

THE NEW TIMES

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

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EDITORIAL

"SOCIAL CREDIT IS THE POLICY OF A PHILOSOPHY"

We feel that as we start another year, and consider the nature of the problems confronting those concerned with the triumph of Truth over Evil, we can profit from a deep consideration of the following statement by C. D. Douglas: "Social Credit is the policy of a philosophy. It is something based on what you profoundly believe — what at any rate, I profoundly believe, and hope you will — to be a portion of reality. It is probably a very small portion, but we have glimpsed a portion of reality, and that conception of reality is a philosophy, and the action that we take based upon that conception is a policy, and that policy is Social Credit."

Douglas went on to point out that it is useless arguing with many people about Social Credit as a policy, because they reject the philosophy, which Social Credit is designed to make a reality. The basic problem confronting those seeking to guide their fellows away from the dangers threatening them is not so much a question of proving that a certain policy is practical, but that it is desirable. As the Fabian Socialists have played a major role in the undermining of the English-speaking world, we recall the occasion of Douglas's discussion with the Fabian Socialist leaders, the Webbs. After Douglas had dealt with every objection concerning the practicability of his financial proposals, the Webbs then said that they rejected their *purpose*. And the question of man's *purpose* in this world, which is basically a religious issue, is one, which dominates politics and economics.

We believe it to be dangerously unrealistic to believe that the philosophical climate of opinion in this or any other Western country today, is the same as it was before the last war. The war not only resulted in the vast material expansion of Communism; it also intensified the undermining of the Christian philosophy concerning man and his nature. The individual was taught that increasing centralised control was necessary for security. The philosophy of collectivism and materialism has penetrated deeply. It is not surprising, therefore, that a policy rooted in a philosophy which men no longer firmly accept, gains support only slowly, and that even amongst those who believe it to be practical and desirable, there are those who have become overwhelmed by what appears to be the hopelessness of the situation.

Those who accept the Christian revelation concerning the nature of man cannot logically ac-

cept the prevalent doctrine of inevitability so widely preached today. One of the most profound observations made in those amazing documents known as *The Protocols*, is that "There is nothing more dangerous than individual initiative." The use of creative initiative, a spiritual attribute, *even by one man*, particularly if that one man possesses knowledge of the Truth, can be decisive in changing the course of history. The attempt to organise centralised power on a world-wide scale, to treat human beings as ants in an ant heap, is so contrary to the nature of reality, that it is doomed to produce disaster. In fact Western Civilization is already breaking down because of the attempt to impose policies, which defy the laws of the Universe.

It is probable that nothing can now halt the disintegration taking place. But thanks to the work of one individual, C. H. Douglas, who must be regarded as one of the great spiritual leaders of mankind, there is a sufficient number of people throughout the world who possess the knowledge to ensure that the ideas which produced Western Christendom are not only not lost, but bring forth a new growth as men recoil from the hell which the policies of collectivism are creating.

It is essential, however, that those who possess knowledge must do much more than merely have faith in the rightness of the ideals they accept; they must consciously and persistently seek to make these ideas a reality. The completely integrated Christian is one whose whole life is dedicated to furthering the cause of Christ. The completely dedicated Social Crediter is one who

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NEWS SECTION

British Authority of "African Nationalism": Sir Charles Belcher, O.B.E., is a recognised authority on the native peoples of Africa. He makes the following penetrating comment concerning "African Nationalism":

"African Nationalism," of which so much is heard, is not nationalism at all, but a movement on the part of the Western-educated and Communist-inoculated leaders of a great number of disparate tribes, all of them Black, to free themselves from the rule of European peoples. It is only the blackness that unites. There is no common peacetime aim visible, or common interest for it to serve.

History is wholly against the idea that such peoples could live together in amity without some governing power over them and also against the idea that such a power could be originated from within. There are far too many essential differences, too many sources for strife, whatever 'black federations' they may seem to be rushing into at the moment.

Communising Africa: Further to the subject of the previous item, we draw attention to the recent statement in the House of Commons by a former Minister for Defence, Mr. Anthony Head, who said that the Communists were vigorously pushing forward with their plans to spread Communism throughout Africa.

Mr. Head said that Russia's plans consisted mainly in offering scholarships to Africans for study in Communist countries and flooding Africa with cheap, subsidised literature.

In a certain Moscow building, he said, hundreds of men and women were studying the economic, social, tribal and religious conditions of obscure African tribes. They were also learning their languages and preparing Russo-African dictionaries.

"One can find African students studying in Moscow, Prague, East Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria and China," Mr. Head said. "They go there for five-year courses, practically all of them taking technical subjects—all with ideology thrown in.

"There are 3000 such students in Prague alone. The students come not only from Africa, but from the Middle East and South-East Asia as well."

