

THE NEW TIMES

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

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HOW COMMON CAN A MARKET GET?

As an example of the folly of entrusting centralised powers with statutory authority in the field of production and distribution, the following article, printed in the "Los Angeles Times" (April 4, 1971) gives some insight into the rackets and the corruption in the European Economic Community:

The Vatican, it seems, has a very sweet tooth. In 1969, Common Market statistics show, Vatican City imported 1239 tons of sugar from the European Economic Community. That works out to 7½ pounds of sugar per inhabitant per day. By itself, this is no cause for worry, except for the paunches and the cholesterol levels of the Vatican City's 900 inhabitants. What worries Hendrikus Vredeling, a Dutch Socialist and member of the European Parliament, is that European taxpayers had to shell out \$180,000 for sugar ostensibly imported by the Vatican from France. That represents the difference between the high sugar prices inside the Six and the world market price. When a producer in a Common Market country sells sugar to a buyer in a non-Common Market country, the producer is paid a subsidy. The buyer in Vatican City actually paid the seller the world market price of about 4½ cents a pound. Then the Common Market fund paid the producer a subsidy sufficient to bring his return up to the artificially high price of sugar sold inside the Common Market.

Vredeling—and he is not alone—suspects that Vatican sugar is but one of many fraudulent operations now going on in the E.E.C., based on such subsidies for agricultural exports to outside nations. He hastens to add that he does not suspect the Vatican of foul play; its good name is merely being used by commodity dealers to make a fast Eurobuck.

The problem is not new. But efforts to solve it have been largely unsuccessful. Italy, with its special relationships to the Vatican, has been the most reluctant of the Six to agree to new and tighter regulations. The problem is growing. Export subsidies have zoomed from \$22 million in 1962-63 to more than \$1 billion for 1969-70. The core of the problem is that the subsidies are paid by the E.E.C., but controls are still in the hands of the six nations belonging to it.

Vatican sugar (not to mention Vatican butter) is but the tip of the iceberg. Officials at the Common Market headquarters here (Brussels) who deal with the subsidy problem say quite frankly they don't know what percentage of last year's \$1 billion in subsidies was paid out for fraudulent operations. "We can't even make a guess," said one.

They do insist, however, that slowly they are closing the loopholes that led a West German news magazine

to call the Common Market "an Eldorado for trade acrobats".

"I can sympathise with their problem," said Vredeling. "But the member states resist any interference from Brussels; and they continue to receive their subsidies."

The magnitude of the fraudulent operations staggers the imagination. In 1967 a scandal was discovered in which Belgian, French, Dutch and German traders were co-operating. No less than 150 cargo ships were involved, ostensibly to export Common Market agricultural products, which, under false documents, were brought back into the Community and re-exported again. Thus the same shipload often received a subsidy several times over.

Another large-scale fraud, discovered two years ago almost by accident by a customs official in Antwerp, saved almost \$1 million for the Common Market and Belgium. In this one, butter was being shipped to Switzerland, picking up the export subsidy en route, and then re-exported to Italy, another Common Market nation.

In Augsburg, Germany, earlier this year, four millers and grain traders received heavy fines and prison sentences up to two years and four months. The charge was they falsified documents to collect almost \$5 million in wheat subsidies. These are just a few of the bigger scandals. And they represent only part of the problem.

The second involves dealers who work within the

BASIC FUND LAGGING

As the League of Rights faces up to an even more momentous year than last, not even half of its basic fund of \$25,000 has been subscribed. Only a small minority have yet contributed, or pledged, leaving the great majority with the relatively easy task of making good the balance. All the League's comprehensive plans for 1972 will come to naught unless the balance is subscribed. All that is required is for all subscribers to contribute an average of a few dollars each and the financial situation would be secured, enabling full attention to fighting the battle for survival. Send to The League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001, or to Box 17, Alderley, Queensland, 4051.

regulations of the Community. Some of the subterfuges practised rank close to sheer genius.

Take the great mayonnaise scandal. In this, butter was exported to Rumania, picked up a \$1 per kilo subsidy. There it was converted to mayonnaise and re-exported back to the Community. Then it was put into a centrifuge, which extracted the butter, which was re-exported again. "No crime was involved", a Common Market official said, but millions went into private pockets."

