

THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

AN OPEN LETTER TO AN "EMINENT ECONOMIST"

Bruce H. Brown writes to Professor G. G. Firth

Professor G. G. Firth of Hobart is one of the "Eight Eminent Economists" who early this year called upon the Federal Government to increase taxation in order to defeat inflation. Following a letter by Professor Firth in the Hobart "Mercury" of May 4, in which this "expert" defended his policy of higher taxation, Mr. Bruce H. Brown, well known to regular readers of this journal, wrote direct to Professor Firth, pointing out that he was doing this because "your letter calls for a detailed reply which in the normal course would be too lengthy for a daily newspaper unless accepted as a special article."

Mr. Brown's letter, dated May 11, is too long to reprint in full, but the following lengthy extracts indicate the writer's central theme:

Blackmans Bay,
11th May, 1956.

Professor G. G. Firth, Box 10, Post Office, Glenorchy. Dear Professor Firth,

Your letter set out that two objections were being raised to the higher taxation recently imposed by the Commonwealth Government, and that these objections were on the grounds that "instead of checking inflation these taxes will (1) merely divert spending from the private to the public sector of the economy, and (2) increase the cost of goods and services to the public." You, as one of the Eight Eminent Economists who recommended the higher taxes, did not deny the validity of these objections, but by the use of specious phrasing sought to show—(i) that even higher government spending is essential; (ii) that it is the PRIVATE spending that is responsible for "the reappearance of inflationary pressure"; (iii) that "cost increases are only inflationary to the extent that they are sustained by excess demand"; (iv) that the further the people are made "worse off" the further will demand be reduced and "disinflation" achieved; (v) that the falling off in private savings is a dangerous symptom in the Australian economy; and (vi) that our only hope for the future is to increase the public's "propensity to save".

It is significant that in all the official talk relating to the so-called problem of

inflation no explanation is ever given as to the correct definition of the word in its financial meaning. Dr. Bryan Monahan, in a letter to the "Canberra Times" on 5/3/56, supplied this deficiency when he wrote as follows:

"The Eight Eminent Economists who lend their authority to the practice of robbery through taxation apparently subscribe to the theory that an increase in the quantity of money is the cause of a rise in prices. Correctly defined, inflation is an increase in prices accompanied by an increase in the quantity of money.

"This is a problem of the horse and the cart, not of the chicken and the egg."

Dr. Monahan went on to show that prices represent cost plus profit; that with few exceptions profit represents only a small fraction of costs; that the total profits of companies if divided amongst wage-earners would represent only a few shillings per week to them; and that costs, not money and prices and profits, represent the heart of the problem. All of which are demonstrable FACTS, and I would add that under existing practices any increase in the money supply is a serious addition to costs. It must be assumed that you, as a professor of economics, know these facts, and that consequently there is some undisclosed purpose in the suppression or distortion of them.

Inflation as we have it is a natural and inevitable consequence of current financial practices, and if we do not alter those practices we cannot escape from inflation and its insidious thievery. What you are seeking to do is to have those financial practices fixed more firmly upon us and

thus to make certain that the swindle will be perpetuated. Would I be unjust in suggesting that perhaps the heavy atmosphere of socialistic planning which permeates the London School of Economics has clouded your vision of economic reality and bogged you down in false conceptions? Perhaps also you were not aware of the stated purpose for which that institution was established, namely, to train the

(Continued on page 2.)

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits, (b) result in no further increase to the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies, which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are Forging
Silence is crime. WHITTIER.

AN OPEN LETTER TO AN "EMINENT ECONOMIST."

(Continued from page 1)

bureaucracy for the management of the world under International Socialism. International Socialism is, of course, synonymous with International Communism, as publicly admitted by the late Professor Harold Laski when he said, "the difference between Socialism and Communism is that Communism is Socialism in a hurry"! In these circumstances it is not at all surprising that your "recommendations" were the outcome of discussions under the auspices of the organisation seeking greater power for world control, and that similar "recommendations" are being acted upon in other parts of the world. The conditions you seek to bring about, namely, making people "worse off", would suit these world planners and foster the purposes of Communism.

Be that as it may, we are concerned at present with your openly confessed role of having the people made "worse off" through higher taxes, higher prices, and fewer amenities. You are working to have them forced to pay more of the bankers' production (money) for a decreasing share of their own production (wealth).

As the common people produce more and more wealth the bankers' money buys less and less, but instead of adjusting the bankers' money the authorities try to adjust the people's production! Few of those in positions of authority seem to realise either the fact or its tremendous significance. When governments borrow they borrow this money created by the bankers out of nothing and then charge all of us interest on it forever! The same applies to similarly produced "funds" provided by the bankers for non-governmental purposes — all such issues carry an interest charge, which inflates costs. Obviously, then, any expansion in the money supply automatically adds costs to the economy, necessitating more and more money to meet higher and higher prices. This is why the introduction of automation is viewed with apprehension by the wage earners. More and more of industrial expenditure in the future will be for the provision and depreciation of machinery, and less and less will be spent on manual labour. Trade unionists, in the very nature of things, must demand more and more money for less and less "work", and the intensity of this demand must increase until the wages of the machine are distributed to the community in the form of price subsidies, educational grants, hospital assistance, pensions, dividends, and the like. The problem is entirely a financial problem, and becomes a "problem" only because of the wickedness of our "advisers" and so-called "leaders" in keeping the populace confused about the financial realities.

Your letter to the "Mercury" made a small part of the case for higher government spending, but indicates a pathetic personal attitude towards the provision of

the money for it. You posed only two ways in which this is possible— (1) by a reduction in "private" spending through the transfer of more of our personal incomes to the Government in taxation, or (2) by "additional public borrowing in a loan market inflated by Commonwealth Bank purchases of Government securities". You call the latter "disastrous", and therefore tell us that the only way in which a supposedly sovereign government can get money for essential national services is to steal it from its citizens who already find themselves with insufficient to meet their own daily needs. This means that the "sovereign government" is to be limited in what it may do to the amount of banker-produced money it can get, and must get it only from the harassed people, not directly from the confidence tricksters who produce it! In other words, the people are to fight for banker-produced money and then the "government" is to steal it from them. What a lovely set-up for the banker! . . . If it is proper for private banks to use costless financial credit to purchase securities how can it be wrong for a "publicly-owned" bank to do the same for the community as a whole? And if it is not "disastrous" for private banks to get control of Government securities by that sort of "inflation," what makes it "disastrous" for the "people's" bank to do so?

The truth is that neither of the methods stated in your letter would give relief to the community, because neither touches the CAUSE of our financial troubles. Money for national purposes must be created and issued for that purpose by the Commonwealth Bank WITHOUT ANY INTEREST CHARGE. Some of it must be used as price subsidies to help in the liquidation of costs and to reduce the cost of living for the people in general, but particularly for those poor souls trying to eke out a precarious existence on small fixed incomes. When that is done, we will, for the first time in our history, be using the money system to liquidate costs instead of putting us further and further into irredeemable debt. Obviously, if an expansion of the money supply causes prices to fall — as would be the inevitable result of the course indicated — inflation as we now have it would become a physical impossibility.

