

THE NEW TIMES

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

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MR. GORTON'S OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF SOCIALISM

When Mr. Gorton at the conference between the Commonwealth and the State Premiers claimed as the right of the Federal Government the management of the national economy, he in effect endorsed the basic tenets of Socialism as the yardstick of the Liberal-Country Party Federal coalition Government. He committed himself to the same policy as his official opposition, the Fabian dominated, Labor Party.

If the Australian electorate allows Mr. Gorton and his fellow Liberal Socialists to have the last word then effective parliamentary opposition will be a dead letter. Every endeavour should now be made to make this issue one of major importance within the Liberal and Country Parties. It will be better for Australia that the prognostications of many political pundits be confirmed and the present Government be consigned to political oblivion than it be allowed to survive and accepted as receiving endorsement from the Australian electorate.

The meeting at Canberra last month was a sorry affair when most Premiers sold out the constitutional heritage of their country for a few measly dollars. To sacrifice the birthright of yourself for a mess of pottage is degrading enough. To sell the birthright of your fellow citizens whose trust has been committed to your charge by the workings of parliamentary democracy is a heinous crime against that trust. It should be possible for private citizens to indict such leadership not only at the ballot box but in the courts of justice. It is a pity there is not available such a court to which private citizens could arraign those politicians who so betray their trust.

RESURGENCE OF STATE RIGHTS NEEDED

Sir Henry Bolte was right when he declared after the conference that it was abundantly clear that there was more involved than just money. The whole future of the Australian nation has been now thrown into the long downward march towards the fully centralised socialist state. It will end in stultification and destruction of individual freedom unless the socialists in the Federal Government are defeated. Mr. Gorton used all the arguments, which so many socialists before him have used. However he portrays an even more dangerous tendency when he protests that what he is doing is not that of a centralist and a socialist that under his administration the destruction of the sovereignty of the integrated component states of the nation will not lead to the same results as under any other despot who grasps power to

EXPANSION OF "NEW TIMES"

With this issue of "The New Times" we bring to readers a special quarterly supplement, "Enterprise", in association with The Institute of Economic Democracy, a special division of The Australian League of Rights. The necessity for this four-page quarterly has been the result of the encouraging work of The Institute of Economic Democracy. Extra copies of each issue of "Enterprise" will be available to those who can make effective use of it.

The publication of "Enterprise" requires us to increase our annual subscription from \$4 to \$5 per annum. In spite of steadily increasing financial costs, there has been no increase in the subscription of "The New Times" for many years. The increase of \$1 will barely cover the cost of publishing "Enterprise Quarterly".

himself. Mr. Gorton if fortifying himself with the belief that he is not as other lesser mortals. That the laws, which govern other individuals in society, do not apply to him. Unfortunately the fruits of his policies will undoubtedly prove the opposite. That he is mortal, and that when he centralises power at Canberra the nation loses increasingly the flexibility, which is harmonious with individual progress and satisfaction.

A QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY

It is time the whole concept of sovereignty was re-defined. Mr. E. L. Robinson, State President of the Liberal Party in Queensland, has called for a clear re-statement of the policies of the Liberal Party and said that an area where the Liberal Party had to do some work was its platform on federalism. He showed some confusion when he said, "The structure was based on the autonomy of the States, and while accepting that there must be a national economy it should be seen,

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RURAL REVOLUTION ROLLS ON

The Australian rural community continues in a ferment of controversy and activity as like a trapped animal it seeks to extricate itself from the critical position it has been brought to by the financial policies of the Federal Government.

Slowly the farmer is realising the nature of the enemy intent upon his destruction but is finding difficulty in dealing with the means by which his plight has been brought about.

Two main industries in the Australian farming community are the woolgrowers and the wheat farmers. Both are in parlous economic straits, not because of any natural conditions but due to financial policies, which are forcing the gradual liquidation of increasing numbers in their industries.

In Victoria the Wimmera wheat growing area and the wool-growing district of Western Victoria are in ferment. Farmers by the thousand will march on Melbourne on March 23 in the hope that by doing so their plight will be brought to the attention of the nation and will result in constructive steps to stop the processes destroying them.

The same atmosphere is prevalent elsewhere in Australia, whether it is the greatly expanded wheat-growing districts of N.S.W. in the central and northwest, or the Riverina in the south. The Darling Downs in Queensland with its wheat and wool or the sugar industry to the north. In Western Australia it is the same story, while in dairying areas the contraction of dairy farmer numbers goes on apace, especially in N.S.W. and Queensland. Overproduction is the story right through, whether in wheat, wool or dairy produce. Acreages sown down, sheep to the acre, or grazing land, or number of cows on the family dairy farm; all have been increased in an endeavour to maintain parity with rising prices.

REVERSION TO FEUDALISM

For some years with disaster threatening, these policies built up to the inevitable explosion. In the meantime to maintain exports, national conscience and safety were sacrificed to build up trade with the Communist countries. Wheat was sold for secret prices, at terms suitable to the Communists. No doubt this policy will continue, and no doubt the Communists will exploit it to the hilt in the form of lower prices, playing off one country against another, gaining increased time for payment. Politically, to obtain greater and greater concessions political policies will continue to soften towards the Communists as we accept the need to "strengthen our economy through trade."

In the meantime the whole of our social structure is falling apart. As farmers leave the land at the rate of 6000 per year imposing greater strains on the urban facilities of the big cities and provincial towns, those left increase their mortgages and debt burden in an endeavour to "get big" before they have to "get out". Many others

of those left are now leasing their properties having sold them to large finance corporations who have lured them with the attractive proposition that they can then invest their capital while still making a living off the land. It should be easy enough to foresee the results of such a process. A return to feudalism instead of the free holding, independent farmer is imminent under such a process. There is no replacement for independent ownership, which brings pride, responsibility and satisfaction. Human virtues that cannot be replaced with money.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

The evidence indicates this process is proceeding throughout the Western world. It does not need to be a factor behind the iron and bamboo curtains where the individual farmer is already a serf of the State, but Western farmers are moving towards the same position. Mr. P. J. Meehan, for many years a leading spokesman for the wheat industry in Australia recently pointed to this worldwide scheme to obtain a monopoly of farmland. Mr. Meehan alleged there is a syndicate of financiers operating in 100 countries buying up land and farms at depressed prices and leasing back to the farmer. We have no doubt that in the final analysis when this process of centralisation is completed, the financiers will strike a profitable bargain with the State for compensation. Should they lose their money would be of little concern. The point is that the position is rapidly being established where the final takeover can be accomplished. As land ownership is concentrated into fewer and fewer hands inevitably the over production crisis we now witness will result in underproduction as prevails in socialised countries. The incentive to produce lost, farmers will rebel, and the stage for state takeover will arrive, "in the best interests of the population as a whole".

