

THE NEW TIMES

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

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EDITORIAL

THE DEEPENING WORLD CRISIS

While we do not discount the possibility that a major international economic crisis could be produced almost immediately for the purpose of precipitating the final act in the world revolution, it is much more likely that the steady advance of Communist power and influence will be permitted while the non-Communist world is driven into more highly centralised regional blocs, local sovereignties and institutions being destroyed in the process. Periodic financial crises, similar to that which greeted Mr. Harold Wilson and stimulated new demands for British entry into the Common Market, are used to intensify the centralising process.

In order to gain understanding of what is really taking place in the world, as distinct from what appears to be taking place, it is essential to follow closely the views of the authentic interpreters of the World Revolution, men like the most widely-read columnist in the world, Walter Lippmann, the long-time Fabian Socialist. Lippmann was an early advocate of British entry into the Common Market. He preaches that relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Empire have been "stabilised", that tensions have been eased, and that a similar development can be obtained in the Far East if the Western powers are "realistic". One of the "realists" is General Charles de Gaulle, strongly backed by the Rothschilds, whose growing open alliance with Moscow and strong support for the Communist objective of "neutralisation" in South-East Asia, makes him one of the principal figures in the revolution. De Gaulle's recent call for a return to an international financial system based rigidly upon the gold standard was not unrelated to the revolutionary programme. It revealed the close relationship between international finance and international revolution.

Centralising Western And Eastern Europe

Lippmann and his ilk are of course correct when they point out the significance of the developing relations between the Soviet Empire and Western Europe. The principal development is the steady meshing of the economies of Western Europe and, for a start, the economies of the Eastern European satellites. Superficial commentators on Communism used to preach that the main purpose of the creation of the Common Market was to halt the expansion of Communism. Now faced with the increasing flow of financial credit and economic assistance from Western European countries to the Soviet Empire, these commentators try to find excuses for this development. Some even accept the Lippmann "line" that the Eastern European Communist regimes are becoming "different." This tactic has been necessary to get the Western world to accept closer economic relations with the Eastern European Communists. It is the first necessary step towards closer economic links with the Soviet itself. While this centralising development is taking place, it will be

noted that *open* Communist influence in both France and Italy is growing. Lenin taught that an international economic system was a necessary preliminary to the establishment of World Communism. Which reminds us of the prophetic view of a famous Jesuit philosopher, the late Dr. Coffey (long since downgraded by the "progressives" in his own Order), who said that finance was the main transmission between the "capitalist" economy and Communism.

Plans For The Pacific

As the spokesmen and representatives of the world revolution are so pleased with what is taking place in Europe, we must take careful note when they recommend similar developments for the Asian and Pacific areas. Already there has been a spate of suggestions about Pacific Common Markets and Confederations, bringing in both the Canadians and the Americans. Canada and Australia are already in process of gearing their economies to Red China, while the present Sato Government in Japan also seeks to increase its economic links with China. When President Johnson made his recent appeal on the South Vietnam question, most people thought he had put forward for the first time an original concept concerning the creation of yet another instrument of international finance to finance a grandiose development project covering the whole of South-East Asia. But one of the voices of the revolutionaries, *The New York Times*, had outlined this very project some time before the President spoke. The fact that both Peking and Hanoi have attacked Johnson's proposals means no more than did Moscow's verbal attacks upon the Common Market when it was first initiated. Massive air assaults in Vietnam mask a reality which Washington policy makers do not want Americans, and others, to see.

Viet Cong Not Being Defeated

No competent expert believes that massive air power is having any appreciable effect upon the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. It is significant that this dramatic use of airpower was delayed until it could no longer be denied that the Viet Cong had conquered at least two-thirds of

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A FACTUAL GUIDE TO THE FLUORIDATION ISSUE

BASIC QUESTION CONCERNS FREEDOM OF CHOICE

The fluoridation controversy continues to generate heat in all parts of the world. The persistence with which the policy of fluoridating public water supplies is advanced, the mobilising of all the techniques of modern advertising to persuade people that the policy is both progressive and safe, and the systematic smearing of professional men and women who oppose the policy, provide a most striking example of the basic disease eroding Western Civilization.

