

THE NEW TIMES

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

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EDITORIAL

BEHIND THE MARCH TO THE SUMMIT

In spite of the upset caused by the Russians capturing an American spy, the powerful moves towards the Summit talks continue to be successful. "World opinion", we are told, is so strongly in favour of easing international tensions, that nothing can halt the programme of "peaceful co-existence". But this does not explain how "world opinion" is created. Neither does it tell us who creates "world opinion". It is essential to examine more closely the creation of "world opinion" in order to understand the reality behind international politics.

It is an historical fact that the Communism would never have been established in Russia if it had not been for the activities of the Jewish international financial group of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., New York. It is also a fact that this group fought hard for the recognition of the new Communist State at the conclusion of the First World War, when decisive united action by the Western Powers would have ensured that the Communist revolutionary programme for the whole world remained stillborn. In 1933, President Roosevelt, brought to office with powerful Wall Street support and openly relying upon the "advice" of men like Bernard Baruch, helped save Soviet Russia from internal collapse when he had Russia officially recognised by the U.S.A. and thus made direct financial assistance available.

During and after the Second World War, "American" policy was decisive in assisting the expansion of Communism. There was a proposal to pour large dollar credits into Russia in the post-war period, but for reasons not yet known, this plan fell through and later the "Cold War" was launched. This, of course, was after Soviet Russia had obtained the atom bomb and the West had practically disarmed. The purpose of the "Cold War" was primarily to force increasing centralisation upon the non-Communist world, break up the British world, and start erecting the framework for a future world State through the United Nations and its associated international agencies, particularly the financial agencies. Throughout all this period no real attempt was made to defeat the growing challenge of Communism. Korea proved this very clearly.

In retrospect it is clear that the temporary revolt of American public opinion and the arrival of Senator McCarthy, seriously threatened the general programme for the creation of the World State. But McCarthy was eventually smeared, and the smearing still continues just in case an-

other similar figure arises anywhere, and the Geneva Conference appeared to be paving the way for the ending of the "Cold War" and closer economic and other relationships between the West and the Communist Empire. Public opinion everywhere was yielding to the influences of the creators of opinion, and the era of "peaceful co-existence" appeared to be in sight. But then the programme received another major setback. The Hungarians revolted and for a short period expelled their Communist masters.

Again at this critical period in history, when the whole Communist Empire was threatened with internal revolution and collapse, "American" and Western policies enabled the Communists to recover control of the situation. But the Hungarian Revolution left a deep scar on opinion everywhere and the creators of "world opinion" had to set to work again to rectify the position. They have taken several years to do it, but once Khrushchev and his Deputy, Mikoyan, had been brought to America, big strides had been taken on the road to the Summit.

One of the current moves to create the necessary atmosphere for the success of the Summit talks, and the acceptance of policies it is hoped will be brought forward as a result of these talks, is to discredit dangerous anti-Communists everywhere. A most revealing report on this has been prepared by the American Senate Internal Security Sub-committee, but the world's press is not making this report generally known. The Report reveals that the Communists are spending large sums of money, not to promote Communism as an ideology, but the further to Communists' international policies by eliminating all anti-Communist activities in non-Communist countries. The

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NEWS SECTION

Mental Troubles and Mass Industry: In a recent sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, the Rev. Fr. Murphy drew attention to a most important truth when he observed that "Much of the steadily increasing frustration and neurosis in the world today was caused by mass production in industry which made man restless by denying him the challenge of achievement and pride in work."

Unfortunately the Father got no closer to suggesting a fundamental approach to this problem than to recommending that the young person should "develop a sense of responsibility or achievement in his work". Some of the advice given was sound as far as it went. But there is no genuine solution to the effects of mass industry, and the mass society, upon the individual until there is a realistic answer to the question, "What is the true purpose of industry?" The growth of mass industry stems primarily from the perversion of means into ends; of insisting that industry exists "to make work". Christian spokesmen are failing if they content themselves with advising people to be more conscientious about their economic activities without questioning the moral purposes of those activities.

True craftsmanship will only start to develop when the economic system serves the genuine requirements of individuals controlling their own financial credit, and quality instead of quantity becomes possible.

