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

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EDITORIAL

UNRELENTING CAMPAIGN TO SMASH BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

In spite of mounting pressure within the ranks of the British Conservatives in favour of action to revive the British Commonwealth, the Macmillan Government continues to act as a lackey for the policy makers in the U.S.A., who are determined to smash what remains of the British Commonwealth. This truth was brought home to representatives of the Commonwealth countries at the recent Commonwealth trade conference in London. Both Mr. Heath, chief British negotiator of the Macmillan's Government to enter the Common Market, and Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, made it clear that the Macmillan Government has no plans for strengthening the Commonwealth trading system; that it will support the Kennedy Administration's insistence that Commonwealth trading preferences must be progressively eliminated.

We have on many occasions drawn attention to the fact that while international free trade is a very laudable ideal, under existing financial and economic policies, it would merely serve the monopolistic policies of International Finance. The Kennedy Administration's attempt to get a flat international reduction in all tariffs would in practice have a devastating effect upon the economies of many smaller nations. Those responsible for GATT the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs foresaw what a powerful instrument this could be in furthering the policy of World Monopoly. The GATT conference in Geneva must be regarded as a vital part of the continuing war against the British Commonwealth and the drive towards the World State.

When General de Gaulle, for reasons, which are still open to speculation, suddenly vetoed Britain's attempted entry into the European Common Market, we warned that the international power groups pushing the British Government would seek other ways of achieving their objectives. They were determined that the British world should not use the opportunity presented to work for a policy designed to strengthen the British Commonwealth. The recent Commonwealth trade conference in London provided an excellent opportunity of taking positive steps towards reviving the Commonwealth, but Mr. Edward Heath, supported by the new Pearson Government in Canada (which holds its precarious position with the support of the Socialists'), smothered any attempt to do anything effective in defence of the Commonwealth. It is not surprising that the forces behind Kennedy were relieved when Diefenbaker was defeated at the last Canadian elections and replaced by a man who lost no time in making it clear that he would do as required by President Kennedy. In spite of his internal orthodox financial policies, Diefenbaker was able during the first four years of his Administration to increase Canadian imports from Britain by 29 percent. We do not believe that the Canadian people have had their final say concerning Lester Pearson, the white-haired boy of Washington, and their future as part of the British Commonwealth.

GREATER COMMONWEALTH EFFORT REQUIRED

It is now clear that the peoples of the whole British Commonwealth must make a greater effort towards preserving their historic links and their sovereignty if they are to survive the diabolical policies of their enemies. Events have left no room for argument about what is proposed, and the source of the campaign against the Commonwealth. Not long after General de Gaulle's bombshell, Professor Hallstein, Chairman of the European Economic Commission, called upon President Kennedy in Washington "and assured him that Britain would inevitably enter the E.E.C." This was on March 4. Mr. Harold Macmillan followed the lead and said five days later on March 9 "he felt sure (the breakdown in negotiations) marked the end of the chapter, but not the end of the volume."

While the late Hugh Gaitskell appeared to be taking a very definite line in opposing British entry into the Common Market, his successor Harold Wilson said on March 20 on German television that "A British Labour Government would make a new beginning on joining the Common Market. It would not carry on where Mr. Heath left off." There should be no surprise about Mr. Wilson's statement, because in a speech in the House of Commons in 1956 Mr. Wilson expressed himself in language which leaves no doubt about his policy. He said:

"We therefore regard this plan, if appropriate arrangements can be made in the negotiations so that we can enter it, not as a generalisation of a free economy, but as a change of policy which will require very fundamental changes of internal policy in this country. This is our chance, our one chance to increase investment, and in our view it will mean more controls, more positive Socialist planning measures, more positive use of public ownership, not only to increase the total volume of investment in this country, but also to direct that investment more purposively into the industries we most need to expand."

Perhaps it is not insignificant that immediately following his election as leader of the British Labour Party.

Continued on page 4

SOUTH AFRICAN REALITIES

By Eric D. Butler

No matter how much the pseudo-intellectuals of this world may rail against the policies of the South African Government, they cannot alter one-iota basic realities. And freedom can only be rooted in truth. Since leaving Cape Town just over one week ago, I have had the opportunity of considering more deeply my intensive, but comprehensive experiences in South Africa. The basic reality of the Union is, of course, the presence of two groups of people, the Europeans and the Bantus, whose backgrounds are fundamentally different.

