

# THE NEW TIMES

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

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## EDITORIAL

### PEARLS OF WISDOM FROM OUR "LEADERS"

**There have been so many pearls of wisdom from business and other "leaders" in recent weeks, that we hasten to bring these to the attention of our readers in order that they may share some of the glad tidings concerning "export explosions", inflation that really isn't inflation, but "expansion", and the "luck" necessary for the "timing of anti-inflationary policy".**

We turn first to the "export explosion", which Mr. John Eddy, Melbourne *Herald* Economist, tells his readers was the catchword at the recent National Export Convention of captains of industry, labour leaders and Trade Department officials in Canberra. Mr. Eddy solemnly states that if Australia is "to maintain its rate of growth and its living standards, our industries must be able to import more and more materials that are either not available or cannot be produced economically here." Without going into the subject in detail, we would point out that the major fallacy in the above statement is that no reference is made to the question of how many imports are genuinely necessary to meet individual requirements, and how many are being imported for the purpose of trying to make the economy work by the "growth" Mr. Eddy talks about. An enormous amount of the economic activity taking place in Australia is based, not upon real individual demand, but upon the policy of "full employment" as a means of distributing monetary incomes. Until the "leaders" and "experts" challenge the policy of employment, irrespective of how useless and wasteful of both human and material resources it may be, as the only means of distributing financial purchasing power, they must continue to urge activities which will, if insisted upon, prove more explosive in more ways than one.

"Get out and sell" was the final advice the Chairman of the Export Convention, Sir John Allison, gave those attending the Convention. That, of course, is what every industrialized country is now striving feverishly to do. The more highly industrialised a country becomes, the greater the drive to export. How, then, are all industrialised countries going to share in the "export explosion"? Perhaps the way is being prepared for big credits for the Communist world. And then, of course, we can "explode" in an unlimited stream of exports into outer space!

Professor Karmel, of the Economic Department of the University of Adelaide, addressed the Export Convention and provided further evidence of the menace of most lecturers in economics to the young minds exposed to their totalitarian views. Professor Karmel spoke in favour of high taxation and went so far as to suggest a capital gains tax. Permanent high taxation is one of the basic dogmas of most economists today. It is not surprising therefore that those studying economics leave the Universities convinced that high taxation, particularly as an instrument of control, is not only inevitable, but absolutely essential. We often wonder if business organisations contributing to funds for the Universities ever stop to consider whether they are not helping to subsidise their own ultimate destruction.

We now pass to a really magnificent pearl of wisdom, offered by Sir Douglas Copland, one of the leading advocates of "controlled inflation". Sir Douglas is not unfamiliar with the language of double-speak, as he proved when he was Australia's representative in China before the Communists took over. Sir Douglas told Australians that the Chinese Communists were not real Communists, but merely "agrarian reformers". Now he asked Australians to believe that inflation is not inflation, but "expansion". He wants the term inflation removed from the vocabulary. We trust that all those struggling to make their incomes meet increasing prices now realise that the problem of inflation has been solved by changing its name to "expansion"! While some may see some humour in the utterances of "experts" like Sir Douglas Copland, we suggest that Sir Douglas is one of the most expensive disasters the Australian people have ever suffered.

The final gem we now examine has been provided by Professor H. W. Arndt, of Canberra University College. Professor Arndt was speaking

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## NEWS SECTION

**The Case Of Adolf Eichmann:** If the man kidnapped by Israeli agents is in fact the former Nazi leader, Adolf Eichmann, and if there is evidence that he was a murderer, which appears certain, then clearly justice requires that some appropriate action be taken against him. But there are some aspects of this case, which it is hoped, will receive consideration from those who claim that they are upholders of the rule of law. It will be an outrageous violation of the rule of law if Eichmann is tried by the Israeli Government. We have no doubt that the Israeli Government, whose attitude towards real justice may be judged by its attitude towards the million Arab refugees resulting from the seizing of Palestine by the Zionist forces, will use every endeavour to exploit the Eichmann case to further Zionist policies.

