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Jesse Helms:

MEANING OF THE CALLEY CASE

Roy Harris:

POLICE UPHELD IN AUGUSTA

John Synon:

WILL ENGLAND SURVIVE?



the CITIZEN



Decision Denounced

The Associated Press, we think, did a good job of clarifying and condensing the Burger court's turgid and turbid school-mix opinion of April 20, reporting in part as follows:

Washington (AP) — In a sweeping smash at segregated schools, the Supreme Court approved unanimously Tuesday massive busing and limited racial balancing as proper ways of assuring black children an integrated education.

Speaking through Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, the court said school officials must use all available tools, including gerrymandered districts and sometimes even free transportation . . .

If the school boards do not act, Burger said, federal judges should exercise their powers . . . Broadly, the Tuesday ruling ran counter to announced Nixon administration positions in opposition to massive busing and in support of the neighborhood-school concept.

The following statement was promptly released from Jackson to the daily press, wire services, and other media, and is herewith made of record:

The Citizens Councils of America denounce and condemn in the strongest possible terms the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in sanc-

tioning the use of busing and racial quotas to achieve the maximum of racial integration in the public schools of the South.

This decision is clearly sectional; it is aimed at the South, and is without effect elsewhere in the nation. It highlights the hypocrisy that has characterized the entire integration drive since Black Monday, May 17, 1954, when the whole disgraceful mess was brewed by the Warren Court.

We hope the public understands the latest ruling of the Burger Court in the context of Black Monday. As tortured as it is, this decision is but the logical extension of the far greater error committed in 1954 when the unbelievable principle was adopted that white and black children, and adults too, must be compelled by governmental force to mix solely because they belong to different races. Our land is littered with the disasters resulting therefrom.

The Citizens Councils have consistently based their position on the belief that forced racial integration is a moral wrong that violates the most fundamental human rights guaranteed in the U. S. Constitution and the most elementary principles of common sense.