Then there was the wurst, or sausage scandal. Fat was exported to Yugoslavia as smoked wurst. There it was converted to soap, but in the process, it picked up the agricultural subsidy.

Once discovered, these sorts of operations can be

stopped by re-writing the regulations. Thus only mayonnaise made with vegetable oil instead of butter now gets low customs duties on entry into the community. And the wurst loophole has been closed by writing a much more specific definition of it.

In the grain trade the smart operators take advantage of inherent difficulties in defining the qualities, particularly where rice and barley are involved. They export the stuff as relatively high-quality grain, and re-import it as a lower grade. "This makes it exceedingly difficult to accuse them of knowingly falsifying declarations," an official here says. The really smart operators don't go to extremes, but stick within a narrow middle range of grading. This way they make less profit, but they run almost no chance of criminal prosecution."

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF ECOLOGY

The following are extracts from a paper given by Sir Stanton Hicks at the 1971 National Heritage Seminar of The Australian League of Rights:

Modern biology has made popular the use of terms that were introduced many years ago. These terms are: — biosphere, biomass, ecosphere, and ecology. The biosphere is the relatively thin layer of living organisms that lies immediately above and below the interface between air and land or water. Although life is found at great ocean depths, and in the high atmosphere, it is extremely sparsely distributed.

The biomass is the total quantity of living organisms at any part of the biosphere. It is greater in some regions such as forests or rich grasslands, or shallow coastal waters, and of course, least in deserts or oceans. Contrary to the impressions conveyed by popular science writers, oceans, except for the continental shelf are deserts so far as life is concerned.

The ecosphere defines a specific region of the biomass - a fundamental property of which is its organisation into assemblages of different groups of organisms. These organisms exist in characteristic association with each other, and with their physical environment. Within an ecosphere exist local ecosystems. Ecology is the study of the interrelation of organisms and environment in a given ecosphere or ecosystem.

Life in the biomass depends absolutely upon the intake of energy from the sun. The whole complex fabric of multitudinous forms depends upon the ability of the green pigment within the chloroplasts of leaves or algae to utilise this energy in sunlight.

In seas, lakes and rivers, the plankton eat the algae, small Crustacea eat the plankton, small fish eat the Crustacea, and so on, ad infinitum. This is a simplified 'food chain'. But actually, there is a 'food net' with many cross-relations. Nevertheless, it all depends upon the algae, and the direction of flow of energy is from the smaller to the larger creatures.

In the terrestrial ecosphere there is a similar 'food net' beginning with the green leaf. The primary consumers

may be grasshoppers, green-fly, or even cattle, but the predators range from preying mantis, willy-wagtails, to leopards, tigers and man.

Within an ecosystem there is an average density of total life or population. The ultimate limiting factor to such population is however, the energy input of the green leaf or the green algae. Within the 'food net' numbers of different varieties of living things fluctuate about a mean, as the prey and the predators wax and wane under the influence of seasonal and climatic changes. In other words, within the ecosphere and its component ecosystems, there is average stability, maintained be it noted, by death control. This is one of the important revelations of ecological research during the past 30 years. Moreover, there is an aspect of ecology that suggests a new look at the theory of evolution.

A most extensive study of animals in the wild state indicates that complex patterns of mating and strictly limited occupation of territory by species may have profound importance for genetic selection. This brief introduction aims to emphasise the fact that recent advances in biology bring us face to face with what might well be called the 'facts of life'.

If the structure and organisation and philosophy of contemporary Western human societies, including Australia, are examined in the light of these biological facts, there is very real cause for alarm and despondency.

In a 'food web' the greater the number of cross-linked food chains, the more completely closed is the cycle of flow of material, both organic and inorganic. The flow of energy proceeds from the green plant through all the organisms and their predators towards the largest of these. It cannot be over-emphasised that the starting point consists of millions of green leaves or algae. The 'food web' leads through decreasing numbers of larger creatures to the largest and least number in the system.

Waste products of living things including their dead

remains are ultimately consumed by bacteria, which, in turn, provide food for plants and for phyto-plankton, thus closing the Natural Cycle within the biomass.