REVOLUTIONARY CONDITIONS ALREADY PREVAIL

Already farmers are working up a high fever of resentment. Protests are common all over Australia, with overflow audiences attending meetings for the first time since the days of the depression in the 'thirties. In the past fortnight calls have been made for the resignations of the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr. D. Anthony, and the Chairman of the Australian Wool Board, Sir William Gunn. The great march on Melbourne planned for March 23 is unlikely to bring worthwhile results unless

farmers know what they should ask for. If they are turned aside by the sophistries of the politicians who have misled them for so long, there will be a burning resentment, which could lead to further agitation. Every indication points to social and political unrest with the only alternative a reversing of financial policies of the last twenty years to go no further back. The responsibility lies with the politicians. The restoration of the sovereignty of parliament over the dictatorship of the irresponsible bureaucracy is a matter of life and death. Such a change is impossible without an enlightened electorate. Politicians have become soft and complacent, secure in overpaid salaries with luxury perks and fringe benefits. The bureaucracy has similar benefits at the expense of the productive section of the population and is unlikely to relinquish their tremendous power unless forced to by an irresistible power movement coming from the grass roots of the Australian electorate.

THE NECESSARY REFORMS

Dealing with the problem facing the farmer, the pamphlet, *Questions Farmers Should Ask* (see advertisement this issue), points to the correct mechanism for obtaining the results farmers desire. After pointing out the continued rise in indebtedness and the cost structure accompanied by falling or stationary prices, the pamphlet emphasises the need for financial reforms. Obviously production is no problem even if politicians and the "expert" economic advisers from our universities do continually emphasise increased production by fewer producers as the panacea for present ills. The farmer is no expert in economic policies, nor should he be. He expects his representatives whom he sends to parliament to ensure that right and correct policies are pursued. If the result of the policies he gets is disastrous to his welfare he must insist on a change in those policies, or change his political representative.

PARTY POLITICS DEFEATS THE ELECTOR

Unfortunately he gains nothing by changing from one party to another except that the party, which is deposed and goes into opposition immediately becomes contrite and formulates policies, which we are assured, would challenge the problems when they are returned to power. As Dr. Colin Clark of Monash University has clearly diagnosed "Each political party when in opposition demands an almost complete reversal of the policies of its opponent. However, when they are in power, the actual conduct of one party resembles that of the other, to a degree which would be amusing—if it were not alarming". Therefore the problem, which faces the electorate, is to extract from the present government the change in policies needed. If there is any integrity left in the Liberal and Country Parties who base their platforms on the expansion of free enterprise and private property, then these parties must be made responsible

for policies which produce those results which are the counterpart of their philosophy. Under the Labor Party no individual can complain about the destruction of private ownership of property, or increased central control of political and economic policies, as these are the stated policies of the Party.

The first necessity therefore in forcing realistic policies from the present government is for electors to insist on a change of policies.

CONFUSING THE ELECTOR

It is at this point that the elector is easily confused. He can be easily misled into believing it is his responsibility to formulate the details of the policies he wants implemented. This is not the function of the elector. Making a policy work (administration) is a vastly different thing to saying "I require a financial policy of you which will not rob me of my farm or destroy my livelihood. It is your job to deliver that policy." No farmer tells a tractor manufacturer how to go about building the tractor he requires. And if it does not live up to the claims of the manufacturer's representative, then he lodges a claim or complaint to the representative. He does not tell the agent how to rectify the fault. **That is the job of the expert.** A similar situation should prevail with the elector (the customer) and the politician (the representative). The latter should ensure that the experts (economists) deliver the results desired. If they do not then our representatives should obtain the services of experts who will deliver the results desired. There is no doubt that this is purely a matter of mechanics, of pursuing the right policies which would give to the producer a just return for his enterprise and effort. The booklet *They Want Your Land* shows beyond doubt that the economists in charge of financial policies are pursuing economic policies, which are designed to further the policy of socialism. Politicians representing the free enterprise system have become so divorced from financial policies on which the philosophy of freedom rests that they find it impossible to formulate any such concepts.

"ENTERPRISE" POINTS THE WAY

The supplement of *The Institute of Economic Democracy*, "Enterprise" provides the concepts necessary to give the individual control over his financial policies. But in essence the politician only needs to point to the physical realities of society's productive capacity and instruct the paid servants of the Government to produce financial policies in keeping with them. If the results are not forthcoming he should affirm the powers and responsibility of Parliament and remove the inefficient servants. In the final analysis this is the only course of action open to a civilised community. If as a nation we are unable to obtain such results from our elected representatives then the triumph of the socialist bureaucracy is complete and we only need await the final act.

MODERN PSYCHOLOGICAL WORD-GAMES

By D. WATTS

It would be unfair to say that modern psychologists have discovered nothing that was not already known about human behavior. All the same, what they have mostly done has been to offer elaborate explanations of behavior observed by intelligent people throughout the centuries and in so doing to provide lazy thinkers, career seekers and enthusiastic faddists with a number of fetish words.

They have made much of the influence that early experience has on future conduct. Before the modern psychologist appeared on the scene people used to say, "As the twig is bent the tree will grow", and, "Give us the child for the first seven years of his life and you can try to influence him as you like after that." The older generations took it from that that early training was of the utmost importance and started from the beginning to instill the habits of cleanliness and courtesy. The modern psychologists have presented the same knowledge so wrapped up in pretentious and sometimes sinister words such as "fixation", "inhibition", "complex", etc., that their disciples are afraid to train the little twigs at all, and we have the Dr. Spock babies, the dogmatic, progressive schools and the permissive society.

