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

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THE INTERNATIONAL IDEA

by Eric D. Butler

Almost every paper one reads at present contains reports of increasing numbers of takeovers in every field, all financed by those who have the power to create money as a debt owed to them. But there are also reports of growing economic co-operation between Western based multinational organisations and all Communist countries, including China. Lenin would be delighted with what is taking place. He said that a World Communist state would be impossible until an international economic system had been developed. The New International Economic Order, endorsed by the United Nations, Moscow and Peking, and the International Bankers, is the blueprint for what is planned.

As early as 1924, when the first edition of *Social Credit* was published, C.H. Douglas was predicting that Civilisation would inevitably disintegrate unless action could be taken to reverse the growing centralisation of power. In an early article, *The International Idea*, Douglas pointed out that the drive towards a World State was rooted in the age-old will-to-power philosophy. He drew attention to the studies of the American Brooks Adams and others who had documented how the basic cause of the collapse of all Civilisations had been the centralisation of power.

Irrespective of how power is centralised, it always has the same corrupting influence, not only of those who use it, but generally overlooked, of those over whom it is used. The draining of power from the individual also drains from him his initiative and creativeness. The individual is driven down the scale of existence, as he becomes the mere tool of those who have power over him. He loses his soul and can actually come to love his chains. The modern Welfare State is of the very Devil and basically anti-Christian.

In his realistic approach to what is termed history, C.H. Douglas said that history was not a series of disconnected events, but crystallised politics. A study of big maps was essential, he said. The seeds of the present plight of the world were sown a long time ago, but it was during last century that they started to emerge in growth, which was to foreshadow the shape of things to come. There were two major factors in the situation developing last century. First was the British Empire which, since the loss of the American colonies, developed through the progressive decentralisation of power and, together with the British-originated industrial revolution, beckoned mankind towards a new type of Civilisation in which all power, economic and political, could be decentralised, providing the individual with growing independence.

Much of the evidence provided by Douglas in a series of books, concluding with *The Brief for the Prosecution*, to demonstrate his theme that there was a conscious policy, pursued over a long period of time, to create a World State, was deductive. The fact that Douglas has been proved correct by events is a striking testimony to the genius of the man who went right to the core of the human drama. In more recent times the evidence concerning the World State programme has become more obvious. Some of the most authoritative evidence concerning a global conspiracy, was provided by the prestigious historian, a liberal, not a conservative, Professor Carroll Quigley, in his *Tragedy and Hope*.

Quigley said he had been given access to the documentary evidence of how the International Bankers, exercising power through credit creation, were using the Communists and other revolutionaries to create a New World Order. Quigley himself said he had no objection to what was being planned. But he disagreed with the attempted secrecy concerning what he regarded as a noble and idealistic conception of a world Utopia. Douglas

had dealt with the deadly menace of Utopias imposed by idealists long before the Quigley book.

Douglas said, "When we accuse the world's great financiers of being merely conscienceless buccaneers, there is a sense in which we do them less than justice, and at the same time fail to recognise the deadly danger which they embody. The great financier is in most cases a great idealist, and sooner or later constructs a Utopia, which it is his constant endeavour to impose upon the world.... society is never in more deadly danger than when it is committed to the mercies of the idealist, and particularly the Utopianist. The fact is that there is no single Utopia which would give more than a small percentage of us ". . . . What we really demand of existence is not that we shall be put into somebody else's Utopia, but that we shall be put in a position to construct a Utopia of our own. And this idea of a centrally controlled world in which everyone lives under uniform conditions, elaborated on the basis of statistics . . . is at the back of the drive which is being made to induce us to believe that the world can be considered as a single unit. Cultures, climate, tradition, race, and habit all give the lie to this idea, and as the human personality develops, it becomes more individualised and specialised in its outlook, and less and less amenable to centralised direction."

The development of the British Empire along with a distinctive British culture was seen as a major stumbling block to the programme for a World State. It had to be destroyed. The programme of destruction was promoted by the Financier-Communist alliance. The Soviet was established by International Finance in 1917 and has been maintained by International Finance ever since. Any prospect of a regenerated British Empire after the Second World War was dealt a deadly blow by forcing a reluctant British people, who were betrayed by the British Conservative party, into the European Economic Community, one decisive factor being the claim that a "united" Europe would better be able to withstand the Soviet challenge. The EEC has played a major role in providing economic blood transfusions to sustain the Soviet. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's recent visit to the Soviet has paved the way for still more economic assistance from Britain. The "Anti-socialist monetarists" of the Thatcher government accept uncritically the Black Magic of financial orthodoxy, which insists that a nation can only sustain its domestic economy by a "favourable balance of trade".

President Ronald Reagan, another staunch anti-Communist, who initially described the Soviet Union as an "evil empire", has progressively retreated under the influence of the same Black Magic until now the USA is not only supporting the financing of Poland and other Eastern Bloc nations, as well as the Soviet Union, but subsidising grain exports to the Soviet Union. American pressure on Japan is resulting in Japan looking at China and the Soviet Union as areas to which they can finance greater exports. There are suggestions that Japan might use its massive

trade credits to take over Third World debts. Top Japanese bankers are members of the Trilateral Commission, headed by David Rockefeller. The Trilateral Commission is an advocate of a global economy. The world's largest financial institution is now Japanese, Nomura Securities Co. Ltd. Nomura has moved into the international equity markets and believes that the move into foreign equities is essential for establishing itself near the top of the projected 20 mega-companies, which will dominate the world's financial markets by the end of the century.

"Modernisation" in China and Gorbachev's alleged liberalisation coincide with the escalation of the non-Communist nations' economic problems, one being what to do with mounting surplus production. The Grand Design of openly meshing the economies of all nations has now come into the open, with both Moscow and China inviting the multinationals from the rest of the world to invest in their countries through joint development projects. This concept has excited the interest of one of Australia's leading takeover experts, Mr. John Elliott. Misguided Australians, who term themselves conservative and anti-Communist, believe that Mr. Elliott would make an excellent Australian Liberal Prime Minister!