Were you really serious when you wrote ". . . all the available evidence suggests that it has been the increase in the private sector's spending which is responsible for the re-appearance of inflationary pressure"? The key words in this are "available" and "reappearance". Wherever did you go for such "available" but misleading "evidence"? The "private sector" cannot spend at all until AFTER it has received income or been provided with the mysterious thing called "funds" from somewhere. All this income and all these funds have been included in costs BEFORE they are

WITNESS

By Whittaker Chambers

Price 27/6, post free.

It was the evidence of ex-Communist secret agent, Whittaker Chambers, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which caused top Communist espionage agent in the U.S.A., Alger Hiss, to be indicted and convicted on a charge of perjury. Not only the American people but many people in other countries were startled by the disclosure that the official who advised President Roosevelt, helped draft the disastrous Yalta Agreement in 1945, and who was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, was a Communist agent.

Before being finally convicted, Alger Hiss, aided by some of the most influential people in America, fought back against Chambers, who was subjected to a whispering campaign described by one prominent American writer as "one of the most repellent in modern history". Chambers replies to this campaign in one of the most important autobiographies of our times. Not only does this book deal exhaustively with the Hiss-Chambers battle before the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Courts; it is a moving human document which explains how Chambers first became a Communist, his work in the secret Communist apparatus, how he met Alger Hiss and worked with him, and how eventually he came to repudiate Communism.

Near the conclusion of his book, Chambers makes one of the most important observations yet made on the Hiss-Chambers case: "No feature of the Hiss case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as reveal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them. It was, not invariably, but in general, the 'best people' who were for Alger Hiss and who were prepared to go to almost any length to protect and defend him. It was the enlightened and the powerful, the clamorous proponents of the open-mind and the common man, who kept their minds shut in a pro-Hiss psychosis, of a kind which, in an individual patient, means the simple failure of the ability to distinguish between reality and unreality, and, in a nation, is a warning of the end."

"Witness" must be read and studied by those who want to know the truth about Alger Hiss and his part in the Communist conspiracy in the U.S.A. Every student of Communism and international affairs must have this work on his shelves. No one with an unbiassed mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

ONLY £145 REQUIRED TO COMPLETE FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

A Challenge to be met

Only £145 is now required to reach our objective of £2,000. As only a minority of supporters has as yet donated to this special financial campaign, we are sure that the majority will take immediate action to ensure that we do not fail to reach the objective.

It is rather a thought-provoking fact that if the majority could now match the effort of the minority, the appeal would conclude at approximately £5,000! The situation is surely a challenge, which many who have not yet subscribed, will take up.

The following have subscribed since our issue of May 4:

A. E. Clayton, £10; F. Harding, £1; Dr. R. Fraser, £1/1/-; R. Drummond, £2, F. C. Belling, £5; A. G. Bittner, £4; L. J. Leonard, 10/-; J. J. Cronin, £50; E. Cook, £1; F. J. Chapman, £5; R. S. Dickie, £5; J. Baldock, £5; W. W. Drake, £5/1/-; E. C. Krelle, £1; F. L. Davie, £1; J. E. Ridgway, £1; G. Newman, £2/2/-; R. Barnard, £10/10/-; K. D. Whiteman, £5; J. Dowd, £1; C. R. Harris, £2; T. P. Dowling, £10; E. M. Stocks, £1 1/6; W. Emmott, £10; L. Tiffin, £5; P. K. Sewell, 10/-; C. N. Carney, £2; Neil Smith,

£5; T. and E. Radke, £2; B. Spencer, £6 6/-; J. L. Griffiths, £5/1/-; E. Borgar, £5; M. Mongan, £5; G. Forrest, £1; O. C. Raymond, £5; C. Gunter, £1; C. W. J. Thompson, £5; J. Fahey, £3; E. Tode, £2 2/-; W. M. C. Wilson, £5; J. Bartram, £15; C. Powles, £5; N. Jongbloed, £6; F. Siemerling, £1; R. J. Boundy, £3; L. W. Jilbert, £1; G. Schache, £5; H. Myer, £3; R. J. Tytherleigh, £1; R. Retallick, £5 18/-; J. T. Lukeis, £2; D. Connelly, £3; N. Madden, £3; P. V. James, £5; C. J. King, £1; J. Cook, £1; J. Quinlan, £1. Total, £1,855.

We again point out that we have such confidence that the appeal will reach its objective, that we have committed ourselves to the expenditure of at least £2,000 in our current campaigning. Please ensure that our faith is well based.

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available for spending, and if they are not spent the costs remain unliquidated! And the money supplied is never equal to the costs incurred! Costs can only be liquidated by spending or writing off, and if we persuade people not to spend we automatically make the cost position worse. Spending liquidates costs, it does not create them.

Is it not as clear as the sunshine that with an increasing population and expanding productive output a progressive increase in the "private sector's" spending is an indispensable condition to community prosperity. The purpose of production is consumption, and without the "private sector's" spending the producer would have little incentive to produce. Liquidation of costs is the crux of the matter, and the failure of the financial system to do that is at the bottom of our material difficulties.

If inflationary pressure has only recently "reappeared", as you say, will you kindly indicate the date on which it put in its reappearance? We suffered from it before 1929 and have suffered from it since 1932, when the resumption of government borrowing was so kindly permitted by the controllers of the banking system.

"Inflationary pressure" was a serious threat in 1938 and 1939, and the war in the latter year came to the rescue of many people who were in financial difficulties. It

was a constant theme of public discussion after 1945, and there was a special conference in Sydney in 1951, at which the Prime Minister presided, for the express purpose of countering it. Like all such approaches, the Sydney turnout was a failure, notwithstanding the presence of so many of the bigwigs from the churches. (It was a cute move to get them in, wasn't it?) It had to be a failure because it did not deal with the CAUSE.

According to my records, there has been no disappearance of inflation since it was resumed in 1932, and if these are correct your allegation that "the private sector's spending" has recently done the dirty on us and brought the damnable thing out again, calls for more substantiation than you have given. You admit that "savers" have been robbed by inflation during the past 20 years, showing that it has defied all the orthodox measures to combat it and confounded all the recognised economists, despite their great "eminence", to which they have been lifted by specially organised worldwide build up.

Dealing with the second objection, i.e., that the higher taxation will increase the cost of goods and services to the public, you make the astonishing statement that "cost increases are only inflationary to the extent that they are sustained by excess demand." Excess is a word with several meanings, and when a responsible person speaks of "excess demand" he should indicate in excess of what. Was it excess

An Introduction To Social Credit

By Bryan W. Monahan

This excellent book is specially recommended to those who desire a clearly written, but authoritative introduction to the subject of Social Credit. Dr. Bryan Monahan is Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas.

Social Credit concerns much more than monetary reform, which was one of the reasons why Major Douglas established the Social Credit Secretariat. Dr. Monahan writes: "Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and more clear perspective. Equally, all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit."

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is divided into four parts: Physics, Economics, Politics and Metaphysics. The chapter on physics shows how increasing leisure and security for every individual are physically possible. The author writes: "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economics and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described: short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is inexorable..."

After dealing simply but comprehensively with the Social Credit A — B theorem in the chapter on Economics, Dr. Monahan points out that the emphasis in Social Credit has passed from purely technical considerations to the subject of credit control and policy. This leads naturally to an examination of the policy of Social Credit and the Christian philosophy from which it stems, as compared with the various totalitarian policies based upon an anti-Christian philosophy.