People used to say tolerantly, "Boys will be boys"; but they realised that though we might not take a bit of childish mischief as seriously as we would the same bad behavior in an adult, we should not allow the child to think that because he is a child naughtiness and inconsideration of others are his special privileges. The psychologists made such a-to-do about the injury done by harsh or too rigid discipline and of the temporary resentment a child will feel about even deserved punishment that the idea became fixed in the narrow minds of educationist dogmatists that children should not be disciplined at all, and again we have building up the permissive society, now with the violence of boys who will be cruel, little, bullying boys added to the self-centeredness and pleasure hunger of infants.

People always knew that the time of changing from a child into an adult is a very difficult and often unhappy period. They called it the Awkward Age, and their view used to be that the sooner the youngster got through it the better it was for himself and his suffering parents. The wiser adults thought that the best thing was to take as little notice of the awkwardness as possible and that certainly the blunders and crudities of boys and girls self-consciously trying to give the impression of being sophisticated should not be ridiculed. "They'll get over it," the older people would say.

FOLLY OF GUIDANCE BY YOUTH

A youthful piece of gross misjudgment or folly would call forth the remark, "You cannot expect old heads on young shoulders"; but in these days, under the guidance of sociologists applying modern psychological theories, many who should have old heads on old shoulders but

who apparently have not, talk as though the brash, self-assertive teenagers have the heads of sages and seers on young shoulders. It is all very silly just as talk; but when young self-indulgence is taken to be from wisdom and youthful coltishness to be inspired by the prophet's burning vision and the inexperienced and flattered youngsters are allowed to set social standards, we have a permissive society in which folly becomes vice and vice parades as virtue.

PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR

Many, perhaps most, psychologists have been so complacent about their explanations of human behavior that they seem to have overlooked a very grave human weakness—the common habit of over-simple categorising. The majority takes it that if some form of behavior is good, it is never in any circumstances bad and that the opposite kind of behavior must be in all circumstances bad. If they discover that something that they thought good can, in certain relations or if carried to an extreme, be bad, they hastily move what they had thought wholly good into the category of the wholly bad and reason that what was taken to be wholly bad is therefore really altogether good. The process of thought has been: all discipline is good; no, too repressive discipline is bad; all discipline is bad, therefore absence of discipline is good. That line of reasoning has been followed in every department of human action and creation—in private and social behavior, in sexual behavior, in literature, music, painting, education and the rest.

Psychologists and educationists, of all people, should have been well aware of what is at worst a dangerous tendency and at best a profitless one and have tempered their theorising with caution; but teachers with more enthusiasm than discrimination and nearly all modern psychologists have gone with the crowd for a merry ride on the go-round.

A good deal of it began with Freud; and Freud, himself, as far as his teaching goes, has been a victim of going-round. He declared that neurotic behavior is really normal behavior that has become exaggerated or; distorted; so what most converts to his teachings do is but assume that normal behavior is neurotic! Mother love, filial love, marital fidelity, healthy self-restraint and such were, in the 'thirties, declared to be fixations or inhibitions or something else held to be abnormal. Accordingly it was decided that the new generations were to be brought up free from such neuroses. This suited the

logical positivists with their rejection of moral values. It suited the communists in their fight against the individualist relations. Society now is more neurotic than it was before psycho-analysts came upon the scene, and it is markedly communistic in the practice of separating children almost at birth from their mothers and training them to adapt themselves as soon as possible to the group—the age group or social group or some other group. Yet, withal, there is more anti-social behavior today than there was when the family group was the child's first human environment and before the fetish words cast glamour of science over unscientific theories.

CATEGORISING HUMANITY

The biased, doctrinaire theorists have done further damage. When investigators set out to make a scientific study of plants or animals or people, the first thing that they do is to classify them. They divide them into species and genera. The modern psychologists followed this procedure, but incorrectly. They divided human beings into infants, children, teenagers and adults and treated each group as though it were, if not a different species from the other groups, at least a different genus. One result of this has been to create the semblance of generation gaps between the different groups. That is harmful because it is a false conception. Individuals of a true species or genus reproduce themselves, but babies do not reproduce themselves, nor do teenagers or adults reproduce themselves as teenagers or adults. Obviously the groups are merely different stages of growth of the same species; yet the present tendency among teachers and parents and others with fetish fixations is to treat infants as though they will never be anything but infants, or children anything but children or teenagers anything but teenagers and to ignore the discipline which children and teenagers will eventually need to impose upon themselves or have imposed upon them when they become adults.

The result of this is that the child, treated as though it will always be a child, remains a Dr. Spock baby even when it reaches its teens or adulthood. The teenagers, encouraged to regard themselves as a species apart, remain immature teenagers when they should be showing signs of growing into responsible, sensible men and women. You have only to listen to the retarded self-adulating, adult-hating talk among the teenagers to know that they have not been taught to accept that they, themselves, will soon—very, very soon—be adults, and to understand why so many of them remain psychologically retarded Dr. Spock babies and Awkward Agers long after they should have reached the years of discretion.

TRAINING NECESSARY

Usually the contention of the child psychologist, insisting upon the necessity to recognise the differences between

the child mind and the adult mind, and brushing aside considerations of the need to prepare the child for more advanced development, has been that by the time the child has become an adult he will have grown out of his childish ways. So with proper training he will; but he needs the training, as even primitives know.

The permissive society, with its ugly behavior, squalid sensationalism and dangerous habits, condemns the fetish psychological teachings and many of the educational methods of the recent decades. Social permissiveness is not freedom to be natural but, as history informs us, an abnormal state. It is exhibited social neurosis. Psychologists and psychiatrists are not solely responsible for the neurosis; but they did supply the fetish words and endorse the go-round attitudes and in this way provide cover for the faddists and exploiters. They have done something towards introducing certain artificiality into social behavior. The present rebelliousness and permissiveness are painfully self-conscious. The false tone in the propaganda may come from the fact that though the permissive society has been shaped, as advertised, by the younger generations, these have been trained to shape it as they have done by oldies. Where is the satirist who will make the world laugh at the spectacle of hosts of defiant, rebellious youngsters being led cheering into the fray by a waddle of pantaloons!