On Russian propaganda, he said:

"There are cheap, paper-backed, subsidised books which are printed in Moscow and which are about obscure folk tales of the Bantu and other tribes, printed in those obscure languages, so that those people are very pleased to read them and very flattered—so pleased that they probably read the introduction, which is a convincing dissertation on the joys and achievements of life in Soviet Russia."

NEW TIMES BARBECUE

Barbecue at Mr. Norman White's residence, "Allwoodley", Garden Road, Donvale, on Saturday, 13th February 1960.

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THIS IS THE CHALLENGES

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.

WORLD WIDE OPPOSITION TO FLUORIDATION

In spite of their recent defeat in Melbourne, the fluoridationists are still active in most parts of Australia. Their main argument is that there is little competent medical or other opposition to fluoridation. The following carefully prepared survey of the worldwide opposition to fluoridation proves just how dishonest the advocates of mass medication are: —

SOUTH AFRICA

One of the few comprehensive examinations of all aspects of the fluoridation question is *The Problem of Dental Caries and the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies* (1957) by Professor D. G. Steyn.. Professor of Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, University of Pretoria. South Africa. Professor Steyn is a recognised authority on fluorides and had studied fluorine poisoning in both man and animals in the "thirties.

In the Foreword to Professor Steyn's study, Professor H. H. Louw, B.D.S., Director of the Dental and Oral Hospital, University of Pretoria, commends the author's "deeply scientific manner" and makes the following pointed comment: "In these days when it is noted with regret that even some scientists on occasion resort to unseemly personalities when failing by other means to put up a convincing argument, it is indeed like the proverbial breath of fresh air to study Professor Steyn's unbiassed and thorough exposition of the subject -- the culmination of three years of intense bibliographical research." Professor Steyn summarises his findings as follows:

"It is felt that artificial fluoridation of public water supplies, as a means of combating tooth decay, can, at present, not be recommended as: (1) The reported favourable results of the American Fluoridation Experiments have, from various aspects, been severely criticised not only in the United States of America but also in Britain and Australia; (2) The concentration of fluorine recommended as a prophylaxis against dental caries is dangerously near the concentration which causes chronic fluorosis; (3) it is most unscientific, inadvisable, and dangerous to permit many millions of people, irrespective of age, sex, occupation, susceptibility, climatic conditions, disease, and eating and drinking habits, to consume water containing the same concentration of fluorine; (4) there appears to be a possibility that it may temporarily inhibit dental decay but after some years enhance dental decay and in later years of life cause periodontal disease; (5) it is after, and equally effective, to apply fluorides (stannous fluoride) topically at regular intervals; (6) there is no consensus of opinion among authorities as to its safety to human health; and (7) no reliable experiments or observations to determine the median chronic toxic dose of fluorine have as yet been conducted."

AUSTRALIA

Sir Stanton Hicks, former Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Adelaide, a scientist with a world reputation (he had a brilliant academic career at the Universities of Cambridge, Zurich

and Vienna), has expressed himself forcefully against fluoridation of public water supplies on numerous occasions.

On a visit to his native New Zealand late in 1958, Sir Stanton outlined his views on fluoridation in an interview with the *Otago Daily Times*, which carried the following report in its issue of December 13:

Twelve years of operation of a Welfare State had produced a situation in which a Government Health Department could use extensive pressure on local bodies by creating an "atmosphere of opinion" to medicate the whole community through its water supply, he said.

"The true nature of this proposal has been confused in the public mind by a veritable smoke-screen of allegedly scientific assertions, which is perhaps the most sinister aspect of the whole affair.

"To follow the 'bell-wether' of the United States Public Health Service excuses no one. Thoughtful people in that country are already aroused to the political danger of such extension of Federal power "If fluoridation of water supplies becomes generally accepted, a firm precedent will have been established for mass medication with any chemical agent whatsoever, and the Hippocratic cornerstone of medical practice—the responsibility of a doctor for and to his patient—will have been removed for ever.

"As if these matters were not significant enough for every citizen to appreciate, there is the intellectual dishonesty involved in evading reference to the inevitable variation in response to any active therapeutic agent on the part of a mixed population of human beings. But the proposal is to select a so-called 'safe' dose (note the word 'safe') on the grounds that it will ensure a minimum of adverse influence on the teeth of sensitive subjects.

"All this was long ago exposed by counsel for the United States Congressional Committee of Inquiry into Food Additives," Sir Stanton said, "but an eminent witness before the New Zealand Fluoridation Commission not only chose to ignore those facts, but actually suggested that the time had arrived when the individual citizen should not be permitted the luxury of disease because he cost the State money!