We wonder how the Israeli Government—and the world's press—would react if a group of Swedish security agents managed to kidnap from Israel those responsible for the murder of Count Bernadotte and took them to Sweden to be tried by the Swedish Government. If Eichmann is to be tried for murder, then he should be tried in Germany by the German authorities. Failure by the West German Government to demand the handing over of Eichmann could only mean fear of the forces of Political Zionism. It will also be instructive to note the attitude of the Western Governments, which felt they had the legal and moral right to conduct the Nuremberg trials. If these Governments refuse to demand a trial by some authority independent of the people against whom Eichmann was alleged to have committed his crimes, they will help convince many people that they are supporting revenge and not justice. Already a number of eminent jurists have criticised the Nuremberg trials on the grounds that they represented primarily the victors' revenge, but in many cases very little justice as is understood in the Western world.

**Unanswered Questions Concerning Spy Plane:** There are many unanswered questions concerning the American spy plane incident and Khrushchev's exploitation of this matter, not to halt the march to "the Summit", but to defer it for a short period. The overwhelming majority of commentators have accepted uncritically the Russian version of the spy plane incident and, for reasons not disclosed, the Americans have by inference endorsed the Russian version. But as several observers have pointed out, it sounds a strange story that an American plane flying at 60,000 feet could be hit by a Russian rocket at the very first attempt, and that the pilot not only escaped death but was able to parachute to earth safely from this great height.

And the plane, in spite of being hit by a rocket and then falling twelve miles, was in sufficiently good condition to place on exhibition.

One's doubts about the accuracy of the story are increased by the American admission that a large number of similar flights over Soviet Russia have been conducted in the past. Why did not the Russians detect at least a few of these flights and use their rockets to shoot down the American planes? If the answer is that the Russians did not in fact detect these planes, a fact, which would make Khrushchev's claims concerning Russian defences sound rather weak, then this strengthens the suspicion that the American plane captured just prior to the scheduled start of the Summit talks, came down in Russia for reasons other than those given to the world.

Just why Khrushchev decided to sabotage the Summit talks is at present another unanswered question. But it is possible that some unrehearsed developments have temporarily upset the plans of those working for the creation of the World State. For our own part, we are not dismayed by the fact that Summit talks have at least been postponed.

**Wool Exports To Japan:** A Queensland Social Creditor, Mr. C. Pulpe, has recently circulated a roneoed article in which he draws attention to the fact that Japan is now Australia's biggest wool customer but that, from a realistic point of view, Australians are not being really paid for all their exports. As Mr. Pulpe points out, real payment would require that Japan send to Australia for sale equivalent production to the thousands of bales of wool she is taking from Australia. However, the "favourable balance of trade" doctrine proclaims that the internal prosperity of a nation is founded substantially upon the excess of exports over imports. This means that more production goes out of the country than is imported.

The reality of the position is, of course, obscured by the fact that Australian woolgrowers are paid for their wool in Australian credits created against the exports. These credits increase the supply of money internally while the supply of goods is reduced. The "favourable balance of trade" policy is a sample of how the individual is exploited to try and make the economy work.

There are other aspects of the growing sale of Australian wool to Eastern countries (there is increasing talk of increasing the flow of Australian wool to Communist China), which should also be borne in mind. The more dependent the internal Australian economy becomes on these Asian markets, the more vulnerable Australia comes to pressures to modify her traditional migration policy.

## SOCIAL CREDIT TRAINING COURSE - LECTURE 3

Having examined organisation and the difference between policy and administration, we now turn to a more detailed study of the different aspects of society.

In his *Nature of Social Credit*, L. D. Byrne writes:

"There are broadly three separate aspects of social life; although distinct, each influences the others. They are (1) the housekeeping or economic, (2) the legislative or governmental, and (3) the cultural or spiritual . . . The Economic (or Social Housekeeping) system has to do with providing the material wants of the people. Therefore its purpose is to deliver goods and services as and when and where they are required. Nothing else. That is the sole function of the economic system.

"The Legislative or Governmental system has to do with the rights of individual members of society and their relationship to one another. Its function is to ensure that the collective will of the people prevails in all matters affecting the rights of individual members of society, their relations with each other, and the relations of the group with other groups. Within this function is included what is broadly termed the maintenance of law and order."

