backfire against the rank and file of the Jewish people. But Zionist Jewish leaders have always treated the rank and file of Jews as expendable cannon fodder.

THE NEW "HERITAGE"

The last issue of *Heritage*, the quarterly magazine of the Australian Heritage Society, was an inspiring example of the new look magazine, which it is planned to use as the major tool in a new offensive on the cultural and heritage front. The magazine has been increased in size, while the colours used for the cover are a graphic example of what can be done with modern technology. The subscription rate has been increased to \$30 per annum. It is estimated that 300 new subscribers will offset the increased costs.

Heritage continues to publish Eric Butler's memoirs, which make fascinating reading. In the latest issue Eric Butler outlines his association with the outstanding South Australian, Dr. Walter Henderson, and their work together on the Rhodesian issue. In the next issue Eric Butler deals with the famous 1962 campaign with Jim Killen (now Sir James) on the Common Market issue, and how a senior Conservative Member of the House of Commons provided him at dinner with a most critical assessment of Churchill. He tells of his meeting and long friendship with Air Vice Marshall Donald Bennett of Pathfinder fame. Every issue of *Heritage* is packed with material, which all Australian patriots should have.

Single copies \$8 posted from The Australian Heritage Society, P.O. Box 1035, Midland, Perth. W.A. 6056.

GROUP TOUR OF CANADA PLANNED

This year will be a special one for all Canadian supporters of The League of Rights. They will be celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the publication of *The Canadian Intelligence Service* by veteran Canadian Social Creditor Mr. Ron Gostick, whose mother was one of the Social Crediters elected in the historic 1935 Albertan Provincial elections, which resulted in the first Social Credit government in history. The Australian League of Rights will naturally be reciprocating the visit by a representative of the Canadian League of Rights, Mr. Eric Boswell, at last year's 50th anniversary of The Australian League of Rights.

But it is also planned that Australian League supporters take advantage of a group tour of Western Canada, with a national Seminar in Edmonton, the Capital of Alberta. The tour will be in October. The magnificent scenery of Western Canada, including the famous Rockies, is known worldwide. Details of the tour and the cost will be made available shortly. This is only a preliminary announcement. League of Rights supporters from right across Canada, and visitors from the USA, will be present at the Edmonton Seminar.

The tour will also take in beautiful British Columbia. A tremendous opportunity for those who would like a short vacation, which includes "Springtime in the Rockies".

THE BIG IDEA

"Like all undertakings which have been pursued to the stage of realisation, *The Big Idea* has firstly an Objective, secondly a method of technique, and thirdly a dynamic by means of which the human individual can be made to conform to the technique so that the objective may be realised or attained.

The objective is World Dominion.

The technique is centralisation by a graded executive, operating through Law and Finance.

The dynamic forces are Fear and Desire.

There are numbers of fairly intelligent people who accept the idea that the world is moving inevitably to Dictatorship of the type adumbrated by Stalin, in the same way that the drawing rooms of the mid-nineteenth century were filled with believers in the inevitability of "Progress". The two ideas are not unconnected - they are the direct consequence of the delirium of materialism - the acceptance of the dogma that the one end of man is gadgets, that he must at all costs be kept employed under discipline making more and more gadgets, and carrying the blessing of the gadget civilisation to the benighted heathen.

That this is not mere unconscious error is easy to demonstrate to anyone open to conviction. There is not a large newspaper in the world, which has not misrepresented the technological increase of production per man-hour as "unemployment" and as a failure of statesmanship. Not because things which ought to have been made, were not made, which may be true, but because of the determination, conscious and vicious, to keep unemployment and poverty synonymous. And that this misrepresentation is part of *The Big Idea*, is, I think, demonstrated conclusively by the dangerous nonsense being circulated by all the machinery of propaganda at this critical time in regard to the Russian Social and Economic systems."

- C.H. Douglas in *The Big Idea*.

