

"All that is necessary
for the triumph of
evil is that good
men do nothing . . ."
— EDMUND BURKE.



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WHAT! LABOUR DOES NOT PRODUCE ALL WEALTH?

Woe is us! ... How are we going to live, how are we going to exist? What are we going to do now that machines, automation and advanced technology are taking away our jobs?

“The philosophy behind Marxism - and it should be remembered that every policy has a philosophy, very often widely different from that which its supporters claim for it - is dialectical materialism, the economic interpretation of history. I do not wish to misrepresent this theory, but as far as I understand it, it appears to be one of those half-truths which become dangerous weapons in the hands of political schemers. An allied statement is that "Labour produces all wealth". Now, fresh air and sunshine are wealth, perhaps the greatest source of wealth, but they are not produced by Labour in any mundane sense. And, of course, using the word "Labour" in the sense in which it is used by Marx, its

contribution to wealth is small and decreasing, which is why "essential services" are so easily maintained in a general strike.

But labour is *a means* to wealth. Its absurd exaltation under the term "Labour" in the Left wing parties, and "Employment" in the Right wing Parties, is to my mind clear proof that it is consciously used to “play both ends against the middle” and so perpetuate world slavery, by making employment a condition of a reasonable standard of life...”

- - C.H. Douglas “In Whose Service is Perfect Freedom”

Labour Does Not Produce All the Wealth?

Yes, yes, we know that, but what to do about it? – That is the question. The following articles are typical of what is being churned out for the ‘education’ of the populace in the Left/Right dialectical conundrum.

Never, but never, are there answers presented from a philosophical alternative, such as Social

Credit, which is founded on the Christian philosophy – but always from Marxism. Always, always, we are fed the idea that unless the people are productively employed then they cannot gain access to the abundance all round us. Never, but never will they have access to a ‘free’ meal.

There is no concept of leisure for the people in the Marxist/Communist world order. ▲

ANIMAL ROBOTICS GERMAN SCIENTISTS MAKE BIONIC KANGAROO

BBC News: Animal robotics: German scientists make bionic kangaroo

A team of engineers in Germany has produced a bionic kangaroo, capable of jumping and then recovering its balance. It is also able to recover energy when jumping, storing it for use in its next jump. The team at Festo has made it not as a product for market, but as a tool to show aspiring young engineers the power of Biomimetics.



German scientists have made a robotic kangaroo that hops like the real thing.



Unlike living kangaroos, this one may theoretically jump forever.

Introducing the bionic kangaroo

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-26838250>

The German-designed bionic kangaroo stores energy from its landing for use in the next jump, in the same way as the real marsupial. If it looks like a kangaroo and hops like a kangaroo, it could be a sophisticated German robot powered by electric drives and pneumatic pumps. After two years of research German engineers have unveiled a "bionic kangaroo" which closely emulates the marsupial's unique hop. Standing about a metre tall and weighing seven kilograms, the robot can reach heights of 40 centimetres and distances of 80 centimetres in a single bound.

Robot: The bionic kangaroo recovers kinetic energy from each jump to store and use in the next hop. And mimicking the animal, it can recycle kinetic energy from one jump to the next via an elastic "Achilles tendon" and compressed air valves. In nature, the kangaroo's ability to reuse energy allows it to cover vast distances at speed. Without it, they'd tire quickly.

In the industrial world, the same principle could improve the automation technology used to manufacture products such as cars and computers, according to the researchers from the Bionic Learning Network. The robot can reach heights of 40

centimetres and distances of 80 centimetres in a single bound. The network, a collaboration between European universities and researchers at German automation firm Festo, looks to nature for new ways to improve industrial technology. Robotic penguins, seagulls and jellyfish are among their previous projects.

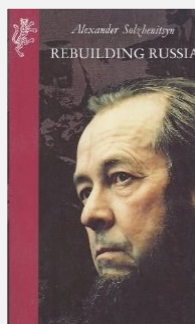
When standing, the kangaroo touches the floor with both feet and its tail, giving it a stable three-pointed base. Before the first hop, the elastic tendon is made tense with pressurised gas. Motors near the "hip" then kick in and the electronic animal leans forward. When it reaches a certain angle, the energy is released and it hops. The tail moves to keep the robot's body balanced horizontally in mid-air. It then lands, converting force from the impact into energy for the next hop.