Dr. Monahan's book is well produced, has a comprehensive index, and contains two appendices: one giving Douglas's analysis of the financing of a long-term production cycle in order to present a simple and convenient formal proof of the Social Credit theorem, and the other outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is obtainable from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/5, post-free.

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The Basic Wage Increase

When the Judges of the Arbitration Court took it upon themselves to try and solve the problem of inflation by freezing the basic wage, we predicted that this policy would not prevent prices from continuing to rise; that as the cost of living increased there would be growing demands for wage increases; and that if these wage increases were not granted there would be serious industrial unrest skilfully exploited by the Communists. The Arbitration Court has now decided that the basic wage should be increased by ten shillings, claiming that this increase was based on the capacity of the nation's economy to pay it. The increased wages bill, of course, be paid for through higher prices. This will in turn aggravate the problem of the rising cost of living, which cannot possibly be solved within the present financial rules.

In rejecting the Trade Unions' claims for the restoration of quarterly cost-of-living adjustments and the amount by which the basic wage would have risen since the adjustments were suspended in October 1953, the Arbitration Court has granted the Communists a perfect gift. As the cost of living rises, the Communists will find it easier to persuade trade unionists working under Federal awards that it is foolish to look to the Arbitration Court for wage justice and that direct action is the only alternative.

The developing economic situation in Australia is rapidly becoming ideal from the point of view of the Socialists and their blood brothers, the Communists. The general tone of the Federal Government's White Paper on the nation's economy is one of gloom with definite hints of further restrictive financial policies by the Government. While their minds are dominated by present orthodox financial and economic ideas, there is, of course, no possible, escape from growing crises. If the major purpose of the economic system is to provide "full employment", and if greater efficiency in industry reduces the necessity of employment in any given programme of production, then it is obvious that the Government must progressively take steps to finance, either directly or indirectly, new capital production.

But present financial rules make it arithmetically certain that this increased capital production, which must be expanded at an ever-accelerating rate, will result in rising prices. All the talk about the urgent necessity for increased exports merely confuses the basic issue that there would be no real justification for most of these exports if it were not for internal policies. For example, how much petrol, rubber and other commodities have to be imported simply to enable that the internal economic system may be progressively expanded in order to provide "full employment"?

It becomes clearer every day that developments in every country, of which rising prices and the consequent demand for higher wages are a major feature, are forcing a crisis which, in the absence of war, can only result in a complete breakdown and a possible Communist revolution, or a change in financial rules and economic policies which will make the production system genuinely serve the individual. The Arbitration Court's recent judgment does not help avert the disaster, which threatens. Only appropriate action by those who know what to do and how to do it can save us. We trust our supporters realise the seriousness of the situation.

Mr. Santamaria and Finance

We regret to notice that Mr. Santamaria has in a recent statement on Australia being "in the red" in its trade dealings with Great Britain, contradicted the view of some Catholics who feel that this outstanding lay Catholic understands the nature of the present financial swindle. From a realistic point of view, why should it be disastrous for Australia to be "in the red" with Great Britain—or any other country for that matter? Being "in the red" simply means that Australians have received from the British more production than the British have received from them. It is only when financial abstractions are introduced that commonsense departs and people cannot see that the British have been the real losers, not the Australians.

Another classic example, which demonstrates the general mesmerisation concerning international trade, is that of General Motors. The Sydney "Catholic Weekly" recently devoted an editorial to this matter and spoke of how a considerable portion of the vast profits of General Motors was going out of Australia to America. In doing so it indirectly furthered the Socialist nonsense on this matter. We have no brief for General Motors. The price of the Holden is probably too high, but let us look at this matter realistically. As a result of General Motors building motor cars in Australia, Australia has hundreds of thousands of motor cars. This is a clear gain to the community. What do Australians lose, if anything, in exchange for these cars? Transmitting profits to American shareholders is only a bookkeeping transaction. But what demand do these shareholders make, either directly or indirectly, upon Australian production? And the answer is, very little, Australians get the cars; Americans get the figures. It can therefore be seen that the type of "exploitation" we hear so much about really means the very opposite. Only present financial conventions prevent people seeing the real picture.

Responsible men like Mr. Santamaria should make themselves conversant with the realities of present financial and economic policies before they deal with them publicly. Otherwise they can only add to the present fog of confusion concerning the real nature of the economic problem.

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria ROOM 8, THE BLOCK.

Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals on Social Credit Available. Send for List. Enquiries invited.

Magazine Section

NINE DAYS THAT RULE THE WORLD

"On the night of November 22, 1910, a crowd of newspaper reporters gathered at the Hoboken, New Jersey, railway station. They had been tipped off that some very highly placed people were coming over to Hoboken from New York City to board a train and go away on a secret mission...

The secret mission was a nine-day conference of American bankers at Jekyll Island, Georgia, at which plans were drafted for the erection of an American central bank, which would have at its disposal the enormous resources of the United States. The story of this central bank and its subservience to a small group of international operators, is told for the first time in "A Study of the Federal Reserve" by Eustace Mullins, published by Kasper and Horton.* The bankers who entered the Hoboken railway station that night in November, 1910, refused to comment to the waiting reporters, they boarded a private rail car for a secret destination, and that was the end of the matter. The first public reference to the secret meeting at Jekyll Island was six years later; by which time the Federal Reserve Act had already been in operation some three years.

Among the bankers who boarded the private car was a man the reporters didn't recognise. This man, whose name was Paul Warburg, had been in the United States only eight years but already was earning half a million dollars a year as partner in a firm called Kuhn, Loeb Co. Warburg had come from Europe, his family house was M. M. Warburg of Hamburg and Amsterdam, chief German link in the international banking chain. Warburg, like all big usurers was a liberal, and although employed by Kuhn, Loeb Co., he spent much of his time appealing to American leaders to institute "monetary reform." Warburg's plan for a central bank was got into legislative shape at the secret meeting at Jekyll Island. It passed through Congress in 1913. President Wilson signed it on December 23, 1913.

Mullins tells how Wilson at first refused to sign the bill because he did not like the provisions for the election of Class B Directors. However, as William L. White tells, in his biography of Baruch, the already powerful Bernard hurried over and explained to the great liberal President that the important thing was to get the bill signed into law; small matters could be fixed afterwards. Baruch, as Mullins points out, had been one of the main forces behind Wilson's election to the White House.

The aforementioned Paul Warburg be-

* Available from Heritage Bookshop 20/9, post free.

came first Chairman of the Federal Reserve and the Reserve Banks began operations in November, 1914, just in time to assist with the financing of the First World War. Warburg remained chairman until late in the War when someone complained that he had suspicious connections in Germany. He resigned from the chairmanship, but remained the power behind the throne.

Apart from his work with the Federal Reserve and his happy partnership with Schiff in Kuhn, Loeb Co., Warburg was apparently granted by other American bankers, out of respect for his genius in fooling the American nation, a complete monopoly on foreign acceptances. He also found time to become partner or director of, among numerous others, the following organisations — Western Union, Westinghouse, Wells Fargo, Union Pacific Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, National Railways of Mexico, Westinghouse Acceptance Co., Warburg Co. of Amsterdam. From 1921 to 1929, while his fellow-operators - - Eugene Meyer, Jnr. for instance — were depressing the U.S. farmer, Warburg was busy organising three of the greatest trusts in the U.S. — the International Acceptance Bank, Agfa Anso Corporation and I.G. Farben Corporation whose U.S. branch Warburg called American I.G. Chemical Corporation.