Nothing basic has changed since Douglas wrote the foregoing during the early part of the Second World War. As predicted by Douglas, the Great Russian Experiment collapsed. But those seeking World Dominion have moved in to impose massive "reconstruction". A team of "experts" from the I.M.F. and other international financial institutions moved in to preach the virtues of "Economic rationalism".

With access to massive credits international speculators have also moved in to loot the nation of its vast resources. Former Communist bosses hold key positions in the new order. They are now known as Social Democrats. Those wishing to do business in the New Russia are advised to ensure that they have adequate security protection. Much of this is provided by former KGB thugs. The protection racket is one of the most flourishing industries in the new Russia.

The Big Idea is to bring the "reformed" Russia into close union with a "Reformed" Western Europe. But every new dose of centralisation produces more convulsions. Those promoting The Big Idea react by claiming that still more centralisation is required. They are like an alcoholic who has convinced himself that the only cure for his problem is increased alcohol consumption.

One thing is certain in a world of uncertainty: The Big Idea is never going to come to fruition. Reality will prevail.

BASIC FUND CREEPS FORWARD

Following a short stalemate during the holiday season, the League of Rights' Basic Fund has moved forward again, but slowly. As we go to press there is still a deficiency of \$10,000. A few dollars from all those who have not yet contributed will reach the set objective of \$65,000. All contributions to Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne. In order to save postage, receipts only forwarded when requested.

THOSE 'SCIENTIFIC' OBJECTIONS TO THE LEISURE STATE

by Eimar O'Duffy

Eimar O'Duffy, the distinguished Irish author, was one of a number of well known writers who were early supporters of Social Credit. One of his best known works, a satire called *Asses in Clover*, depicted a number of asses starving in a field of abundant and nutritious clover. Nothing much has changed since O'Duffy wrote his satire, except perhaps that there are more silly human asses today, unwilling to take advantage of the mass of production they are producing.

In his book, *Life and Money*, O'Duffy outlines the Social Credit solution to the problem of how to ensure that people have sufficient purchasing power to buy what has been produced.

As pointed out by O'Duffy, people have been conditioned to believe that the economic independence and free time resulting from the Social Credit solution would create widespread social and other problems. He systematically examines these objections and the following is an adaption from one of the chapters in his book:

The sociological objections may be condensed into this form: that man, like the other animals, has evolved from lower forms of life as a result of ceaseless struggle with his environment, which eliminates the unfit and keeps the rest up to the mark; and that if the stresses of circumstances are removed and a leisured existence instituted, the race will deteriorate and finally rot into inglorious quiescence.

As Mr. Wells put it fifty years ago in "The Time Machine" -

"We are kept keen on the grindstone of pain and necessity"; and if that grindstone be broken we shall degenerate into something like the pretty and futile Elol of that story. The argument, of course, does not always take this scientific shape. The ordinary man who is neither religious nor scientific is content to say loosely that it is not good for people not to have work to do. This doctrine is extraordinarily widespread.

On one occasion I was invited to expound Social Credit to a

party of young men and women whose main objection to what I may call the philosophy of my thesis was that I had "fixed standards" of judgment in ethical and metaphysical questions. They were the most nominalistically-minded people I had ever met. They had no fixed standards of any sort. All their ideas were fluid, and to my mind their thinking seemed utterly shapeless and incoherent. But one and all of these standard-less gentry were dogmatically certain that it was bad form for a man not to have a good deal of work to do. (I did not ask what their standard of badness was, as I wanted to get on to the New Economics.) After a little wrangling they eventually agreed that four hours per day was the absolute minimum that a man should be compelled to do. I don't know how they fixed this standard, but fix it they did, and so it became unnecessary for me to continue my discourse. These, remember, were rationalising free-thinking young people, so it is to be supposed that the dogma which bound them so straightly commands even closer allegiance among more conventional folk. There is no need for me to deal with it separately. It will be refuted *a fortiori*, by what I have to say about its scientific form, as summarised above.