Man in Space? Only "A Stunt": In giving evidence recently before an American House Committee, Dr. Yannevar Bush, former wartime chief of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and at present head of the Board of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the plan to put man into space was "a stunt". He also said that many of the other space projects now getting attention are "unadulterated absurdities". But no matter how absurd these projects may be they serve a number of purposes dangerous to the freedom and sovereignty of the individual. They help provide "full employment" and thus distribute monetary incomes for production which does not add to the growing problem of "over production" of consumer goods. And they also help psychologically to condition the individual to accept increasing regimentation by directing his attention to external "problems".

Notice the growing propaganda urging that the human race "unite to conquer space".

The Dutch Reformed Church on Segregation: Nine leaders of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Town have issued the following statement on racial segregation: "The Dutch Reformed Church has made it clear that it can approve the policy of 'independent distinctive development' provided it is carried out in a just and honourable way without impairing or offending human dignity". We respectfully invite any clergymen to point out how this statement conflicts in any way with the Moral Law.

A former Anglican missionary in South Africa, Bishop Percy wrote a booklet defending separate racial developments from a Christian viewpoint and made the same point as the Dutch Reformed Church.

Any Churchman, who talks realistically about the race issue in Africa, or anywhere else, is, of course, insulted and smeared. In a recent address to a Toc H meeting in England, the Rector of West Wickham (Kent), the Rev. John Shortt, said, "The great majority of Africans are still very close to savagery. It is easy for us in Britain to think of an African as a European with a black skin. The truth is that both physically and mentally he is radically different."

Mr. Shortt was immediately attacked and was termed "ignorant". Those making the attacks did not reveal that Mr. Shortt had been formerly Senior Rector of Johannesburg Cathedral, and that he had had considerable first hand experience of the race question in South Africa.

The Coming Crisis Over Dutch New Guinea: It may not be long before the Australian Government will be forced to declare whether or not it is going to support the Dutch policy of refusing to surrender Dutch New Guinea to Indonesia. President Soekarno, accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio is on another of his world tours, and it is certain that he is working towards the obtaining of sufficient votes to have the United Nations decide to give him what he wants. At the last vote on the issue Cuba voted against Indonesian, but since then Cuba has passed under a pro-Communist dictator. There are other countries, which will now support Indonesia, and, of course, every new "independent" African vote in the United Nations will support Soekarno.

The recent Dutch decision to strengthen their defences in Dutch New Guinea indicates that the Dutch realise that a crisis is approaching, and are not prepared to abdicate peacefully in the face of "world opinion". It will be most instructive to watch how the Soviet and the U.S.A. come together on this question.

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INTRODUCTORY SOCIAL CREDIT COURSE - LECTURE 2

Prepared by ERIC D. BUTLER

In Lecture 1 we saw how there are two basic philosophies in the world, each diametrically opposed to the other. Now obviously these two philosophies and the policies arising from them, result in two different types of organisation. In this Lecture we are going to study these two types of organisation. All organisation has to do with the association of individuals. In his *Tragedy of Human Effort*, Douglas writes:

"The general principles which govern association for the common good are as capable of exact statement as the principles of bridge-building, and departure from them just as disastrous."

Human society is essentially an organisation, and to be a successful organisation cannot be a haphazard affair, but as Douglas says, a definite science. Why do individuals associate?

In answering this question it is essential that we draw attention to the fact that what is termed "Civilization" was unknown at one time in human history. Mankind at one period lived the life of wanderers. The only unit was the family, or possibly the tribe. Civilisation resulted from the nomadic life being exchanged for the settled, permanent community life. Various historians have given slightly different versions of how civilisation started, but they are all agreed that it was all the result of individuals discovering that by living in permanent communities, they could obtain results which otherwise were impossible of attainment. As the historian Elliot Smith has put it: "True civilisation began when man adopted a settled mode of life based on the practice of agriculture. The realisation of the possibility of obtaining a secure means of sustenance without giving up his whole time to the daily search for food, induced man to settle in a definite place which he made his home. It also provided him with the leisure and the inducement to devise arts and crafts and a social organisation, the need for which was not felt by simple nomads." Although obscured by the complexities of modern civilisation, the primary objective of social life remains what it was originally: to obtain greater security and freedom for the individual. It is of fundamental importance that we realize clearly that society is a device, which exists for the benefit of individuals, that society is built up from the individual and that all organisations, which have been evolved through social life, are for the purpose of serving the requirements of individuals. L. D. Byrne has written:

"The reason individuals associate is in order to gain some common objective which would be impossible or more difficult for them to attain if they worked for it separately. The conviction that by association they can gain the objective they desire brings these individuals together as a group, co-operating to a pre-determined end. This

is true of any association of individuals. It is true of a factory, of a temperance league, of a nation or of society as a whole. To the degree that the individuals forming such associations are convinced that they attain the objective or objectives for which they are associating, the group will function vigorously. It will progress and be successful. But if it fails to yield to its individual members the results that they expect from their association, these individuals will become dissatisfied with the association and the group will tend to break up. It is the operation of this ever-increasing dissatisfaction with the results of the present and which is leading to the rapid disintegration of civilisation."

The type of association described by Byrne is the result of *voluntary* association. Individual members of the association are free to leave the association if they are not satisfied with the results being obtained. In such associations organisations are designed specifically to get members of the association the results they desire. We can perhaps best contrast the types of organisations we are studying, by picturing them diagrammatically. The democratic organisation can be pictured as a circle with a centre. In such an organisation, which, let us recall, is the result of a philosophy which conceives of all power as arising within the Individual, there is decentralisation of power. *In our diagram we can visualise the people as forming the circumference of the circle and bringing pressure upon their various institutions at the centre to get them the results desired.*

We can examine this matter further by using the analogy of a cricket club. Individuals are free to join the club or to leave it. They associate for the purpose of playing cricket. They next elect a committee, which is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the members can play cricket under the best possible conditions. We can note here that the members don't tell the Committee *how* to get them the results they want; *they simply judge by results.* Now, if the Committee feels that cricket is an inferior game to golf and tries to insist that all members of the club shall play golf, obviously the members will protect their rights by simply leaving the club — contracting out. The most effective control that the individual can have over any organisation is the freedom to withdraw his support of that organisation if it does not give him what he wants. Douglas has commented as follows in *The Big Idea*:

"Genuine democracy can very nearly be defined as the right to atrophy a function by contracting out. It is essentially negative, although contrary to the curious nonsense that is prevalent about "negativeness", is none the less essential for that reason . . . The power of contracting out is the first and most deadly blow to the Supreme State."

We can thus see that where there is compulsion of individuals, compelling them to do things they do not want to do, we get a different type of organisation from the type we

have been studying. This type of organisation can be shown diagrammatically as a pyramid. In this type of organisation a few people at the apex of the pyramid have all power and authority. There are various strata in the pyramid, all comprised of groups of people who are controlled by the strata above. At the base of the pyramid we have the great majority of the people, and their only chance of furthering themselves in this type of organisation is by intrigue and corruption. Every strata in the pyramid must maintain its position by controlling all those below it and by making itself subservient to those above. In such organisation the worst in human beings is developed, not the best.

At this point we can examine with profit two extracts from Douglas's *Economic Democracy*: —

"The danger which at the moment threatens individual liberty . . . is the Servile State: the erection of an irresistible and impersonal organisation through which the ambition of able men, animated consciously or unconsciously by the lust of domination, may operate to the enslavement of their fellows . . . In attacking capitalism, collective Socialism has largely failed to recognise that the real enemy is the will-to-power, the positive complement to servility . . ." (Chapter 3).

It might be observed here that the will-to-power does not only manifest itself through the manipulation of the financial system.

"A little consideration will at once suggest that this type of organisation carried to its furthest limits is pyramid control in its simplest form, and it is clear that successive grades or ranks decreasing regularly in the number of units comprising each grade, until supreme power and composite function is reached and concentrated at the apex, are definite characteristics of it. The next step is to split the functions of the higher ranks so that each unit therein becomes at the head of a separate little pyramid, each of which as a whole furnishes the unit composing a larger pyramid; in every case, however, eventually concentrating power and responsibility in one man, representing the power of finance and of control over the necessities of life." (Chapter IV.)

"Since the analysis of existing conditions, which we have undertaken, shows that any centralised administrative organisation is certain to be captured by some interest antagonistic to the individual, it seems evident that it is in the direction of decentralisation of control that we must look for such alteration in the social structure as would be self-protective against capture for interested purposes . . . To be effective . . . against positive centralisation, positive decentralisation will have to come—decentralised economic power is necessary." (Chapter VII.)