Multimillionaire Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum has a long record of providing aid for the Soviet Union. Back in 1973, when Richard Nixon was President of the USA, Armand Hammer signed one of his biggest deals with the Soviet, a 20-year agreement to provide the Soviet with huge quantities of concentrated phosphoric acid, a vital liquid fertiliser. The recently deceased William Casey, head of the CIA, was at that time head of the American Export-Import Bank. Casey was urged by President Nixon to provide the Soviet with a low interest loan of \$180 million to help finance the Hammer project. That was back in the era of *detente*, strongly supported by the Rockefeller's man, Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger. It was during this period that the International Zionists and the Soviet moved large numbers of Jews out of the Soviet, where they were allegedly being persecuted.

Following in the footsteps of Nixon and Kissinger, President Reagan toured Communist China in 1984, offering American technological and other assistance. On April 29 of that year, Armand Hammer signed an agreement with the Chinese government to develop a massive open coal pit in China, the biggest in the world. Reports of similar non-Communist based multinationals investing in both the Soviet and China are now appearing almost daily. The internationalisation of the world's economy is taking place quite openly. It is being financed by

International Finance. The nexus between International Finance and Marxism is now clear for all to see. There can be no argument now about what is taking place. The only question is whether the Grand Design can reach its ultimate objective? And the short answer is, No; for the reasons Douglas mentioned. Truth can be challenged, but not destroyed.

The basic problem is how to minimise the damage of the inevitable break up of Civilisation. Douglas commented in *Social Credit* that "There is, at the moment, no party, group or individual at once possessing the power, the knowledge, and the will, which would transmute the growing social unrest and resentment (now chiefly marshalled under the crudities of socialism and Communism) into a constructive effort for the regeneration of Society. This being the case, we are merely witnesses to a succession of rear-guard actions of the so-called Conservative elements in Society a process which can only result, like all rear-guard actions, in a successive, if not successful, retreat on the part of the forces attacked."

Events have confirmed what Douglas wrote over fifty years ago. But progressively the *idea* of Socialism as an answer has been exhausted. What has proved a colossal failure no longer can attract. The brutalising effects of Communism, wherever tried, have become more widely known. And with the much-publicised "New Right" offering no basic solutions to the human drama, it is not without significance that while large numbers of the young are despairing of the future, many committing suicide, there is evidence that a growing number of the same young are looking for alternatives. Theories, which in practice produce growing disasters, no longer attract. The theory of "racial equality" results in a growing number of disasters around the world, the latest example being in Fiji.

So long as the life force is sustained in the seed, which drops into the decaying vegetation on the forest floor, it can result in the new growth. The very disintegration taking place today is producing the conditions in which new growth can, over a period, take place. The task of those who have grasped the Social Credit idea is to ensure that it is protected. In one sense, those who have grasped the Social Credit idea are entrusted with a type of sacred trust. They are the true conservationists of this globally destructive period in man's history, showing how as internationalism results in still greater convulsions and destruction, there is a genuine alternative, that a policy of Death can be overcome with a policy of Life More abundant.

THE FUTURE OF WORK

by ELIZABETH DOBBS in "*Home*" (UK), April.

With a general election on the horizon, as everyone except Mrs. Thatcher seems to have determined, the Problem of Unemployment is sure to prove a major field of party battle.

Each party has its own myths on the subject, but so far neither seems to have looked at the real nature of unemployment in the wider context of a culture based on using less direct labour and developing more leisure; nor have either admitted and made provision for the fact that there will never be full employment again.

The whole question is now bedevilled by the fact that there is unemployment — and unemployment; people are sacked either because a project can *genuinely* be achieved with less energy; or, as happens too often nowadays, when an enterprise is closed down on grounds not related to the industry or product at all, usually because of politics or money. How is it, for instance, that we, who before and during the war could make our own aeroplanes that could win a war, can now only contribute a part or so to planes made in the U.S.A. or in Europe? This type of unemployment is wholly, and somewhere consciously, political — a result of decision taken -- and can only be dealt with politically.

The first type, however, is the direct and accumulating

consequence of the sort of economic system our society has grown up with. Why is there unemployment? Because this is precisely what scientists and engineers have always aimed at. Only to them it was Leisure. The man who invented the wheel, he who thought up the steam engine, he who invented the motorcar, the aeroplane, the computer — all of them were trying to do things more efficiently, that is, with less energy, in effect to give to the world a gift of leisure. They did not, of course, envisage it being polarised to one set of people who would *therefore* be deprived of a means of decent living.

They were simply enabling people to produce more of what it takes to live comfortably, and the comfort and the leisure should spread to everyone.

Partly it did, and partly it didn't. Recently a lot of seemingly almost comically detailed work has been done on the spread of leisure in twentieth century society. Professor Jonathon Gershuny has looked into it, largely, in order to discount the thesis that full employment is not now possible. He thinks it could be achieved by pursuing more leisure. First he measures the increase in leisure. He finds that outside the area of paid work in Britain in 1961 the average adult spent 161 minutes a day in unpaid housework. By 1982 this was reduced to

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136 minutes, the same reduction applying to women in paid employment as those at home. Thus everyone had gained 25 minutes a day of leisure time from this field of activity. At the same time, the average adult spent 43 minutes a day less at paid work. (One third of this reflects the increase in unemployment.) So it seems that each of us has 68 more minutes a day to play with. But that is not the end to it. By 1982 people were spending about 35 minutes *more* in domestic travel and shopping — creeping round the supermarket, one supposes, standing in line and lugging the proceeds home — leaving only 33 more minutes of leisure. What did we do with it? We spent five more minutes watching television, ten more minutes talking to other members of the household, and by 1985 time spent in consumption of services outside the home — amusing ourselves, going to the doctor, getting ourselves some more education — rose to 90 minutes a day, an increase of 50 percent.

IMPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

All this obviously has implications for employment. Professor Gershuny works out that the 30 minutes extra time consuming out-of-home services produced 1.7 million extra jobs, which comes to 57,000 per minute of extra leisure.... He and his computer evidently had great fun with the figures.

He does admit that his arithmetic is a simplification. But he goes on to apply it to the future as if it were immutable natural law, and not fallible statistics based upon extremely mutable matters of taste; as if every (collective) minute of extra free time in the foreseeable and unforeseeable future would infallibly give rise to 57,000 jobs.

Take for instance his example of shopping. A good deal of the extra time freed by reduction of work in the 1960s and 1970s was taken up by the increase in time spent in shopping and related travel. In fact the paid work formerly done by the producer or the retailer has been shifted on to the unpaid shoulders of the consumer. No deliveries, we have to travel to the supermarket, often miles away as so many small shops have closed down under the forced competition, and collect all our goods, push them round the store, pack them into the car and drive them home. So to save all the time spent in doing this, why not have a home-based, television and computer-served connection with the vast super stores (and with your bank), together with a home-delivery service and an information and advice service?

Well, why not? Such a scheme would generate jobs in all these categories and more, though not enough to produce full employment. But while it would be splendid for the housebound and the ill, incapable of getting as far as the shops, it would deprive shoppers of one of the more pleasurable activities of the day. Many of us may not positively *like* supermarkets, regretting the friendly personal process of shopping in the old days of small shops when the product wasn't pre-wrapped in plastic, you could smell it and poke it and discuss its provenance and quality with the shopkeeper, nevertheless for many the expedition to the vast Aladdin's caves full of consumer goodies is the event of the day or the week, as may be. It opens up to them light and life and people and dreams of how they might perhaps live. Confining people to barracks, so to speak, and depriving them of a good reason for mixing with their fellow men and meaningful contact with all the artifacts made to tempt them is not acceptable and will not be accepted. Solitary confinement is not to everyone's taste, not even to solve the unemployment problem, which in any case it could not do.

A MORE REALISTIC VIEW

A more realistic view of employment in the future is given by Amin Rajan, a research fellow at the Institute of Manpower Studies. He points out that as unemployment increases new jobs fall into three classes. They are either jobs for more welfare workers servicing the unemployed, that is, an increase in

bureaucracy; or jobs servicing the newly emergent prosperous technocrats; or jobs servicing the new technology itself — specialist services such as management consultancy and advertising, for instance, following on various degrees of privatisation; but most of the new jobs will be part-time and low paid and probably not placed in the regions of greatest unemployment.

The long-term unemployed now account for three-fifths of those on the dole. Mr. Rajan points out that aside from the government simply continuing to pursue its present path because intervention with selective policies would be ideologically unacceptable, two choices are open to it. It can abandon ideas of free enterprise and competition and go into a closely managed economy selectively targeted, together with the rest of the EEC, on increased manufacturing. (What goods? What for?)

The other is that the state should provide a basic income to all through the social security system that would be topped up through work in the informal economy. His argument runs that as in a high unemployment system the workless would anyway turn to the 'black' economy or voluntary work, they should be encouraged to take up this sort of activity rather than pursuing formal jobs that the system cannot deliver. The man in the street and perhaps even more the woman in the street is only too well aware of the multitudinous work that needs to be done which cannot support a full living wage or a sufficient differential above the dole to tempt the unemployed to lose social security. Given a system by which they could legitimately tackle otherwise unrewarding jobs, there would be an increase of prosperity all round as well as a less dilapidated and more efficient Britain.

Mr. Rajan does not say where the money for this income would come from. He leaves it to be assumed that it would come from the State, that is, from the pockets of the diminishing

BOOK NOW FOR ANNUAL DINNER

With the big influx of visitors from overseas, seating capacity for the annual New Times Dinner, to be held on Friday, October 2, will be taxed to the limit, even with more seating capacity at the YWCA, where this year's Dinner will be held. Long-time supporters and their families will be given first preference. But it is essential that they book early in order that the organisers can plan ahead.

The charge is \$20 per person. Please note that this year guests must bring their own refreshments, although pre-Dinner cocktails will be provided. Fruit drinks will be provided on the tables. Those requiring vegetarian meals must order when making their booking, stating whether they require salad or hot vegetables. As far as possible guests will be seated as requested.

We can now announce that British historian, David Irving, will be the guest of honour. But guests at the Dinner will also be meeting and hearing outstanding overseas visitors like Mr. Ron Gostick, National Director of the Canadian League of Rights, and the brilliant American journalist and writer, Mr. Michael Hoffman. Other highlights of the Dinner will be the toasts. Speakers will maintain the high standards and traditions of the past.

The Dinner will be chaired by Mr. Jeremy Lee and Mr. Eric Butler will give the concluding and keynote address.

Unless requested, receipts will not be forwarded to those booking for the Dinner.

Regular Dinner guests are requested to note the new venue for the Dinner. The YWCA is in Elizabeth Street, near the Victoria Market, and there are adequate parking facilities close by.

number of taxpayers. He also comments that there are similarities between the allocation of economic resources, as in the first option, and intervention in the distributing of income.

But perhaps Mr. Rajan would look into the possibility of making the basic Income dependent on the actual production of the nation, funding it exactly to the extent of unused product still available for consumption, with a precise amount of credit created for that purpose. Such a system would take the matter of the income partly at least out of the disposal of the State: it would depend on the economic resources available and the availability of skills and willing work — anyone who did not want the privilege of a job in manufacturing need do as much or as little as he or she wanted, With, of course, a simpler way of life.

What." the ordinary man and woman want is just common sense: that they should have access to the wealth society creates,

partly as a natural right deriving from the cultural inheritance of centuries of experience, invention and science, in addition to the freedom to activate this inheritance by production, whether by their independent efforts or by taking a job. There is no mystery about doing it provided you don't bring in the money system as though it ranked as a natural law. It is after all merely a man-made device, which should service real credit.