Although some excellent material has been published in various forms by opponents of fluoridation of public water supplies, there has long been the need of a comprehensive book dealing adequately with all aspects of the subject, one suitable for the general citizen. At last such a book is available, "Compulsory Mass Medication", by an English author, P. Clavell Blount. The title indicates that the basic question concerns freedom of choice.

Mr. Blount's style is clear, direct and forceful, as might be expected from a man who has spent much of his life in translating ideas into action. It was his campaign after the war for sound ideas and his opposition to all forms of bureaucratic and political dictatorship, which led him to apply his highly trained mind to the fluoridation question. Although the medical and scientific aspects are covered adequately, the author loses no time in making it clear that fluoridation is basically a moral and philosophical issue. He writes. "The great danger in fluoridation is not the element of risk from poisoning. That danger is important, but only relatively so in a world where everything we take into our bodies is becoming more and more contaminated with every year that passes. The *great* danger in fluoridation, which seems to have escaped the notice of most people, is that once the idea has been accepted by the nation we shall have given the State the right to interfere with the functioning and development of people's bodies, and the bodies of their children, without their consent."

On The Road To Communism

The author makes no loose allegations about "Communist plots", but some of our politicians at Canberra, particularly those who call themselves anti-Communists, might ponder with profit on the following penetrating comment: "Once we have been brainwashed into accepting mass medication in the form of fluoridation, we shall have lost a vital part of that which distinguishes western democracy from Communism—namely, *freedom of choice*. And once we have surrendered to the State the right we now have to decide for ourselves what form of medication we prefer for ourselves and our children, it will not be long before the man in Whitehall will be telling us that we must give him yet more control over our private affairs . . . and so on!

"Communism must be condemned *mainly* because of its denial of this basic human right - - freedom of choice. THE WALL - - not the hammer and sickle - - is the symbol of Communism today. No one under Communism is allowed to decide for himself on which side of the wall he will live, and if anyone tries to live on what his leaders have decided is the wrong side for him, he will end up with a bullet in his back. What is true of where he lives is equally true of most details of his private affairs — the individual has practically no freedom of choice but must

do what some official tells him, or suffer the consequences.

"In the final analysis, the one thing which — more than all others, justifies western democracy, is that it aims to give every individual the greatest possible freedom of choice in all matters, restricting him only when and in so far as his exercise of freedom infringes the freedom of others, or puts them in danger."

Blount makes the interesting point that the proponents of fluoridation have at least forced, inadvertently, a large number of people to give serious thought for the first time to the real meaning of freedom of choice. It is primarily because of this central aspect that we have taken up the question.

Promoting Fluoridation

There is a short but adequate history of the promotion of fluoridation with some consideration of who have been the principal groups backing it. The author states that "there seems to be little doubt that those in big business and those in the government are working together to bring about the worldwide adoption of fluoridation not merely for the good it is hoped that it will do for mankind, but also for the good it will do for those who have a private interest in its adoption. When well-meaning political and business tycoons combine their private interests to achieve a common objective, they become a formidable concentration of power."

An examination of the promotional methods used by the fluoridationists provides frightening evidence of how modern mass brainwashing can be used against the unsuspecting individual. It is most disturbing when even Government Health Departments are prepared to juggle the truth to suit totalitarian policies. This type of unethical behaviour raises the question of just how far have been developed, without realising, towards the state predicted by George Orwell, in which Big Brother is all-powerful and knows everything about the individual.

Technical And Medical Aspects

The author shows that much of the data which fluoridationists claim has proved the effectiveness of fluoridation, is most unreliable. He dissects some of this. He relies upon a number of comments by eminent medical and scientific experts to show that there are real dangers in mass medication, and that the health of some people is almost certainly going to suffer. One most disturbing

piece of evidence is an extract from a paper by Dr. Ionel Rapaport, of the Institute of Psychiatry of the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., who has claimed that there is a relationship in America in some areas between increased mongolism in children and fluoridation. There has been no satisfactory answer to Dr. Rapaport's evidence. The type of doubts raised by men like Dr. Rapaport are invariably met with the suggestion that even if some people do suffer, the number is so small that it should not be considered against the good done to the great majority. But every individual should have his rights protected, and irrespective of how few suffer, it is morally wrong to claim that they must suffer to serve a majority. Those who believe that fluorides are good for their children's teeth, or for their own health, may obtain them in tablet and other forms.