BOOK NOW FOR 1970 ANNUAL DINNER

The Annual "New Times" Dinner is a very special "family" function, and it is essential that it be kept that way. We must therefore restrict guests to "hard-core" supporters and their families. Seats will as usual be allocated in order of bookings, and we trust that with our new policy we can take all supporters wishing to attend the 1970 Dinner. This year's Dinner is on Friday, September 18. Bookings may be made from now on. Donation is \$5 per person. State if receipt is required. With three special overseas guests last year, unfortunately there was not the usual amount of time for fellowship amongst guests. There will be adequate time allocated this year. Country and interstate guests requiring private hospitality should make their requests as early as possible.

The Annual League of Rights Seminar will be held on Saturday, September 19, the theme being "Centralisation". Readers should plan ahead for these annual highlights of the year's activities. Do not leave booking until the last minute.

Dinner bookings to New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001.

THE FRIGHTENING FRUITS OF SEX EDUCATION

The following report from *The Prophetic Expositor*, 313 Sherbourne Street, Toronto 2, Canada, July 1969 edition, was sent to us by a Tasmanian reader.

The following plea from the National Cleansing Crusade headed by a Mrs. Vera Fletcher, has just come to our attention. We reprint it as received from a Photostatic copy from British Commonwealth Federation, headed by Mr. N. C. Girard-Hopwood, Montreal.

"Observe and hear all these words which I command thee, that it may go well with thee, and with thy children after thee, when thou doest that which is good and right in the sight of the Lord thy God." (Duet. 12:28).

November 27, 1968 a mother told of tragedy as a result of sex teaching in schools . . . "Gentlemen: We first received our Nov. 6-7 issue of *The American*. I noticed the article on the front page about sex education - which might more accurately be termed 'Obscenity Education' in the Phoenix schools. We just moved from Phoenix and for that reason. We have a 12-year-old son who was taught this smut last spring and about nine weeks thereafter we had a near disaster in our home.

"I walked in and caught him sexually molesting our 4 year old daughter. He had been taught all about intercourse at school and wanted to try it out on his sister. (I caught him before he actually committed the act).

"Now, teaching young kids this in school is nonsense. They are much too young to be taught so that they might experiment. It is like giving someone a recipe to discourage cooking. It won't discourage, but rather encourage experimentation. We hope that you might publish this - - so other parents might realise just what this 'education' is doing to our children before they actually suffer a disaster—just as we nearly did."

A photocopy of this letter was sent by **Mothers' Crusade Inc., For Victory Over Communism, Mesa, Arizona.**

We are a nation gone mad . . . death penalty abolished . . . child rapists and killers live . . . sodomy is legal . . . sex taught in our schools . . . with mongrelization advocated . . . and all because a handful of M.P.s and bishops have forced these abominable laws upon the decent people of Great Britain.

For the sake and safety of our children we must throw out these wretched warped creatures of all parties who have forced God Forbidden Laws upon the decent people of Britain.

These Humanist Wreckers in our Parliaments, not content with passing laws permitting child killers and murderers-in-general to live have legalized sodomy and do murder innocence.

All this has the effect of adding to the terrible increase of murders, crimes of violence, sexual attacks upon little children and a complete abandonment of all that we once held to be decent and honorable.

Wake up . . . mothers of a Britain gone mad . . . for if we who are responsible are to ensure the safety and decency of a truly Christian heritage . . . then we must discriminate . . . give greater attention to the religious and national origins of all future candidates for government . . . and . . . refuse your vote to supporters of these God-dishonoring laws which appall the vast majority of decent men and women of Great Britain. Cry . . . shame to all men in church and government who degrade Britain through the act of sodomy.

God save Britain from the Godless — In the faith that triumphs.

—Vera Fletcher

NEW ZEALAND LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

Our New Zealand readers will be pleased to know that the first formal steps have been taken to establish a League of Rights in New Zealand. In recent years increasing numbers of New Zealanders have become interested in The Australian League of Rights, subscribing to League journals and obtaining League literature, while Mr. Eric Butler has been welcomed as a lecturer by a number of groups. The concept of a New Zealand League of Rights, patterned on The Australian League of Rights, has been mooted for several years. Now it has been formally adopted. Following an address on the League concept by Mr. Eric Butler, in the beautiful historical grounds of The Elms, Tauranga, on Saturday afternoon, February 21, Mr. Sidney Wood announced that a small ad hoc committee of the New Zealand League of Rights had been established, and that a number of people throughout New Zealand had already indicated their support. The first committee is taking immediate vigorous steps to promote the League nation-wide. Readers wishing to support the New Zealand League of Rights are invited to write to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Sidney Wood, Omokaroa, R.D.2, Tauranga, sending \$1. They will then be placed on the League's mailing list. Donations to help develop the League will be welcomed.

The formal establishment of The League of Rights in New Zealand completes the chain of League development throughout the old British Crown Commonwealth: Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

NEW TIMES—MARCH, 1970

THE FLUORIDE BATTLE IN BRITAIN

The following is culled from "Credit Notes", November 1969.

There is good news from Bradford where only seven members of the City Council Meeting on September 30 voted in favor of a resolution to fluoridate the drinking water, and all others (50 or 60 of them), voted against.

And again, in the far North, the Orkney County Council rejected a fluoridation recommendation, at their meeting on Monday, November 3, by an overwhelming majority.

These are victories for democracy and freedom, for no body, be it government or council, has the right to force the public to imbibe any substance without the expressed permission of those to be thus treated.

INACCURATE AND MISLEADING

About the Government Report on Eleven Years of Fluoridation, Lord Douglas of Barloch writes: "It will be seen, from the analysis of data presented, that these 'studies' were badly planned and inaccurately carried out, with the result that the claims made are inaccurate and misleading; and that essential information was either not obtained or else was not published. What is here presented is not an exhaustive examination. Many other errors and omissions could have been pointed out, but the sample now dealt with should be amply sufficient to demonstrate that the Report is not an adequate or reliable source of information.