The whole of Europe, as well as America and the other industrial nations, is bogged down in the unemployment problem. In the EEC, 11.6 per cent of the working population (16.5 million people) are unemployed. Soviet Russia's enormous army acts as a sponge for its unemployed. Any government, which had the courage to put the matter of work and the economic system squarely on a realistic base, could set the whole world on a new and more hopeful path.

WHEN JOHN CURTIN SUPPORTED SOCIAL CREDIT

REMINISCENCES OF A WEST AUSTRALIAN PIONEER SOCIAL CREDITER

Mr. Eric Butler first met Mr. W. G. Bow at the 1986 Annual South Australian State Seminar of the League of Rights, and during the course of discussion learned that he was a pioneer supporter of Social Credit in Perth back in the 1920s. Mr. Bow was able to confirm from his firsthand experiences that Mr. John Curtin, later to become Australia's Second World War Prime Minister, had also been a supporter of Social Credit. Mr. Bow was employed by the Commonwealth Bank, but having grasped Social Credit, made no effort to advance himself in the banking system.

His following reminiscences are a valuable contribution to the history of Social Credit in Australia.

I first learned of Social Credit in early 1925 from an article in an international magazine by a Mr. Tom Kennedy of Dublin. In response to my inquiry he sent me copies of Captain W. Adams' book *Real Wealth and Financial Poverty*, followed, at my request by Major Douglas's books then available.

Having studied these intensively, I felt I had a good grasp of the subject, so had a glimpse of what it could mean for the future of mankind.

Naturally I wanted to do something about it. The only person I could find who was a confirmed Social Crediter was a man named Stacey who was assistant Government Analyst in Perth. Mr. Stacy was an elderly man and in poor health — he regretted he could not be of much help.

Perhaps an item of interest here — Stacey's brother who introduced him to Social Credit was Vicar of an Anglican Church in Coventry, England, The then Archbishop of Canterbury had delivered a sermon at the opening of the Menin Gate Memorial in the course of which he was reported as asking, "Was the sacrifice worth it?" and answering, "Yes! A thousand times". The indignant Vicar preached a sermon, which I later read from a script sent to his brother. It was a strongly worded attack on his chief.

C.H. Douglas once referred to the obvious Calvinism of an Archbishop.

Someone suggested that I see John Curtin, then Editor of the *Western Worker* and a highly respected member of the A.L.P., which I did. The Labor Party then was not led by academics and lawyers, but by men of the old school of Labor of whom Curtin was one. Curtin expressed interest and accepted a book on Social Credit. In return he handed me Arthur Kitson's *Unemployment, its Cause and Remedy*. When I returned it to him and drew his attention to the remedy proposed, the Douglas *Draft Scheme for the Mining Industry*, he told me nothing could have impressed him more. The Party was very interested in Kitson. Curtin told me that the brain of the Party then was Frank Anstey who spent a lot of time in research. Anstey wrote at least two books attacking the money system. I do not recall the titles.

It's clear the Labor Party at that time was interested in financial reform. The present so-called Labor Party is selling out to international finance. Correction — they are giving Australia away free gratis and for nothing.

JOHN CURTIN'S SUPPORT

John Curtin said he would give his support to a study group, which I had in mind and send along two representatives —

Messrs. Morgan and Greville. Morgan was an older man. I don't recall his position with the Party. Greville was younger and on the A.L.P. executive. Greville became an enthusiastic Social Crediter and during the depression he was active in our support, taking part in many public debates.

We had a small group of about ten with which to start. There must have been many people in Australia at that time that knew about Social Credit but the only ones I was able to contact were in Melbourne. Messrs. Haythorpe and Browning were publishing a little paper devoted to Social Credit called *Freedom*. In reply to my letter informing them that we had a study group in Perth, I was told that we were lucky, that they had not so succeeded. They must surely have been the first in Australia to do something about it in a public way. The situation changed when the depression hit. There was soon widespread interest in Australia in Social Credit.

The Government and economists told us we were suffering from over-production; we had produced too much. The remedy — would you believe? — Yes! You would, they are still doing it — we were to work harder and produce more and at the same time, tighten our belts and consume less. To help us to do this wages and salaries were reduced 10% and sometimes 20%. The result of this remedy, called the "Premier's Plan", is well known. It was a tragic mistake as was afterwards admitted. It was not hard to show up the absurdity of the Premier's Plan and people were ready to receive our message. The very good publications *The New Era* in Sydney and *The New Times* in Melbourne were well circulated in W.A. and helped us greatly. It's no secret we had influential people in the G.P.O. who saw that our papers were promptly delivered.

We had acquired as our Secretary a very formidable debater in R.J.C. (Cuthbert) Butler. He had trained as a minister of religion, but had not continued with the Church on some matter of conscience. He had been involved with reform movements and was, at one time, secretary to Queensland's first Labor Premier Ryan — a man he much admired. Cuthbert Butler had a well-informed mind and was a dangerous person to tackle in debate at any time. With the Government's case a complete departure from reality, it was not hard for Butler to destroy his opponents. These debates drew packed audiences who thoroughly enjoyed the discomfiture of the proponents of orthodox economics. They were great publicity for us.

ENTER DR. COOMBS

Sir Hal Colebatch, regarded as about the best debater in

the W.A. Parliament, was one who must have wished he had not issued a challenge. One who had the temerity to do so was a young university student of economics — H.C. Coombs. He and another student named Willsmore opposed Butler and Greville at a packed university hall. They did little to help the orthodox view.

Professor Murdoch, in the Chair summed it up. He said there had been much talk of orthodox economics; it reminded him of the bear in the Taronga Park Zoo. The bear's area had been greatly enlarged but it seemed unaware of this and was still moving around within the old limits.

H.C. Coombs, of course, later attended the London School of Economics. On returning he was groomed for an important post and was eventually appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank. He was certainly aware of Social Credit and must have known that the financial system was a fraudulent one.