Therefore, if we start with plankton in a lake or estuary, and if DDT is present in the plankton, say in 0.04 parts per million, it may well be concentrated in a duck or a kookaburra to 75 parts per million, which is almost two thousand times greater. Perhaps the most striking and unexpected example is that of mercury, which has rendered fish of certain great lakes of Sweden and the U.S.A. dangerous as human food. The metallic mercury, which escaped to streams, was largely derived from the chlorine and alkali industry. As such, it is quite innocuous. However, a bacterium living in the bottom mud, converts the insoluble mercury into methyl mercury. Plankton feed on the bacteria, and are in turn consumed by fish such as pike, perch or bass. To make matters worse, the process of methylation of the mercury is favoured by low oxygen content of the water. The discharge into these rivers and lakes of raw sewage, uses up the oxygen, and thus favours the process. This is an example of double acting pollution.

Methyl mercury is a subtle, long-acting poison, difficult to detect. It attaches to the red pigment of the blood and is very slowly excreted. Meanwhile it passes into the brain and produces irreversible damage to the nervous system. It is especially damaging to the nervous system of infants and children to whom it passes even during fetal life. It has taken many years to discover what caused such serious symptoms. No better example could be given of the unexpected nature of an apparently innocent interference with man's ecosystem. From this one example alone, it is obvious that the subject of human ecology is both vast and complex. It is equally obvious that one aspect alone has attracted public opinion — pollution.

It seems to me that it is essential to create a greater awareness of the fact that pollution is only the end process of misuse of our environment. Misuse means in this context, both destruction and exhaustion. Excessive population causes both, and Australia's migration policy as at present conceived in numerical terms, is pregnant with disaster.

Hitherto, we have taken for granted the use of the environment — not only as a source of food and raw materials, but as a dumping ground for waste of every kind, and a region into which we can pour chemicals of the widest range in order to boost production, or to control pests or weeds. Sooner or later the bill will be presented — unfortunately, for generations to follow.

Consider the Australian continent at the time of the arrival of the white man. It was notable for the sparsity of both human and animal life. The flora demonstrates millennia of genetic adaptation to an arid and uncertain climate. The larger part is in fact verging on desert conditions. Along the East coast it was estimated that there was then approximately one person per square mile.

In Central Australia, a tribe of some 60 individuals might roam over a territory of 8000 square miles.

These people are Paleolithic, and have occupied this country for some 20,000 years. They lacked beasts for traction or for pasturage. They were compelled to live as nomad hunters and food gatherers — though they were basically as intelligent as the European newcomers, whose arrogance matched their ignorance both concerning the aboriginals and their environment.

The European's major disturbance of the Australian ecosphere was first made in the marginal rainfall country where wheat growing replaced the sparse vegetation of slow growing low scrub and mallee. The thin humus layer of soil was soon exhausted, and the newcomers merely moved and cleared a fresh patch of mallee and destroyed a fresh area of soil. This process of shifting agriculture has created an Australian dust bowl.

Shifting cultivation is an ancient method of primitive agriculture. It prevails in Central Africa today. It was the cause of decay and desertion of the ancient Maya cities in Central America, where similar climatic conditions prevail. As their maize crops exhausted the thin soil of the cleared forest, they moved to a new water hole in the limestone plain, and built a new city. Centuries later, after the forest had again covered the old site, they often returned to start again, as at Chichenltza for example. The only difference that I can see between the Europeans in Australia and the Mayas in Central America, is, that we haven't been long enough in Australia to know the time-scale of regeneration of the Mallee forest.

The Australian Agricultural Commission after the last war condemned this exploitation of marginal soils. Early in colonial history, the quality of the wheat as a foodstuff had been steadily deteriorating owing to the demands of the British millers for soft and therefore less costly grain to mill. The founder of the Rothamstead Agricultural Research Station, and inventor of superphosphate, himself condemned this procedure, whereby commercial standards replaced nutritional quality as a basis for the price of wheat. In Australia the breeding of wheat varieties was determined by these milling requirements, and, at the same time, to reduce the ravages of rust, and increase the yield per acre. Thus it transpired, that export standard wheat was so low in protein content that under tropical conditions, the army could not bake decent bread during the New Guinea campaign.

It serves little purpose to lay the blame on this or that organisation, institution or group. "The fault my dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves." We share with Western civilisation a philosophy of material progress, and our physical sciences have developed under its influence, just as our system of economics has done. They are indeed a fashion of our times. Moreover, our moral and ethical values have suffered from the same influence. It is no cause for surprise that criminality, prostitution and theft, which not so long since were

firmly believed to be due to poverty, have all increased alarmingly under conditions of full employment and material affluence.