Even if I were to grant the premise of this argument (which I don't), there is an important flaw in the conclusion. Organisms may have evolved through a struggle with environment; but who ever heard of an organism that deliberately sought a hostile environment in order to get evolved by it? And that is the course our sociologists want us to take. To say the least, it is a long way round to achieve one's objective. It is like shutting oneself up in prison in order to learn to appreciate the value of freedom. If the race has the intelligence to will a certain end, surely it is better to go for that end consciously and directly, instead of awaiting the action of forces, which are problematical and require an immense time to set in. Moreover, in trying to preserve circumstantial stresses, we should again be attempting to reverse the consciously directed efforts of the race; for the whole course of scientific invention has been bent towards making life easier. The sociologists are therefore in the same contradictory position as the religious objectors, and logically ought to demand the cessation of invention and a return to the Stone Age.

In any case, I do not admit the premise, and the theory that the struggle for existence (or circumstantial selection) is the cause of progressive evolution has been severely handled by competent scientists. Let me put the case against it as briefly and simply as possible. Suppose that a number of rose trees are left to struggle with an unfavourable environment as best they can. What will happen will be that some, whether through their own weakness or some tougher stress in their immediate locality, will be eliminated; others, either by having better luck, or because of some innate superiority, will manage to flourish; and between these two extremes there will be a multitude of mediocrities of varying quality. Circumstance will have selected for survival the rose trees best fitted to survive those particular circumstances. But is that the best way to produce good roses? Certainly not. Even the best roses have suffered in the struggle, and the average quality of the roses has been most adversely affected. If a gardener wants to produce good roses, he does not submit them to stresses. On the contrary, he protects them so that they will not have to waste their strength in overcoming them, and pays careful attention to their nourishment, thus strengthening the weak plants, making the good better, and turning the best into champions. Observe, though, that the gardener merely helps the rose to develop itself. Nothing he has done could turn a dead stick into a rose tree. His function has been to enable the rose tree to attain its fullest development by removing the obstacles in its way, and supplying the nourishment that its nature requires.

That environment can influence evolution is, therefore, obvious; but that influence may be bad, and may tend to retard progress. It may eliminate the unfit; but "unfit" is a relative term: the individuals eliminated by any particular circumstance might be

intrinsically the more valuable. It may also land a whole race in a blind alley. For instance, the limpet survived the stresses of the sea by evolving a shell and a vacuum-like power of suction. But think of all the qualities it had to sacrifice for these advantages, and how badly it is now situated for any further evolution. It must wait for the seas to stop raging before it can dare to attempt mobility.

The human race has evolved to its present relatively high estate in spite of circumstances, which it has overcome by its own inner powers, not by maintaining and yielding to them. If it had not possessed these powers, all the stresses in the world could not have moved it forward, any more than all the waters of the sea can turn stone into a fish. Man's efforts all through history have been directed towards eliminating stresses. Why? Surely because some driving force within or behind us had some purpose in view which could only be achieved when those stresses were all overcome, and a state of leisure achieved. That purpose could only be the development of a being with less of the animal and more of the spirit in him than is apparent in modern man. We have had individual outcrops of such beings from time to time in the shape of philosophers, saints, and poets, but the circumstances of our civilisation have always been against them. Men like Plato and Shelley would have starved and never been heard of but for the accident of their having private incomes; and we may take it as certain that men of equal quality actually have been "eliminated" for lack of that convenience.