In Dr. H.C. Coombs's autobiography, *Trial Balance*, he frequently refers to his influence over Ben Chifley when that gentleman was Prime Minister of Australia. Chifley had been on the inquiry into banking and finance in the 1930s and he and Coombs must have been aware of Section 504 in the findings defining the powers of the Commonwealth Bank over the creation of credit. Dr. Coombs at least must have known about the compensated price, which would have dealt with the later clauses regarding inflation, which were the excuse for disregarding Section 504.

When Chifley tried to nationalise banking he was badly advised by someone. It was a serious mistake for the Labor Party, which went out of office and stayed out for 23 years.

What would Curtin have done had he survived the War? He had studied Social Credit and told me that the A + B Theorem HAD to be right. Later in a packed Town Hall meeting he publicly supported Social Credit. As a wartime PM. he supported the orthodox financing of the war, but he took office at a very critical time.

PROFESSOR MURDOCH AND SOCIAL CREDIT

Professor (later Sir) Walter Murdoch referred to earlier, was the most respected don at Perth University and I had approached him early in the depression. I handed him the book *Social Credit*. He was quick to grasp its importance. I asked him later about the theory of the classical and modern in education, to which his reply was that it was a novel idea but he thought it true.

Professor Murdoch had no hesitation in publicly supporting us and became our Patron.

He used to invite me to lunch to discuss things. Whenever I asked him to do anything he invariably did it but I had to give good reasons for the action first. I came to know the Professor well, and I have been an admirer of his ever since.

Professor Copland, reputedly the author of the infamous Premier's Plan, took Murdoch to task for an article he had written, possibly criticising the Plan, and told him to 'stick to his last'. The Professor's reply was devastating and we heard no more from Copland. As I recall, the correspondence was published in the *Daily News* in or around April of 1931.

Professor Murdoch was a quiet mannered, unassuming gentleman with a gentle sense of humour, which comes out in his essays, but it was not wise to attack him on a subject for which he felt deeply.

The Director of Adult Education in W.A. at the time was a New Zealander named Sinclair. He was a convinced Social Crediter. I interviewed him only once, but remember leaving him with the impression of a gentleman with impeccable manners and charm. When the *West Australian* newspaper invited essays on the depression and a remedy, Mr. Sinclair submitted one, which was pure Social Credit. It was selected as the winner from a very large number of entries and was also praised for its high literary quality.

As is well known, the Anglican Archbishop of Perth and Primate of Australia at the time, Dr. Le Fanu, made public statements attacking the financial system. He told us privately that he could only get sanity from a study of economics from Social Credit.

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Charles F.J. North, who came on to our executive, was a member of the W.A. Parliament and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He was a nephew of Lord Forrest, a former Premier of W.A., and one of its early explorers. Charles North introduced a Bill in the W.A. Parliament on Social Credit. His own party gave him no support and he was, of course, well aware of this. This would have been before the Aberhardt Social Credit Government was elected in Alberta. There would be *Hansard* records of this.

There was a Senate election in the early 1930s and, although our executive was opposed to entry into party politics, supporting Douglas's own views, one of our executive, V.C. Fail, and two others stood for election on a Social Credit platform. To the surprise of many, including the two political parties, they received a large percentage of the votes. I cannot recall the figures but I do recall the effect on the political parties — they came rushing around and were most respectful.

ASSOCIATED BANKS PROTEST A.B.C. TALK

In 1931 I was invited to give two talks on finance by the then Manager of the Australian Broadcasting Company, later the present A.B.C. - Mr. Basil Kirke.

My second talk was protested by the Associated Banks. The script was sent to Sydney and the then Superintendent (Mr. Manden) returned it with the comment that he agreed with every word of it.

How the Federal Government acted at this time; the attempt of the Treasurer, E.G. Theodore, to make a fiduciary issue of money; the visit of Sir Otto Niemeyer to put a stop to this heresy, is well known. Perhaps not so well known was that after Theodore was put in his place, a fiduciary issue did occur.

Around 1936 the depression started to lift. Credit was allowed to flow more freely; the cut in wages and salaries was restored. J.M. Kenynes's theories came into prominence (the international financiers' reply to Social Credit). War once more claimed the attention of the people of Australia and elsewhere.

A VISIT IN ENGLAND

In 1936, with my wife, I had a holiday in England. Before departure I was given an illuminated address by the Social Credit executive in W.A. It was composed by Professor Murdoch. In the ten years since we had started others had done much more than I to further our cause, but it was recognition that I had provided the first initiative in W.A.

In London I met members of the Social Credit Secretariat and went on a number of evenings with others knocking at doors for the Electoral Campaign. This had not long started and was the outcome of Major Douglas's Buxton speech. We were listened to politely, but I did not feel optimistic about the response. Given time and experience, this campaign may have achieved its desired results, but events moved too fast towards war.

I visited the Green Shirts. This group was formed by a fellow named Hargreaves. I expect it was organised similarly to Mosley's Black Shirts. The Green Shirts were devoted to Social Credit; there was strict discipline, the young men were very good types, smartly turned out and attracted a lot of attention as they marched through the streets.

I spent a long evening with Hargreaves listening to his views and plans, and left with mixed impressions. He was a most unusual character. He had recently written a successful novel called *Summer Time Ends*. Major Douglas had approved of the Green Shirts and granted them the Douglas Tartan.

That it did not continue may have been because of the war, but I do not know the story of this.

When in Canterbury I called on Dr. Hewlett Johnson, (the "Red Dean") who, in 1936 was publicly supporting Social Credit. He gave me a warm welcome and I had a long discussion with him ranging over Social Credit, the Church and social problems. He was enthusiastic about Social Credit. Afterwards when I read his book *The Socialist Sixth of the World*, I wondered what could have caused him to change his views, to switch from Social Credit with its philosophy, which equated with Christianity to one, which was Anti-Christian and materialistic. Had they hypnotised him on his trips to Moscow? He had been an engineer before he took up

Holy Orders. He had been born and brought up in an industrial part of England. He told me that he had witnessed when young, the sweated labour and appalling conditions under which so many lived in 19th century England. Was he blinded by injustice? There had to be some reason.