The liberal idealists of this world, who in most cases do not realise that they are the vanguard of revolutionary forces threatening Civilisation, believe that by providing all primitive peoples with a European environment, these peoples automatically become capable of successfully operating European institutions and of upholding the basic values of European Civilisation. The fact that there is little evidence to support this belief does not appear to have made much impact on the idealists, who continue to press Europeans in South Africa to adopt political policies, which would automatically lead to the Bantu becoming controllers of the Government. Such control would not only end in disaster for the Europeans, but would end in even greater disaster for the Bantus, who owe their steady material advancement to the ability and skills of the Europeans.

Those critics who speak so loosely about the European minority "brutally oppressing" the Bantu, who is depicted as a completely dejected beast of burden, might care to explain why there are at least one million illegal native migrants in South Africa, and why the South African Government has had to adopt much more effective measures on its northern borders in order to curb the flow of natives seeking to enter South Africa. South Africa is indeed the most astonishing "Police State" in the whole world: its Bantu "victims" paint such a picture of their conditions that large numbers of their fellows from other parts of Africa strive to join them!

THOSE "BRUTAL POLICE"

Contrary to what the enemies of South Africa shout around the world the overwhelming majority of the Bantu live in harmonious relationships with the Europeans. As it is pointed out that the majority of natives in Kenya also appeared to live peacefully amongst the Europeans here until the Mau Mau terror resulted in natives killing Europeans with whom they had lived since childhood, I readily agree that it is possible that the nature of the Bantu is such that he could explode if worked upon sufficiently by the agitators. The Sharpeville and other incidents were produced by a comparative few exploiting the excitable nature of the Bantu. South African security, is, therefore, particularly conscious of the necessity of preventing the agitator from working upon a simple people who, under the strain of mob hysteria, are likely to do anything.

I have not the slightest doubt that some South African policemen have used excessive force in handling Bantu. But two days after I arrived in London I read of two British policemen who were being suitably dealt with because they had used a whip on a prisoner. However, I am certain that the whipping of prisoners is not a general practice amongst British policemen. The South African

police have a very difficult job, and I was prepared, before arriving in South Africa, to see policemen using sterner methods than other police. My wife and I had the greatest difficulty in seeing a policeman during our first few days in Pretoria! In not one centre did we see either a policeman or a civilian pushing a Bantu off the footpath. We did hear, however, of an American doctor from one of the Southern American States, who complained that he had to walk around the Bantu on the footpaths in Pretoria! The fact is that there is far less segregation in South Africa than most people realise. Some South African Bantu working for a South African earth-moving contractor received a lesson about this when they went with their employer to do a job in Southern Rhodesia, which is generally believed to have a much more liberal race policy than South Africa's. The Bantu found in the centre they shopped in, that they had to get their purchases through a hole in the wall, not from the counter with the European. These Bantu said they would be pleased to get back to segregation in South Africa. There the Bantu moves freely in the shops with the European and also works with the European.

SUBVERSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The real danger to South Africa is the subversive element amongst the Bantu, most of the leaders of this element being what is generally described as "better-educated". These are strongly supported from outside South Africa. I have no hesitation in saying that the native African politicians, with very few exceptions, are one of the greatest menaces to the genuine long-term interests of their fellows. Jomo Kenyatta was a classical example of a native political leader educated at a Western University. The native politician, who dearly loves to talk, really believes that talking about something is the same as doing something about it. Many Europeans, not understanding the true nature of the native African politician, tend to accept at face value words used. Thus there is the rather frightening example of sincere supporters of the Moral Rearmament Movement, quoting Kenyatta because he has now stated that he no longer hates the European. Most Europeans, when they express regret for their past, usually mean what they say. But the African native mentality is quite different. There is one well-known Bantu in South Africa who is held up as a man who has expressed regret for the violence he has advocated in the past. But as a most reliable authority told me: "Those gullible Christians who parade this man as a changed character, should hear him amongst his fellow-Bantu at night!"