When the gang engineered the Great Depression, it quickly moved in, bought up the cheap stock and so consolidated even further its already huge industrial empire. At the same time the collapse enabled the gang to wangle a painless change of front. Ex-International banker Franklin Roosevelt took over the Presidency in a blaze of anti-Wall Street glory; the public was satisfied; Eugene Meyer was made head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a new and greater era of plunder had begun.

Mullin's book takes us as far as the formation of the International Monetary Fund, and it is thoroughly documented from cover to cover; in fact it is the only book ever to tell the shocking story of this greatest of swindles. Mullins draws his material from long forgotten congressional hearings, musty "technical" manuals and books like Poor's Directory of Directors. He draws from out of hiding the story of the men who rule the world, from behind the scenes,

CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

The first strike in the new industrial revolution, the age of automation, robot manufacture on a gigantic scale, has been called and temporarily settled in Britain Unionists found themselves disturbingly unprepared to cope with the coming need for mass shifts of labour.

—Anthony Delano, Melbourne "Argus," May 12th, 1956.

The old liberal idea of herding labour into pens and exporting it seems to be coming into its own again. While we're at it, why don't we send an expert committee to Russia to study the very latest methods in trucking workers to Big Projects.

* * *

Automation will help workers. Mr. James Crawford, chairman of Britain's Trade Union Congress said . . . the change means a new source of employment . . .

—Melbourne "Herald," May 15th, 1956.

P.E.P. has spoken and so now the entire World is dedicated to the proposition that Automation will mean more work and more work is a Good Thing. Anyone who wants leisure is obviously Bad.

* * *

A central development agency in Australia to "tap" overseas finance sources was suggested today in Sydney by Dr. Harold Bell. He said that the International Finance Corporation — an affiliate of the International Bank — would be established this year to provide finance for enterprises that did not have Government guarantee.

—Melbourne "Sun," May 15th, 1956.

The International Finance Bill went quietly through Federal Parliament during the early hours of one morning, last year. The public, which doesn't even know that the bill went through, is now being prepared for the next move in the latest Kuhn Loeb Co. venture.

by control of monetary issue — lending what is created out of nothing, without regard to production, and altering the unit of money.

It is the story of vermin, smelly, reeking of their trade which is the plunder on human beings and human minds and who despite their constant handling of billions cannot resist the urge to make a "quid buck" or pick up sixpence from the mud in the gutter.

"New Times", June 1, 1956—Page 5

LONDON

CHRISTIANITY

Christianity appears often to practise but one command, and not issued "On the Mount," namely: Thou shalt attend to thy neighbour's business before thou attendest to thine own. It has been reported that Chiang Kai-shek has polluted Confucianism with some such perversion.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

It is quite possible that Hobson the Fabian (who provided Lenin with a good deal of the latter's economic knowledge, especially with regard to Imperialism) was the same Hobson who wrote of Major Douglas's first book that he would "like to have accepted it, but it would make his own look so out of date."

FROM OUR MAILBAG

A traveller in the United States writes "Two things that one notices are the high percent of illiteracy among writers, and the decay of curiosity in the universities, especially among faculty members."

BRITISH DIPLOMACY

One of England's leading military authorities, if not THE authority, General Fuller, uses the term "Cadocracy" to describe his country's hopeless ruling class. This "Cadocracy," having offered no resistance to the blackout of history (ref. Christopher Hollis, "The Two Nations" for acceleration of the blackout), having lost the model of sane diplomacy, is now simply content to wallow in whatever "comes along."

Now historically illiterate, it has ignored such interesting passing phenomena as the revival of France after 1870.

When a nation has conquered by its own strength, it is not hysterical and terrified of its defeated enemy. Nothing provokes to sadism like fear. Sane diplomacy having defeated another nation looks to the honest elements in its late opponent. It does not try to build an alliance on those members of the lately opposed forces who have been its accomplices and with whom gentlemen's agreements can be such in name only. The betrayal of Mihailovitch has not paid off to British benefit.

—London Correspondent.

PARIS

FRENCH THOUGHT

Andre Joussain, in "Ecrits de Paris" for March this year has finally got round to noticing something that Pound mentioned in the "Dial" in the twenties. Joussain's title is "La Pensee Francaise en Peril."

The presence of an active group of foreigners in Paris after the First World War—foreigners capable of putting new life into a poisoned France—passed totally unnoticed. One article on Social Credit appeared in "L'ere Nouvelle,"

another in 1921) in "Les Ecrits Nouveaux" with the title "Le major C. H. Douglas et la situation en Angleterre." Another brief note was printed in Belgium. The Academy Goncourt failed to notice the presence of Ford Madox Ford in those days, and Hemingway, naturally, was too young to be noticed. Towards the end of the twenties there was in France some second-class snobbism mobilized about James Joyce, flourishing through the thirties.

No, they were not interested in serious matters, only in finding notation for their various vacuums. It is good to see Joussain touching upon the danger, even after three decades of time lag.

—Paris Correspondent.

NEW YORK

EDUCATION

Following the corruption of the Baruch-Wilson-Roosevelt domination, the American T.V. is flooded with advertisements of loan companies. Carl Kjersmeier has translated some African proverbs, among them this:

DEBTS MAKE SLAVES.

The process of de-education in the U.S. was registered in an allegedly education congress under Ike's aegis. Not a word about what should be taught, all main emphasis on building program, probably via money to be lent by banks to add to the general indebtedness, public and private. Naturally nothing is as good as education in the home, but that's difficult where at least two generations of the electorate have been stultified. Douglas's term "consumer credit" has been twisted into meaning borrowed money. The loan sharks do not ask what it is to be used for, or whether it will augment production.

Education in the U.S. drifts more and more under the rump of people with Yiddish accent. No emphasis is placed on the order of importance of what the student is to be taught.

IMPORTANT BOOK

Notable works like Robert E. Edmondson's "I Testify," are privately printed, such are the depths, and the dozen or so enlightened periodicals lead an almost clandestine existence, lacking the talent to agree on which essentials are most needed by the floundering populace.

Edmondson is in his 85th year. On one occasion he subpoenaed a number of Roosevelt's chief cronies, upon which the prosecution decided that the time was not ripe to try Mr. Edmondson in open court.

"I Testify" is the clearest statement your correspondent has yet encountered, the most temperate and the richest in detail. It has gone into a second edition, and we hope he will live at least one hundred years, and continue.*

* "I Testify" will be available soon from the Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, price 40/- post-free.

MONETARY ISSUE

An observer who has gone deeply into American history points out that the American leaders at the time of the Revolution were nearly all masons. The important exception was John Adams. Our observer says the Revolution was Masonic, in one sense, but that the real cause (as Del Mar said in "Ancient Britain Revisited") was monopoly of issue and the consequent oppression.

It was John Adams who mentioned that the original draft of the Declaration of Independence had the words "equality before the law" and no anti-biological nonsense about "equality." The key words were dropped, but our observer believes not from villainous design, but from oversight or to make a smoother sentence. He mentions too that prominent in minds then was abuse of privilege by ecclesiastics and peers.

The right not mentioned in the Declaration is the RIGHT TO PROPERTY.

—N.Y. Correspondent.

"Whose Service is Perfect Freedom"

By C. H. Douglas.