In analysing the economic system, Byrne points out that "Money is a man-devised system for facilitating the production and distribution of goods and services. It is an elaborate ticket system for keeping the nation's book-keeping accounts. It is one of the most ingenious inventions of the human mind. By placing prices on goods and distributing money, people are enabled to present their claims for the particular goods they want. Money is thus . . . a method by which people are able to choose what they want. In this way money is also a voting system—it gives people an economic vote."

Dealing with the Governmental system, Byrne writes: "In the sphere of economic democracy we considered how the mechanism of money can be used as a voting system whereby the dynamic of the collective will of the democracy at the circumference can be effective in deciding who shall be the administrators at the centre, and in ensuring that administration shall conform to the demands of democracy—that is, give democracy what it wants. The money vote is used to demand results—a particular kind of food, a particular form of car and so on. In the economic sphere democracy is concerned only with what shall be done and who shall do it . . . If democracy wants a particular type of car—that is, a particular result—and if Mr. Spink undertakes to provide it, then Mr. Spink is responsible to democracy for producing what it wants. The method he employs to get the result is his personal responsibility.

“ . . . just as in economic democracy people are pro-

vided, through money, with an effective voting system to enforce their will in regard to economic matters, so it is necessary in political democracy that they should have an effective voting system to enforce their will in the domain of government. Such a system confers upon the members of the community—the people—sovereign power in all matters concerning the social life of the community, for it is in the sphere of government that all questions effecting the rights of the members of the community are dealt with. And if the social body has such an effective mechanism for ensuring that the dynamic of its collective will prevails within the sphere of government, there will be effective administration of the entire social organisation—in accordance with the will of the people . . . This would constitute a true democracy.

"It should be clear that a question of priority arises. The social Credit order can be described as true democracy in all aspects of social life by the organisation of society in accordance with the principles of Social Dynamics. The purpose of the organisation is to enable society to gain its objective. First and foremost in order of priority, its objective is personal security and freedom for its individual members. While the reality of this personal security and freedom can be established only in the domain of the economic system, the right of the individual members of the community to this can be established only in the domain of the governmental system. Thus political democracy must be established as a means of securing economic democracy."

Now, in the light of our investigations of the two types of organisations, we can see that the economic vote is the most important vote for getting the individual what he wants. That is, his everyday wants. It is quite impossible for the political vote to be used to decide such matters. It is the wrong use of the political vote that has resulted in the increasing destruction of the value of the economic or money vote. All socialisation schemes, whatever their label, are an attack upon the economic vote. Whereas the economic vote, under a system of free, competitive enterprise is a flexible device permitting the individuals to have an "election" every five minutes of the day if he so desires, the political vote can only be used for laying down general rules under which the economic vote can be the most effective. We might say that the true function of the political vote is the laying down of a Rule of Law which permits the individual the greatest possible freedom to look after his own affairs—so long as he does not interfere with the legitimate rights of other individuals.

In his great book, "The Road to Serfdom", Professor Hayek defines the Rule of Law as follows: It "means that the government in all its actions is bound by rules fixed and announced beforehand—rules which make it possible

to foresee with fair certainty how the authority will use its coercive powers in given circumstances, and to plan one's individual affairs on the basis of such knowledge . . . Within the known rules of the game the individual is free to pursue his personal ends and desires."

Let us take one excellent example of the Rule of Law. We all know and understand our road laws—travel must be on the left-hand side of the road, etc. There are lights at certain cross roads. Signboards indicate where different roads go. Every individual is free to go where he likes on the roads so long as he obeys the rules laid down. He knows that if he crosses a main intersection against a red light, he will have action taken against him. It will be noted that this Rule of Law is not restrictive. It is designed to protect every individual. It increases his freedom of action and makes for greater individual security. Now it is obviously quite legitimate for individuals to use their political system to obtain a Rule of Law for their roads—but it would be an interference with the individual's rights if the political system were used to try and compel individuals to travel on the roads only at a certain time, to lay down where the individual could go, and what route he could take. This would be what is often described as Arbitrary Law.

The political system can, for example, be used to get a reduction in taxation, but it cannot be used to decide how the individual's increased purchasing power which might result from reduced taxation, can be spent as desired by the individual. It is impossible for any planning board or other group to decide in advance all the detailed desires of other individuals.