Having clearly grasped the difference between the totalitarian form of organisation, as shown by the pyramid, and the democratic, as shown by the circle, it is now essential that we examine two words which we are going to use extensively from now on—*Policy and Administration*. Policy may be defined as results, which the individual desires. In a genuine democracy all policies would be indicated

by free individuals. Obviously the individual is the greatest living authority on what results he requires. Thus we talk about democratisation of policy. But an individual's policy, whether it be the desire for a shirt or a game of cricket, can only be achieved by an appropriate organisation. This concerns the methods whereby the individual is to get the results he desires. *This is the administration of policy.*

A little thought will indicate that the administration of the individual's policy cannot be conducted on a democratic basis. We can quote two statements by Douglas on this matter: —

"The idea that administration can be democratic, however, is not one which will bear the test of five minutes' experience. It may be consultative, but in the last resort some single person must decide." (1936.)

" . . . Centralisation is the way to do it, but it is neither the correct way of deciding what to do nor the question of who is to do it." (*Economic Democracy*, Chapter 2.)

Experience has proved that the individual has his policy most efficiently administered when the administrators are left completely free to devise ways and means of giving the policy maker what he wants. It is, of course, essential that the policy maker be in the position to discipline the administrators if they do not produce the results desired. In the economic sphere, the policy maker can control the productive and business system so long as he has the power to contract out—i.e., if one organisation will not give him what he wants, he can refuse to support that organisation with his money "votes". The test of all successful organisation is that individuals can be made responsible for their actions. It is clearly obvious that no administration can be successful unless there is personal responsibility. This applies as much to a game of cricket as to a business undertaking. *The individual has every right to decide whether or not he desires to play cricket, but once the game actually starts he takes his instructions from the captain.*

When we grasp the fundamental differences between policy and administration, we can see how the Socialist call for the "common ownership" of the means of production, distribution and exchange, diverts attention from the correct principles of organisation. This propaganda by the Socialists suggests that main problem in the economic sphere is in the field of administration. But the individual is not primarily interested in the legal fiction concerning "common ownership"; he is not interested in being an alleged part owner of a shoe factory, nor, unless he is employed in the production of shoes, is he interested in *how* (administration) shoes are made. What he is interested in is obtaining the type of shoes he required. This is *policy*. Once the policy has been decided by *individuals*, the experts in shoe making must be left to devise the best ways and means of obtaining what the individual requires. To suggest "democratic control" of administration would be the same as suggesting that there could be "democratic control" of a cricket team. The whole idea is contrary to the most successful principles concerning organisation.

Discussing the vital difference between policy and administration, L. D. Byrne has said: —

"If administration is to be left to the persons best qualified for the work (of implementing democratically decided policies) and if they are to be held personally responsible for giving the group the results it wants, then the administrators must be placed in positions of complete authority so long as they give the group the results it wants individually and collectively. For this purpose, the centralised, or pyramidal type of organisation must be employed. In other words, having decided what results they want, and having secured the persons prepared to accept the responsibility for providing the methods for obtaining these results, the individuals comprising the group proceed to take instructions from them..."

"On consideration the conclusion will be inescapable that if society is to be organised so that its individual members in association get what they want, then the democratic form of organisation must be used for enabling the people to determine policy and impose their will in this respect on the administration. Similarly, the centralised, or pyramidal form of organisation must be employed in administration—that is, in the application of methods to provide the results wanted by the people—the persons in the administrative positions being held responsible for the results yielded by their administration. Society organised on these lines is known as democracy . . ."

Although we shall not examine the matter in detail in this lecture, it is necessary to grasp the fact that there are two main types of organisations to give the individual the policies he decides upon—political organisations and economic organisations. In order that the individual shall have complete sovereignty in respect of all policy making, it is essential that these organisations be not permitted to become Monopolistic. Where there is Monopoly of any description, the Individual loses his greatest power—the right to contract out in favour of another alternative.

We must always keep the fact firmly fixed in our minds, that genuine democracy is *decentralised control of policy making*. This is in harmony with the Christian philosophy that all power and authority should arise from within the Individual, who should have the greatest possible self-determination. Genuine free will is impossible where the individual is robbed of freedom of choice.