Just how the great majority of European South Africans have every reason to fear external support for internal

Cont. on page 4

THE TWO PHILOSOPHIES

By "Bushmaster"

I am writing this in camp on a taipan hunting expedition, so please bear with me if there is a trace of venom, or a bit of savagery creeps in.

Philosophy is "the persistent attempt to understand the world in which we live and of which we are part". In other words, we are all philosophers trying to understand ourselves (human nature), our proper relationship to each other, and to the universe. The social chaos which has always existed, but which, we like to think, is not quite so bad as in ancient times, suggests that a true philosophy has not been discovered, or, if it has, it is dominated by a false one.

Thinkers down through the ages, Christ, Ruskin, Bentham, Mill, Douglas, to name a few, have advanced the philosophy of Freedom. Its essence is freedom for each individual to develop whatever talent he has and to be master of his (or her) own affairs, conditional to observing the rules which allow similar rights to all others. The individual controlling his own affairs obviously has the right to associate with any group having similar interests. He may also choose his employment, and if necessary continue to do so until he is suited: or, if an employer, he has the right to discharge an unsuitable employee. These rights do not exist now; not fully, at any rate. Coercion is very much in evidence.

The philosophy of Freedom has reached its fullest development in Social Credit, but that is not to say there is no scope for further development. The Social Crediter believes that the ultimate purpose of man is unknown, but whatever it is, can only be reached in conditions of individual freedom. Clearly enough the earthly aim should be growth in knowledge and wisdom. This is hampered by protagonists (many of them unwitting) of the opposite philosophy-Domination.

Heading the Dominators are a few individuals who know what they want: that is complete freedom for themselves. They would get it by enslaving others — their ultimate aim, the World Slave State, with themselves in the position of domination. They are able to turn almost any situation to their own advantage. Grossly materialistic sycophants are stood on their heads to keep their "minds" close to the mire and to see truth upside down. (The Devil is God upside down). Their woolly-minded opposites, while deploring materialism, are taught that only God can straighten things. Ignoring the truth that God works through individuals, that every event (except the "natural") starts in the minds of people, they isolate themselves, heads in the clouds, accepting the lie that escape from reality is spiritual mindedness. Shuttled between the two extremes is the great majority whose innate conception of reality has been "educated" out of them. Used against them by the power seekers are political pseudo-religious, and other weapons, with perversion of means and end permeating all, especially the purpose of man. And the weapon dominating all, even the hydrogen bomb, is finance. To be continued.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS

In the absence of reliable information, we have so far refrained from commenting on the recent Canadian election results. The actual results confirmed the general predictions of our Canadian contacts, who said that it was extremely unlikely that the results would produce a clear-cut majority for any party group. Although the Social Credit vote in French Canada was only slightly lower than that achieved at the last elections, a result which Mr. Caouette attributes to "the infamous propaganda of American high finance", the results in the West pointed once more to the basic weakness in Social Credit activities in this part of Canada. Mr. Caouette and his associates in Quebec have reaped the results of years of dedicated educational work by Mr. Louis Even and his Union of Electors. But since the days of Premier Aberhart in Alberta, the disbandment of the grass-roots educational work which originally was so decisive in Alberta, and the orthodox party political approach by Premier Manning in Alberta and Premier Bennett in British Columbia, Western Canada has sent very few representatives to Ottawa under the label of Social Credit.

Serious criticism has been levelled against both Manning and Bennett for playing selfish party politics at a critical time in the history of the British Commonwealth. As they both believe that Social Credit can be advanced by party politics, and as they both preach the "On-to-Ottawa" doctrine, they could have demonstrated most dramatically their faith in their views by resigning and playing an active role in the last Canadian elections. Here was their big chance to show the will to fight against the forces of International Finance at a time when these forces had openly entered the Canadian political scene. There can be little doubt that such action would have seen a substantial increase in the number of Social Crediters sent to Ottawa from the West. And it would have helped in Quebec also. The result would have been sufficient Social Credit representation to keep the Washington lackey Pearson out.