A Good General Book

Compulsory Mass Medication is suitable both for the person who wants to have a handy reference work on the

subject and for giving to other people to influence them on all aspects of the fluoridation issue. In his Conclusion the author observes, "Western democracy cannot work effectively without an informed and active electorate. The factual information given in this book should encourage readers to get their ideas into action." Getting "ideas into action" is the fundamental problem to be solved by those concerned with meeting the totalitarian threat, irrespective of what form it takes. But it is certain that a people not interested sufficiently to prevent themselves from being mass medicated are not likely to make much of a fight on other issues. It has been observed that an individual who is philosophically sound on the fluoridation issue generally tends to be sound on other fundamental issues and, once provided with facts, can be moved to take some action.

Compulsory Mass Medication may be obtained from The Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Price 18/9, post-free.

NATIONS FOR SALE

By D. WATTS

Men are inclined to relate all phenomena to the thing that interests them most, so that it is not surprising in these days, when an economic dictatorship is being successfully built up in the Western sphere, that a staff correspondent of "The Sydney Morning Herald" should find an economic explanation for the upsurge of Britons' concern about their nation's future. He quotes the Central Office of Information as saying that "the average man has much more to lose and has made too great an investment in his own future as a middle-class citizen and householder." The correspondent's own comment is, "Clearly an affluent society cannot be indifferent to any heavy clouds which seem to threaten that affluence."

That is a plausible explanation and there is much truth in it; and if a dollar bill or a pound note were the measuring-stick, it may seem a sufficient one. In the economist's mind people are flattened into two-dimensional shapes, which are in inferior relation to wealth and mere symbols of production and consumption. That there are passions other than those of avarice or fear of poverty seems irrelevant to them. People will naturally be alarmed by a threat to their prosperity, but something from the metaphysical depths stirs in them when their nation is in danger. This is instinct.

In our time we have seen how, when war comes, those who seldom before have given a thought to their nation immediately place patriotic considerations first. Differences are forgotten or set aside for the time being. Economic sacrifices are willingly made. The individuals risk destruction for themselves in order to save the nation from destruction. Did the propagandists really believe that the war-time patriotic fervour was wholly from their own clever working upon emotions, manipulation of facts and exploitation of idealism, and that what they had called forth they could banish at a word? They would have laboured in vain if an instinct had not responded; and instinct may sleep, but it does not die.

HEALTHY INSTINCTS

In a healthy people danger of national dissolution arouses the same instinct, as does danger of national

destruction through military action. That instinct is something that the arrogant, international moneymen did not count upon, or at least thought they were powerful enough to over-ride.

Every instinct proclaims a natural and vital necessity. As the creature evolves its necessities become more complex, and instincts may then be sublimated to serve them, but they cannot be stamped out without doing the creature psychological damage, which results in physical ineffectualness.

In the decade before World War II, the decade of easy political recipes, of neat and complete political formulae and of universal psychological and social explanations and panaceas, one of the most popular theories was that wars are caused by rival national ambitions. Ignoring the fact that there have been trade and religious as well as national wars, and wars for war's sake, the bright enthusiasts proclaimed that the solution of the problem of war is to be found in their proposition. Break up the national groups and form a World Order, and war would be abolished. People then were as good as people are today at not listening to anything they do not want to hear, so no one was permitted to speak into the public ear saying that both instinct and practical necessity impel people to organise themselves into groups of likes, and that any kind of group behaves basically just as do national groups, for the people comprising them and their urges are the same. Class groups or economic groups or racial groups are as

likely to settle their differences in war as are national groups.

IRRATIONAL NATIONALISM

The anti-nationalism of the thirties was impulsive and irrational, but the inherited attitude has become hypocritical or insane. Nationalism among backward peoples is now encouraged, but the idea that it would be a good thing to wipe out European nationalism has been carried over from the past; nor is there ever any apology for the contradictory policies.