The robot is controlled with a sophisticated arm band which communicates a wearer's gestures via Bluetooth up to a range of 50 metres. Summon it with a "come here" gesture and along it will dutifully hop. But it won't be coming to Australia any time soon: Festo says it is a proof-of-concept model.

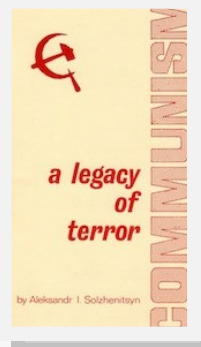
<http://www.smh.com.au/technology/sci-tech/engineers-unveil-bionic-kangaroo-20140404-zqgn1.html> ■

Recommended reading from article on page 5. Available from Heritage Bookshops.

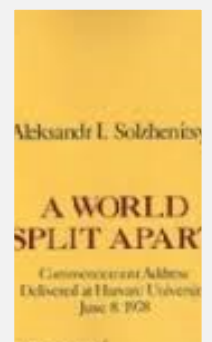
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World Split Apart
\$5.50 plus postage



TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF JOBS

James Hall, BATR 30 April, 2014

The following article is based on an orthodox view of work and employment in an economic system. It is a good example of people who are not able to 'see the wood for the trees'. As Social Credit keeps emphasising, the problem, the 'bottleneck', is found in the distribution system (the financial system) – not the production system.

"Once innovated technology of a Henry Ford raised the living standards and was a benefit for society. Today's objective is to remove or eliminate the middle class as the gap in meaningful employment widens. Added leisure time has no significance if spent on playing games on an IPAD, while living off welfare government programs.

Quite a stir occurred with the academic presentation, "How Technology Is Destroying Jobs", by Brynjolfsson, a professor at the MIT Sloan School of Management, and his collaborator and co-author Andrew McAfee. Both "have been arguing for the last year and a half that impressive advances in computer technology—from improved industrial robotics to automated translation services—are largely behind the sluggish employment growth of the last 10 to 15 years. Even more ominous for workers, the MIT academics foresee dismal prospects for many types of jobs as these powerful new technologies are increasingly adopted not only in manufacturing, clerical, and retail work but in professions such as law, financial services, education, and medicine."

"Perhaps the most damning piece of evidence, according to Brynjolfsson, is a chart that only an economist could love. In economics, productivity—the amount of economic value created for a given unit of input, such as an hour of labour—is a crucial indicator of growth and wealth creation. It is a measure of progress. On the chart Brynjolfsson likes to show, separate lines represent productivity and total employment in the United States. For years after World War II, the two lines closely tracked each other, with increases in jobs corresponding to increases in productivity.

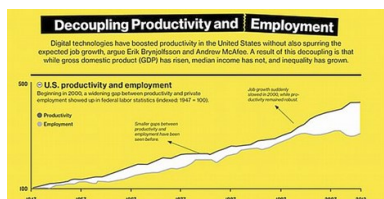
The pattern is clear: as businesses generated more value from their workers, the country as a whole became richer, which fuelled more economic activity and created even more jobs. Then, beginning in 2000, the lines diverge; productivity continues to rise robustly, but employment suddenly wilts. By 2011, a significant gap appears between the two lines, showing economic growth with no parallel increase in job creation. Brynjolfsson and McAfee call it the "great decoupling." And Brynjolfsson says he is confident that technology is behind both the healthy growth in productivity and the weak growth in jobs."

Building upon this study, MSM provides a three part series on, Loss of middle-class jobs compounded by tech advances. The following admission by the technological behemoth should give pause for future generations.

"Most of the jobs will never return, and millions more are likely to vanish as well, say experts who study the labour market. What's more, these jobs aren't just being lost to China and other developing countries, and they aren't just factory work. Increasingly, jobs are disappearing in the service sector, *home to two-thirds of all workers.*

The global economy is being reshaped by machines that generate and analyze vast amounts of data; by devices such as smartphones and tablet computers that let people work just about anywhere, even when they're on the move; by smarter, nimbler robots; and by services that let businesses rent computing power when they need it, instead of installing expensive equipment and hiring IT staffs to run it."

This reality is all around us, but the full impact yet appreciated, is that the cloud of computing is not increasing business employment for the main street economy. For more bad news look at the



results from the Associated Press analysis of employment data from 20 countries in, Can smart machines take your job? Middle class jobs increasingly being replaced by technology, which found that "almost all the jobs disappearing are in industries that pay middle-class wages, ranging from \$38,000 to \$68,000. Jobs that form the backbone of the middle class in developed countries in Europe, North America and Asia."