The reported results of fluoridation, when analysed, are seen to be insignificant and show no lasting improvement. Dental decay is not prevented but only slightly delayed. In the permanent teeth any reduction in decay lasts for only a year and affects, on average, one tooth only. The need for more effective and lasting measures is obvious."

ONLY A LITTLE KNOWN

Very little is known about the action of fluorine salts on the fluids and tissues of the human body, even the latest 1488-page textbook of Pharmacology only devotes a page and a half to Fluorides, much of which is taken up with references to their poisonous qualities.

The Fluorides are protoplasmic poisons, removing essential body calcium from blood and tissues by precipitation, and they interfere with various enzyme reactions.

Fluoride compounds are not necessary for nutrition, and it is doubtful if they are necessary for any process of body metabolism.

As so little is known about these cumulative poisons, it is obviously dangerous, in the long term, to add even minute quantities to drinking water.

WHY THIS PRESSURE?

So why all this pressure from the Health Ministry? Why the glowing but crudely exaggerated statements from a succession of ministers who along with Lobbock and others appear to have no qualification at all to express an opinion? Why at municipal level, are councils constantly badgered to pass fluoridation resolutions?

Why have public servants so forgotten their status that they are pushing resolutions before councils again and again? Darlington, ten times; Manchester, five times; Portsmouth, three times; Bradford, twice, etc.

Why official untruths about the constantly growing opposition? Why no official mention of the three to one referendum against fluoride at Bolton? Why the dishonest official silence about the growing number of doctors, dentists, chemists and other scientific workers who are emphatically against fluoridation?

The official fluoridation campaigns bear all the marks of a political origin. And dirty marks they are, too. To anybody who is conversant with the power behind the scenes, there must be the blessing of the "Credit Monopoly" for fluoridation. Why?

—Cecil Keene

MR. HAROLD WILSON AND THE COMMON MARKET

When Mr. Eric Butler visited Rhodesia this year, he astonished many Rhodesians by saying that after investigating the British situation, he could not agree that it could be taken for granted that a Conservative Government was a certainty after the next British elections. Mr. Butler said that the political trickery of Mr. Wilson, and the inept leadership of the Conservatives by Mr. Edward Heath, could result in another Wilson Government.

The *English Weekly Review* takes the same view. It draws attention to the possibility of Mr. Wilson exploiting the Common Market issue to his advantage. It will be recalled that during the last British general elections Mr. Wilson exploited the British public's aversion to the Common Market by creating the impression that he was against joining. On the other hand, Mr. Heath was a strong supporter for joining. Mr. Wilson will cynically rely upon the British public forgetting that he subsequently attempted to take the United Kingdom into the European Community.

Weekly Review of October 10 mentions how back in July it had said that in spite of his public statements on the Common Market, Mr. Wilson was "dragging his feet" on the issue, and that he wants Mr. Heath to commit himself firmly so that he can then come out later saying that "detailed research has shown that entry into the Common Market on the only terms acceptable to the Six would cost this country too much. It would place an unbearable burden on the British housewife, whose interests are always paramount with the Labour Party. And so on . . ." Yes, this is the type of exercise at which Mr. Wilson is most expert.

The British Conservatives could deprive Mr. Wilson of one of his main tactics by coming out boldly against the Common Market concept. But this would mean repudiation of Mr. Heath's powerful international financial friends.

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too, that federalism functioned better." If the party leadership is not clear on the nature of sovereignty it makes the task of the rank and file all the more difficult. The national economy in a Federal system must consist of two parts. The economies of each State decided and directed by each State in matters, which are their peculiar responsibility. They should not be directed or coerced by the Central Government on what those policies are. The complementary partner to the economies of the States is that which supports the Central Government in those things, which are its responsibility. It would be just as right and proper for the Central Government to draw its funds from the grants of the States for the financing of its peculiar activities. This would be a much more just order of procedure, for in any free nation of free peoples the order of precedence should begin with the individual controlling the Government close to him, who in turn should be responsible for controlling any Government further removed. To start from the opposite end of the structure is to endorse the principles of dictatorship, which inevitably lead to tyranny. We are now seeing the result of such policies destroying the freedom and security of thousands of Australians, both on farm and in the city. More people are losing their farming properties and being forced to join an increasing number of individuals dependent upon the government within the big cities. The results are beginning to be frightening and could be monstrous in the next decade or two. Pollution of the material environment as more and more people are herded into confined spaces is a natural result and could lead to a social catastrophe of the first magnitude.

The history of central control of society has always ended in disaster for the individual. We live in a time when the mighty forces of industry, harnessed to a false economy, result in such an abuse of natural laws and must result in consequences we are already only beginning to see. The concentration of smog, the destruction of wild life and the natural environment as society harnessed to an economy of slave production pumps into the atmosphere an increasing density of foreign matter. In the final analysis life itself collapses.

DECENTRALISATION THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE

The only genuine alternative is the return to the sanity of an environment freely chosen by the individual. This is a decentralised form of free association where the problems of overcrowding are solved as the individual reacts against overcrowding. The first step back is economic and political policies embracing decentralised and sovereign states. It is this that Mr. Gorton and every other socialist have set their face against in the past. A reversal of present policies by the Liberal-Country Party coalition would bring renewed confidence to the Australian people.

WILL NEW ZEALAND'S "SOCIAL CREDITERS" NEVER LEARN?

Wherever Social Credit has been tied to party politics, the results have been disastrous. After years of expending enormous energy and large sums of money, those New Zealand monetary reformers who call themselves Social Crediters, eventually had elected to the last Parliament their current leader, Mr. Vern Cracknell. For all the good Mr. Cracknell did, he may as well have never gone there. As we have pointed out before, one of the most able New Zealand Social Crediters ever to enter Parliament was the late Captain Rushworth. But he eventually resigned, pointing out that nothing could be done in Parliament until the electorate was mobilised to exert sufficient pressure to force a change of financial policy.