Our knowledge of nature is so compartmentalised in universities, that there is no intercommunication. Our technical departments of government administration follow the same pattern. For example, in South Australia, the Engineering and Water Supply Department controls the water supply and sewerage. Local governments are responsible for the disposal of garbage. Engineers who do not understand biology, but who work under legislation on hygiene, do not co-operate to solve the garbage problem by composting processes. Such processes are operating successfully in many cities in many countries, and enable organic matter to be recycled into the soil structure and therefore food production.

South Australia has an evaporation rate that considerably exceeds its precipitation rate. In its desire to increase population by industrialisation the government has piped water from the river Murray. According to the recent Gutteridge Report, on pollution of the river by saline drainage, the salinity can be expected to increase 40% within 20 years, and correspondingly more as irrigation is extended in the Murrumbidgee area. This water is largely used on parks, gardens, playing fields, and in intensive vegetable and fodder growing. The time must come when ill effects of salt accumulation on plant growth and animal husbandry will manifest itself.

As if deliberately to aggravate this grave situation, the State Government now adds soluble fluoride to this water. This is well known to be many times more toxic to plant and animal life when it reaches effective concentration in the soil. The term pollution however, has been popularly applied only to sewage in the river Murray, and chlorination has almost doubled during the past ten years. The Adelaide water supply provides an important and timely example of long range and ecological disturbance with a probable grave sequel. The sudden appearance of extensive corrosion of copper water appliances is almost an advance warning sign.

To Australians in a relatively new country, prosperity seems quite unrelated to events in tropical Africa, or in crowded Europe, India or Asia. Population, pollution, waste of natural resources, sophistication of food, political mis-management of agriculture, is all associated. It is true that today we possess the knowledge to enable us to slow down and even to reverse the destruction of the environment on which we depend for life and decent living. It is far indeed from true that we have the wisdom to avail ourselves of that knowledge before it is too late.

(Sir Stanton Hicks's complete paper "Ecology And Us" has now been published in booklet form by The Australian Heritage Society. Price: 32 cents, post-free.)

GEMS FROM DOUGLAS

"It is easy to demonstrate that minorities (not to be confused with any particular *economic* class) are invariably in the forefront of improvement, and that while a minority opinion is not certainly right, a right opinion on a novel problem is inevitably a minority opinion—beginning with a minority of one."

—*The Brief for the Prosecution.*

"The world is full of organisations for the suppression of such social evils as inebriety and prostitution. The financial origin of the latter hardly needs emphasis, but it is not so generally recognised that habitual industrial overstrain, long hours, and unsanitary conditions of work, and the excessive indulgence in alcoholic or other artificial stimulation, are almost invariably found in one and the same geographical locality. And in nearly every case, attention is directed to the suppression of the symptom, rather than the removal of the cause, with the result that the partial suppression of one evil is only achieved at the cost of producing a fresh and probably more insidious disease."

—*Social Credit.*

"Nationalisation, then, means nothing more than centralised control of credit, the objective for which high finance in every country is striving . . .

"Centralised *financial* credit is technical possibility, but centralised *real* credit assumes that the desires and aspirations of humanity can be standardised, and ought to be standardised. Since financial credit derives its power from its nexus with real credit (a correct estimate or belief of the individual that something *desired* will be delivered), centralised financial credit-control will break up this civilisation, since no man, or body of men, however elected, can represent the detailed desires of any man, or body of men."

—*Credit-Power and Democracy.*

THE RHODESIAN "SETTLEMENT"

Competent observers have expressed deep concern about the far-reaching implications of the terms of the agreement reached between the Rhodesian and British Governments. The cries of "betrayal" by the Socialist commentators obscure the fact that the Rhodesian Government has made concessions, which are going to make the task of the African political agitators much easier. Mr. Eric Butler has always observed that the Achilles heel of both the Rhodesian and South African Governments has been a lack of understanding of the realities of finance-economics. The South African Government has maintained steady pressure on the Rhodesian Government in favour of an agreement with the British

hoping that this in turn would help ease the pressure on themselves. But this view will be proved unrealistic by coming events.