QUESTIONS ON LECTURE TWO

1. What do you understand by successful organisation?
2. Give three examples of organisations that do not legally permit the individual to "contract out".
3. Write a short essay on the will-to-power.
4. If a letter appeared in your local press urging that, in order to further decentralisation and democracy, State Governments be abolished, and a number of regional councils be set up to administer policies from Canberra, write a short letter which you would send to the press commenting upon this proposal.
5. When does Monopoly operate?

Training Class Every Tuesday

The annual Winter Social Credit Training Class is now under way, but readers who may have missed the first two lectures and would still like to attend, may do so. The class is being conducted at the Caris Club, 4th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m.

We continue to publish the lecture notes for this class and invite readers to participate through correspondence. The questions are at the conclusion of the lecture notes. Answers should be forwarded to The Director of Social Credit Studies, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

NEWS SECTION

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Communist Penetrating at Yallourn: The Communists do not agree with Mr. Arthur Calwell's version of the significance of the recent union election in Yallourn, Victoria. *The Guardian* reports, "The new officers are a representative group including members of the A.L.P. and the Communist Party of Australia."

It has taken the Communists many years to reach the position where they can exert influence in Victoria's key power centre. We have no doubt that it will not be long before a suitable crisis will be exploited to demonstrate the advantages of a highly centralised State power monopoly. Some municipalities may be wishing they had maintained their own power units - - and their independence.

BEHIND THE MARCH TO THE SUMMIT

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writer of the report observes "that a truly unheard of situation has come about in the Western World, in which anti-Communism is often regarded as a greater evil than Communism." Even well known anti-Communist journals are today adopting this attitude.

"World opinion" has therefore been carefully prepared, and is still being prepared, for another major step forward towards the World Monopoly State. It will be noted that the International Money Power is, by its attitude, quite satisfied with developments. But just as the unforeseen Hungarian revolt upset the programme, so can other unforeseen incidents change the whole course of history. But incidents such as these are only possible because there are at least a few dedicated and informed people who know what to do and how to do it.

LIBERAL M.H.R. CRITICISES GAG ON SOUTH AFRICAN DEBATE

Speaking in the Commonwealth Parliament on April 28, Mr. D. J. Killen, Liberal Member for Moreton, strongly criticised the Government's gagging of the debate on South Africa. In this criticism he made a fundamental point concerning the danger of Parliament being "looked upon as being the stamping ground of the Executive". Judging by Mr. Killen's latest monthly "Digest", he is one of the few Federal Members qualified to present a realistic picture of the basic issues involved in the racial issues in Africa. The following is what Mr. Killen said concerning the Government's use of the gag:

Mr. Killen. —I shall occupy the time of the House for only a couple of minutes. I want to protest with the utmost vigour against what I regard as singularly improper handling of the business of this House. For two and a half hours this evening this House has debated Government business, which I would say with the greatest respect, in relation to general business, can only be described as footling and of no great consequence. I do not say that it should be regarded as being of no importance, but I object with the utmost fury to the attitude of the Government's representative in the handling of general business today.

It is well known that a number of members on this side of the House, quite apart from a number of Opposition members, wanted to put a point of view regarding events in South Africa. I say to the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Calwell), who is interjecting, that I am entitled to state my own point of view. If he does not agree with it, fair enough. If the Leader of the House (Mr. Harold Holt), does not agree with it fair enough. But as long as I am in this House I shall say what I have to say, and if I am wrong I shall not ask any person to agree with me. If any person thinks that I am wrong, it is quite competent for him to come to my electorate and to oppose me at the next general election. I object like the very devil to the procedure, which was adopted this afternoon.

Mr. Haylen. —"Devil" is an unparliamentary word:

Mr. Killen, —If the honourable member for Parkes has a skerrick of seriousness running through him, he will listen to me. When the Treasurer had completed his speech this afternoon, the Government Whip, the honourable member for Capricornia (Mr. Pearce) moved that the question be put. I was thoroughly disgusted and walked out of the chamber. While I was outside I heard that the Treasurer had proposed that the motion for the closure be withdrawn. Then the honourable member for Parkes was heard. The Opposition Whip, the honourable member for Wilmott (Mr. Duthie), then rose in his place and sought the call, but he was gagged. This House is old enough — it should be, at any rate — to tolerate and to understand, or at any rate to listen to a contrary point of view. Are we to have it that orthodoxy, be it from the Government point of view or from the Opposition point of view, is to be expressed by four or five speakers. I believe that neither the Foreign Affairs Committee nor the Cabinet is the repository of everything that is right and proper in foreign affairs.