Deluding themselves after Mr. Cracknell's victory, New Zealand Social Crediters spoke in optimistic terms of holding the balance of power after the General Elections on November 29. Well, Mr. Cracknell lost his electorate and the vote for Social Credit candidates fell from 14 per cent in the 1966 elections to a little over nine per cent. If New Zealand Social Crediters would learn a lesson and apply themselves constructively to non-party action, they would soon become a real force. We trust that those Canadians who also think they can introduce Social Credit through tying it to party politics, take careful note of what has happened in New Zealand.

"SECRET COMMUNIST AGENTS WHO HAVE CHANGED THE COURSE OF HISTORY"

By Patrick Walsh

At the 1968 Annual League of Rights Seminar Mr. Pat Walsh, former undercover agent for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and internationally recognised authority on Communist espionage, presented a dramatic Paper showing how so far from being a mass movement, Communism was a movement of an elite, and that a handful of secret agents had changed the course of history in favour of International Communism. Revised and slightly enlarged, Mr. Walsh's Paper is now available in booklet form. It is essential reading for those who wish to know how the present plight of the world developed.

Order from The Australian League of Rights, Box 1052J., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 36 cents, post-free.

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THE FORGOTTEN STORY OF CONSUMER SUBSIDIES

The Hon. D. Anthony, Minister for Primary Industries, has stated that he finds the book, "They Want Your Land", "an appeal to emotion rather than reason," and that the policy of consumer subsidies "has long ago been rejected by the Government as being economically and politically impractical in the context of our National Policy aims, as well as being a very costly and inefficient means of attempting to help rural producers."

Mr. Anthony's statement that consumer subsidies are "politically impractical" is astonishing in view of the fact that in 1949 the Liberal-Country Party coalition Government came to office on a policy of "putting the shillings back into the pound" by restoring the price subsidy system dismantled by the Labor Government. The concept of a comprehensive price-subsidisation (or cost compensation) program is neither new nor revolutionary. A new type of financial policy was made necessary by the Second World War, when the myths of the 'thirties about "a shortage of finance" were shattered. The well-known Government adviser during the war years, Professor L. G. Giblin, states in his authoritative work, *The Growth of a Central Bank*, that "The (Commonwealth Bank) in 1942 recognised that a great expansion of central bank credit was necessary to finance the war . . ." This expansion of central bank credit enabled the Trading Banks to create and expand more credit also. Men, material and "know-how" were the only limiting factors on the war effort, not "a shortage of finance".

In the nature of the present finance-economic system, a great expansion of new financial credits, much of it being devoted to capital production (war industries) has the effect of increasing the price level. An increased price level erodes the value of wages and salaries, this resulting in an increase in wages and salaries to offset this erosion. But increased wages and salaries, financed out of further expansions of credit by the banking system, must be costed into prices by employers, thus stimulating further what is often called the "price spiral". The threat of inflation to industrial stability during the Second World War was met by the introduction of selective price-subsidies on items used to compute the Basic Wage. Prices were reduced to the consumer without penalising the producer.

It is true that the subsidisation was directly financed out of taxation. But the Government was only able to levy such heavy taxation because the great expansion of new financial credits had dramatically increased the supply of money in the pockets of the Australian people.

The essential truth is that the price subsidisation program was financed out of portion of the new credits created to **finance the war**. Government price control and rationing were only necessary to prevent exploiters taking advantage of the shortage of goods brought about by war production. These controls would have been completely unnecessary with adequate consumer production, such as is the case at present. Price subsidisation demonstrated that even with an enormous expansion of new credit for an expanding economy, price stability is possible. **The big increases in price rises started with the dismantling of the price subsidisation program after 1948. They have continued ever since.**

Opposition leaders, including the then Mr. R. G. Menzies and the then Mr. Arthur Fadden, stressed that price increases were the result of dismantling the price subsidy program. By early 1949, these Opposition leaders were bluntly stating that if elected to office, **they would immediately restore the price subsidy program.** *The Argus*, Melbourne, on January 28, 1949, reported:

"Restoration of subsidies would be advocated by the Federal Country Party as part of its platform for the Federal Elections, Mr. Fadden, leader of the party, said yesterday 'Our policy of stabilised prices is designed to increase the real purchasing power of wages, health and nutritional standards by increasing consumption', he said. The Country Party's proposal is to restore subsidies to commodities which are rising in price and are contributing to the already exorbitant living costs."

The Liberal Party had agreed completely with the Country Party on price subsidisation. In a supplementary Policy statement, Mr. Menzies said before the 1949 elections: "When, at the referendum of 1948, the people refused to give permanent price-fixing powers to the Commonwealth, the present government did two unpardonable things. First it threw price control to the States, hoping they would make a mess of it. Second it withdrew most subsidies, which had been created to keep down the cost of living. While encouraging production to the full, we shall hold ourselves ready to pay price subsidies in

appropriate cases—as for example on those items affecting the basic wage earner's cost of living" (*The Age*, Melbourne, November 12, 1949).

Liberal and Country Party speakers attacked Socialist planners like Dr. Coombs, and campaigned strongly on their policy of "putting the shillings back into the pound" through restored price subsidies, reduced taxation and less bureaucracy. The electors voted for the policy.

The Sun, Melbourne, January 26, 1950, reported: "As a first step to bringing value back into the pound, the Federal Government is likely soon to subsidise some commodities in the cost-of-living index. Cabinet plans to begin its anti-inflation drive, in fulfillment of election pledges, on February 7. Appointment of a Ministerial economic policy committee was announced today by the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies). The committee, he said, would start work next week with a team of experts so that the Government could formulate a policy on prices subsidies at once." But the "experts", the very planners previously criticised, clearly "bluffed" the new government. On February 10 the Government announced the appointment of Dr. H. C. Coombs as Chairman of the newly created Commonwealth Bank Board. It was obvious that the Menzies-Fadden banking policies were a continuation of the Chifley Government's. There was an upsurge of criticism in many Liberal Party branches, but it proved ineffective.