In Dublin I met Tom Kennedy, who had been my first contact with Social Credit. He was a bookseller, a cultured man and an enthusiast. A very bright young University professor joined in discussions. I gathered that there were influential people in Eire who were with us. This was confirmed later when, on my way home on the "Esperance Bay", I became friendly with a Roman Catholic priest who was an ardent Social Crediter. He told me that he had met DeValera, then President of Eire. DeValera had told him that he had studied Social Credit for 12 months and was convinced it was right and workable. A study had been done with a view to its implementation, but it had been decided that the government was too vulnerable. I expect Major Douglas would have been aware of this, and would have agreed.

MEETING WITH DOUGLAS

Now to C.H. Douglas. With Richard Rushton, President of the Social Credit Movement of W.A., and Cuthbert Butler, I had breakfast with him on the ship at Fremantle in January 1934. I saw him again at Fig Tree Court in 1936, but the day in Perth leaves vivid memories. It has been well reported in "The Douglas Centenary — The Man and the Vision", and the *New Times* Douglas Memorial Issue. At the end of the day Cuthbert Butler summed it up — "He measures up!" Yes! What A.R. Orage and others said of him we thought was true.

Two incidents that day may be worth mention.

1. On leaving the ship with his wife to an ovation from the crowd on the wharf a fellow passenger expressed astonishment that they had such a celebrity aboard — "It's that elderly chap who used to dance with his wife!" — I think that speaks for itself.
2. Conversing with a leading politician, the latter rather slyly suggested something about a 'lost cause'. The reply came promptly from Major Douglas that he was not interested in spending his time on lost causes.

It was, I believe, after his world tour in 1934 that he fully realised what he was up against. Possibly long before that, but certainly after the Alberta Social Credit Government had all its Bills vetoed.

He knew how ruthless the controllers of the financial system were, how entrenched in power they were and he knew the dangers.

I think Douglas's greatness showed here. He realised that to go on meant no turning back. There was some moment when he faced this, for I recall reading where he tells that he and his wife discussed it and decided together to "cross the Rubicon".

A GUIDE TO THE FUTURE

What followed we have in his writings. He had explained Social Credit brilliantly in his earlier books. Now we got *The Brief for the Prosecution*, and all the others as he researched and analysed events and statements, debunking so many of those in authority and those who would enslave us.

It's all there as a guide to those who continue to fight.

A word about Mrs. Douglas. It is claimed that every great man has a woman behind him. True or not, it was true in this case, and he has said so, and they "crossed the Rubicon" together.

WHO RULES IN THE USSR?

The Soviet policy of permitting an increasing number of Jews to migrate from the Soviet Union, and the moves towards open diplomatic relations between the Soviet and Israel, again demonstrates the manner in which Jews, as a collective, are being used in an on-going international power play.

It is obvious that Jewish power is greater than Christian power, as there is no evidence to suggest that Christians are being permitted to leave the Soviet.

The current situation poses the question heading this item, which is succinctly and effectively answered by South African journalist and author, Mr. Ivor Benson, in the following from his March issue of "Behind the News" (P.O. Box 1564, Krugersdorp, 1740 South Africa):

Following the recent furore over plans to present at the Royal Court Theatre in London a play portraying the Zionists as having collaborated with the Nazis before and during World War II (see our February issue), a reader has kindly sent us a copy of a recent issue of a monthly digest entitled *Socialism: Theory and Practice (STP)*, published by the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow. This contains excerpts from papers read at a press conference arranged by the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion, of which the following contribution by Col.-Gen D. Dragunsky, the Committee Chairman, who is described as "twice Hero of the Soviet Union", is typical: "We must expose Zionist connections with the Nazis. This is necessary in order to mobilise world opinion for struggle against the forces of evil and violence . . . Zionists are posing as representatives of all Jews. Yet, most Jews in different countries refuse to support Zionist ideology and vigorously condemn the political course of the Israeli rulers".

The Nazis, Dragunsky adds, shared with the Zionists what he calls "a pathological hatred of Communism".

Our reader suggests that with evidence like this the time may have come to abandon the thesis first clearly stated by Douglas Reed that "similar men, with a common aim, secretly rule in both camps".

Comment No. 1: All the "anti-Zionist" passages in the Moscow magazine are examples of the most degraded Marxist-Leninist rhetoric — i.e. utterly un scholarly.

Comment No. 2: Anyone who believes that the Zionists in the West have ever exhibited a "pathological hatred of Communism" would need extraordinary powers of imagination*.

General Comment: Influence in global power politics exerted from the highest levels is an exceedingly occult process

and requires the maintenance of an endless series of seemingly irreconcilable contradictions. Phenomena localised in space and time, like the present ongoing harassment of Zionist activists in the Soviet Union, can therefore be most misleading; the immediate meaning can be very clear, while the long-term meaning is obscured. The master-contradiction of the collective Jewish existence is that of two ideologies being promoted simultaneously — that of a passionate *nationalism*, called Zionism, and that of an equally passionate *internationalism* called socialism.

In the Soviet Union where, as Mikhail Agursky reports (*Jerusalem Post*, October 11), "Jews are widely regarded by the average Russian as part of the privileged ruling class", and where "the Jew very often is the closest and most direct 'boss' ", the need to offset the growing "anti-Semitism" among the masses with an official policy of "anti-Zionism" should be obvious.

Dr. Gideon Shimoni brings the two opposites together in explaining the policy of the Zionist Socialist Party, which "stood together with the socialist labour movements of all countries and peoples", while requiring "a Jewish homeland in Palestine . . . so that their national existence could be normalised" (*Jews and Zionism: the South African Experience 1910-1967*, Oxford University Press). *

What we see in the Soviet Union today is not a persecution of the Jews, but a clash of orientation and of interests within the Jewish community, with particular reference to emigration. It is the big picture of unfolding events over an extended period of time and in many places that we must watch, if we are to avoid being misled by the latest "news".