The Government's action today was most unusual when compared with its action in relation to another item of general business, which was on the notice-paper of this House for some months. I refer to the notice of motion, which I gave last session relating to captive nations. The House may say, "So what?" The public may say, "So what?" The fact remains that for three months that motion lingered on the notice-paper and the Government exercised every device available to it—

Mr. Pollard. —Why did you not exercise your right and vote against the gag? You were weak and walked out.

Mr. Killen. —If you have something to say, you can say it after I have finished my speech. I will sit down and shut up. That is something I commend to you. For three months a notice of motion relating to captive nations lingered on the notice-paper of this House. With the greatest respect to this House, and to the proponents of the motion, which was discussed today, I say that the notice of motion, which stood in my name, was of equal, if not greater importance, than that which was before us today. The position is extraordinary. If the Treasurer or a Minister wants to gag any member of this House during a debate on a matter which cannot be regarded as being flimsy or of second-rate importance, but must be viewed as something which affects the inner character of this Parliament and this nation, the Parliament may as well be looked upon as being the stamping ground of the Executive.

If anyone disagrees with me that is fair enough; let him do so. Whether my views find disagreement with the Treasurer, with the Leader of the Opposition or with any other person in this House, is of no great interest to me. Before I came to this Parliament I was chasing sheep. Judging by behaviour in this House over the past four years, I would be far more interested and far more satisfied in following the occupation which I had before I came here. At least I would be dealing with something that was far more responsive.

I ask the House to consider very seriously what has happened today. For two and one half hours tonight we discussed something, which could have been dealt with in one and one half hours. Meanwhile, a number of honourable members on both sides of the House have been denied the opportunity to deal with something, which is of fundamental importance. There is a distinct contrast in the attitude of the Government, and indeed, of the Parliament, to the two matters. I hope that this sorry business will not be repeated in the future.

AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS ESTABLISHED

At a meeting of Melbourne citizens on Thursday, May 5, a new National organisation known as the Australian League of Rights was established. A strong Executive of twelve, most of them business and professional men, was elected. At the first meeting of the Executive, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Manager of a well-known national food-processing organisation, was unanimously elected President. Mr. Eric Butler accepted the full-time position of National Director.

In a report to the Melbourne meeting on May 5, Mr. Butler pointed out that the Victorian League of Rights had been brought into existence in 1947 during a period when there was an unconcealed drive towards the Monopoly State. The result was the creation of a large number of anti-Socialist and anti-Communist organisations throughout Australia. However, following the defeat of the Chifley Government in 1949, these organisations started to die. Some continued for a period, and the Victorian League of Rights had continued to co-operate with them as far as possible. Now it was urgently essential for a new National organisation to be brought into being to provide guidance and assistance for all those who are still concerned about the preservation of the free society.

It was now clear that the general situation was much worse than it had been before 1949. The drive towards the Monopoly State continued under an "anti-Socialist" Government, the bureaucracy had, as stated recently by Professor Bland, become "triumphant over democracy", and the creation of the International World State had continued. The Communisation of the whole world could be perilously close. For some time it had been felt that the Victorian League of Rights must expand its work and influence on a national scale. This was the reason for the creation of the Australian League of Rights.

A National Council was in process of being created, with representatives from all States. Already much preliminary work had been done concerning the creation of the new organisation and proposed activities. A handbook containing the League's objectives (which are the same as those of the Victorian League of Rights) and explanatory material concerning these objectives is being prepared. The Australian League of Rights has taken over the monthly publication, *The Intelligence Survey*, and plans are being considered for the improvement of this publication and for a wider circulation.

The constitution of the Australian League of Rights provides for a full membership fee of £ 1 per annum. Those becoming full members will receive all reports issued by the Australian League of Rights, and they will also be entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. Full membership can only be granted on the recommendation of two Foundation Members.

The creation of the Australian League of Rights will undoubtedly prove a milestone in Australian history and we recommend that all readers give it every possible support and encourage other people to do likewise.

"Fluoridation or Freedom?"