Price 7/9 -- Post Free

It has been stated that this work by the late C. H. Douglas was one of his favourite pieces of writing. Publication first started in "The Social Crediter" of June 3, 1939, and when the twenty-first chapter appeared in "The Social Crediter" of April 29, 1940, the words "To be continued" indicated that Douglas had not completed the work.

In a foreword to "Whose Service is Perfect Freedom", Dr. Tudor Jones states that it was Douglas's intention to write a final chapter, presumably on the necessary strategy to deal with the situation as Douglas saw it at that time.

Every person desirous of understanding how the present plight of the world was produced must read this book. Douglas observes that "it has become clear to me that the difficulties which confront the world's miserable struggles towards sanity, are not in the main intellectual difficulties; they are almost wholly problems of de-hypnotisation..."

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LITERARY DIGEST

THE WAR AGAINST USURY

The following letter by Riccardo M. delgi Uberti was published in the Italian paper *Corriere della Liguria* of April 14, 1956. This is, at last, a statement on Ezra Pound's wartime life in Italy, by a man who had first hand knowledge of the facts.

Fond memories attach me to Rapallo, but the finest, and those still vivid take me to a little top floor apartment where Ezra Pound talked things over with my father ... and I kept quiet unless a direct question was asked me. Their friendship started in 1934 when my father noticed a letter in the "London Morning Post" signed E. Pound, Rapallo. It contained such a sincere defence of Italy that my father who had retired from the Navy at 50 and was starting to write in the papers brought it to the attention of his friends in "Giornale di Genova", with the title: Foreign lies, contradicted by a foreigner. This started a correspondence between them. The same events, that led my father to his death, eleven years later brought Pound to the atrocious cage at Coltano—from which the proud Pisan Cantos were born, and to segregation which still continues, untried and without end, in St. Elizabeth's lunatic asylum in Washington.

Most people think that this segregation—among that tiny minority of lunatics who get imprisoned—is what Pound pays for his love of Italy, which led to his taking her side during the war. This is an error.

Pound found Italy, the Italy of Dante and Guido, of poets, painters, humanists and of musicians. And also, why keep quiet about it? The Italy in which he then lived, although this Italy was almost totally unaware of it, amidst all the other activities that absorbed her, and occasionally even looked on him with suspicion. But get it quite clear. Pound was not in the war FOR Italy and AGAINST the U.S.; and he was not FOR fascism AGAINST democracy, an opposition that he ignored or which did not interest him.

The tragic state of economic crisis in which the U.S. had floundered with 12 million unemployed and six thousand bank failures, spreading communism under the cloak of Roosevelt's demagogic politics, the consequent economic and social crisis in Europe where political and ideological barriers, swollen by ignorance or Created with malice, prevented the old nations, mothers of civility from coming to an understanding for the common defence of their complementary economics—all this was for Pound, feeling greatly the human suffering and the sorrows of disinherited humanity, a mastering thought. And this thought is reflected in all his writings composed at maturity, notably in his monumental "Cantos". Having come to the end of his first purely lyric vein, and of his humanistic

criticism, he took up the speculations of Douglas and Gesell, and fought in every line, in every verse to introduce a new economic and monetary system which he believes capable of freeing the world from the power now reigning over it USUROCRACY.

Pound holds that Usurocracy rules the world, annihilating in worse degree than any other tyranny the liberty of man, because it enslaves him to private interests working in shadow.

At the same time Pound fights communism, a power which is opposed to Usurocracy only by appearance, but which aids it in practice, profiting by it to extend its nets through the conquered and disinherited, handbreadth by handbreadth destroying European civilisation.

His voice has been smothered in the Anglo-Saxon world where the Usurocracy has absolute overlordship. In Italy he found, as he wrote in October, 1938: "the ONLY country in Europe where there is a fairly solid resistance to international Usurocracy", and where, by reason of there being an authoritative government, it would be much easier to make the experiment of his economic system. He had written in April, 1934, that the decision to use his perfected method of distribution would be as easy—on one occasion turning to my father, a naval man, and borrowing a bit of the latter's trade terminology, "as easy as deciding to use Zeiss sights on your guns."

For these reasons, that is to say, not for FASCISM or for ANTI-AMERICANISM, he had made Italy his base of operations, in his generous and even Quixotic fight against the great forces that have no visible face. But Pound is first of all and above all American, and his U.S. nationality functions in his every thought and argument.

From violent and disgusted invective against Roosevelt, whose policy he considered that of "a chicken with its head off," to his tortured expressions after Germany's attack on Russia, that: "the English and Americans will never be able to pardon themselves from not having taken part in." "Too late", he continues in a letter of July 29th, 1941. "There is no time to repeat often enough and soon enough that they ought to organize a volunteer expeditionary force." Communism and Russia are the real enemies of the U.S. and anyone who can't see it is a simpleton or a fool. Always American, as when he asked me to get his furniture from Rapallo, writing in

(Continued on page 8)

PERSPECTIVES

EVERY MAN'S RIGHT

Every man has a right to be born free of debt.

LABORATORY VERSUS NONSENSE

A capable brain surgeon, Dr. Percival Bailey of the University of Illinois, has spoken against lobotomy and similar operations. He is quoted as saying, "I am frankly appalled at the after-effects of lobotomy and similar operations—abusive and obscene language, uninhibited sexual drive, obnoxious mannerisms, stealing suggestibility . . . The great neuro-surgical revolution has proved abortive . . ."

Dr. Bailey has also claimed that schizophrenia will be cured by the biochemist, thus aiming a blow at the "foundations" of the psychiatric racket. "Look" magazine, September 21, 1954, carried an article, which said that schizophrenia was producible at will, from one drop of lysergic acid. And similar experiments, more recently, have given further support to the view that schizophrenia is a physical, not a mental problem.

GOVERNMENT

The first function of government is to prevent brigandage, violence, armed robbery on the King's highway and elsewhere; the second: to protect the people from loan sharks.

SIMPLE TRUTH

Einsten said his funereal work had no philosophic significance. He should have said: no philosophic value, in that it degraded Euclid and made the once pure mathematics subject to physics, resulting in atom bombs. The pestilence of the scientists, foreseen by Goethe, is that all their inventiveness is focussed on speed of transit from one place to another, almost never on making the point of arrival interesting or worth getting to. The latest craze is the launching of "satellites," all of course in a fury for knowledge, a monolineal phobia.

The world meanwhile is sweltering in an abyss of what can only be called stupidity, largely aimed at turning peasants into highbrows. The end product largely robots. —M.L.

DATE LINE

"Are you aware that the world is now being systematically fed on partisan lies? And much more where the press is "free" than where it is controlled by the government. In Italy, for instance, the papers are monotonous and meagre, and of course partisan in sentiment; but on the whole the facts are reported responsibly, and there are no great excesses of mendacity. But a

THE WAR AGAINST URSURY

(Continued from page 7)

sorrow from Rome, where he had gone in an attempt to get back to America - "It evidently is not my duty to go, because I CAN NOT, the clippers are taking only mail."

Poet and Prophet are synonyms for Latins. Pound has not only a prophetic front name, but the illuminated faith and the violent capacity of expression. Crying in a wilderness. And that is perhaps why they keep him shut up in an asylum: to punish him for having been right?

With the collapse of the Roosevelt myth, followed by revelations of the tragic errors of his policy, which still weigh down the occidental world, a few informed Americans have begun to notice that a number of Pound's propositions, then taken to be absurd, have been shown, and are being shown, to be precise or at least based on something solid.