"Setting aside the fact that the citizen pays the taxes, it must be pointed out that caries is not a communicable disease and fluoride does not prevent it. It merely reduces its incidence, and there is no reason why fluoride should not be used by physicians and dentists, as they use other therapeutic agents, on their individual patients. "This is not, however, what this distinguished witness wanted, because he treated the Commission to an exposition of John Stuart Mill's *Essay on Liberty*, and ex-

pressed the view that the time had arrived, in New Zealand at all events, when a revision of such weak-kneed Victorian opinions was necessary."

The Professor of Chemistry at the University of Tasmania, Dr. J. B. Polya, Dip.Ing.Chem., Tech., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.A.C.I., has made a comprehensive survey of the fluoridation question, and in a paper entitled *Arguments Against Premature Fluoridation of Drinking Water in Tasmania*, he makes the following points:

"Fluoridation for adults means a hopeless and for youngsters an unpredictable gamble."

"The effect of fluorides, even in small doses, on people suffering from skeletal and related troubles has not been tested to my knowledge. Hence fluoridation may expose old people and others already ill to avoidable ill-health or avoidable acceleration of disease."

Professor Polya refers to "the deceitful pamphlets on fluoridation authorised by the Tasmanian Branch of the Australian Dental Association."

He makes it clear that his approach to the subject is objective and scientific. In the summary of his paper he lists the important things, which at present are unknown concerning fluorides, and advocates much further investigation and thought "before we can maintain that we know the complete or practically complete case for and against fluoridation." Dr. Polya also observes, "We do not know which fluoridation statistics can be believed."

Lady Eve Balfour, leading British soil scientist and one of the founders of the world-famous Haughley Research Institute in England, told Victorian audiences early in 1959 that she was surprised to hear that fluoridation was being considered in Australia. She termed the proposal "completely unscientific."

CANADA

In a public statement issued on December 30, 1958, Dr. M. B. Dymond, Minister for Health in the Provincial Government of Ontario, Canada, outlined why the Provincial Government would not permit any further fluoridation of public water supplies in the Province. Dr. Dymond was reported in the *Toronto Daily Star* as follows:

"Fluoride tablets for children under twelve, rather than mass treatment of municipal water supplies, was proposed yesterday by Ontario's new Health Minister, Dr. M. B. Dymond."

Dr. Dymond was also reported as saying that fluoridation of public water supplies was a "hit or miss" method, and that it was not possible to regulate the amount of fluoride taken by introducing it into the public water supply. He pointed out "while one person might drink one glass of water a day, another might drink eleven." "When I prescribe for my patients I stipulate a particular amount," Dr. Dymond said. "You can't do this on a mass treatment basis."

Dr. Dymond also made the following points: Tablets were cheaper than wasting fluorides in water used for washing cars, clothes and people, and for industrial purposes. Soft drink manufacturers would have a burden im-

posed on them because they have to remove the fluoride from the water they use. Although he personally thought fluorides properly administered were beneficial, he recognised that there was considerable responsible medical opposition. Dr. Dymond said: "This division of opinion is another reason for leaving fluoridation to the individual rather than arbitrarily imposing it on the community."

Two Supreme Court decisions in Canada have declared fluoridation of public water supplies to be unconstitutional. The Canadian Medical Association has adopted a cautious attitude towards fluoridation, as indicated in a *Memorandum on Fluoridation of Communal Water Supplies for the Partial Prevention of Tooth Decay—Avoidance of Hazards*. In this *Memorandum* it is stated:

"Ingestion of fluoride can produce toxic effects. In its milder forms and under some circumstances, chronic fluoride poisoning is characterised by changes in the teeth known as 'dental fluorosis' or 'mottled enamel'. In most of the studies on the effects of fluoride in water, search for evidence of toxicity has been confined to examination of the teeth. It seems to be assumed that if dental fluorosis is absent or mild, then fluoride is not producing damage. This assumption may or may not be correct; at least five factors (age of subjects, duration of exposure, total intake of fluoride, nutritional factors, and the form in which the fluoride is ingested) must be considered in any evaluation of the possible toxicity of fluorides in drinking water; and further studies are required of the factors influencing the toxicity of fluorides, such as increased absorption or diminished excretion." A prominent Canadian opponent of fluoridation is Dr. Robert Newton, formerly Director of the Biology Division of the National Research Council of Canada.

SOCIAL CREDIT THE POLICY OF PHILOSOPHY

(Continued from page 1)

is fully committed to ensuring that the knowledge he has been given is not lost. The dedicated Social Crediter is one with a highly developed sense of purpose, which infects other people.

As we go forward into another year, we ask all readers to ask themselves just what they as individuals can do to further policies of freedom and to defeat policies of collectivism during 1960. Our purpose is to assist, to relate current developments to the basic issues, to provide guidance and information, and to make available printed material relevant to major questions. Just as the light from one small match becomes more striking as a room is completely darkened, so does Truth shine out and attract men more strongly as the basic principles of our Civilization are blacked out. Let us therefore all start this year by resolving to keep the light of Truth strongly burning.