"In the United States, half of the 7.5 million jobs lost during the Great Recession paid middle-class wages, and the numbers are even more grim in the 17 European countries that use the euro as their currency. A total of 7.6 million mid-pay jobs disappeared in those countries from January 2008 through last June." The article then goes on to cite that more information now crosses the Internet every second than the entire Internet stored 20 years ago.

Other examples note that:

- The British-Australian mining giant Rio Tinto announced plans last year to invest \$518 million in the world's first long-haul, heavy-duty driverless train system at its Pilbara iron ore mines in Western Australia.

Dirk Vander Kooij's furniture-making company in the Netherlands needs only a skeleton crew — four people. The hard work at the Eindhoven-based company is carried out by an old industrial robot that Vander Kooij fashioned into a 3D printer.

Soon to come are pilotless airliners joining the several Japanese rail lines already run by themselves. Add the smart utility meter deployment and soon the employee reader, banished to a wax museum, becomes just another sign of "so called" progress.

Missing in all this corporate excitement for slashing payroll is the indisputable fact that the general standard of living is dropping like a rock for the average family. Couple this deadly trend with the unnerving prospects forecasted by Bob Lord in, Our First Trillionaire: Only a Matter of Time.

"The unavoidable result: Wealth at the top is growing at a faster rate than aggregate wealth. That's where the arithmetic comes in to play. If the wealth of one group within a nation grows at a faster rate than the nation's aggregate wealth, that group's share of the aggregate wealth must increase over time. That's a mathematical certainty. And the level of subsequent wealth concentration has no limit."

Technological development coupled with favourable political treatment is regularly the formula for massive accumulation of fortune. However, the horrendous social distortions that inexorably follows such distortions in income, much less the fact that the disappearance in living wage employment of the masses cannot be ignored without fundamental political upheaval.

Once innovated technology of a Henry Ford raised the living standards and was a benefit for society. Today's objective is to remove or eliminate the middle class as the gap in meaningful employment widens. Added leisure time has no significance if spent on playing games on an IPAD, while living off welfare government programs.

Brynjolfsson and McAfee's breakdown is a chilling look at a bleak future and the goodbye kiss to a populist beneficial economy. (emphasis added...ed) Source: <http://www.shiftfrequency.com/james-hall-technology-and-the-future-of-jobs/> ▲

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENT FROM A SOCIAL CREDIT PERSPECTIVE

The following discussion passed between members of a Social Credit group.

Question: Have you guys read Eimar O'Duffy's satirical book "Asses In Clover"?** It is full of such ridiculous situations and economic "answers" to same. I highly recommend it... for comic relief.

Response: This reminds me of the stories that appear every once in awhile about the police in some city coming across the emaciated body of some old lady in a dingy, run down, one room apartment in the poorest part of town. One with the barest of conveniences, where her clothes, such as they were, were clearly all well-worn and originally someone else's cast-offs, and such food as there was had been shopped for at the dumpster behind the local market.

And then, in going through the rest of her meagre effects, they come across a bank statement showing she had a million or two on deposit. But she was scared to spend any of it, because if she did she'd no longer be 'rich'!

It's sad that the focus in personal financial difficulties always is on the 'profligate spender', and their 'wasteful' use of money. And how the virtuous idea of 'thrift' and 'saving for that rainy day' can be instilled into the minds of such individuals. As if that's all there was to it.

Never does the irony of the larger situation seem to enter the picture. Where, when the economy is slow and unemployment rising, the financial gurus are almost universally predicting impending deeper economic doom unless there's an immediate rise in consumer spending.

And then, a few months later, after their warnings have been taken to heart and the merchants have had better sales than predicted, how the whole country is going to Hell in a hand-basket - unless we all start saving more and spending less! That we'll all be unable to ever retire unless we have at least a million saved up by the time we hit that now ever-advancing age.

You'd think more people would be starting to question obvious anomalies like these, but I suppose our 'conditioning' prevents it.

I have to laugh. A long time friend of mine has just been retired. Not entirely willingly, but he's got beyond the point of physically being able to do the job he was doing. And the company he works for has finally realised its cheaper to pension him off than keep him around, even on a reduced workweek, 'til he croaks.