The dissolution of the British Empire appears to have been the preliminary to the destruction of the British national identity. A European federation is, from what is more than hinted, intended to develop into a European Community ruled over by a dictatorial body which is to act for the international tyrants. Thus the Community will, itself, be but a department of the international economic organisation. As world affairs have developed, the establishment of world order has become imperative; but it need not be a collective order. It should be one in which, with international gain, there is no loss of nationhood — and with regard to that, a more reliable guarantee than the assurances of politicians must be demanded.

THE WORSHIP OF THE POWERFUL

The story of how proud peoples have been reduced to being willing tools and servile retainers of the Money Lords is a complex one, yet to be written. One theme in it is the vitiating of natural instinct in the more advanced peoples without any compensating development of reason and mental honesty. Another is the reverence for the powerful by those who, themselves, hunger for power. This has made most of those who have risen to prominent political positions feel that the powerful businessmen of the world must be the most capable persons and the best qualified to organise and rule.

Britain's present Prime Minister has that reverence for the powerful and he is, besides, a behind-the-scenes man. To such men intrigue seems like statesmanship; and certainly intrigue as much as the pressure of political developments prepared the way for the scrapping of the European empires and perhaps eventually for the liquidation of European nations.

Those whose attention is mainly upon behind-the-scenes goings-on see as incomplete a picture of the human drama as do those who know nothing about what is being secretly planned. This incompleteness of knowledge and consequent deficiency in understanding is usually one of the weaknesses of otherwise astute plotters, and it can defeat their best as well as their worst intentions.

THE AMERICAN MONEY PARTIES

With regard to the Americans: it is almost inevitable that a wealthy people should place inordinate importance upon wealth, and feel that the power that it gives them is theirs by divine right and that their power endows them with special wisdom. Every vice for which Americans condemned imperial Britain is plutocratic America's, and a few more besides; but whereas Britain in her heyday placed

some social and political check upon Sir Moneybag, America has made him King. There are no longer in America Democratic and Republican political Parties. There is a Leftist Money Party and a Rightist Money Party; so that whichever Party wins at an election, the Money Party is returned to power.

One thing that has not exactly caused, but has made it easier, this development has been the swamping of the original national body by hordes of people of all nations and all races. Theoretically, these were to be absorbed and to become Americans; but actually the result has been a splitting-up of the national psyche, so that the people are incapable of coherent mental resistance to parasitical forms of internationalism. The same method of destroying national consciousness through splitting the psyche by introducing large numbers of aliens with a multiplicity of standards and traditions is being used in Australia and Britain.

DESTROYING NATIONAL CHARACTER

The destruction of the national character and the disintegration of national psyches that are taking place in nearly all the civilised countries of the Western World could reduce the whole structure of Western civilisation to rubble: and that would lead to political dissolution everywhere were not the international mass held together by an international, dictatorial body. This world dictator, whose stalking-horse America is, apparently is comprised of men who, in making the world their kingdom, make all nations their vassals. They are, by birth, of various nations and races and, on account of their special financial ability and peculiar international position, outstanding among them are Jews.

Speaking not of those miserable victims of Nazi ruthlessness who suffered the utmost anguish that human experience can bring, but of Jewry, as a whole, that people should be eternally grateful to Hitler. Extracting every last drop of advantage to be gained from his policy and actions, they, and especially the powerful among them, are now in the position to do whatever they like, and no one dares to criticise them on pain of being dubbed an "anti-semitic" Nazi. It requires more courage than most writers have to point out even so much as that the position of Jewry, as a powerful international body, makes the members, instead of tolerant of all nations, intolerant of cultured, national feeling in any non-Jewish people. This intolerance of Gentile nationalism is a little short of cosmopolitanism because Jewish internationalism for others is offset by their own national feelings. Though they have no geographical place, they are yet a people with what are virtually national instincts.

THE UNDERLYING REALITY OF A PEOPLE

We are so accustomed to thinking of national instinct as patriotism, as love of the motherland or fatherland, that it is seldom realised that national feeling is that of a coalesced people, and that love of one's own land is not so much love of a particular piece of the earth as love of what one's people have made of their country, of the cultural expression to which it has given stability and the

cultural impression they have made upon it. People love their country because they have come to identify it with what they are. When they first settle in a new land, they have no such feeling for it; but national communities in foreign lands cling together to preserve the identification of themselves with their own people. The first loyalty is to the people -- the family, the tribe, the clan. Loyalty to the native land is a secondary emotional development, which occurs when the country becomes identified with the people, giving a sense of position and place with the sense of belonging to a people.