Prime Minister Ian Smith has expressed the opinion that his agreement with the British will help to strengthen Southern Africa in its resistance to Communism. It is difficult to see how anti-Communist resistance can be strengthened by the pursuit of internal policies, which must shake the stability of the tribal system. We presume that Mr. Smith, under tremendous pressure, believes that by a tactical retreat on certain fronts he hopes to secure long-term strategic gains. But we fear that because of a "blind spot" on finance-economics he does not realise that he has been forced on to a slippery slope upon which it will be increasingly difficult to maintain a firm footing. If the Rhodesian Government were now prepared to grasp firmly the finance-economic issue and drastically modify internal policies, they could yet deal a major body blow to the forces threatening to enslave the whole world. But no government anywhere will challenge these forces unless subjected to the pressure of a united electorate.

SIR WILLIAM LEAVES SINKING SHIP

Sir William Gunn is reported as having said that he will not be seeking re-election as chairman of the Australian Wool Board. He wishes to leave "before the job kills him".

No one, we are sure, would wish an early demise on the worthy Sir William. All that reconstruction must be taxing indeed. How will posterity view his service to the wool industry? The cynic might be tempted to point out that they both seem to be going together. Perhaps the most fitting comment on Bill Gunn's performance was penned by the author and playwright A. P. Herbert, in describing the chairman of a similar board in England:

"This high official, all allow
Is grossly overpaid.
There wasn't any Board;
and now
There isn't any trade."

EXPANSION OF INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

Mr. Jeremy Lee, National Secretary of The Institute of Economic Democracy, provided encouraging evidence of expansion in his Annual Report presented at the Annual General Meeting of the League of Rights. There had been an increase in membership for the 12 months and a growing demand for extra copies of Institute Information Bulletins. There is growing interest in academic circles. University libraries have been paying for extra material.

The Associate Membership fee for the Institute of Economic Democracy is \$10 per annum. Application should be made to Mr. Jeremy Lee, Kingstown, New South Wales, 2350.

PRESERVATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In our September issue last year we reported the establishment in Queensland of an Association for the Preservation of Local Government. We notice from a recent report that 34 Queensland Local Government bodies have endorsed this Association's programme.

The Institute of Economic Democracy has had republished the 1959 Yarra Glen Report on Local Government finance. It is 10 cents per copy, or 17 cents posted.

THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND?

Under the heading "*Only Rural Sector is Depressed*" Mr. R. L. Sparkes, State President of the Queensland Country Party, wrote on October 21, 1971: "In Australia today we have a two-level economy. The urban sector, comprising the vast majority of the people, is mainly prosperous. On the other hand, the rural sector (country towns and districts) comprising only a small minority of the people, is mostly experiencing economic difficulties."—*Queensland Country Life*.

"The cost of living has gone up 1.7 per cent in the last three months . . . the highest quarterly increase for 15 years . . . In Sydney's southern suburbs housewives are finding it hard to cope with the increased cost of food, doctor's bills and high flat rents . . . Popular economy measures were cutting down on clothes and buying cheaper meat . . . Some were considering giving up their television sets and others their annual holidays." —*Sydney Morning Herald*, October 28, 1971.

"Massive new rate slugs may force some Sydney home owners to sell their properties. This grim prophecy came this week from aldermen and suburban ratepayers associations. The rate increases which will drive owners from their homes will follow revaluation by the Valuer-General's Department, land tax and in some cases rezoning to high-rise areas, they say. Hardest hit will be those people living on fixed incomes such as superannuants, retired people living on investments and widows . . . Aldermen point out that while the situation in north Sydney highlights the "intolerable burden facing rate payers, the rate shock will soon spread throughout all Sydney municipalities." *The Sun-Herald*, Sydney, November 14th, 1971.

"Many Sydney families were existing on less than \$22 a week, it was claimed this week. Mr. M. Heney, chief welfare officer for the Smith Family, said: "They are really on the breadline. Some families are back to the Depression days of bread and dripping. The Smith Family will work with youth organisations of Sydney church groups for the 1971 Community Food drive beginning on November 29. The organisations hope to distribute to the needy 10 tons of canned food each week—a total of a million cans—throughout Sydney and the suburbs in two weeks. Mrs. Heney said lack of proper food and vitamins was causing illness in children from the poorer homes."—*The Sun-Herald*, Sydney, November 14th, 1971.