He'd always made a good income, and he spent a goodly part of it, too -without a whole lot to show for it now. But, as he says, "He had fun." And he didn't spend everything. He put some away in RRSP's. (Canadian Registered Retirement Savings Plan – Wikipedia)

Without, I think, realising that these devices are simply a means to defer taxes on income, not completely eliminate them. Nor, that when they're 'cashed in',

inflation has caused the rate of withdrawal to purchase something desired with the money put into them to negate a fair bit of the supposed advantage tax-wise. Another racket, when you think about it, but just try to convince the public otherwise.

Rewards and Punishments response: Absolutely. **O'Duffy's "Asses in Clover" is not a new book (1933) but it is as relevant today as ever and is full of perceptive satire offered from a Social Credit perspective. This title is the last in his Cuandine Trilogy and was preceded by King Goshawk and the Birds (1926) and The Spacious Adventures of the Man in the Street (1926). The claim has been made that a sense of humour often is an indication of intelligence—and I do believe that O'Duffy had it. Frances Hutchinson chose to republish this book in 2003 and I think that it was a good choice. Social Credit Secretariat Humour draws attention to the anomalies. During 1932/33 O'Duffy wrote a serious economics text titled Life and Money which was an exposition of Social Credit, per se, and apparently ran to several editions. Some of you may have seen the relatively recent and surprisingly friendly Irish TV documentary on O'Duffy. <http://vimeo.com/40673989> He was a brilliant, if neglected, Irish satirist, poet, novelist and playwright. Unfortunately, he died at the age of only 42 in 1935. ▲

As debt-finance-led production and consumption devour field and forest across the globe, rendering soils, seas, lakes, rivers and the very air itself stale and unwholesome, the human race is well on its way to the end as foretold by Eimar O'Duffy in...



Secure your copy of 'Asses in Clover' (Eimar O'Duffy) from www.veritasbooks.com.au at a discounted price of \$9.82 plus postage and pay online with credit card.

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WESTERN SECULARISM v RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN REVIVAL

When defending Western Civilization, some confuse that secular humanism, practiced as the current dominate popular culture, represents that lineage. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The decadence and decline in the West is undeniable. Yet the heritage upon which European civilization is based, owes a profound debt of gratitude to the societies that developed out of the brute force of empire and adopted principles of natural law and individual dignity. A direct correlation to the gospel of Christ becomes the centrepiece of this glorious tradition of universal brotherhood that keeps man's inhumanity to man in check.

The well-documented failures of institutions and regimes would have been far worse if left to the devices of pagan appetites or atheist's hubris. However, the memory of the eternal struggle is short lived in the minds of most people. Confusion reigns because of a lack of knowledge, perspective and especially will, to admit that the New World Order is the invention of satanic factions that lust for control of the entire planet and beyond. Therefore, the extraordinary essay by Pat Buchanan, *Putin vs. Cultural Marxism: Whose Side Is God on Now?* is a required penance for all those who have sinned.

"In his Kremlin defence of Russia's annexation of Crimea, Russia is a Christian country, Putin was saying. This speech recalls last December's address where the former KGB chief spoke of Russia as standing against a decadent West:

"Many Euro-Atlantic countries have moved away from their roots, including Christian values. Policies are being pursued that place on the same level a multi-child family and a same-sex partnership, a faith in God and a belief in Satan. This is the path to degradation."

With Marxism-Leninism a dead faith, Putin is saying the new ideological struggle is between a debauched West led by the United States and a traditionalist world Russia would be proud to lead." Before dismissing Putin as just a KGB thug, read "Vladimir Putin Nemesis of the New World Order". Then do your own research on Marx and Lenin's clan of Khazar Bolsheviks.

Finally, transcend the issue just about the motives of Putin and focus on the Christian roots of the Russian population. "The Orthodox Revival in Russia" by Fr. Seraphim Rose cites the experiences and significance of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Father Dimitry Dudko.

Solzhenitsyn spoke of Gulag—a secular term; Fr. Dimitry speaks of Golgotha—the Christian understanding of the Soviet experience. The central part of Fr. Dimitry's—and contemporary Russia's—message to us is that all the sufferings inflicted by atheism have a meaning—we can find Christ in

them...