By April 5, 1950, Prime Minister Menzies had formally capitulated to the "advisers" and planners. *The Sun*, Melbourne, of that date, reported as follows: "Mr. Menzies said (to the Launceston Chamber of Commerce) that putting value back into the pound was not the Government's responsibility. It was the peoples'." From then on there was no more talk of price subsidies. There was a steady retreat from the brave words and promises of the pre-1949 Federal Elections.

This forgotten story of consumer subsidies proves that the election of politicians pledged to a clear-cut policy, does not necessarily mean that that policy will be implemented if it meets with the disapproval of the entrenched bureaucracy. Early in 1950 it was demonstrated that the Liberal-Country Party coalition was unable to implement a policy strongly supported by the electors. In face of the facts, it is obvious that merely electing different politicians will, **of itself**, have no real bearing on the question of how power is to be decentralised into the hands of the people. The battle to wrest power from those now exercising it, must be fought through the people's political and other institutions. This means the applications of effective pressure on the electors' paid servants at Canberra, making it clear that they must either take up again the battle promised in 1949, or be removed in favor of men with the courage to do this. Mr. Anthony's claim that consumer subsidies are "impractical" is a repudiation of what was once a major Country Party policy.

"LIBERAL MP ATTACKS POLICY OF RURAL SUBSIDIES"

The above was the heading in *The Australian* (February 19) report of an address by South Australian Federal Liberal MP Mr. Kelly to the annual conference of the Australian Economic Society in Melbourne. Mr. Kelly put the view so prevalent at present that Federal Government "should be influenced more by its national economic responsibilities and less by short-term political considerations." He said that the Federal Government "should lead, not follow." Mr. Kelly's philosophy is akin to that of National Socialism. In a genuine democracy, policy making is freely decided by the individual, both in the political and the economic field. The responsibility of Mr. Kelly and his fellow over-paid Members is to represent the policies of the electors.

Mr. Kelly quite naturally emerges as an exponent of the get-bigger-or-get-out philosophy: "... those of us in the wool industry know that one of the few means available to us to reduce costs is to produce more wool — in other words, to become larger woolgrowers." Mr. Kelly must be aware that large numbers of Australian woolgrowers have become much more efficient, and are producing more wool. But while their greater efficiency, and their intensified production, has substantially increased the total amount of wool for sale, financial costs, all stemming from the inflationary financial policies, which the Federal Government endorses, continue to outstrip the results of greater efficiency. The sane purpose of production is consumption; to serve the real needs of the consumer, not to go on increasing production simply in an endeavour to keep up with rising financial costs. The bigger primary producer, who thinks he can survive by the elimination of the smaller producers, is merely helping to prepare for his own eventual elimination as an independent man. If Mr. Kelly has been reported correctly, he is opposed to the principle of rural subsidies because these will prevent the policy of bigger production units, which he supports. By inference he admits that subsidisation could halt centralisation.

Mr. Kelly states, "To insulate an industry from the costs around it is the kiss of death to that industry." The costs to which Mr. Kelly refers are financial costs stemming from the present inflationary financial policies of the Federal Government. They manifest themselves in numerous ways, in the increased financial prices the producer has to pay for what he buys, the higher wages he must pay, the increased rates that Municipal Governments are forced to impose because they are under the inflationary pressures. As the primary producer is not responsible for these rising financial costs, and has in most cases reduced his real costs of production through greater efficiency, it is elementary that any policy, which "insulates" him against inflation, must be of benefit to him as producer and a member of the community. If the policy of "insulation" includes consumer subsidies, paid only on

what consumers buy, then both producer and consumer benefit.

Mr. Kelly expresses concern that if some type of cost compensation scheme is applied to the wool industry, "we will be up for big money." He points out that only 5 cents a pound subsidy would be \$100 million. Mr. Kelly must surely be out of touch with reality. If even this amount were financed out of new financial credits, or in the form of some type of Government debentures, which could be used to meet certain specific liabilities such as rates and taxes, it is obvious that Australian woolgrowers would have an extra \$100 million to spend on the type of production they desire. This would be a genuine increase in purchasing power. All would benefit, unless this, or some similar policy is applied, then what Mr. Kelly terms "big money" will be but "chicken-feed" compared to what will be required to finance more inflation and centralisation.

Mr. Kelly makes the point that "two elections every three years and the pressure for popularity tends to prevent the Government giving an industry the medicine which is necessary for its well-being." The correct function of government in a democratic society is to provide a Rule of Law, particularly in the field of finance, which enables individuals to get the benefits from their various forms of association. Talk about Governments administering medicine rather smacks of the castor-oil treatment used by the Fascist regime under Mussolini. It might be suggested that Mr. Kelly and some of his colleagues might be given a little appropriate medicine to encourage them to halt their present Socialist inflation and taxation policies. Perhaps it would help if every time the price level went up three percent, the salaries of Mr. Kelly and his Government colleagues could come down three percent.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY

On December 7, 1968, in the township of Credit River, in the County of Scott, Minnesota, U.S.A., history was made.

Jerome Daly, a lawyer, was brought to Court because a mortgage held by the First National Bank of Montgomery, on a house bought by him, was in default, so the Bank foreclosed. Mr. Daly (the Defendant), in answer to the charge, said that the Bank (the Plaintiff) created money and credit upon its own books by book-keeping entry as the consideration for the Note and Mortgage of May 8, 1964, and he therefore alleged that the Sheriff's sale of the house passed no title to the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff, Lawrence V. Morgan, President of the Bank, admitted that all the money or credit which was used as a consideration was created upon their books, that this was standard banking practice exercised by their Bank in combination with the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, another private Bank; further that he knew of no United States Statute or Law that gave the Bank the authority to do this.

At 12.15 on December 8, 1968, the jury returned a unanimous verdict for the Defendant, Daly.