CONTENTS

COURT DISASTER: THE CALLEY CASE IN PERSPECTIVE
Jesse Helms 5

HARRIS AGAIN HELPS POLICE
Roy V. Harris 8

FOOD FOR THOUGHT
Statistics on Public School Costs 12

RANDOM GLANCES AT THE NEWS 16

NEW MODEL ENGLAND AMERICA'S PRECURSOR?
John J. Synon 19

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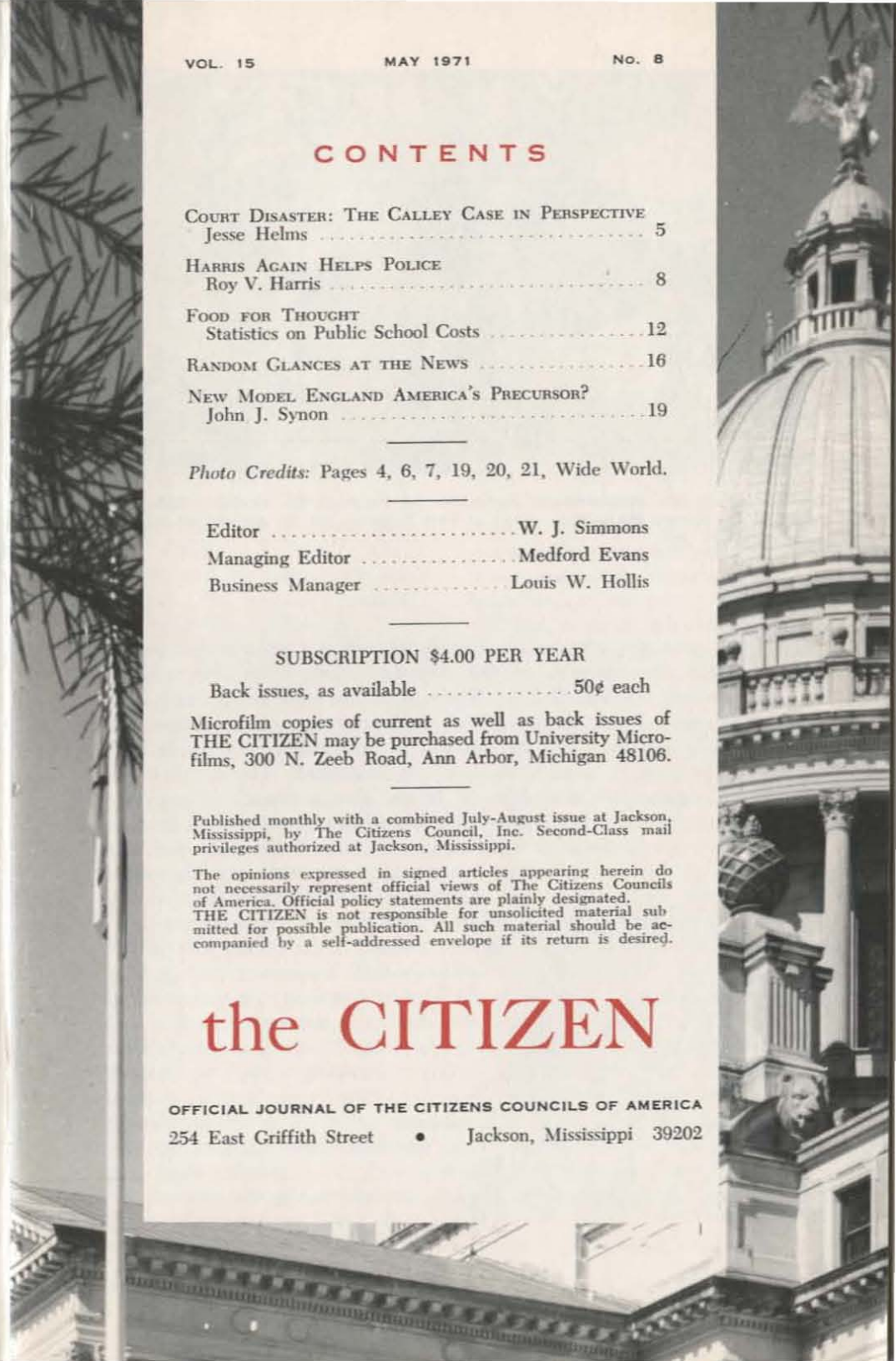
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the CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA
 254 East Griffith Street • Jackson, Mississippi 39202





Sentenced to life imprisonment for action in Vietnam, Lt. William Calley, Jr., of Miami, Fla. leaves the military court at Fort Benning, Ga. in custody of Negro Capt. James Lucas, MP.

Those who are tempted to despair of popular government should consider the reaction of the American people to the trial of Lieutenant William Calley. The nation has been hardly so unanimous since Pearl Harbor. And the reason for the reaction was basically the same in both cases — a sudden shock of realization that the very national existence was imperiled. The danger was more obvious at Pearl Harbor, in an abrupt assault of supreme violence by a foreign enemy, but it was more insidious — is more insidious — in the case of Lieutenant Calley. For this time the attack on America's defenses is a complex operation involving what can only be a significant number of personnel of the Armed Forces themselves, up to (whether including or not, who can tell?) the Commander-in-Chief. Some students believe that the attack on Pearl Harbor involved cold-blooded, deliberate sacrifice of American arms and men by the highest levels of command, intent on precipitating the nation into full-scale war against the Axis Powers. If that were so, it would be a more rational enormity than the present perversion of military doctrine, which — having already denied victory as an objective — now turns brothers-in-arms against each other. Of all comments on the trial of Lieutenant Calley which we have seen, none has been more lucid, temperate, and at the same time laden with prophetic reprobation, than that by Jesse Helms, which we proudly if sadly herewith present.

COURT DISASTER

The Calley Case in Perspective

JESSE HELMS

WRAL-TV, Raleigh, N. C.

Throughout these past few days, and far into the nights, there has come an unending flood of exhortations urging, often demanding, that we condemn in haste and in anger the conviction of Lieutenant William Calley. It would have been easy, and the temptation has been great. But we have waited, wishing to think it through.

The enormous public sympathy for Lieutenant Calley has sprung from the hearts of Americans who are at once puzzled, shocked, and appalled at being witness to a great, paradoxical national humiliation. Still, the real grotesqueness of the Calley case is not that he has been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, but that he was brought to trial at all.