The present writer examines these aspects in his book *The Zionist Factor* (see chapters 'The Middle East Riddle Unwrapped', and 'Jewish Historiography').

N.Z. FLUORIDATION STUDY A SHAM

The following article from the March-April issue of "The Australian Fluoridation News" (Box C9, Clarence Street, Sydney 2000) provides disturbing confirmation of our claim in introducing Michael Barnard's fluoridation article, that medical and other professional people have deliberately manipulated evidence to further the fluoridation cause:

Most of the following data is extracted from the paper - "A Re-examination of New Zealand's Fluoridation Trial" by John Colquhoun and Robert Mann. This paper was presented to the 56th Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand, January 26, 1987.

John Colquhoun, a dentist, and Robert Mann, an environmental scientist, both of the University of Auckland have examined the Hastings Fluoridation Experiment of 1954/1970, with the help of The Official Information Act 1982 which opened the archives of the relevant government departments and their files. The Hastings Experiment is listed in almost every fluoridation textbook, claiming great effectiveness, and is consistently used as a "prop" to hold up the early U.S. claims on their 1945 experiments.

International and local claims of anything from 73% to 87% reduction in dental decay have been made about Hastings fluoridation results, and based on the New Zealand Government data produced by their dental authorities, the results led to the acceptance and widespread introduction of fluoridation in New Zealand.

Outrageous Government and dental statements were made "claiming" dramatic reductions in dental decay after only 27 months of fluoridation, but alas, the children in the fluoridation-free control town of Napier, had better teeth than the fluoride dosed children of Hastings.

The embarrassment was similar to the early U.S. studies, so their control town was eliminated. Dental authorities prepared to show that in the future, Hastings fluoridated water would prove to be the great panacea in dental health.

OFFICIAL DATA EXAMINED

Colquhoun and Mann examined the official data on the early history of Hastings fluoridation that was stored in the archives of the New Zealand Government. They state:

"The New Zealand Official Information Act 1982 has made available for public perusal, the archives of Government Departments. Department of Health head office files (1951/73) now held in National Archives, Wellington, and other official and professional sources, reveal a considerable amount of information not in agreement with the currently accepted published version of the Hastings Fluoridation Study.

The claimed reduction in decay, which was greatest for the younger children, was brought about partly, if not mainly, by a local change in diagnostic procedure, following the introduction of fluoridation.

A REDUCTION IN DENTAL DECAY OCCURRED IN OTHER NON-FLUORIDATED PLACES THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND, during the time of the study, making it difficult for public health officials to present convincing statistics showing that their claimed reductions were related to fluoridation.

The reduction occurred in the control town as elsewhere."

Here we find an obvious embarrassment to the New Zealand Government of that day, its fluoride pushers, and the Government dental authorities, who were advising the Government, and the Minister of Health that — "fluoridation will stop tooth decay in Hastings".

Panic stations were the order of the day and the Minister demanded "protection", he wanted a "way out" of this great experiment that had backfired, and he had "egg on his face". Surely something could be done to "prove" fluoridation will stop tooth decay. After all, the Minister stated, they had promised this to the people of New Zealand.

He appealed to the dental experts to produce evidence to protect not only the Minister himself, but the New Zealand Government, and indeed the findings of the New Zealand Government Inquiry into Fluoridation 1956 and the N.Z. Dental Association.

ciation.

CHANGE IN DIAGNOSTIC STANDARDS

A plan of action seems to have been established, giving priority to making a solution rather than finding one or seeking and admitting the truth.

The plan involved the School Dental Nurses, who were asked to take a "more lenient" attitude in recording possible early decayed teeth.

Comparison of dental survey results on the same children by dental nurses and dental officers were made. The results became more devastating for the Minister, because even after the "more lenient" diagnostic procedures were adopted, the results were four times as many cavities requiring fillings than the new "more lenient" procedure required to "fix" the data.

In one letter, the Government Dental Researcher (Ludwig) reported to the Department that the Dental Nurses were not co-operating. One official recommendation was:

"A revaluation of the criteria now used in deciding when a cavity should be filled."

There is no doubt the forced changes in the diagnostic standards made the Hastings Fluoridation Experiment more comforting to all those concerned without any of this information becoming public knowledge.

In none of the published papers throughout the world on Hastings were the diagnostic changes reported, and no explanation has been offered for that omission.

The "big" reduction of decay in Hastings is deceptive because it is obvious that delaying even one filling in a six or seven year old, whose decayed, missing or filled teeth has reached two or three, can result in a 30% or 50% reduction. (Shades of claims at Bacchus Marsh, Victoria).

"PROOF OF THE VALUE OF FLUORIDATION" NEEDED

During October 1962, in response to a request for Dental Clinic statistics, showing the so-called convincing and spectacular effects of Hastings fluoridation, the Director of the Dental Division of the New Zealand Health Department wrote to the Secretary of the Department's Fluoridation Committee as follows:

"No-one is more conscious than I am of the need for proof of the value of fluoridation in terms of reduced treatment. It is something which has been concerning me for a long time. It is only a matter of time before I will be asked questions and I must have an answer with meaning to a layman, or I am going to be embarrassed and so is everyone else connected with fluoridation. But it is not easy to get. On the contrary it is proving extremely difficult. Mr. Espie is conferring with Mr. Beck and Mr. Ludwig, and I am hopeful that in due course they will be able to make a practical suggestion.

I WILL CERTAINLY NOT REST EASILY UNTIL A SIMPLE METHOD HAS BEEN DEvised TO PROVE THE EQUATION FLUORIDATION = LESS FILLINGS.

*Signed G.H. Leslie
Director Division of
Dental Health"*

From dental records of the entire Primary School population of New Zealand, he was unable to produce convincing figures showing any advantage from fluoridation. The "simple method" he hoped for now seemed to have been devised.