THE END OF THE PERMISSIVE SOCIETY

The following articles, reprinted from "Housewives Today" (U.K.), November, 1971, is by Dr. D. C. Sturdy, M.B., B.Ch., who is a member of the Birmingham Executive Committee of the British Medical Association, and is Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee, National Viewers' and Listeners' Association.

When your Chairman first suggested I should speak on this subject she wisely added a question mark at the end of the title. Since then the mood of the country has shown a remarkable shift. First there was the public outcry over Martin Cole's film "Growing Up". Then the Anne Summers Sex Supermarket business came under fire in several cities and has now gone bankrupt. Then there was the successful prosecution of the Little Red School Book and the Schoolkid's OZ. Finally there was the setting up of Lord Longford's Pornography Commission. As a culmination to all this there was the historic Festival of Light demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

When you think that for every person who stood in Trafalgar Square there were probably 100 others of like mind, then you have perhaps 5 million people. Contrast this with the British Humanist Association, which admitted last year that its membership had dwindled to about 2,800 paid up members. Yet for years the Humanist Lobby, by skilful manipulation of public sympathies and parliamentary procedures, has been responsible for some of the most disastrous social legislation in our history. And they have plenty of other horrors in the pipeline just waiting to be launched at the opportune moment.

Now, thank God and thanks very largely to the courage of a few brave spirits who were prepared to swim against the tide, this tide of permissive legislation is for the moment halted. But even if we are to suffer no fresh depredations, the toll of human casualties has been frightful.

Let us take a look at some of the casualties of the Permissive Society. Thanks to the flagrant abuse of the Abortion Act, 100,000 of Britain's future children will this year have had their lives snuffed out before they had a chance to see the light of day in most cases simply because it was inconvenient for their mothers to keep them alive.

Dr. Alfred Kotasek of Czechoslovakia has estimated that 20-30% of aborted women suffer some disability afterwards. Applied to Britain this could mean that every year we are adding to the toll of ill-health in the country some 25,000 women who have been adversely affected. In ten years this would amount to a quarter of a million of the population.

Then there is the V.D. explosion, now the second commonest of all infectious diseases, and almost out of control. You see advertisements in medical journals shouting, "V.D. trainee specialists urgently needed! Good careers prospects". The tragic thing is that in the case of gonorrhoea many women don't know they've got it until

they want to have a baby. Then they may find they are sterile.

Here is another legacy of the Permissive Society. Because of the reluctance of Christians to take public office, we now have a number of well-known Humanists in control of some of the most powerful bodies influencing the social climate and health of the community. For example, Caspar Brook, a leading member of the Humanist Advisory Council, is now head of the Family Planning Association. Yet this very man with a public salaried position is prepared to go into Court and give evidence in support of the little Red School Book condemned by the magistrates as obscene. He is now using his official position to get every school-child au fait with the Pill from the age of puberty, so that they shall take their place in the new "Contraceptive Society". What he doesn't tell the children is that in Sweden they found that the use of the Pill by the unmarried had led to an alarming increase of V.D.

Then you have the Health Education Council presided over by the well known humanist Baroness Birk, who was responsible for the famous "pregnant man" poster, as well as the poster of Casanova, whom young people were told to emulate. Unfortunately she hadn't realised that when this gentleman died he was found to be suffering from both syphilis and gonorrhoea. How stupid can some of our public busybodies become? And how blind of the Government who put these people in such positions of power.

Perhaps the most striking example of humanist atheist control is in that most powerful of all instruments of human persuasion, the radio and television industry, where Malcolm Muggeridge, an old hand at the game, reckons that 90% of the programme makers have no use for Christian moral values at all. Muggeridge also pointed out that this problem is self-perpetuating because recruiting of new personnel is done very largely through the "old boy network" and so it goes on ad infinitum.

So, in spite of the new mood in the country, the battle isn't won by a long chalk. But we can take heart in the knowledge that this new mood is affecting other countries as well. In Hollywood they have become so appalled at the results of what they have been producing in recent years, that the film industry has stopped making blue films altogether. This year over 20 million pounds worth of new films have been dumped because they were found to be unacceptable for public entertainment.