Here are a few passages of Fr. Dimitry's teaching:

"In our land has occurred Golgotha; the torments of all the martyrs begin gradually to cleanse the air... The present crucifixion of Christ in Russia, the persecutions and the mockings, only lead to the resurrection of faith in men... This gives us strength, firmness, makes us better than we are now... Let us imagine the state of our martyrs. Did the thought of sinning occur to them at this moment? No matter what kind of sinners they may have been, in this minute they become saints... And those who suffer for those condemned to death also become better. How many martyrs there have been in Russia—and therefore, how many holy feelings! Will these holy feelings really give no fruit? And perhaps we live and will live only by the feelings of the holy martyrs, being supported by them... In our country now is Golgotha. Christ is crucified. Golgotha is not merely sufferings, but such sufferings as lead to resurrection and enlighten men... Our time can be compared only with the first three centuries of Christianity, and perhaps then it was even easier; then they did not yet know all the refinements of subtle torture... If one compares the religious state here and in the West, the balance is on our side. Why? Because here we have Golgotha, and there they don't. Does an abundance of material goods give a religious rebirth? ... Here we have nothing, but if people believe they are ready to die for their faith."

Fr. Rose provides his assessment:

"His truthfulness and fiery faith have made many enemies—sadly enough, even among Orthodox Christians. Some have found him too emotional, too apocalyptic, too messianic—and it is true that such a fiery, urgent, Orthodox preaching hasn't been heard in Russia and probably the whole Orthodox world since the days of St. John of Kronstadt; many Orthodox people have become self-satisfied with their "correct and proper" Orthodoxy and are somehow offended when Orthodoxy is preached and communicated so warmly to everyone who will listen."

Can you just imagine such a discussion in the western media or even among Dispensationalist Christians, who are preoccupied in taking up the sword to champion Zionism? Any comparison between the West and Mother Russia would be incomplete without the insight of the audacious Brother Nathanael Kapner, "Putin's Purge of the Rothschild Money Changers".

In a televised Christmas message on January 7 2008 Putin said:

"The Russian Orthodox Church contributes to the promotion of moral values in society. One should not completely draw a line between the culture and the church. Of course by law in our country the church is separate from the state. But in the soul and the history of our people it's all together. It always has been and always will be."

See book list promotion on page 2 ▲

BE AWARE – BE VERY AWARE... OF THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

By James Reed

Wikileaks has released a secret draft text of the entire Trans-Pacific Partnership. The entire text is mind-numbingly complex so let me cut to the chase. What is being set up here is the Asia-Pacific branch of the New World Order. Countries like Australia are going to be chewed up and spat out by globalism. Corporations will be able to override Australian environment laws. Virtually free migration, as in the EU will occur, or at the least, be shown to be entailed by the Treaty. The courts will use

the external powers clause of the Constitution to rewrite any law that the globalists don't like. It will signify the speedy end of the Australia that once was.

We dare the Liberals to have the guts to openly say what they are doing. Don't be shy Tony: you and your party are the defenders of these values and you should have the guts to come clean... But of course you won't! ▲

OH! OH! IS THERE SUCH A THING AS AN 'OPTIMUM SIZE'?

The headlines read: **U.S. power grid could be too big, on the verge of collapsing like pile of sand, 25 April 2014.**

In a March 2014 report, *The Wall Street Journal* issued a dire warning about the nation's electric power grid. "The U.S. could suffer a coast-to-coast blackout if saboteurs knocked out just nine of the country's 55,000 electric-transmission substations on a scorching summer day," Rebecca Smith wrote.

Indeed, as Natural News and other sites and publications have been reporting, there is increasing concern among U.S. policymakers, Congress and others that the nation's electric power grid is at risk of being crippled, either by direct cyber attack or by through the physical destruction of key transmission sites.

In fact, the power grid is as brittle as a sand castle, say a trio of researchers whose new study is sounding alarm bells in government and in the industry.

"Some 90 years ago, British polymath J.B.S. Haldane proposed that for every animal there is an optimal size -- one which allows it to make best use of its environment and the physical laws that govern its activities, whether hiding, hunting, hoofing or hibernating. Today, three researchers are asking whether there is a 'right' size for another type of huge beast: the U.S. power grid," says a news release describing the results of the study.

'Sand piles are stable until you get to a certain height'

University of Alaska physicist David Newman says he believes that smaller power grids would reduce the eventuality of severe outages, like the 2003 Northeast blackout that severed power to 50 million people in the U.S. and Canada for up to two days (extrapolate that out to 30-40 days or longer, in the nation's most densely populated areas, and you can get an idea of just how disastrous this can be, especially during periods of intense summer heat or winter cold).

Newman, along with co-authors Benjamin Carreras of BACV Solutions in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Ian Dobson of Iowa State University, made the case for their argument in the journal *Chaos*, which is produced by AIP Publishing.