Now it is pretty obvious that the type of man favoured by our present competitive civilisation is by no means a high type. Its richest rewards are for the grasping, cunning, acquisitive type. To every other type it is fiercely intolerant. For the poet and philosopher it has no use at all; for the man of letters it cares only so far as he can market his talent; for the man of science, only so far as his discoveries have "commercial value" (sometimes, on account of its lack of imagination, not even then). If such men as these are not to starve, they must prostitute their gifts, or crush them out of the mind and undertake one of the routine occupations - and even these are increasingly hard to get. And it is not only genius that is thus discouraged. The ordinary man with spirit, active imagination, initiative, and so forth, who dislikes being tied to somebody else's stool, or being harnessed to some company's machinery, also finds fewer openings in our increasingly monopolistic society. In short, it is yet another paradox of this astonishing age that high intellect and character have become as great a curse to the individual as abundance of goods to the community.

The continuance of the Work State is, then, not only NOT favourable to human evolution, but decidedly inimical to it. Religion and science unitedly demand the institution of the Leisure State; that is, a State in which the world's work will be done by a comparatively small number of highly-paid and highly-skilled mechanics and by handicraftsmen working for mere love of their jobs (there will be no "Competition" to kill them, since there will always be enough money to buy whatever is produced). The "dirty work" will all be done, as far as possible, by machinery, and any that may have to be done by men will be paid for at the highest possible rate; instead of the lowest as at present. Those whose work is not required will use or abuse their leisure according to their natures, but since most people are sensible and decent, I presume that it will generally be used profitably. Apart from the simple pleasures of domestic life, there will be books to read, music to listen to, knowledge to acquire, sports to enjoy, and the thousand and one hobbies that are usually far more interesting and useful than the "work" which, in peace time, snatches many of us from them to sit futilely in somebody's office, or to do dreary, dirty or even dangerous tasks that machines could do. Above all, people will have time to THINK, and thus we shall revive a fundamental human function, which our present civilisation has very nearly killed.

THE RICH LEGACY OF GEOFFREY DOBBS

by Eric D. Butler

One of the responsibilities of Social Crediters is to ensure that the knowledge and insights provided by the pioneers of the Social Credit movement are preserved for future generations. By any criteria, Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs, who died last year at the very time the League of Rights was celebrating its 50th Anniversary, was one of the most outstanding figures the Social Credit movement has yet produced.

In attempting to assess the life of Geoffrey Dobbs, one is struck by the fact that there was a unity in a diversity of interests and activities. The explanation for this is that Geoffrey Dobbs firmly believed that Social Credit was "practical Christianity". As a believer in the Trinitarian nature of reality, he deplored the fact that in many Christian churches today Trinity Sunday is no longer celebrated.

He was an internationally recognised scientist, with his special interest in plant life at all levels naturally leading him to the organic scene. He was a keen and practical gardener.

In the early Social Credit literature I was always struck by the poems of "Geoffrey Dobbs". These are the earliest writings of Geoffrey Dobbs I can recall. One of his poems was read in the British House of Commons at the height of the Second World War. He believed that poetry was a special medium by which concepts could be conveyed to people. And, as history has demonstrated, often a means by which people can be stirred to action. I well recall him stressing the value of appropriate verse at the start of the Common Market battle. He immediately went and wrote a short poem lamenting a treacherous plan to sell the British soul "in the Common Market place".

Even many who called themselves Christian theologians respected his work. His essay on "*The Just Tax*" was the result of a Christian publisher being unable to find even one theologian prepared to tackle the question. A lifetime member of the Anglican Communion, he deplored all departures from the traditions of the Church. Not surprisingly he strongly opposed the ordination of women as priests, writing a booklet with some subtle humorous undertones, "*The Shape of Priests to Come*".

His personal relationship with Douglas and intimate knowledge of Douglas's work equipped him to write most valuable introductions to Douglas's first work, *Economic Democracy*, when republished in 1974, and to *The Monopoly of Credit*, republished in 1979 to commemorate the centenary of Douglas's birth. In these introductions, Geoffrey Dobbs provides an invaluable perspective concerning Douglas's background and his thinking on the subsequent unfolding of events. A study of these two introductions is essential reading for the serious student of Social Credit.