By ERIC D. BUTLER

At last we are able to announce the publication of a comprehensive survey of the fluoridation issue. The medical, philosophical, ethical and political aspects are all covered in this important book, which is the result of over two years of research and correspondence with medical and other authorities in all parts of the world. It is suitable for both the intelligent layman and the professional man. Every reader should keep a copy for reference purposes.

Price 5/5, post-free. Substantial price reduction for those requiring quantities. Order from New Times Ltd., 430 Bourke Street. Postal address, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"NKRUMAHISM: HIGHEST FORM OF CHRISTIANITY"

From *National Review*, New York

Dr. Billy Graham has gone to Ghana, only to learn that in going there to preach his chiliastic gospel, he is behind events. Of this he has been informed by *The Evening News*, a newspaper founded by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, which announced on Graham's arrival "Nkrumahism is the highest form of Christianity in an age of greed and hypocrisy." As for Graham himself, said the *News*, he is a good actor and a good psychologist, but has no "new message greater than that which Kwame Nkrumah of Africa is interpreting in word and deed to the world today." Nkrumah's message? "Seek Ye First the Political Kingdom," the editorial was called. God Number One said his kingdom was not of this world. God Number Two gives his people a more progressive dispensation.

Who Is Responsible For Inflation?

The following letter by W. J. Carruthers appeared in the May issue of "Industrial Victoria", the official journal of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures:

Recent statements by Canberra politicians and their economic advisers on the matter of inflation cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Either by direct statement or by inference, manufacturers and retailers are being blamed as the people principally responsible for price rises. This is not true, because the underlying causes of inflation are inherent in the financial policies being pursued by the Federal Government.

Ignoring the bad example set by the Government in their extravagant salary grab last year, manufacturers urgently should have a careful look at the policies being pursued by the Government. Over the past ten years we have been exhorted by politicians and their economic advisors to increase our productivity and our efficiency to combat inflation. As the manager of a fairly large-scale food processing firm I can state quite categorically that we have done this, that our real efficiency has increased tremendously, but despite this, our financial costs have continued to rise.

It is this contradiction between a reduction in real costs and an increase in financial costs that needs thorough investigation, and is attributable in my opinion to the financial and taxation policies being pursued by the Fed-

eral Government. In the field of taxation alone, one needs only to point to the Payroll Tax, the ever-increasing burden of Sales Tax and the policy of the Government of using over one third of current revenue to finance capital works. I also feel it is time we challenged the proposition that all new financial credits must be created as a debt owing to financial institutions, whether public or private. The capitalisation of this debt and the attempt to charge it through prices and taxation to the consumer is one of the basic causes of inflation.

Further, we should insist that the Federal Government draws up a proper National Balance sheet showing gross production on the credit side and gross consumption on the debit side, instead of the present Budget, which is only a statement of receipts and expenditures which no self-respecting auditor would accept as a true statement of any operation.

The financial policy of the Federal Government based on this National Balance sheet should be directed to seeing that increased industrial efficiency, based on the application of scientific knowledge and organisation to the industrial arts, should be passed on to the community through increased effective purchasing power.

In very high places, a policy of controlled inflation is being strongly advocated, and whilst much lip service is being given in opposition to it, the policy still goes on. This is a completely immoral proposition, because it is stealing by stealth from large sections of the community.

Finally, inflation and its consequent crises is a serious threat to our civilisation. It is historically proved that the inflation of the 'twenties and the deflation of the 'thirties was responsible for the near collapse of Western European civilisation, and led to the dreadful excesses of Communism and Fascism. If we are to defeat the challenge of totalitarian Communism and progressively strengthen the foundations of a free society, all responsible men must be prepared to seriously examine the fundamental axioms of our economic arrangements.

THIS IS THE CHALLENGE!

By D. J. Killen, M.P.

The latest League of Rights publication is an examination of the theory, strategy, tactics and propaganda of International Communism by one of the competent authorities in the Federal Parliament, Mr. D. J. Killen, Liberal Member for Moreton, Queensland. *This Is The Challenge!* is a Paper presented to the 1959 Social Credit Seminar in Melbourne. The League of Rights obtained permission to publish the Paper because it believes it makes a major contribution to an understanding of the nature of International Communism and the methods it is using to win world domination.

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