The resentment resounding across the land has been mostly instinctive — and, largely, instinctively correct. The people are right: Calley is a scapegoat; his trial and conviction are another example of depressing appeasement; the country has been damaged, perhaps beyond repair, in terms of its future willingness and ability to resist Communism.

This public protest should be neither misunderstood nor dismissed as merely a momentary

wave of emotion. It is far more rational than that. At long last, the people have come alive to the incredible kind of war our young men have been commanded to fight on the other side of the world — a war they were not permitted to win, yet a war the free world cannot afford to see lost.

It has been a story of travesty compounded upon tragedy. In retrospect, it began in Korea where the Communists first discovered that an apathetic America could be shoved into compromise and appeasement. From then on, it has been a series of what-might-have-beens. MacArthur could have defeated Communism in Asia had he



Helms

been permitted to do so. Our friends in South Vietnam could have, alone, resisted Communism in Indo-China had President Kennedy not been persuaded by left-wing political pressures around him to turn this nation's back on its anti-Communist friends.

Lieutenant William Calley—and his role, whatever it was, at My Lai — prove the accuracy of Douglas MacArthur's warning that America should *never* become bogged down in a land war in Asia. Even so, once militarily involved, America *could* have won the war long ago with air power—and perhaps with only the threat of it. The Communists always retreat in the face of real force.

But first Kennedy, then Johnson, and now Nixon all have repeatedly assured our enemy that we're not in this war to win. As a result, in a horrendous disregard of

MacArthur's warning, American boys have been bogged down in an interminable no-win land war in Asia.

Lieutenant William Calley has become a forlorn symbol of a tragedy that never needed to happen. He was a part of an Army against whom shaggy-haired cowards at home protested, an Army constantly misrepresented by major left-wing news media, an Army whose soldiers were being slaughtered by Communists in faraway swamps on the other side of the world.

Calley saw what many another American fighting man has seen—his friends blown to bits by grenades and land mines thrown and laid by those "innocent" civilians so constantly and mournfully described by the press. The Communists are not conventional fighters; they compel their women and old men — and, yes, their children



Leaving court martial area at Fort Benning during sixth week of his trial (January 13, 1971), Lieutenant Calley faces an enfilade of news cameras.



Lieutenant William Calley, Jr. March 31, the day he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Physiognomy is not an exact science, yet it would be difficult to convince most Americans that this is the face of a hardened murderer.

— to participate in the slaughter of the enemy.

So, while our politicians back home, and our negotiators in Paris, mouthed meaninglessly about "peace," American boys were dying. Lieutenant William Calley's crime was that he began to see the enemy in the simple perspective of who was killing his men. Perhaps he lost his cool. It is even possible that in a moment of rage he began to avenge. But what American is qualified to judge him, to convict him, to decide that Wil-

liam Calley should be imprisoned for life? No American has the credentials to do it — unless and until he has himself fought in the bloody swamps of Vietnam in a hideous, no-win war.

Unless the verdict and the sentence in the Calley case are reversed, America's resistance to Communism is over. The Army's will, hence its ability, to protect us has been dealt a deadly blow. The ordeal of William Calley is but a pathetic signpost along the road to national dishonor and disaster.



Sergeant Dinkins

I have just waded through another of those infamous civil rights trials.

During the race riot in Augusta on May 11, 1970, a policeman arrested a strapping Negro buck who had thrown a brick which broke the windshield and came through into the car where the policeman and his companions were riding.



Roy Harris

HARRIS AGAIN HELPS POLICE

ROY V. HARRIS

The Negro attempted to run in the direction of a mob. The policeman shot him and then took him to the hospital.

The district attorney and his assistant refused to prosecute the policeman. So, the government sent a bunch of lawyers out of Washington to Augusta. They secured an indictment from the grand jury and prosecuted the policeman for violating the Negro's civil rights.

In addition to sending down lawyers to prosecute the case, the government sent in a visiting judge from Philadelphia to try the case.

A jury of ten whites and two Negroes found the policeman not guilty after about an hour and fifteen minutes' consideration.

The jury was composed of about half women and half men. One of the Negroes was a woman.