Take it one way or the other, either Pound is guilty and has paid sufficiently for his faults, whatever they may have been, with his ten years confinement which have sapped the healthy mature energies of a man of sixty, leaving a tired man of seventy. Or he is not guilty, and let them have the civic courage to recognise it and turn him loose. Many voices of the intellectual and artistic elite, of scientists and men in serious positions, have been raised in our peninsula in reply to Giovanni Papin's appeal, to ask for Pound's liberty. I have added mine to the chorus not from lack of modesty or from presumption but from legitimate desire that a voice be heard from Liguria where Pound had lived for so long, and to which everyone wants him to come back, so that, surrounded by our affection, he can be eased from bitter memories and take hope for tomorrow. Let me hope to address letters to Pound in Rapallo.

PERSPECTIVES

(Continued from page 7.)

"free" press is financed by parties or interests or fanatical individuals; and there is no limit to the ignorance or the malevolence which they can display."

There is nothing particularly original or remarkable in the above statement, apart from the fact that it is taken from a letter of the late George Santayana, written in May 1938, to Mrs. Toy, from the Hotel Briston in Rome. It is one of a number of passages, which make Daniel Cory's edition of Santayana's letters worth reading as evidence of a clear mind not given to great excess or excitement.

The Church and Money

The following letter by Lt.-Colonel J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., was published in "Voice", (April 7), journal of the Christian Campaign for Freedom in England: Sir,

Professor Huxley has advocated, "the most vital problem of these days is whether man, with enormous power revealed by technocratic progress, will use it for advancement or insanely permit the cancer of usury to destroy himself and civilisation." Usury is rampant but the Christian Church "passes by on the other side."

"The outburst of Jesus at this sin was not mild, but the kind of usury He condemned was nothing to be compared with the usury of today. He thrashed those guilty of this crime against the people and described it thus: "They find heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."

"A writer on the existing usurious bank-loan system, referring to the credit-accounting system operated by the banks of the world, said, "They would sooner see the whole world go up in flames than alter one jot or tittle of their impious self-coined imperatives."

It is vital to understand this:

1. Banks are not money-lenders as most people suppose, nor do they lend money taken from clients' accounts. The banks create it by figure entry in bank ledgers, for lending. (Vide Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th Edition, vol. 15.)

2. Every bank-loan (so-called) is a creation of entirely new money (called financial credit), and is therefore, always, a clear addition to the amount of money in circulation. (Vide Macmillan Report,

"The writer knows priests and ministers of many denominations who are aware of this gross usury, the usury by the banks of taking interest on money they never part with. Further, numbers of public men, including bankers and financiers, know about it and have condemned it, but nothing happens! Stanley F. Allen has named some of them in his book, *Pirates of Finance* (Australia). The writer gives 41 names, including the late Archbishop Temple, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. Moreover, constructive proposals for remedying this system and making inflation and deflation things of the past are in existence.

"But nothing happens! Ferments, disorders, discontents, rebellions, war continue, the limiting cause of which it is not difficult to trace back to defective monetary policy, in which usury takes control. Why does not the whole Christian Church rise up unitedly against this consuming evil? Why do not leaders in the Churches tell their congregations the truth?"

Is Jewish Control Still Dominant in Communist Countries

This is the question answered by English writer Colin Jordan in his book, "Fraudulent Conversion". Following the arrest of the Moscow doctors early in 1953 there was a worldwide press campaign, which sought to create the impression that the Communist leaders were conducting an anti-Jewish purge. Subsequent purges of top Communist leaders in all Communist-dominated countries were also used to further the impression that every Communist Government was attacking the Jews.

It is significant that this alleged outbreak of "anti-Semitism" coincided with a growing belief, particularly in the U.S.A., that international Communism was being directed mainly by Jews. This belief had been strengthened by disclosures that the majority of Communist agents were Jews.

The author of "Fraudulent Conversion" shows with a wealth of factual material that so far from the various purges of top Communist officials being evidence of an anti-Jewish drive, they merely provided further confirmation of the Jewish domination of the Communist Movement. It is also revealed that some of those allegedly purged had in reality been moved to obscure, but much more powerful positions.

Jordan points out that the Soviet Union was the first country in the world to declare "anti-Semitism" a crime and that "This special legislation remains in force in the U.S. S.R. today, and has been exported, moreover, to all the satellite countries which have arisen since 1945. Paragraph 123 of the Soviet Union lays down the principle, against Anti-Semitism and Paragraph 59 of the Soviet Criminal code lays down the exact punishment for people who make anti-Semitic remarks".

"Fraudulent Conversion" provides an enormous amount of factual material, which is essential for the student of international affairs who wants to understand the real forces behind the current world scene.

Order from "New Times" Ltd. Box 1226L, G.P.O. Melbourne Price 13/-, post-free.

AN OPEN LETTER TO AN "EMINENT ECONOMIST."

(Continued from page 3.)

demand for cabbages that recently forced market gardeners to plough them back in by the acre? Was it excess demand for apples that recently forced orchardists to dump them or leave them to rot on the ground?

You know that these examples could be multiplied, and although you are still comparatively young (not yet 40) you must surely be aware that fathers and mothers are finding the struggle to live decently more overwhelming than ever. Their "demand" is in no way excessive; it has been undermined and limited by the theft of money value. So much so, in fact, that many mothers are forced to accept employment to assist their husbands to make the domestic financial ends meet. Their problem is finance, not demand. The truth is that cost increases are only inflationary to the extent that they are not covered by money to liquidate them, and the "inflationary pressure" is the inevitable result of the fact that the money system generates financial costs faster than it supplies the finance to cover them. You may refuse to recognise that, but you cannot alter the FACT.

Now we come to the most reprehensible of all your reprehensible statements, namely—"If high taxation directly or indirectly makes people worse off, demand is being reduced in one direction or another and disinflation is being achieved." You then declare that incomes should not be increased or additional credit made available "despite pressure from interested parties". It stands to reason, of course, that if people are made even more financially poorer than they have already been made, demand for goods and services must fall off. That is what happened in 1930 and 1931 when all sorts of necessities became "surplus" or "excess" while people starved because they could not buy and many good men committed suicide because they could not sell. The people were deliberately made "worse off" when material abundance was available for everyone, and as they were being made "worse off" the output of farms and factories had to be destroyed. At that time you were only in your early teens and would not then realise the significance or the wickedness of what was done to the community. If your words in the "Mercury" are given their normal meaning you would have the crime repeated, and have thus publicly revealed yourself as a definite menace to our well-being.

And if this so-called "disinflation" is so desirable that "people" are to be made "worse off", to what extent is the worsening to go? Are the aged and the infirm to wallow in even deeper poverty? Are mothers to be denied any domestic aids in their monotonous and tiresome home duties? Are people desiring to marry to be denied housing and other necessities? Are the ordinary men and women whose

incomes are limited to salaries or wages to be denied clothing? Is a lower standard to be adopted in our families in the matter of food to eat? . . . And after we have been made "worse off", who will get the benefit of the sacrifice? There will not be much benefit to the dairymen who cannot sell their milk and butter. There will be no benefit to the grocer, the clothier, the builder, or any other producer of things for sale in the normal way for use in our homes. There will be no benefit to the police or the magistrates as they will have to deal with more burglaries and other breaches of the peace, for if we cannot get necessities in the orthodox way there is a strong natural urge to get them in an unorthodox way. The only people who will get benefit from the worsening you advocate are the controllers of the banking system and those who are allied with them, for their practices will become even more firmly entrenched and their power over life and death further increased.