Jews, so long as they feel themselves to be a people, have the essential of a sense of nationality, though they have neither native land nor even an overt political organisation. There is that identification of the community with the self, which makes loyalty to the community loyalty to an expanded personal self.

THE JEWISH MIND

Most Jews, like most Asians, are mathematically minded, so that they have an ability to represent wealth in mathematical symbols, and by using the symbols, to accumulate it and to manipulate its flow. They are hardly to be condemned for exercising this ability, especially as they are everywhere admired for it. That ability to deal with material things in their mathematical aspect would normally be regulated by an enforced regard for other things and other values; but the destruction of national feelings in others and of respect for national values has left the most powerful among them far too free from advisable restraints. It is not that wealthy Jews are more hungry for dominion and less scrupulous than powerful men of other races, but that their singular state of being a nation without a country gives them opportunity to exploit while releasing them from particular responsibilities towards those in whose countries they live. They are situated everywhere without belonging anywhere. If some individuals among them have a love for the country in which they were born, they still are never completely assimilated into the national self of its people while they feel they belong to their own people.

This, again, is not monstrous. National feeling is subjective. Foreign nations are nearly always purely objective. There can be subjective experience of foreign cultures, but there can be no subjective experience of alien national feeling. Men can learn to know of national feeling in foreigners and perhaps to sympathise with it, but they cannot know it from direct experience as they know their own national feeling. Australians cannot know it thus. Nor can Jews. Nor can Americans. To unsophisticated Jews, the national feeling of Gentile nations is something they observe without sympathy. Americans, though they are acutely aware of the virtues of Americanism, observe European national feelings with a detachment, which is something like contempt. They have no sympathy with French or German or British loyalties and seem to look on them as theatrical exhibitions with which their own American world can well dispense. Americans and Jews

in alliance to stamp out national instinct and expression in others are having a flattening effect upon Western culture.

If the civilised Western nations are melted down into one, international lump, chiefly to be blamed will be, not the Jews nor the Americans, but the leaders who threw their nations into the crucible and the people who allowed them to do it. And it would probably be all to no effect. The creation of a nation less world would not bring the advantages the advocates promise. It would not do away with conflict between different. Men must arrange themselves into groups of likes. If there be not national groups there will be ideological or racial or economic or other groups, shifting their ground of contention, but not eliminating the threat of war.

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Besides that, although cultural exchanges and cultural accumulation enrich the world spiritually, cultural production is by groups of people having a psychological affinity. Certainly all peoples have a psychological sameness, so that all cultures have common forms; but between different groups of people are psychological differences, giving their respective cultures their particular characters. International culture is either without character or depends more upon form than upon inspiration for its character.

Looking upon the cultural scene today, we see that with the growth of internationalism, cultural expression, lacking true vigour, relies more upon sensationalism than upon revelation for its effect. Commercialised culture degenerates into mere entertainment, so that the economist mind would understand Britons' resistance to entry into a nation-destroying European Economic Community as being in defence of their television sets, and never think that it might be in defence of their cultural heritage.

"ON TARGET" HITS THE BULLSEYE!

"On Target", the weekly commentary on the Cold War, has been widely hailed as one of the most important projects yet launched by The Australian League of Rights. Already it has proved a most vital instrument in the League's expanding organisational programme. All "New Times" readers are urged to support this project. "The New Times" is still essential background reading, analysing in depth fundamental issues and principles. But "On Target" provides an essential weekly commentary on significant current developments. It is particularly useful to give to the person who claims that he has "little time" to read.

"On Target" is available by direct subscription only from The Australian League of Rights, Box 1052J, Melbourne. Subscription: £2 per year, published every Friday.