The Justice of the Peace, Martin Mahoney, who tried the case, added a memorandum to the findings of the Court, in which he said: "The issues in this case were simple. There was no material dispute on the facts for the Jury to resolve. Plaintiff admitted that it, in combination with the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis . . . did create the entire \$14,000 in money or credit upon its own books, by book-keeping entry . . . Mr. Morgan admitted that no United States Law or Statute existed which gave him the right to do this. A lawful consideration must exist and be tendered to support the Note. The Jury found there was no lawful consideration and I agree . . ."

DISTRIBUTE THESE PAMPHLETS NOW!

The Institute of Economic Democracy has published two important pamphlets for wide distribution by farmers to their fellow farmers, those holding executive positions in farmer's organisations and members of parliament. The more the M.P.'s find their mailboxes filled with the pamphlets and endorsing their sentiments the more likely are they to take action. The pamphlets emphasise the need for politicians to challenge the grip now held by financial advisers in the Treasury and Universities on Government policies. Only an irate and aroused electorate will get the necessary results.

The first pamphlet is entitled **Answers Farmers Must Ask**, and is subtitled, **and have answered if they are to survive as Independent Owners, financially secure**. In question and answer form it outlines the broad history of factors of the government's inflationary policy which has slowly destroyed the gains made by the farmer. Facts and figures of production, inflation and indebtedness are included, with strong reasons why the politicians must reverse present policies.

The second pamphlet is entitled **Federal Government's Financial Policies RAISE COSTS INCREASE PRICES - - RUIN FARMERS! TIME FOR ACTION NOW!** The demands made in the pamphlet are for **Lower Costs — Lower Debt** and for **Purchasing Power Not Subject to Inflation**. It sets out two alternative policies, **Immediate Short Term Relief, and A Long Term Policy Which Will Never Let the Situation Occur Again**. The pamphlet takes up various suggestions for price subsidies made by different spokesmen for farmers over recent weeks. Two simple illustrations of the application of consumer subsidies are set out, and an answer to the inevitable question "where is the money to come from?" is given.

SURPLUS PRODUCTION DESTROYED BY ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

Economic sabotage of the worst type is reported in news from overseas. The result of the measure announced is to keep prices high while paying out millions of dollars, in fact billions, to destroy what is termed surplus production. In the European Economic Community, that exercise in the destruction of national sovereignty where control over the inhabitants is transferred to an all-powerful and irresponsible bureaucracy, elaborate plans are now being finalised for:

Pensioning off 2,500,000 farmers.

Transferring a similar number to new jobs in industry.

Reducing agriculturally producing land by more than 12 million acres.

Subsidising the slaughter of dairy cows.

Raising a levy on sugar to reduce the surplus from 1.1 million tons to 600,000 tons.

From Canada where huge wheat surpluses increasing year by year have embarrassed the efforts of orthodox economists, a move is now under way to pay farmers so much an acre to return wheat acreage back to fallow. In other words farmers are to be paid for not growing wheat! Canada now joins the U.S. of America, which has had a similar scheme to reduce production operating for some years.

Between the main producing countries of the Western world markets for every type of food produce have been saturated, and over produced in abundance. There is no doubt that a greater proportion of existing production could be absorbed if the purchasing power of the inhabitants was raised and not subjected to continuous inflation. However such an increase would not account for the over production now being experienced and any remedy must be found in financial policies which realistically measure the needs of the consumer, and return the producer a financial reward in keeping with the service rendered. Obviously if all producers have a potential of over production there is a need for a price system which will allow them to voluntarily reduce production while still retaining their financial equity in their farm. To have met the demand of the customer and still have the potential for increased productive capacity at an ever-increasing ratio is as good a test of efficiency as could be asked for. It should not be rewarded by being put under the control of a ruthless and conscienceless bureaucracy with the power of life and death over people involved in production of the means by which life is maintained. To put such precious responsibility in the hands of people who can only think in terms of destruction is to imperil the safety of society.

The alternatives to the proposals put forward by the bureaucrats of Europe and America-Canada, and Australia with its quota system, is to devise financial policies, which enable those who have made a success of farming to share the responsibility of production. Under realistic financial policies an increase of farm population could be

encouraged, sharing the responsibility of production in a constructive field of human endeavor. Genuine decentralisation would result, making a contribution to one of the gravest problems facing Western civilisation.

Billions of dollars can be made available for the purpose of destroying farmers and farm production, the same money could be made available to reduce prices and give farmers and ancillary industries the natural rewards their endeavors should bring forth. At the same time an increasing number of people could settle in an environment freed from the nervous tensions of the highly condensed living areas with all the problems of pollution of mind and body so rampant today.

"A MISCHIEVOUSLY MISLEADING DESCRIPTION"

At a Queensland meeting of primary producers last year, the Hon. D. Anthony, Minister for Primary Industries, was greeted with a wave of laughter when he said that the banking system could only lend the money deposited with it. Mr. Anthony is reported as having reacted by saying that members of his audience were suggesting that he should go back to school. When Ministers of the Crown are ignorant concerning elementary facts concerning finance and economics, it is not surprising that they get misled into supporting disastrous policies.

If Mr. Anthony will obtain a copy of the University text-book, *The Australian Trading Banks*, by H. W. Arndt, Professor of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, and C. P. Harris, Senior Lecturer in Economics, University of Queensland (third edition reprinted in 1968), and read the chapter on "The Creation of Money", he will learn how the modern banking system manufactures the bulk of the community's money supply in the form of financial credit. The authors of this textbook make the appropriate comment that "it is a mischievously misleading description" to claim that the banking system can only lend money first deposited with it.

The modern money system is a sophisticated ticket system. A small portion of the total tickets is created in the form of notes and coins. This portion is created and issued at the cost of issue—not as an interest-bearing debt. Why cannot some of the tickets issued in the form of financial credit be also issued at the cost of issue (probably about one percent.) and used to apply consumer subsidies, permanently benefiting both consumer and producers? The claim that consumer subsidies can only be paid out of increased taxation is as "mischievously misleading" as the claim that the banking system only lends moneys deposited with it.

(*The Creation and Control of Money* is an authoritative outline of the development of the modern financial system, issued by The Institute of Economic Democracy, P.O. Box 33, Paddington, Brisbane, 4064. Price: 25 cents, post-free.)