The result can only be serfdom. It is the manipulation of the political vote that is being used to introduce serfdom today. And the tragedy is that it is being done in the name of democracy. We have therefore got to use the political vote—i.e. obtain genuine political democracy—to ensure that we preserve the degree of economic democracy we still possess and to expand it. Once we realise the comparatively restricted use we can make of the political vote as compared with the economic vote, we can see why so many people say it is very hard to get the people united on any political issue, as different people want different things. It will generally be found that the different results people want are not capable of being provided by the political system, but only by the economic system. The genuine function of Government is not to pass a never-ending stream of laws for the purpose of controlling individuals, but to lay down general simple rules under which individuals can live their own lives—so long as they do not interfere with other individuals.

Dr. Monahan writes in his *Introduction to Social Credit*: "The more important aspect of government is that of a general committee. It is concerned with the general framework within which the multitudinous functional activities of Society are conducted. The first consequence

of this position is that the emphasis immediately passes from law-making. No club committee is forever adding to the number of rules. Now Society in the course of some thousands of years has evolved a quite sufficient number of laws to provide for the general conduct of Society. It is only when some new development, such as the introduction of some major new invention, disturbs the general equilibrium, that new laws may be necessary. The appearance of the motorcar and the aircraft, for example, clearly need integrating into the existing possessions of mankind in such a way as to enhance rather than reduce the real credit. Apart from this, it is a proper function of the Government to revise the laws with a view to removing unnecessary restraints on the freedom of the individual. As the physical conditions which limit the individual are overcome, so artificial restrictions should be eased and, so far as possible, abolished."

Hewlett Edwards has summarised this matter as follows:

" . . . in principle, the only subject matter proper for legislation is the establishment and preservation of an agreed rule of law. That is to say, law relating to the conservation of Rights and their adjustment as between individuals (JUSTICE) and provisions against external aggression (DEFENCE), for it is such law that lays down the 'rules of the game' within which 'a man is free to live, by no man's leave'."

Major Douglas has placed on record a very profound observation to the effect while the material end of man may be unknown, he will make the most rapid progress towards that end when he is allowed to greatest power of self-determination. Those people, who advocate what is termed a Planned Society, take it upon themselves to say that they know the end of man and can therefore plan in advance for that end. They conceive of a fixed, rigid Society, controlled by central planning authorities who know what is "good for the individual". Social Credit is opposed to the conception of rigid planning from above; planning imposed upon the Individual, and conceives of life as an unfolding process—or what is termed Organic growth. The Social Crediter says that it is impossible to predict how the individual will develop, but that the rules of Society should be framed to allow him to develop organically.

It is those people who have no faith in the individual, who are apparently afraid of development which has no fixed end, who are advocates of planning of all description to fix the end of man. These are the people who have made the political system an instrument of serfdom.

Man is a spiritual being; he possesses creative initiative; and the fundamental ideas of Social Credit are concerned with a re-birth of those spiritual realities which have been the basis of our Western or Christian civilization.

In *The Tragedy of Human Effort*, C. H. Douglas writes on the question of the strategy necessary to make the political system save the individual: —

"To understand what I believe to be the only effective strategy to be pursued, we have, first of all, to recognise that though we do, beyond question, possess the rough machinery of democracy, we do not use it. It is not democracy of any conceivable kind to hold an election at regular or irregular intervals for the purpose of deciding by ballot whether you will be shot or boiled in oil. It is not democracy of any conceivable kind to hold an election upon any subject requiring technical information and education. Nothing could be more fantastic, for instance, than to hold an election on say, whether aeroplanes or airships would be better for the purpose of defence, or for any other purpose . . . the first requisite of a political democracy is that its operation shall be confined to objectives, not to methods."

The function of the electors is to state what results they want and to make individual members of parliament personally responsible for getting those results—or suffer the consequences. Now, it is easy to see that the party system as organised at present, is one of the major devices being used to prevent the electors from getting the results they desire from their political institutions. The modern party system merely allows the electors the choice of different roads leading to the same objective. It divides them in to warring groups arguing about methods to the exclusion of results desired. It might be pointed out here that the modern, highly centralised party system bears little resemblance to the British party system of last century.