In the final paragraph of your letter you describe the monetary system as "one of mankind's greatest social achievements", and warn us that "experience in other countries shows that breakdown of the monetary system imperils the whole fabric of society". This contains two inexcusable falsehoods. In the first place, it is utterly wrong to put on "mankind" (which means all of us) the blame for what has been done by a few individuals seeking gain and power for themselves. If you are unaware, for example, of the part played by Paul Warburg and his close friends in the fastening of the Federal Reserve System on the people of the United States, or of the part played by Morgenthau and White (Weiss) in the planning of contemporary international finance, I can give you references that will improve your knowledge. Activities and influences in that important realm should have top priority in your researches. The monetary system is not an achievement of mankind: it is an incubus put upon mankind by a few persons to create permanent conditions of financial servitude. It could be a great blessing for mankind, but mankind has been deliberately kept misinformed on the subject.

In the second place, the reference to the breakdown of the monetary system in other countries does you no credit. All the difficulties of that nature in the past 75 years, "imperilling the whole fabric of society" as you say, have been the result of financial manipulation, not of financial breakdown. In more recent decades, the economic trends have emphasised the inadequacy of the monetary system and carried their own warning that it WILL breakdown unless adjusted. The so-called "breakdown" in other countries has always been quickly repaired when the bankers' objective has been secured. In any case, the monetary system of another country should not be the concern of the people of Australia. The

first necessity of the Australian Monetary System is to meet the production, distribution, and developmental requirements of the Australian people in Australia. Australian money is not used in other countries. Your statement that "the falling off in private savings is a dangerous symptom in the Australian economy" is another mirth-producer. The only people who can

(Continued on page 12)

BACK TO REALITY

By Gustave Thibon

This book, by one of the most original and provocative thinkers in France today, has been described by Mr. John Mitchell, founder of the Christian Campaign for Freedom, as representing "a rebirth of Christian thought in France, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate."

Thibon's appeal is for realism in social and political thinking. In particular, his chapter "Christianity and The Democratic Mystique", provides some excellent examples of realistic thinking. He shows just how ridiculous it is to believe that freedom can be won by the mere recruiting of political power. In his Foreword Thibon writes, "I am relentlessly opposed to the law of numbers and the power of the masses." He points out that the abstraction of the political vote is not a genuine substitute for economic independence. Food is much more importance to a starving man than the "right" to place a mark on a ballot paper.

Thibon warns that not only freedom itself, but the taste for freedom, is dying. "The age of organisers and technocrats has begun. The human person, deprived of every living attachment, is no longer a member of an organism but a cog in a machine, a figure in a particular set of statistics. He has become an isolated slave amid a multitude of slaves."

"But the worst danger of all is that in losing his external freedoms man is losing the sense of freedom and even the taste for it. Slavery, it has been rightly said, is so degrading to men that it even brings them to like it . . ."

The author obviously agrees with the view of the late C. H. Douglas that individual integrity is the only thing, which can save the world. He writes: "Instead of trying to baptise the unbaptisable, it would perhaps be better for us Christians to try to realise fully the logical consequences of our baptism and our Christianity. It is not our task to attract impurities but to make ourselves pure. The thing that is important is not to dally with caricatures but to show to the world the true image of Christ; not to compromise with false ideas but always more and more to distinguish our own from them."

We can recommend this book, without necessarily agreeing with all points made by the author, to those engaged in the Christian Campaign for freedom. Price 21/-, post-free.



NATURE IS FREE

By Dr. W. H. Spoor, St. Germans, Cornwall, who declares that **NATURE is not a "planned economy" but a free abundance. The regulation free life of the Hunza people is described as an example of true natural living.**

What is "Nature?" To avoid possible confusion over 22 different meanings given in the dictionary I use the term to mean what most of us understand by it when used by the Editor of "The Farmer," that is the outward and visible manifestation of the activities of God. "The Creator of Heaven and Earth, who so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son . . ." as opposed to the activities of man where the latter are in conflict with the former.

And what do we mean by "free?" A man in prison has the so-called "four freedoms" but is not free. By "free" I mean possession of freedom one and indivisible, freedom of choice and action, freedom to choose or refuse one thing at a time without fear of consequences, the freedom possessed by every bird to build her nest where she thinks fit without asking permission of some "authority" . . .

If God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son we should expect to find that "Nature" in the above sense works to the advantage of man—provided that man does not abuse nature. If anyone doubts that this is so, let him consider for a moment one very small example—the properties of water. If the physical properties of water tallied with those of every other known liquid, a hard frost would cause ice formed on the surface of a lake to sink to the bottom as fast as it formed, so that within a few hours the lake would be a solid block of ice to the extinction of all life in or dependent on it. But water is unique in expanding on cooling from 4 degrees C. to 0 degrees C. (freezing) so that a layer of ice forms on the surface and insulates the rest of the water from solidification. The same property, as every farmer knows, causes water-laden soil to be broken up and aerated in a hard frost. It also causes burst pipes! Are pipes "natural"?

It is worth examining some of the pronouncements of His only-begotten Son in the light of the so-called "trends" into which modern thought is being misdirected today by those having the blasphemous presumption to think that they can "Conquer Nature" and "improve" on the works

of the Almighty and "plan" the lives of their fellows by compulsion and punishments.

Christ consistently laid stress on the sanctity of the individual human being—body, soul and spirit—and his right to freedom of thought and action in accordance with the dictates of conscience. "The very hairs of your head are numbered"; "are ye not of more value than many sparrows"; "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you"; "Even as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me"; One could continue indefinitely. Christ made no such remarks about collectivities, or the state, or urged his fellows to sink their individualities "for the benefit of the community."

In Nature unmolested by planning man, there is no planned economy; on the contrary there is unplanned abundance, as he promise - - "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over": so much that those who are determined to plan our lives are driven to such expedients as burning wheat for fuel and sinking shiploads of coffee to produce those shortages without which they cannot exercise control.

In Nature there are no regulations. Before Christ, there were laid down by "them of old time," Ten Commandments for the conduct of human society (how many of us can recite them correctly from memory?). Jesus reduced them to two, only on which hung "all the Law and the Prophets." Those who have forgotten what these are can easily look them up, and I will merely suggest that no one having regard to the first could approve of artificial insemination or the battery method of exploiting hens.

In Nature there is no compulsion — not even to work. "If a man will not work neither shall he eat" is a mis-quotation from something said in quite a different context by the Apostle Paul which has been deliberately perverted as a pretext for compelling men to work against their will. Christ's teaching was all to the contrary: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they toil not, neither do they spin . . ." "Mary hath chosen the better part, which shall not be taken from her," etc. If a man chooses to work to the glory of God and

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

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By Sir George Stapleton and William Davies. Describes the ley as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil, and the best and most economic way of producing grass.

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by Franklin Bicknell, D.M., M.R.C.P. A well-known English authority on nutrition examines the causes of the decline of the British peoples. He points out how the goodness of food is destroyed by refining and the addition of chemicals.

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By N. Catchpole. A very practical book which covers a wide range of plants.