Even in "blue" Denmark the government is expected to clamp down on live sex shows and the export of "Porn", after discovering to their horror that since the

relaxation of the obscenity laws there has been a rise of 5% in violent sex crimes, such as forcible rape and criminal assault on children.

In Germany there is growing concern about that country going the way of Denmark. An international body has now been established with a headquarters in Bonn to deal with the growing menace of moral pollution on a world scale.

I was recently at a conference in Paris where leaders of various organisations were preparing to join up with this new body, which has the blessing of their Foreign Minister as well as the Pope.

In Britain, in response to growing public pressure, the Home Secretary has appointed a Panel of Lawyers to prepare an urgent report on ways of strengthening the laws relating to obscenity and pornography.

So where do we stand? It seems to me that we are faced with an attack on three main fronts: — (1) the attack on the children. (2) The attack on civil law and freedom. (3) The attack on the Christian faith.

1. The attack on children

There is no doubt in my mind that there is an all-out bid to take over a whole generation. You can pollute a water supply and you may cause physical sickness, but the body can quickly recover from it. But if you pollute the minds and hearts of the young with poisonous ideas and habits, then you may be corrupting them for life. They may never be the same again. One of the Danish producers of the Little Red School Book, who has since become a Christian, told us that the book "had nothing to do with education. Its sole purpose was to condition the younger generation for the revolution." This was why, in the "OZ" case, the judge and jury were so hard on the publishers. They recognised that they were up against not just a bit of money-making out of dirt, but something far more frightening.

2. The attack on civil law

The whole point about the Schoolkids' OZ and Cole's film "Growing-Up" was that if the producers could have got away with it, they would have made a huge breach in the law. Then it would only have been a matter of time before we had a state of moral anarchy. There is a close parallel here with Northern Ireland where political anarchy is the aim.

3. The attack on Christian faith

Lenin said, "The class war will never succeed until the myth of God is removed from the mind of man." In the same way the secular humanists regard as one of their prime targets the Christian faith itself, which has sustained moral and social values down the ages, or as the humanists would call it, "the repressive taboos of Victorian fascist Puritanism". The B.B.C. delights in giving a platform to those "facing both ways" clerics, especially in their weekly programme, "Sunday", which seems to consist mainly of thinly disguised leftist propaganda, church-bashing and sheer triviality. Yet when a really

full-blooded Christian like Peter Hill of the Festival of Light gets a hearing they "push" him with hostile questions all the time.

Then there are the "wolves in shepherd's clothing" - men in positions of spiritual authority, who one day are standing in Court to defend 'Last Exit from Brooklyn' and 'The Little Red School Book', and on the next they are voting funds to help African terrorist organisations, all in the name of the Church.

So. Where do we stand? Can we really say we are at the end of the Permissive Age or only at the beginning of the end? Is it just a gleam of light at the end of a dark tunnel, or is it really the dawn of a new era? I believe the answer to that question will be decided by countless ordinary men and women like us up and down the country, who are prepared to get involved, to risk shedding our anonymity and if necessary to face ridicule, hostility and even ostracism.

When my wife and I first knew Mary Whitehouse 15 years ago she was regarded by some of her friends as a very ordinary housewife and teacher. Yet today Malcolm Muggeridge in his foreword to her new book "Who Does She Think She Is?" is able to say with deep conviction that through her Christian faith and fortitude she has become "one of the remarkable women of our time".

Take another example. A post office engineer of Exeter has challenged single-handed the whole Exeter Education Authority by refusing to send his children to school until they withdraw a syllabus on sex education, which encourages homosexual relationships and masturbation. He is even prepared to go to prison. I have a letter from him in which he says, "My convictions are such that I trust with God's help not only to eradicate the evil here but that the outcome will strengthen others elsewhere to resist and overcome attempts to promote similar teaching." He is a man who cares deeply not only for the future of his own children but for all children throughout the country. He is now getting support from all sides and this has led to the setting up of a "parents' advisory council" to assist other parents in a similar predicament.