His first major work, *On Planning The Earth* was an examination of the long term disastrous effects of large-scale centralised planning, as implemented by the much-publicised Tennessee Valley Authority in the USA. He was writing about the subject of ecology long before this became a fashionable subject with totalitarians attempting to exploit the subject for their own purposes. A sequel to *On Planning The Earth* was a series of articles, which appeared in the magazine *Home*. These articles are eventually to appear in book form, and will make a most valuable contribution to the growing environmental concerns.

Geoffrey Dobbs' contribution to the fluoridation debate brought him into public prominence in the UK, but also internationally. He was invited to provide expert testimony at numerous meetings and conferences.

His opposition to the policy of mass fluoridation was primarily philosophical. On the occasion of my first audiotape talk with Geoffrey Dobbs in 1963, at his home in North Wales, I was most impressed with his demonstration of how statistics can be manipulated to bolster support for any given policy. Making use of his Social Credit understanding of political realities, he instructed concerned groups how to take realistic political action. His work on

the fluoridation issue was a classic demonstration of what the trained Social Crediter could do.

All of his writings are real gems. His essay on the quality dogma is a masterly presentation, as are his writings on the "majority vote".

Dogged by ill health in his latter years, Geoffrey Dobbs displayed tremendous courage, writing almost right up until he died. I feel my life has been enriched through my long personal friendship with Geoffrey Dobbs. Whether talking to him in North Wales, or during his several visits to Australia, one gained so many valuable insights. He was a gentle and kindly man, but with an iron determination and deep faith.

Geoffrey Dobbs made no pretence of being a great public speaker. His lectures were those of the genuine scientist, every word and phrase being carefully considered before being uttered. However, his "off the cuff" address, without his customary notes, at the Melbourne 1974 Douglas Memorial Dinner, produced a comment which has remained in my mind ever since. He said that in the first days of the Social Credit movement he and his colleagues thought that they were engaged in a reform movement primarily concerned with monetary reform, which would be achieved rather quickly. "But," he said, "We eventually discovered that we were embarking upon an adventure which would absorb the whole of our lives, and many lives to come."

I can think of nothing more fitting to conclude this brief and inadequate comment on the life of Geoffrey Dobbs than to quote the final part of his brilliant essay, available in booklet form, *What is Social Credit?* published in 1981:

"How then can our aims ever be implemented - especially if party politics or other means of imposing them upon other people are quite incompatible with them? Seek first the Kingdom - and that means returning to God's reality, and comparing it with the all-too-pressing pseudo-reality of man's money-dominated world, and taking the trouble to understand how much the Christian religion, which is in fact a part of the "warp and woof of the Universe", has been corrupted and turned from its path by the implicit, unconscious acceptance of the domination of "money" with its false values, as part of the "reality" - of the "modern, changed situation" to which, it is constantly urged, our religion must adapt itself.

Until that is put right, Christians cannot even start to restore the social credit - the faith of society; they may even be helping to destroy it. But after that, a great vista opens of hope and faith, thought and study and action. Hope, because we are not frustrated by "the nature of things", only by the corruption by power of certain men, and we know there is a way out. Faith, because it is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen; and we have the hope, and have studied the evidence; but faith without works is dead, and ours is very much alive. So that leads on to action, which involves finding or discovering means which are precisely directed by our faith towards its aims, starting always with the small and limited objective, in the hope of leading on to greater things. Although there are now sixty years of history and experience behind this, it is still, and always will be, pioneering work, forever breaking new ground, judging by results, and adapting means to ends until they are successful. Every social crediter is a focus for such activity among his fellow citizens, helping them and showing them how to defend or increase the social credit by obtaining a particular objective chosen by them rather than by us.

"There is a place for you in this adventure."

Aided by his wife and fellow Social Crediter, Elizabeth, Geoffrey Dobbs was the Social Crediter *par excellence*. On behalf of all our readers, I extend deepest sympathy to her in her sad loss, but she also knows what a rich legacy her husband Geoffrey left for the future.