The investigative examination began two decades ago, when Newman and Carreras were studying why stable fusion plasmas became so unstable so quickly. They modelled the problem by likening the plasma to a sand pile.

"Sand piles are stable until you get to a certain height.



Then you add one more grain and the whole thing starts to avalanche. This is because the pile's grains are already close to the critical angle where they will start rolling down the pile. All it takes is one grain to trigger a cascade," Newman explained.

While discussing a blackout, Newman and Carreras realized that their sand pile model might help explain the behaviour of the nation's electric power grids.

North America has three grids, the researchers note, and they are interconnected systems that transmit power from scores of hundreds of power plants to many millions more customers. Each of the three grids are vast because the more plants and transmission lines in a grid, the better it can even out local power fluctuations in the supply and demand, or respond if some part of the grid happens to go down.

Then again, large grids are vulnerable to the rare but significant possibility of a grid-wide outage like that which occurred in 2003. Or that could occur as a result of foul play.

'We can reduce the societal cost of failures'

"The problem is that grids run close to the edge of their capacity because of economic (should read *financial pressures...ed*) pressures. Electric companies want to maximize profits, so they don't invest in more equipment than they need," Newman said.

So, on hot days in particular, everyone's got the A/C running; at those times, grids are near peak capacity. Still, if a tree branch happens to knock down a transmission line, the grid is normally resilient enough to distribute extra power and make up the difference. But if the grid is already near its critical point and there is no extra capacity, there is a chance, however small, that it could collapse like a sand pile.

This vulnerability to cascading events comes from the fact that the grid's complexity evolved over time. Also, it reflects the tension between economic (financial...ed) pressures and government regulations to ensure reliability.

"Over time, the grid evolved in ways that are not pre-engineered," Newman said. "If we reduce the number of connected pieces, maybe we can reduce the societal cost of failures."

Learn more here:

http://www.naturalnews.com/044866_US_power_grid_infrastructure_collapse_electricity.html#ixzz2zwbSh1MC ▲

TASSIE'S GOVERNOR NOT FIT FOR THE JOB?

According to Andrew Bolt, 26 April 2014: "Tasmania's Governor should not be invited to next year's Anzac Day ceremony. Indeed, Andrew Bolt thinks Peter Underwood should be quietly removed from his position, having so abused his office: Tasmania's Governor used his Anzac Day speech to urge Australia to spend less time paying homage to the Anzac legend and more time examining the causes of war and Australia's involvement in conflict.

The Governor Peter Underwood spoke about the cost of conflict while addressing the crowd at Hobart cenotaph.

"We should spend less time studying Simpson's donkey and more time looking at why we were fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan for so long," he said. He poses the question of how next year's centennial anniversary of the start of World War One should be commemorated.

"Much has been said, and will be said, about the Anzac spirit, but I venture to repeat the caution that I have sounded before on this day against glorifying war with descriptions of the mythical tall, lean, bronzed and laconic ANZAC, enthusiastically and unflinchingly carrying the torch of freedom in the face of murderous enemy fire," the Governor said.

"Australia needs to drop the sentimental myths that Anzac Day has attracted," he added.

The Governor called for this centennial year of the start of WWI to be declared the year of peace. "In this year of peace, Australia should establish a centre for the study of peace, conflict and war," he said..."

Andrew Bolt took umbrage because Tasmania's Governor Peter Underwood dared to bring up such an issue as the "causes of war" on the occasion of ANZAC Day.

Andrew could do himself a favour by reading the transcript of C.H. Douglas' BBC address "The Causes of War". Modern wars are fought by A and B for the benefit of a third party C. Just who does Andrew think benefitted from those two wars? I venture to say, the Bankers and the Military/Industrial Complex benefitted the most.

Douglas and the Causes of War:

"Perhaps the first necessity, if we wish to arrive at the truth of this matter, is to be clear on what we mean by "war". The technical definition of war is "any action taken to impose your will upon an enemy or to prevent him from imposing his will upon you.

It will be recognised at once that this definition of war makes the motive rather than the method the important matter to consider. More energy is devoted at the present time to the endeavour to modify the methods of war than to removing

the motives for war. If we recognise this, we shall be in a better position to realise that we are never at peace – that only the form of war changes.