"SOCIAL CREDIT" IN CANADA

British Observer's Comments

Veteran British Social Crediter T. V. Holmes visited Canada last year. The following are some of his impressions as given in the January issue of "Credit Notes," published by the Social Credit Society, Leeds:

Judging by its works, the Bennett government (of British Columbia) may not be Social Credit minded, but it is certainly "Finance Credit" and "Real Credit" minded. Canadians know only too well the "power" a bank holds in its hands if it chooses to use it. They know that it was that "power" which ignored the warnings of Douglas in the 1920's and brought on the great economic depression of the 1930's. That "depression" is still recounted in almost legendary terms of the incredible. The proposed "Bennett Bank," by guaranteeing the Province ample credit facilities for useful wanted development, without increasing its bonded indebtedness to the banking system, is a guarantee that there shall be no return to those terrible and wicked days. And that, for many Canadians, and especially for those who lived through the miseries of the depression, it is more than half way to Social Credit.

The Chartered Banks of Canada hold their charter for ten years. All bank charters are due for renewal this year (1964). A Royal Commission was appointed in 1962 to enquire into and report on the whole question of the chartered bank and its report is now due (June, 1964). A new Bank Act will be drafted upon that report, and it is possible that present charters will only be renewed for a period of one year until the findings of the report have been fully considered. The "Bennett Bank" is one of three banks applying for charters for the first time. It was the general opinion in April that Bennett would not get his bank charter. Some thought, however, that with the Social Credit Federal Party holding a virtual "balance of power" between the evenly matched Liberal and Conservative parties, it might be difficult for the Pearson government to refuse the application.

Others thought that even a refusal would strengthen Bennett's position in British Columbia, as indeed the whole Social Credit position in Canada generally. The "Credit Monopoly" is in a bit of a quandary. It has no wish to see a political "blackleg" within its "union," even if the intruder is to conduct his bank on "Debt-credit" principles. But it has no wish either to see the whole question of banking principles brought into the political arena. It is for this reason that talk of a "Quebec secession" movement must be discounted. Any secession government would at least demand "Bank credit rights" on the lines of the "Bennett Bank" proposals, even if it did not demand outright "Social Credit rights," as alone compatible with Quebec's provincial independence.

Major Douglas first made his appearance on the Canadian political scene in March, 1922, when he ap-

peared as a witness before the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce of the Canadian Federal Parliament. The question of bank charter renewals was then under discussion as it is today. It was at one of its sessions that Douglas issued his warnings to the Canadian people that the root cause of conflict and disorder in the world was the fact that "the present financial system fails to distribute sufficient purchasing power, and that means that the relation between money which is distributed and the price at which things have to be sold is an incorrect relation." He further declared, "If you continue along the lines which you are following at present, you are heading for the most terrific disaster that the mind of man can conceive."

It is difficult to give an estimate of Social Credit understanding in Canada today. Such understanding is not to be looked for in the Social Credit party organisations, which, on the whole, are content to practise a more benevolent "Finance capitalism" than that.

Over forty years have passed and still the "insufficient purchasing power" and "incorrect relation" persist. To them can be ascribed without any question the Economic depression of the 1930's, the Total wars of the 1940's, the Communist state conquests of the 1950's, and the approaching "World Government" of the "United Nations World Organisation" which is due for achievement in the 1960's.

It is difficult to assess the state of Douglas Social Credit understanding in English-speaking Canada today, but it is certainly very low. Genuine followers of Douglas are to be found scattered across Canada, but for the average English-speaking Canadian "Social Credit" is just some sort of "monetary reform."

MR. EDWARD HEATH'S BANKING CONNECTIONS

Recent news reports state that Mr. Edward Heath, former British Conservative Minister who tried to take Britain into the European Economic Community, is still active in campaigning for Britain to surrender her sovereignty.

In view of Mr. Heath's role in attempting to betray Britain, and the British Commonwealth, the following comment by Mr. Cecil Keene in his "Credit Notes," England, of December 1964, is most enlightening:

An announcement in the press informs us that Mr. Edward Heath, former Secretary for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, and President of the Board of Trade, has joined the boards of Brown Shipley Holdings and its subsidiary, bankers Brown Shipley & Co. Mr. Heath, who is 48, was with this firm for two years in 1949, before becoming a party whip. Founded in 1810, Brown Shipley's present assets are said to be £56 million.

Montagu Collet Norman, afterwards Lord Norman, for so long Governor of the Bank of England, was the son of a partner in Martin & Company, which became Martin's Bank, his maternal grandfather, Sir Mark Wilks Collet, Bart., (1816-1905) was a director and Governor of the Bank of England and a partner in Brown Shipley & Co., which firm Montagu Norman joined in 1890, spending part of his apprenticeship with Brown Bros. & Co. (Later Brown Bros., Harriman & Co.) of New York and Philadelphia.