The people of the Nation need to know about this case because it shows to what lengths the federal government will go in an effort to destroy an innocent citizen.

Now to do so, let us get the background.

The Negroes staged a riot in Augusta on May 11, 1970. It started with a few hundred young Negroes about four o'clock in the afternoon

and it wound up about one o'clock in the morning after the police in Augusta had battled throughout the night. It subsided when the National Guard moved in and the mob knew that they meant business.

It started with a few hundred Negroes and then gathered force and probably there were four or five thousand involved before the night was over.

It started with the Negroes marching through town breaking out store windows and overturning everything they could find on the streets.

With rocks and brickbats they broke the windows of the automobiles and injured a lot of people. Before the night was over they sent 65 white people to the emergency room at the hospitals. They were all injured with rocks and bricks, or from beatings after they had been dragged from their cars.

Two people lost their eyes and many had their jawbones broken. Old women were beaten and sent to the hospital by the raving mob.

For a few hours, these Negroes went wild. They overturned cars and set fire to some of them.



Private Dennis

They burned approximately 30 stores and they looted and robbed 69.

The riots broke out in five differ-

We are privileged to publish here the third account by Roy Harris of last year's savage violence in Augusta, Georgia against the lives and property of American citizens — and of subsequent Federal persecution in court of local police officers whose courageous efforts had kept that violence from raging beyond all control. In the July-August 1970 CITIZEN we featured "Arson in Augusta," in the February 1971 issue "Justice Done in Georgia." Roy Harris, our CCA President, as a learned and skilful attorney, has successfully defended both Sergeant Louis C. Dinkins and Private William S. Dennis in Federal court. Mr. Harris was at the same time, of course, defending America.

ent sections of the city. They burned buildings in five different sections. They looted and beat the people who were on the street.

For a long time, the police contented themselves with trying to identify and catch the offenders.

During the night they arrested over 300 and locked them up in the jails.

The arrests did not stop the riot. Instead, the riot became worse. Snipers were shooting at the police from every direction. When the firemen answered the calls to the fires they were not permitted to get in close range of the burning buildings because of sniper fire. Consequently, the police started returning the fire. Six Negroes were killed and three or four more were injured.

One group assembled at Paine College, a Negro institution. The Negro witnesses in the case who attended the meeting stated that violent speeches were made and that there were a lot of guns in the crowd.

Paine College is just across the street from a part of the campus of the Medical College of Georgia. In the midst of this area there was a motel and the Negroes crossed the street and started knocking out the windows of the motel with brickbats and rocks until they were run off by an employee of the motel shooting at them with a shotgun from the roof and another one on the ground using a pistol. After they traveled about a block, they assembled on a railroad track across from a Negro housing project.

The policeman we defended was driving a car along with two other

policemen to answer a call to a filling station which was being looted near Paine College.

About a half block from the filling station, rocks and brickbats began to shower on them from the railroad tracks. They stopped their car and started shooting over the heads of the crowd to disperse the crowd. One of the men who had thrown a brickbat through the windshield wore a red shirt and, instead of running, he came towards the car. The police put him under arrest and they had to stand up and take some of the worst cursing any policemen ever took.

About this time, a sniper on the railroad track began shooting at the policeman. The Negro they had arrested ducked behind the car and two policemen started shooting at the sniper with shotguns loaded with buckshot. When they quieted him down, one of the policemen came around the car and told the Negro again that he was under arrest and to get in the car. He started to run and the policeman shot him in the leg to stop him.

The government's attorneys asked the policeman on the stand why he shot him instead of trying to run and catch him. He stated that the Negro was running towards the mob and that if he had gotten in that mob his life wouldn't have been worth a nickel. The only thing he could do was shoot him to stop him.

Under the Georgia law the policeman had a right to shoot to prevent the Negro's escape.

The government kept twenty FBI agents in Augusta combing the

(Continued on Page 14)



Above: Augusta darkened by smoke and flame, May 12, 1970. Below: Holiday for looters in black guerrilla operation which serves as rehearsal for contemplated systematic ravaging of American cities.