We are informed that the present result is one, which is causing some really fundamental thinking amongst Canadians who think that Social Credit can be advanced by periodical appeals to the electors based upon policies of expediency. Much has been learned by the last Canadian election. Fortunately Mr. Lester Pearson is in a most precarious political position, and the stage is set for the type of action necessary to ensure that Canada moves away from the threat, which the Pearson policies offer.

FORMER BRITISH CHANCELLOR EXPRESSES FAITH IN COMMONWEALTH

In his recent tape-recorded interview with Mr. Eric Butler, the former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who was deprived of his portfolio by Mr. Macmillan last year, said that he did not subscribe to the view that the British Commonwealth could not be strengthened. He termed it the greatest institution of the twentieth century. Mr. Lloyd is devoting considerable time to encouraging pro-Commonwealth policies.

EDITORIAL

Continued from page 1

Mr. Wilson lost no time in going off to see President Kennedy. If press reports can be believed, President Kennedy is satisfied that a Government led by Mr. Wilson will offer no serious opposition to what has been described as the "Grand Design" for unifying the whole of the Western world. Mr. Wilson even goes so far as to say that he is opposed to Britain having an independent nuclear deterrent.

THE "GRAND DESIGN"

The driving power behind the "Grand Design" can be easily traced to the powerful international financial groups operating with their main base in the U.S.A. Instead of fostering policies designed to bring the Communist challenge to an end, the Communist threat has been exploited to drive the non-Communist world into one highly controlled bloc, allegedly as a necessity, not, let it be carefully noted, for defeating the Communist bloc, *but of coming to terms with it*. The drive to centralise power on the American continents under the Organisation of American States, is an essential feature of the "Grand Design". It should be recalled that in May, 1961, President Kennedy visited Canada in an attempt to persuade this important British Commonwealth nation to join the OAS, while later the Secretary of the American Treasury, Mr. Douglas Dillon, led a mission to Canada to urge closer Canadian economic ties with the U.S.A. once Britain joined the Common Market.

Because the British Commonwealth was, and still is, both actually and potentially, a major obstacle to the furthering of the "Grand Design", it must be eliminated. Although General de Gaulle is generally credited with being the only wrecker of the Macmillan Government's attempt to join the Common Market, thus permitting the Commonwealth to disintegrate, the fact is that it is extremely unlikely that British public opinion would have permitted the great betrayal. The current tactics are to encourage in every possible way the view that disintegration of the Commonwealth is "inevitable", and that the next British Government, irrespective of the label, can find ways and means of breaking British resistance. *The Director* (England) for April 1963 gives the following comment by a French journalist: "Britain will come into Europe in six years' time . . . on her knees."

A MAJOR TASK

The major task before the peoples of the British Commonwealth everywhere is to ensure that they are not beaten to their knees; that they stand upright and fight. The cause for which they fight is one, which is of the greatest importance to the peoples of the whole world. The British Commonwealth can lead the world towards that peace and sanity which its peoples so desperately seek. Successful example in pure co-operation between sovereign, self-governing peoples, is the answer to the "Grand Design".

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SOUTH AFRICAN REALITIES

Cont. from page 2

subversion and violence, was brought home to me several nights ago when I heard Patrick Duncan, whose case has been featured in the world's press. Interviewed on TV by that subversive organisation, the B.B.C., Duncan, who looks a frustrated and altogether unhealthy personality, left no doubt that he was working to help advance violence inside South Africa. Only violence was of any use now, he claimed.

Not surprisingly, the South African Government has banned Mr. Duncan and his written or spoken views from South Africa. But to the pseudo-intellectuals, this is more evidence of the "Police State". I might mention here that the very English press in South Africa which helps spread the lie about the South African "Police States", refutes the lie by the constant stream of violent criticism which they direct against the Government. This press advocates a brand of freedom, which completely ignores the truth that freedom cannot be divorced from proper authority and proper authority must be rooted in reality.

It is because so many people in the West no longer so successfully mounted against South Africa. But even grasp this truth that a worldwide campaign has been if this campaign should result in successful revolution against Europeans in South Africa, it will not alter in any way a reality, which expressed itself in Kenya and the Congo. But I would express the view that most of the Europeans in South Africa understand the reality with which they live.

It is for this reason that Europeans in South Africa together have become more united in their determination to resist external pressures.