These American connections were to prove of the utmost value, when later, at the Bank of England he wished to bring about financial co-operation between Threadneedle Street and Wall Street.

Vincent C. Vickers, a director of the Bank of England, once said: "The monetary policy of the Government has been the policy of the Bank of England, and the policy of the Bank of England has been the policy of Mr. Montagu Norman." It would have been illuminating to have known the next step, namely whose policy was being carried out by Mr. Norman himself. To return to current affairs, it has been suggested that the Warburg interests, on both sides of the Atlantic, are hell-bent on pushing Britain into the European Common Market with its Investment Bank and monetary units based on gold.

Edward Heath, as we all know, has acted as negotiator and spokesman for the late Government's allegedly treasonable attempts to "enter Europe." It would be interesting to know, if and where Brown Shipley & Co. come into the picture, but it certainly looks as if the big guns of Social Credit which were ranged for so long on the centralizing policies of the late Lord Norman must now adjust their sights to the centralizing policies of Edward Heath.

CITIZEN VERSUS THE STATE

The above is the title of an editorial in the weekly *Irish Catholic*, of October 8, 1964, which dealt with Mrs. Gladys Ryan's case against fluoridation in the Irish Courts.

Mr. O'Malley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, complains that the cost of the action to the State is due to the fanatical zeal of small, organised anti-fluoridation groups, and asks whether they will assume responsibility for the State's costs.

The following is an extract from the leader: —

Surely the "reasonable person who studies the facts objectively and honestly" (to whom the Parliamentary Secretary now appeals) will conclude that, once Mrs. Ryan was conscientiously satisfied that fluoridation constituted an interference with her individual rights, she was quite right in bringing her action and in going to the highest tribunal in the land.

That a citizen should have had to go to such expense and involve herself in so much worry in an effort to

vindicate one of her Constitutional rights is a sad commentary on the real value of having such rights enshrined in the Bunreacht. Small use to the citizen to be told he has a right if, when he believes it is interfered with by the State, he has to go to such lengths to uphold it and is met by the implacable opposition of the State in doing so.

Mrs. Ryan failed to prove to the satisfaction of the Courts that fluoridation was harmful. The State, prodigal of the cost involved, brought expert witnesses from abroad to testify that it was not. We now have the assurance from the objector's solicitor that she, in bringing forward other experts who testified to the contrary, spent less than one-fiftieth of what the State spent. Moreover, it appears that she was handicapped also by unwillingness on the part of other experts to testify for fear of victimisation.

The whole episode savours of Statocracy. It may serve as a warning to anyone who might have hopes of finding the State eager to uphold the spirit of the Constitution even at the cost of the letter. If there is any lesson to be learned from the fluoridation case, it is that the State will battle to the last ditch to get its own way, with small regard for such things as individual rights "guaranteed" by the Constitution.

FREDERICK CHARLES PAICE

Another of the pioneers of this journal, Frederick Charles Paice, has answered the trumpet call on the other side. Fred Paice recently passed away at the age of 70. He played a major role during a decisive period in the development of "The New Times" and the ideas for which it stands. He was one of the first to grasp the essence of Douglas's political strategy, and saw the folly of tying Social Credit to party politics. He set in motion the nationwide campaign, which flooded Canberra with such a flood of letters, that the Lyons Government was forced to drop its proposed compulsory National Insurance scheme. The story is told by Mr. Eric Butler, who campaigned closely with Mr. Paice, of how the first draft of a suggested protest letter was prepared by Mr. Paice with a piece of charcoal at his place of work. Within weeks thousands of copies of this letter were circulating.

Mr. Paice was a Director of this journal for many years during some of its most difficult days. He was a strong personality and an effective platform speaker. An ex-serviceman of the First World War, he was active in the R.S.L. and played a leading role in opposing Communism. We salute his passing. He fought the good fight, and it is coming generations, which must firmly grasp and carry on the torch, which Fred Paice helped to light. On behalf of all supporters we express deep sympathy to his two daughters and son.