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Sept. 3-4

Comparative Statistics on Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in 15 Large Cities

	Fall 1969				1969-70		
	Enrollment	Classroom teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio	High school graduates, 1968-69	Estimated annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance	Estimated average annual salary Total instructional staff (including administrators)	Classroom teachers
Baltimore	193,150	9,854	19.6	7,483	\$ 862	\$ 9,346	\$ 8,998
Boston	97,859	4,346	22.5	3,914	768	9,500	9,300
Chicago	562,196	23,046	24.4	21,082	972	11,990	10,400
Cleveland	150,734	6,449	23.4	7,210	880	9,410	9,220
Dallas	159,820	5,929	27.0	8,070	570	9,400	7,800
Detroit	292,931 (A)	10,020 (A)	29.2 (A)	(B)	722 (C)	(B)	(B)
Houston	236,861	8,840	26.8	10,982	535	7,954	7,837
Los Angeles	654,201	30,291	21.6	33,513	775	10,600	10,350
Milwaukee	132,461	5,060	26.2	7,141	940	9,700	9,394
New Orleans	111,939	4,151	27.0	5,049	676	7,950	7,700
New York	1,123,165	60,691	18.5	56,102	1,300	10,300	9,800
Philadelphia	294,381	11,965	24.6	12,967	1,144	12,000	10,000
San Francisco	92,242	4,798	19.2	5,291	1,107	11,100	10,900
St. Louis	113,391	3,975	28.5	4,180	936	10,171	9,873
Wash., D. C.	149,054	7,403	20.1	5,144	1,023 (D)	11,075	10,660

(A) Fall 1968 date (B) Date not available (C) Date for 1967-68 (D) Estimate

Source U. S. Office of Education

Excerpts from accompanying article in the CHRONICLE:

From Boston to Seattle, big city school officials are nearly unanimous in forecasting disaster unless additional sources of revenue are found.

At the same time, there is a growing resistance to rising taxes among taxpayers.

While costs are increasing, most cities have a tax base that is dwindling or, at best, only creeping upward.

Bond issues for schools are also being rejected at a record pace.

Comment: Bailing water with a sieve, promoters of integrated public schools cry: WHAT WE NEED IS A MORE EXPENSIVE SIEVE!

Comment II: You can't fool all the people all the time.

For Your Information: Estimated annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in the new private schools is \$400.

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See Page 18

town trying to get evidence against the Augusta Police Force for many months. At one time, they had as many as forty or fifty FBI agents combing the town.

They didn't try to investigate who put the sixty-five white people in the hospitals. They didn't try to find out who burned the thirty stores. They weren't interested in who looted the 69 stores.

The only thing they were interested in was trying to find some evidence to prosecute the policemen who saved the town and saved the lives and property of the people of Augusta on the night of May 11th.

This the government did to satisfy the Negro voters over the Nation. This the government did to satisfy a minority who proposed to stage other riots, and they wanted established in court that a policeman doesn't have a right to shoot one of these culprits who is engaged in beating, looting and burning.

They are trying to scare the policemen over the country to the extent that they will let them loot, burn and kill before they will shoot one of the felons.

It is estimated that the government spent two hundred and fifty thousand dollars developing the cases against two policemen in Augusta and both of them came clear.

In the first case, they sent a team of three lawyers out of Washington. Two whites did the work but they were carefully supervised and directed by a Negro lawyer.

This last time, two lawyers came out of Washington. One was white and the other a Negro. The Negro

supervised the case and the white lawyer tried it.

It appeared as if the government had sent a Negro down to watch the two white lawyers.

Now, in the first case, the only eye witnesses the government had were three men who were dressed up as women and who dressed as women from time to time and, according to their own testimony, one was called "Ruby," one "Leona," and the other, "Sophia".

This time, the government's main witness was a dope addict and one of his girlfriends. The girlfriend at the time she testified was serving a 90-day sentence in the city stockade. She had been convicted of the offense of attacking a policeman while she was armed with a pistol. This offense was not committed during the riot. It was committed during January, 1971. When the policeman shot the Negro last May, it was about 6:30 in the afternoon, and they were right alongside an apartment project where two or three hundred Negroes live.

Practically everybody who lived in those apartments was out looking at what was going on. If they weren't outdoors, they were looking out the windows because there had been a lot of firing going on for several minutes.