As we have seen, in a genuine democracy, power should reside in the electors. One might, therefore, ask why the electors are not using that power to get what they want. The fact is, that the function of the elector has been entirely misunderstood. He is asked to choose between technical programmes, or, in other words, he is an arbitrator. Now, in this respect, "one man, one vote", seems obviously absurd. It is quite ridiculous to agree that a typical waitress or a Professor of Greek can ably sum up the pros and cons of such things as "quotas", "nationalisation", or, for that matter, how the present obsolete monetary system could be reformed. But, as any dictionary will indicate, democracy is the root of power, not judgment. It is power, which should be drawn from the elector's will, not judgment from his intellect. That is the common ground upon which all men can meet. All of us whether professor or waitress, businessman or farmer, want the same results. We want the security and freedom, which the modern world could easily give us. Obviously, then, we must use the power that we possess as electors to unite upon a demand, and tell our Members of Parliament what results we want.

It is surely obvious that there can be no genuine political democracy unless the individual Member of Parliament is personally responsible to his electors, and to no one else. This does not exclude him from being a

member of a Party, but it ensures that the Party does not dictate instead of serve. Douglas has said: ". . . it has been demonstrated that a different form of organisation can be brought to bear, not upon the political organisation, but upon the Individuals who comprise it." Social Crediters are concerned with creating "this different form of organisation"—that is, appropriate organisations to enable the individual to control his various political institutions.

As we saw earlier in this Course, the Social Creditor must be a Social Engineer. He must first make himself competent to give correct advice and information. He can then seek out those Members of the community, particularly those holding responsible positions, who have problems and make suggestions to them as to how these problems might be tackled. The effective Social Creditor is always seeking to increase his prestige and integrity in the community in which he lives; to get himself recognised as a competent person to whom the members of the community can take their problems. As crisis follows crisis in our disintegrating civilization, every Social Creditor should be working to prove to his fellows that he can help provide them with that genuine leadership which Christ spoke about. The ineffective and dangerous Social Creditor—if he can be termed a Social Creditor—is the well-known "credit-crank" who insists on ramming his monetary reform views down the throats of other people on every possible occasion. Social Credit touches every aspect of human activity, so get people interested by discussing the issues THEY are interested in.

The following are some of the basic issues upon which Social Crediters should be concentrating their attention:

1. The destruction of responsible Government by increasing political centralisation and the delegation of Parliamentary authority to an irresponsible bureaucracy, which controls the individual by Regulations and decrees. It is necessary to understand clearly the process of what Lord Hewart, in his great classic *The New Despotism*, termed "bureaucratic lawlessness". The fact that a Government has to delegate power is a clear indication that it is trying to handle matters which should be handled by local governments or which do not come under the control of the political system.
2. The destruction of the value of the economic vote by heavy taxation for increasing Government activities, compulsory "Welfare State" schemes, and the gradual elimination of free enterprise.
3. The destruction of Genuine individual Rights, which have been safeguarded by Common Law in all English-speaking countries. Here in Australia we also have a written Constitution, which has been a barrier to the last for centralised power at Canberra.

Unless the Social Crediter can deal effectively with all matters relating to the above issues, he cannot be termed competent.

If political democracy is to be made a reality, it is absolutely essential that the initiative in all policy-making comes from the electors themselves. It is surprising what interest can be generated in an issue by only one or two electors taking action. These active electors, those who resist totalitarian policies, should be sought out by the competent Social Crediter and shown how to fight. In the last analysis, it is only that great spiritual attribute of man, the desire to be free and individual initiative, which can result in the destruction of the great superstructure of totalitarianism that is being erected all over the world.

### QUESTIONS ON LECTURE 3

1. What is the true purpose of the free enterprise economic system?
2. What is the true purpose of the Governmental system?
3. Give examples of policies, which are destroying economic democracy.
4. Do you think that centralised planning must inevitably lead to some form of tyranny?  
If so, why?