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NATURE IS FREE

(Continued from page 10.)

relief of man's estate, that is accounted to him for good; but if he chooses to spend his life on a South Pacific Island watching the waves come in and living on coconuts, who shall condemn him?

In Hunza, North India is a remarkable tribe of people who are living, obviously, in a state of "Nature" (in the above sense) as God intended. If not theoretically professing Christians, there is no tribe on earth which carries so far into practice Christ's two fundamental commandments. They are famous already for their health. But much can be learned about them from a book by Mrs. E. O. Lorimer, *Language Hunting in the Karakoram*, which does not mention their health at all. Their intelligence is at least as remarkable as their health. She reports their children as being better educated (in the true sense of the word) than ours. From the photographs she shows their cast of countenance would pass for northwestern European. They have turned a wilderness of rock into an orchard, and the aqueduct with which they have brought their water supply past a colossal precipice sounds, having regard to their resources, like one of the wonders of the world comparable with the pyramids of Egypt.

In Hunza there is no law, no regulations, no police and no prison. They are unnecessary. Their code of social conduct—which evidently approximates to Christ's two commandments—is enforced purely by public opinion, which has been known to override the edicts of their ruler. They live a very hard life—voluntary. There is nothing to prevent them going down to the plains of India and leading a far easier life—if they preferred it. But only those leave Hunza who are virtually obliged to do so by limited food supply; and, if possible, they return. It is not to be wondered at. So far they are uncontaminated with planners and controllers and have no knowledge of the slums or slave-labour camps of modern civilised countries. Long may they remain an example to us, in practice, of what life should be in theory if lived in accordance with Christian freedom and those rules of nature which are evident to those with eyes to see.

—The Farmer, England.

Realism of Archbishop of Wales

"With mechanisation and the conveyor belt, a great deal of talk about the dignity of human labour has become mere humbug. Here is an opportunity for those who know the truth, to speak out and be sure of a welcome response. People know that something has gone terribly wrong with the position of man in society."

- From a "Church Times" report of the Monmouth Diocesan Conference.

Those Salary Increases for Federal M.P.'s

In explaining the bill providing for parliamentary salary increases and extra allowances, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, engaged in some special pleading, which will not impress electors who have recently had their tax burdens increased. Mr. Menzies said, "In my opinion the addition is a very modest increase which brings members into line again with the general standard." It is true, of course, as Mr. Menzies claimed, that prices had "moved upward so noticeably" since the last salary increases four years ago. This is a clear admission that the anti-inflation policy imposed in 1951 failed to produce the results, which Mr. Menzies predicted.

If it is granted that Members of Parliament are entitled to a salary increase because of the inflation they have failed to solve, then surely all other members of the community are also entitled to increases. But the present Government has rejected this view. It should not be overlooked that the Menzies-Fadden Government intervened in the last Arbitration Court case concerning an increase in the basic wage and restoration of the quarterly cost-of-living adjustments, stating that the economy could not stand increased wages.

Under present financial conditions it is certainly true that increased wages must be reflected in increased prices. But increased wages are not the basic cause of inflation. The demand for increased wages follows an increase in the cost of living. By opposing wage increases to offset, however temporary, the rising cost of living, while at the same time claiming that the cost of living justifies an increase for Members of Parliament, the Federal Government helps stoke the fires of subversion and directly aids the Communist conspiracy.

G.K. Chesterton on Money

"The main mark of modern governments is that we do not know who governs, de facto any more than de jure. We see the politician and not his backer; still less the backer of the backer; or, what is most important of all, the banker of the backer. Throned above all, in a manner without parallel in all the past, is the veiled prophet of finance, swaying all men living by a sort of magic, and delivering oracles in a language not understood of the people.

"Yellow periodicals talk a great deal about 'red' troubles. They ask indignantly where the Communist money comes from. But does anybody know where any money comes from?"

Church Cannot be Blind to Rise of Automation

The Dean of Liverpool (the Very Rev. F. W. Dillistone) said on Monday that the Church could not possibly remain indifferent to the growing progress of automation in Britain's economic life.

The Dean, who was preaching in St. Mary Woolnoth, London, in connection with the 157th anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, pointed out that the dominant symbols of the mid-twentieth century were the automatic electronic device and the all-inclusive economic system. He continued:—

"We are moving into a new era more akin to the Greek in its characteristic emphasis on order and continuity. The automatic factory will be a model of precision and order, with every part delicately balanced and inter-related, and with a smooth movement of operations in constant process day and night. The human agent will recede more and more into the background, as the only significant functions calling for human activity come to those of initial design and major repair. Man will glory in his automatic factory: he will proclaim with pride the increasing efficiency of his economic system."

The Dean thought that the Church could not contract out from automation or from economic determination. The story of the missionary expansion of the Church bore eloquent testimony to its necessary and inevitable dependence upon the communication-system and the financial-structure, which belong to any particular period of history or to any specified area of operation.

"The Church still enters this new era as the Church under the Cross—the Church, that is, which still affirms that robot-man will have sold his birthright as a child of God, and that economic-man will have purchased his this-worldly security at the expense of his heavenly destiny.

FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry

Domville 14/6

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

AN OPEN LETTER TO AN ' EMINENT ECONOMIST "

(Continued from page 9)

save are those whose incomes are greater than their daily needs and those who choose to deny themselves and their families adequate material provision. Because of increasing prices the number in each of these groups is diminishing, and to describe this as a "dangerous symptom" when it is further actual proof of disease is to depart from intellectual honesty. Increasing prices do not indicate any "perceptible change in the body or its functions": they merely emphasise the criminal results of the normal activities of this particular "body" — the financial system. "Symptom" means "perceptible change indicating disease". There is no doubt as to the disease in the system, but we are dealing with its increasing depredations, not its perceptible changes.

If, as you say, our only hope for the future is "to increase the public's propensity to save", then it is a hope that should be abandoned forthwith. It is doubtful whether it is a good thing for people to save money at all, because all money received is already included in costs and the longer it is saved the less valuable it becomes. For any businessman to join in the gabble for "thrift" and "saving" is the clearest pointer that his head needs examining, for it is only when people are spending that he can possibly be successful. "Propensity" means, "bent of mind" or "natural tendency", and I agree that we should foster this in the matter of the wise utilisation of our material resources, but it seems more appropriate to a mental

asylum to be putting the emphasis on saving tokens of decreasing value instead of saving the things of increasing value. The more money we save the more serious the cost problem becomes, and the only people who really benefit from that sort of saving are those who control the banking system. My son, with a family of five, and my daughter, with a family of seven, are as thrifty as practical living will permit. They are typical of the great bulk of Australian families, and any silly attempt to "increase their propensity to save" will get the reception it deserves. How foolish it is for grown-up men to be exhorting people to save when they have nothing to save!

One other point in conclusion. If imports greatly exceed exports, how can it be true, as the eminent economists claim, that there is too much money chasing too few goods? That question has been asked by Dr. Bryan Monahan, but none of the economists has yet replied. The United States also has the "inflationary pressure" but there is no lack of production and no excessive imports there. Indeed, goods are so plentiful and local demand so inadequate that disposal programmes are upsetting governments in other countries. Clearly it is not a case of too much money chasing too few goods.

What a mark this inflationary pressure must be. It superimposes itself on society where there is over-production just as easily as where there is under-production, and is so clever at excusing itself that it has the great economists running round in circles prescribing quack remedies.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

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