Military wars are waged by nations, a statement which is the basis for the somewhat naïve and, I think certainly erroneous idea that you would abolish war if you abolished nations. This is much like saying you would abolish rate-paying if you abolished Urban District Councils. You do not dispose of a problem by enlarging its boundaries, and, if I am not mistaken, the seeds of war are in every village. We can get a glimpse of the main causes of war if we consider the problem of statesmen, who are expected to guide the destinies of nations. I suppose most statesmen at the present time would agree that their primary problem is to increase employment, and to induce trade prosperity for their own nationals, and there are few of them who would not add that the shortest way to achieve this would be to capture foreign markets. *Once this, the common theory of international trade, is assumed, we have set our feet upon a road whose only end is war.*

The use of the word "capture" indicates the desire to take away from some other country, something with which it being unable, also, to be prosperous without general employment does not desire to part. That is endeavouring to impose your will upon an adversary and is economic war, and economic war has always resulted in military war, and probably always will... Military war is an intensification of economic war, and differs only in method and not in principle. So long, then, as we are prepared to agree, firstly, that the removal of industrial unemployment is the primary object of statesmanship, and secondly, that the capture of foreign markets is the shortest path to the attainment of this objective, we have the primary economic irritant to military war always with us, and, moreover, we have it in an accelerating rate of growth, because production is expanding through the use of power machinery, and undeveloped markets are contracting.

Any village which has two grocery shops, each competing for an insufficient, and decreasing, amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war – it is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods..."

Read further here... <http://www.alor.org/Library/The%20Causes%20of%20War-%20Douglas.htm#1a>

At least two separate but related issues are involved here...

I would suggest Andrew Bolt should separate and reflect on the issues involved in this matter. At least two issues come to mind. One is the loyalty, courage, bravery and mateship that soldiers engaged in war understand and appreciate and commemorate on such a solemn day – and the other is the

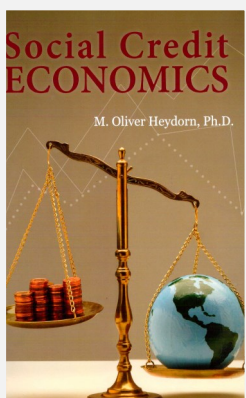
genuine need to seek to understand the causes of war.

Maybe the Governor's timing was wrong and maybe he did overstep his official role on that day, but the issues he raised are fundamental in this age of never-ending wars. ▲

Oliver Heydorn's new book is a beauty!

Excerpt: The Mixed Economy serves as a front – to Privatise profit and Socialise loss

"It is in relation to the apparent failures of free enterprise under the Monopoly of Credit that socialism arose in the first place. Paradoxically, socialism is permitted and indeed encouraged by the credit monopolists up to a certain point because it allows for the transfer of credit and property in even greater amounts to the financial system, under the guise of 'helping the poor'. Capitalism 'tempered' by socialism would therefore seem, in practice, to be the best combination available with which the interests of the financial overlords can be most effectively advanced. It is no accident that whatever their stated ideological preferences, all countries in the world are tending more and more to embody in appearances some highly developed form of the 'Mixed Economy'.



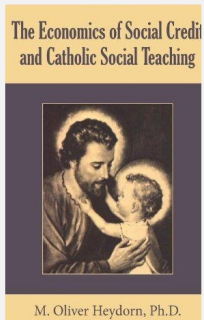
The 'Mixed Economy' serves as a front system which enables the financiers to privatize profit and socialise loss; it offers the best of all possible worlds and reveals that under the Monopoly of Credit capitalism and socialism are only superficially antagonistic. They are merely two methods of embodying the same policy: the centralisation of economic benefits. Should the credit monopoly ever achieve a

complete centralization of economic wealth and power by means of these devices, the form which the economy must then take is clear..."

-- M. Oliver Heydorn Ph.D. in "Social Credit Economics" 2nd edition 2014.

\$35.00 Posted

In "The Economics of Social Credit and Catholic Social Teaching", Dr. Oliver Heydorn argues that it is high time that all Catholics take seriously and examine closely the economic ideas of Major Clifford Hugh Douglas (1879-1952). By surveying the key principles contained within the Church's social doctrine in



conjunction with Douglas' Social Credit proposals and their underlying philosophy, the author demonstrates that (in stark contrast to the dead-ends of Austrian economics and the 'Christian socialism' of 'liberation theology' et al. and the half-way houses of classical distributism and economic personalism) it is Social Credit which most fully merits the support of Catholics as the best

alternative to the economic status quo.

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