Yet with all of the FBI men working in Augusta, they couldn't get a single Negro who lived in that apartment project to testify for the government.

The only real direct evidence they had was from the dope fiend and his ladyfriend.

The thing that gets my goat is the fact that the government will

spend all this money and all this time and all this effort to convict a policeman under these circumstances.

How the United States Government will go to court in this kind of case, when the only real evidence they have is evidence given by homosexuals and dope addicts, is beyond my comprehension.

It strikes me that the United States Government is guilty of a heinous crime when it undertakes to convict a policeman under such circumstances and with witnesses such as they used in these two cases.

A lot of good Negroes live in these apartments. I know some

mighty good ones who live there myself. I know some mighty good Negroes who were there when this happened.

The Gestapo was never worse than the federal agents in this case.

The Communists have never done worse.

These cases — among a lot of other things — make a person wonder sometimes if the federal government isn't the worst enemy we have.

And it is a pity that a man like me, who has lived more than his three score and ten years, should finally come to the point that he distrusts his own government.



Revolution gives business the business.

RANDOM GLANCES AT THE NEWS

From Cairo:

Those in attendance at the CCA Leadership Conference in Atlanta last September remember the sobering report, "Cairo on Trial," by Bob Cunningham, president of Cairo's (white) United Citizens for Community Action. We featured Mr. Cunningham's speech in the November 1970 issue of THE CITIZEN. The UCCA was mobilized to resist takeover of the Southern Illinois city (famous in Americana of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers) by an outfit known as the United Front, a black, "predominantly black," or black-front operation. Cairo has endured fire-bombing, sniping, and every form of outrageous violence. Mr. Cunningham himself had a lumberyard which was burned to the ground.

Courageous Cairo is, however, still free, white, and considerably over 21 (incorporated 1818), and on April 20, (two weeks after Berkeley, California in another crucial city election "went radical") the citizens of Cairo elected four white men, all backed by Bob Cunningham's UCCA, to the city commission. Voting, according to United Press International, was the heaviest in Cairo's history.

By the way, in your own city, have you registered to vote?

From St. Louis & Fayette, Miss.

Over to the right you will find reproduced the masthead of a black newspaper in St. Louis together with one of its lurid headlines. The story thus heralded, dated Fayette, Miss., concerned Mayor Charles Evers' revelation that formerly, from time to time, he had run prostitution, bootlegging, and numbers operations in Jackson, Miss., the Philippines, and Chicago. For some reason Mayor Evers considered this an appropriate prelude to his campaign to be elected Governor of Mississippi. Critics suggested that he thought the story would come out anyhow during the race, and hoped thus to defuse the scandal. The Negro politician himself says that long ago, "I realized how wrong I was," and "I wouldn't do it again."

Another possible explanation of such an unprecedented preliminary to a gubernatorial campaign may be found in a new book by the sophisticated author Tom Wolfe, entitled *Radical Chic & Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$5.95). Reports observer Wolfe: "In the ghettos the brothers grew up with their own outlook, their own status system. Near the top of the heap was the pimp style. In all the commission

THE NEWS

reports and studies and syllabuses you won't see anything about the pimp style. And yet there it was . . . It seemed like nobody was going to make it *by* working, so the king was the man who made out best by *not* working . . . And on the street the king was the pimp."

From Washington, D. C.

You recall from the March issue of THE CITIZEN that Congressman John R. Rarick of Louisiana concluded an open letter to Edwin H. Land, President of Polaroid Corporation, with a postscript that he was "writing the Internal Revenue Service" concerning Polaroid's eligibility for a business deduction for the cost of an advertisement attacking the Republic of South Africa. Congressman Rarick has furnished us with a copy of a reply from L. H. Schweickhardt, Chief of the Corporation Tax Branch of the IRS, which reads in part as follows:

Dear Mr. Rarick:

This has further reference to your letter dated January 14, 1971, with which you forwarded a copy of an article from the Post inquiring whether the expenses incurred by Polaroid Corporation in connection with the publication of the article is a deductible advertising expense.