### "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.

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### NEWS SECTION

(Continued from page 2)

**Doubt About Soviet Moon Photos:** There is increasing doubt in the U.S.A. amongst some scientists concerning the authenticity of the Soviet's claim to have taken photos of the far side of the moon. Dr. I. M. Levitt, Director of the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia, has recently made a vital contribution to the subject by reporting that long before the Russians made their unverified claims, he had published an imaginary sketch of what the far side of the moon was like. Dr. Levitt claims that the photo published by the Russians is very similar to his imaginary sketch.

**New State Movement Gathers Momentum:** There is encouraging evidence that interest in the New State Movement in Australia is growing. The necessity of decentralisation becomes more obvious every day. Mr. Ulrich Ellis, well known for his work over many years on the New State idea, has recently decided to accept the position of Secretary and Chief Organiser of the New England Movement.

In a recent appreciation of Mr. Ulrich Ellis, the former General Secretary of the Northern New State Movement, Hon. V. C. Thompson, writes:

"Ulrich Ellis is a man of action as well as being a man of ideas. His attitude to all political and economic matters is essentially practical. If he thinks a cause lacks logic he will not waste time over it. The cause of rural Australia's perpetual stagnation in comparison with the stupendous growth of our capital cities appeals to him as the biggest present-day issue for this young nation. And so he is an ardent New Stater not merely for one area, which has the capacity to agitate but for all areas in which sufficient population and resources are available to justify establishment of new centres of self-government.

"This conviction forms the basis of his devotion to the New England Movement. It also provides him with the necessary faith to lend his help to less dynamic New State agitations in such places as the Riverina and North and Central Queensland.

"During his busy life as a political secretary—he was private secretary to Sir Earle Page when the latter was a member of various Governments—and during the years as Director of the Office of Rural Research with headquarters at Canberra, he has never failed to maintain his interest in the New England and Queensland New State Movements. The old Riverina Movement for which he prepared a monumental case to place before the Nicholas Royal Commission nearly 30 years ago has gone out of active agitation, but Ulrich Ellis has nevertheless carried out a systematic one-man campaign to bring about its revival. He has addressed many meetings in Riverina centres."

Several Members of the Commonwealth Parliament are taking a keen interest in the New State Movement, particularly Mr. Dudley Irwin, Liberal Member for Ballarat.

## CONSOLIDATING THE WORLD CREDIT MONOPOLY

A further step towards consolidating the world credit monopoly is being taken with the creation of a new international financial agency known as the International Development Association. This agency is being set up as a new affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Whether or not the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Harold Holt, really understood his recent second reading speech on the Bill authorising Australia to become a foundation member of the I.D.A., we do not know. But it is certain that the language used in Mr. Holt's address and in the Report of the Executive Directors on the Articles of Agreement of the I.D.A., is such that the average Member of Parliament, still less the Australian electors, cannot possibly realise what it all means. It is significant that when important legislation designed to fit national sovereignties, or what are left of them, into the framework of the new World State is introduced, there is immediate agreement between the Government and the Opposition.

A study of the Articles of Association of I.D.A. indicates the following:

1. A further gradual transference of gold from national to international ownership.
2. A gradual transference of considerable amounts of national currencies to international ownership.
3. As a consequence of (2) the transference of ownership and control of international reserves from national authorities to an international one.
4. The gradual removal of capital investment for overseas development from the control of the nationals of a member of the I.D.A., to international authority.

The policy of further centralisation outlined above is to apply to the "Free World", although we notice with interest that Communist Yugoslavia is listed amongst the nations being requested to join I.D.A.

There is no doubt that the more effective control of the international reserves of any country will bring the Central Bank of that country under the more effective control of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This move is, of course, the further extension of the

policy of centralisation started when the control of international reserves was taken from the private trading banks in the past and vested in the Central Banks for the purpose of making the Central Banks supreme in national affairs. With I.D.A. the principle of controlling international reserves is extended to the international sphere.

With the adoption of I.D.A. the rate of industrial development will be controlled internationally. Those responsible for this new measure to further international credit control are well aware of what they are about—even if Members of Parliament innocently believe that in some vague way they are supporting a proposal designed primarily to "uplift" the "backward nations". The "backward nations", like Communism and the "need to conquer outer space", merely camouflage the real purpose behind international affairs: the persistent drive to centralise all power under one World Authority.