These spontaneous grass roots movements are now springing up everywhere. There are at least 4 dealing with abortion. Others are tackling things like religious education, freedom under the law, moral pollution and so on. They are a very healthy sign that Democracy is taking on new life. When people become involved in responsible action of this kind their morale goes up, they lose their sense of despair and they regain the faith, which they may have lost. It is what I believe will become known as the Responsible Society, in which we decide to concern ourselves with all others going the same way and not to rest until together we have restored the dignity of men and women, which has been all but destroyed by the Permissive Society. Personally I can't think of a more exciting, satisfying and joyful way in which to spend the remaining years of my life.

ISRAEL'S POWER

"If Israel chose to turn on the full heat (as the Jewish community did against both Imperial Russia and Nazi Germany) it could probably not be resisted. The total world influence of Jewish opinion is enormous. Imperial Russia was totally destroyed, not by domestic unrest but because it attracted the hatred of the entire world Jewish community. Nazi Germany suffered the same fate for the same reason.

"The world Jewish community is by no means all Zionist. But let anyone embark upon a policy which will seriously threaten the existence of Israel and the whole vast force of Jewish influence—intellectual, financial, commercial and political - - would be mobilised against those responsible. Like it or not, that is a fact. Knowing all this, Israel feels impregnable and foresees eventually becoming a dominant factor in the Middle East. Indeed, some observers foresee the pacification and developing of the whole area by Israel and a reshifting of the centre of world power to the east Mediterranean."

—*Intelligence Digest* (U.K.), November, 1971.

As a footnote to the above comment we draw attention to the case of a Mr. H. Scheiber, a life-long Zionist and former member of the notorious Stern gang now living in the U.S.A., where he heads an anti-Communist League. Mr. Scheiber describes the Government of Israel as "an extreme Marxist-Socialist establishment" working together with the Soviet leaders. Jewish emigration from the Soviet to Israel has been increasing, the current rate probably being no less than 6,000 per year. One observer points out that many of these are younger Jews who will be available for conscription into the Israeli armed forces.

There are many unanswered questions concerning Moscow-Tel Aviv relations. But it is certain that Moscow is not backing the Arabs to destroy Israel. The fact that this idea is so widely accepted is a tribute to the power of propaganda.

HIMMLER—A COMMON MARKETEEER!

Himmler, Hitler's chief of the S.S. and Gestapo, was asked by the German V2 rocket scientists on June 29, 1943, on his visit to their base at Peenemunde: "Reich-fuhrer, what are we really fighting for?" Himmler replied without hesitation.

"The Fuhrer thinks and acts for the benefit of Europe. He regards himself as the last champion of the Western world and its culture. He is convinced that modern achievements in technology, especially rail, road and air transport, have made national boundaries unimportant and obsolete. Small nations not economically self-sufficient must join more powerful ones. In modern conditions only economic units of great size can survive, those, which are politically and productively strong enough to assert their independence.

"Europe, by reason of its history, its geographical position, its economic structure and its share of raw

materials, is such a unit. The European area must form a group with the power that is economically and politically strongest as its nucleus. For their own benefit, the nations must voluntarily subordinate themselves to the leadership of this strongest State. If we are not to lose our European standards of living and our economic status, this large unit must come into being sooner or later. The only question is: which nation shall assume the leadership? The Fuhrer believes that only a racially sound Germany, economically stable, patriotically united and politically strong is pre-ordained to do so . . . England, because of her geographical position, is exposed to great centrifugal forces, this is, her interests lie too much for her ever to be able to assume the leadership. Despite this the Fuhrer tried to come to an understanding with England. His desire was for a division of tasks between the two peoples. His efforts failed. Yet he has still not quite given up hope that the Anglo-Saxons will one day see reason, or see, rather, where their own advantage lies."

Himmler said that the economic danger from the East (Russia and the Slav bloc) to Europe was formidable because the Western worker with high wages and shorter hours cannot compete economically with the Russian worker. That the day is bound to come when Russian nationalised industries would be switched to extremely cheap goods and added "Russia will be able to flood the world markets with extremely cheap goods. The world would have no answer to this, especially if it were backed by great military force. The consequences would be economic catastrophe in Western Europe and America, and the chief victims would be the workers." Himmler was asked, "Then our war aims in Russia are economic rather than military or political, or, say, ideological?" He replied, "In the last analysis every war is a struggle for power. In modern ones all four factors are invariably involved."

—Quotations from V2 by Major-General Walter Dornberger, pages 179-181. Publisher Hurst and Blackett, U.K., 1954.

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