When the unfluoridated "control" town of Napier was checked, it was found to have up to 58% less decay than the fluoridated Hastings. No wonder the Minister was embarrassed.

Movements behind the scene explains some of the bogus

claims, such as documents being destroyed.

STUDY DID NOT DEMONSTRATE EFFECTIVENESS OF WATER FLUORIDATION

In the conclusion to their study, Colquhoun and Mann make this statement-

"From the above considerations it seems clear that the Hastings Fluoridation Study did not, as it was purported to do, demonstrate the effectiveness of water fluoridation in reducing dental decay in a typical New Zealand population.

The reported reductions were at least partly, if not wholly

*the result of factors other than fluoridation. Today proponents of fluoridation will concede that there were other factors operating to cause the reduction over and above the fluoridation effect. But that fact, although known to those responsible for the study, was never reported in official and scientific published reports on it. The study was, it seems more a public relations exercise than a scientific one. Nevertheless, it is still cited in scientific literature and textbooks as being the latter. Deserving of consideration is the extent to which the same situation may apply to the many "no control" fluoridation studies in other countries. The authors suggest further re-examination along the lines done by Diesendorf in **Nature and Search** 1986."*

MECHANISATION OF WORK

The following letter, which appeared in the "Berwickshire & Berwick Advertiser" of March 1, 1984, is even more relevant now than when published.

Sir, - The September 1982 single-topic issue of Scientific-American is devoted to the Mechanisation of Work, and under the heading 'Towards a Workless Economy' are listed innovations which have progressively displaced human labour as the principal factor of economic production; the steam engine; the steam turbine; the internal combustion engine; and now self-regulating machines and the computer and communications technologies which are displacing the human nervous system not only from production processes, but from service occupations as well.

Close attention to comment in the media confirms that the implications of these developments have yet to impinge upon thought and action in conventional political, financial and business circles, where, due to a flaw in universal cost accounting practice, the main preoccupation is the senseless and intensifying competitive struggle for home and export markets. Douglas R. Hofstadter, of the Department of Computer Sciences, Indiana University, a columnist in Scientific-American, quotes a passage from Dean E. Wooldridge's Mechanical Man: The Physical Basis of Intelligent Life, abbreviated below, which reveals the nature of this problem: "When the time comes for egg laying, the wasp Spheg builds a burrow and seeks a cricket which she stings to paralyse but not kill. She drags the cricket into the burrow, lays eggs alongside, closes the burrow, and then flies away never to return. The eggs hatch, and the wasp grubs feed off the paralysed — wasp equivalent of deep frozen — cricket. Such an elaborately organised and seemingly purposeful routine conveys a convincing flavour of logic and thoughtfulness, until details are examined. For example, the wasp's routine is to bring the paralysed cricket to the threshold of the burrow, go inside to see that all is well, emerge, then drag the cricket in. If someone moves the cricket a few inches away while the wasp is inside, it will, on emerging, bring the cricket back to the threshold, but not inside, before repeating its prior inspection, which, in one experiment, it did forty times."

Hofstadter concedes that one might conclude that it was the experimenter, rather than the wasp, that was stuck in a rut, but, humour aside, interprets this as a shocking revelation of the mechanical underpinning in a living creature of what looks like reflective behaviour. He dubs this thinking in a rut of the wasp "sphegishness", and its opposite "antisphexishness". Consciousness he defines as the possession of antisphexishness to the highest possible degree. Our conscious mind should have the capacity to reflect upon itself and criticise its own performance. With this conclusion we agree. Of course, one requires leisure for such reflection, but creative leisure is the supreme benefit promised by the release of mental and physical energies from stultifying routine processes. To date that promise is frustrated, unfulfilled, mainly because governments — whether totalitarian or supposedly democratic — have, ignoring the aforementioned flaw in cost accounting practice, increasingly involved themselves in an activity fore-doomed to failure, namely, 'managing' the economy! Attempting to sort out in the short term the resulting dislocation distracts attention from glorious long-term potentia-

lities. Hence the absurdities and contradictions with which parliamentarians — especially cabinet ministers — are beset.

On October 19, 1982, the Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher exhibited shocking prime ministerial examples of sphexishness in the House when pressed by the equally sphexish Leader of the Opposition on unemployment totals: "The best thing to get unemployment down, as the CBI said, is to be more competitive.....there is no solution to unemployment without greater competitiveness there is a deep world recession, and how we weather that recession will depend upon whether we stay competitive" as reported in The Times on October 20. But in the same issue Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent, quoting from the August Review of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, drew attention to "the painful dilemma confronting governments in any attempt to improve performance, in that it was estimated that if Britain were to produce its economic output with a productivity performance equal to that of Germany, 7.5 million jobs would disappear tomorrow. If British workers produced the same output per head as their American counterparts, 9.5 million jobs would go." Which, however accurate the figures, emphasises a basic point which my associates have tried for sixty years — so far to no avail — to impress upon minds manacled by sphexishness; that the correct objective of an economic system is not to provide Full (wage slavery) Employment, but to create — and make readily available to every individual — real wealth, with the minimum involvement of human labour!

Jack Hornsby.

CHD Associates, P.O. Box 4, Duns, Berwickshire.

VACANCIES STILL AVAILABLE FOR SOUTH PACIFIC TOUR

We are advised that there are still a few vacancies available for North American readers wishing to join the exciting South Pacific tour, starting in Queensland on September 21. A holiday of a lifetime with friends of the same interests, and meeting in Australia with similar people. Australian League of Rights supporters are planning to make the visit by North Americans an experience they will never forget.

Those making the tour can arrange to spend more time in Australia, after the big Melbourne Weekend, of October 2, 3 and 4, or go on to New Zealand.

There will never be a better-priced tour than this one. Those interested in taking advantage of the remaining vacancies are requested to contact Mr. Phillip Butler, ANZA Travel Ltd., 1754, W. Broadway Suite, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. V6J 1Y1. Phone (604) 734-7725. But do it IMMEDIATELY.