## VITAMINS WITH YOUR KNIFE AND FORK

It is certainly true that the best way for the individual to obtain his vitamins is with his knife and fork: that is, from his food. But when foods are grown on soils deficient in vital minerals and organic content, sold at centres long periods of time after they have been harvested, and in many cases processed, they do not provide the individual with all the essential vitamin and mineral requirements for complete health.

Vitamins and mineral supplements are therefore essential for most people. The regular use of these supplements is an insurance against ill health and heavy medical expenses. Order your requirements from:

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## NOT TOO LATE TO JOIN TRAINING CLASS

Although four out of the eight lectures of the Introductory Social Credit Training Course have been given, all Melbourne readers are invited to attend any or all of the remaining lectures. They will derive considerable benefit from doing so. The class meets every Tuesday night at the Caris Club, Fourth Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

## WELCOME HOME TO REV. NORMAN HILL

In spite of a bitterly cold, wet night, a social evening held on Monday, May 16, to welcome home the Rev. Norman Hill was well attended by Melbourne supporters of *The New Times*. Mr. Hill recently returned to Australia from England. In a general report on his experiences and observations, Mr. Hill mentioned the growing colour problem in England, brought about by the influx of West Indians. He felt that the British press was far worse than even the Australian press, while the B.B.C. was a persistently subversive influence. He said that the Welfare State was seriously undermining the traditional British conception of sturdy independence. He was most impressed with the economic recovery in West Germany.

After Mr. Butler had proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hill for his most informative address, Mr. J. R. Johnstone presented Mr. Hill with a small present on behalf of supporters. During the buffet supper those present had an opportunity of informal discussion with Mr. Hill, who answered numerous questions.

Mr. Hill took a large number of excellent films during his tour, and he is available for small house gatherings at which he is prepared to give lectures and to show his slides. Supporters desirous of making use of Mr. Hill's services should contact Mr. Ron Dyason, Campaign Director of the Australian League of Rights.

### 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.

Mr. Killen shows how the Soviet propaganda machine works throughout the world and lists the numerous front organisations serving Communist objectives. *This Is The Challenge!* is an important booklet and one which we can strongly recommend.

Order from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 2/11, post-free.

## PEARLS OF WISDOM FROM OUR "LEADERS"

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at the conference arranged by the Australian Institute of Management. Professor Arndt is an "old boy" of the famous London School of Economics, and his views in favour of centralised control have been persistently expounded since he started to spread his influence in Australia some years ago. Professor Arndt told his listeners that Australia had had two bouts of "demand inflation" since the war and might now be on the verge of a third. Obviously this learned professor believes that inflation is caused by the "excessive demand" of consumers. This being so, it logically follows that the way to deal with this demand is to curtail it by high taxation and other controls. The fact that very few people in the community have ever experienced what it is like to have "excess" purchasing power, is of no importance to the theorists whose sole knowledge of life has been gained from their textbooks.

Professor Arndt said that the Government did possess great powers over "aggregate spending", but that the use of these powers required "much skill and luck". Greater powers were required, such as the power to control prices. The Government also lacked control "over the creation of credit by financial institutions other than trading banks". While the press reports do not reveal exactly what Professor Arndt meant by this statement, it is clear what he advocates when he urges that the central bank be given power to control the volume and terms of credit available through new share issues and hire-purchase finance.

None of the proposals advocated by Professor Arndt even remotely touch upon the basic cause of inflation, but are designed to exploit effects in order to extend Governmental control over the individual and his activities. For example, the very fact that hire purchase is necessary is a striking demonstration of the truth that industry does not automatically distribute adequate purchasing power over any given period to meet the prices of the goods produced during this period. No economist will come to grips with this important truth and point out its true implications. And while the business "leaders" continue to go to conferences to listen to the totalitarian rubbish put forward by the economists, they will never be able to advocate a policy which will make a free economy genuinely serve the individual with the goods and services he requires in a progressively shorter period of time and with a steady reduction in the price level. The black magic of the economists has led to a real nightmare. And the nightmare will grow worse, irrespective of the type of double-talk used to describe it, so long as the black magic is accepted as truth.