The general rule in order for

20¢

ORCHESTRA - THEATRE - NIGHT CLUB - RADIO - CAFE - SOCIAL CLUB

EVENING WHIRL

20¢

VOLUME 33 - NUMBER 38

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI - TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1971

20¢

GLANCES AT THE NEWS

(Continued)

any expenditure to be deductible under section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which deals with business expenses, is that they must be ordinary and necessary and directly connected with or pertaining to the taxpayer's trade or business. Thus, expenditures which are determined to be normal, usual or customary in the business of the taxpayer and necessary in the furtherance of such business generally qualify as allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes.

On the basis of the information available it does not appear that the article in question is of the type

that is directly related to the taxpayer's business. However, determinations of this type are necessarily factual and, as such, are usually made by the office of the District Director responsible for the examination of the returns filed by taxpayers claiming deductions for such expenditures.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated and we trust that you will find the above information helpful.

Sincerely yours,
L. H. Schweickhardt
Chief, Corporation Tax Branch

Advance Announcement

CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA

16th ANNUAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

MEMPHIS

SEPTEMBER 3-4

Friday and Saturday
Preceding Labor Day

1971

SHERATON-PEABODY HOTEL

Watch for June issue of THE CITIZEN for speakers and other specifics.

Meanwhile —

SET THE TIME ASIDE NOW!

New Model England America's Precursor?

JOHN J. SYNON



A person with a lilt in his head can buy that bit if he wants to — "There will always be an England" — but I would suggest it ain't necessarily so.

We'll see. During the next twelve months a crisis in Britain's economic affairs will be reached and we'll see, then, what's what with Albion.

The situation has been building for more than twenty years, now, since an unappreciative British electorate tossed an aging Churchill onto the slag heap; since England decided socialism was the route to Elysium.

Some Elysium. Over these twenty years the labor unions have gutted the place. Moreover, the foot-dragging entrepreneurs are not without grievous fault. Where boldness was called for they were timid. And the result, this day, is a bare-bones land that is on the verge of economic collapse.

England's new man, Edward Heath, knows this; that is why he is hanging tough with the strikers. He can't give in to their demands because there is nothing more to give.

(Continued on next page)



As in days of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," England still knows how to keep Christmas — here, on famed shopping center in Regent Street — with electric dazzle and busy traffic.



Enoch Powell

The answer is Enoch Powell, the hard-nosed segregationist who, today, is the only truly popular political figure in England.

There are two unquestioned things that may be said of Powell: 1) He is the brainiest man in English public life, and 2) He has the courage to say what he believes to be the truth.

Heath "broke" with Powell prior to the election that saw Heath upset Wilson. Powell's outspoken racial views caused the rupture. Even so, the rift between the two Conservatives seems to have carried with it overtones of "a gentleman's agreement." Powell, after the break, continued to hammer at Wilson, and his influence on the voters is credited with making the difference for Heath.

Powell preaches a two-pronged doctrine: He urges that the blacks be sent back to wherever it is they came from and he opposes British entry into the Common Market.

• • • •

Powell's is no lost voice. *The Daily Express*, a Beaverbrook newspaper with more than four million daily circulation, is in Powell's corner, and *The Evening Standard*, another of the Beaverbrook string, is almost lyrical in its support of this plain-spoken man. All of which gives Powell the shoring he needs to serve as back-up man for Heath.

So, we will see. No doubt, The Tight Little Isle, physically, will remain. Nobody thinks John O'Groats will slide into the sea. But the England we have known this past quarter century — the seats-out land of the free-for-all — that England is going to go.

One might hope the relatively moderate stance of Edward Heath will get the job done, that here will be no cataclysmic upheaval. But one may be forgiven if one doubts it; Heath, essentially, is a negative, not a positive force.

If he does fail and the North Sea heaves, there will rise from England's economic flotsam a man — Enoch Powell — who will dominate its life as none has dominated it since Cromwell. Thereafter we will see an England cleared of economic garbage: a New-Model England.

• • • •

What interest this all holds for Americans, beyond general interest, may be summed in a line: England's fate is precursor of things to come in this country. Our ailments and England's ailments are on a parallel course.



Edward Heath



Houses of Parliament, complete with "Big Ben." Westminster Abbey in the background.

Citizens Council Literature List

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