(Cont. from page 1) South Vietnam, and were preparing for the final phase. Now the village idiot theory of history, the view that events "just happen" without conscious design, would have us believe that the policy makers in Washington only suddenly realised that the Viet Cong were within an ace of gaining complete victory.

The truth is that the experts had been constantly warning that the war was being lost. And they said what was necessary if it was to be won. But they were consistently ignored. The air bombing in North Vietnam is not designed to produce a military result, but a political result. The desired result is yet one more "agreement" with the Communists. Whatever happens, and much can with the Communists in the position to stoke the fires of revolutionary warfare right throughout Asia, the deepening crisis will be exploited in an attempt to set up the first framework of a Pacific Common Market. Later this year, Mr. Eugene Black of World Bank fame, will visit Australia and other countries to enlist Australians for the establishment of the Asian Bank projected by President Johnson.

Australia's Current "Financial Crisis"

It may be that Australian Treasurer, Harold Holt, has been so brainwashed by his Socialist economic "advisers" that he really believes the type of rubbish that he has been talking in America. President Johnson may also believe the same type of rubbish about the American economy being harmed through the "flight of capital" to Australia and other countries. But the fact remains that the President's policy has allegedly produced a "financial crisis" in Australia. Mr. Holt would have us believe that Australian resources cannot be developed by Australian manpower and equipment unless a transfer of figures in books does not take place between America and Australia, while President Johnson says that the Americans cannot use their own economy properly if this transfer takes place. We are not denying that real capital in the form of equipment has been imported into Australia from both Britain and the U.S.A.

But the main cause of the present "crisis" is not the problem of transferring real capital, but one concerning finance, which is merely a book-keeping operation. A "solution" to the problem is, of course, to get a Pacific Common Market operating and the Asian Bank for development. Then Japanese and others can be brought in freely to develop New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand — to save them from Communism!

Only Stupidity?

We readily agree that there is plenty of stupidity in the world. And our "educational" system is not helping to overcome it. We also agree that there are shortsighted people who do not look beyond immediate material gains. There are do-gooders and similar people with an itch to mind other people's business. But to suggest that the consistent development of a world-revolution, of which a central feature is the progressive centralisation of power and the destruction of traditions and institutions which

took hundreds of years to create, is merely the result of stupidity and bad luck, is a gospel of despair. It feeds the very idea of inevitability, which the revolutionaries know is sapping the will of people to resist. The greatest momentum given to the world revolution was the launching of the Great Depression late in the twenties by the deliberate action of the international financiers. Waiting ready to exploit the situation were those who taught that salvation could only come through various forms of centralised planning. But there was intelligent revolt led by the Social Credit movements throughout the world. The fact that within a comparatively short time responsible men could see that the plight of the world was not inevitable, that steps could easily be taken to rectify it, but that any such rectification was bitterly resisted by those exercising power, was clear proof that the basic problem was not one of overcoming mere stupidity, but of depriving power groups of a power they were determined not to yield. They welcomed another war and an expansion of revolution rather than yield.

Power Lusts Must Be Fought

Even if what is sneeringly called the "conspiratorial theory of history" is rejected, it is an elementary truth that the exercising of vast power tends to produce corruption. And the greater the power exercised, the less chance of voluntary relinquishment of that power, particularly if those controlling it have convinced themselves that it is their mission to remake the whole world. There is, therefore, no escaping the stark fact that those wielding power and responsible for the deepening world crisis, have got to be exposed and fought. We are involved in a revolutionary war, which covers the whole world. This war can only be won by bringing superior will and appropriate power to bear upon the problem. We cannot deny the seriousness of the situation. But understanding is spreading, freedom armies are being assembled and trained. On the Australian front, the League of Rights has now demonstrated that it offers the only programme of effective activity. For that reason we urge all our supporters to throw their full weight behind the League, and to co-operate fully with it. In this way they can at least truthfully say that they have not failed to "do their bit" in their nation's greatest hour of peril.

THE CHURCH AND FARMING, by Rev. Denis Fahey.

This book does not only deal with soil, food, farming and health, but with the various political and economic policies, which affect these matters. An excellent outline of the effect of Fabian Socialist policies upon farming in both England and the United States. This book should be read in conjunction with *Silent Spring*.

Price 20/-, post-free.