

THE NEW TIMES

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

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February 1966

THE INVISIBLE WORLD GOVERNMENT

The following article from "The Review of the News," Belmont, U.S.A., of December 23-29, 1965, is a penetrating commentary on the manner in which international economic warfare is waged against the Rhodesian Government while the Communist Empire is given regular economic transfusions to sustain it. Although the article does not mention the fact, this criminal policy is implemented primarily through centralised control of finance. International Finance is part of the Invisible World Government.

Anyone who understands the mind of the invisible World Government, which controls Washington, London, Paris, Moscow, Peking, and Hanoi, could have predicted exactly what Rhodesia would face when it declared its independence. The example of Katanga is certainly fresh enough in the minds of those anti-Communists who rooted for pro capitalist Moise Tshombe. It was to be expected that Rhodesia would face a similarly hostile world.

Of course, the reason why the invisible World Government cannot tolerate the existence of an independent Rhodesia governed by a man like Ian Smith is that it may serve as an example to other people suffering under the yoke of the invisible World Government's viceroys. It might give them hope that they may eventually overthrow these henchmen. Other reasons are as follows: (1) Neither South Africa nor Portuguese Angola and Mozambique can be Communized as long as Rhodesia is independent; (2) independent Rhodesia is a potential anti-Communist base in the heart of Africa; (3) independent Rhodesia is a country of free enterprise in a continent which is being socialized, and its economic prosperity will only highlight the fraud of socialism to the Africans; (4) Rhodesia has enormous mineral wealth which the international conspiracy must control if it is to impose its economic stranglehold over the world. These are the same reasons, incidentally, why the government of Katanga had to be crushed.

Now the Rhodesian situation is important to anti-Communists because it forces the invisible World Government to make itself a lot more visible than it prefers to be at this time. It also permits anti-Communists to evaluate with some degree of accuracy the control the conspiracy maintains over so many free world and neutralist governments. In addition, it exposes the democratic pretenses of those who wield this enormous power. The iron fist suddenly comes out of the velvet glove, and the Fabian wolf sheds his sheep's clothing.

Rhodesia also teaches us a great deal about the United States' Government. We learn, for example, that the State Department knows that economic sanctions can be used to weaken a government and bring it down. We learn, in fact, that the State Department is far more determined to overthrow the Government in Rhodesia than it is to win the war in Vietnam. According to an *Allen-Scott Report* of December 10, 1965: "State and Defence authorities make no secret of their profound concern over the Rhodesian crisis. A high State Department official is privately calling it the 'most dangerous situation in the entire world not excepting Vietnam'." (Our emphasise.)

Really? Does the State Department mean that the Ian Smith Government in Rhodesia is more dangerous than the Ho Chi Minh Government in Hanoi, or the Mao-Tse-tung Government in Peking? It is significant that Mr. McNamara offers us the alternative of spending \$20 billion to defend ourselves against Communist missiles or disarming ourselves into a world government. The thought that the Communist threat might be averted by overthrowing a Communist government never occurs to the State Department. What would it cost to overthrow the Communist government in China, Russia, or North Vietnam? Certainly not \$20 billion. Why must all pressures be brought to bear to force Ian Smith out, but none to force Ho Chi Minh out? Why are Communist regimes so inviolate?

In the *Boston Traveler* of December 10, 1965, we read that London is sending two hundred pedigreed sheep to Mao Tse-tung "to improve the flocks of Red China." In the *New York Times* of December 20, 1965, we read that "China has turned to neutral Austria to buy the most modern equipment available for a new steel plant," that "an Italian company would build a tube plant, presumably to provide pipes for overland oil lines from areas where petroleum has been discovered," and that the Red Chinese have "purchased from a German-British consortium a

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A RHODESIAN CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

The following is portion of a moving Christmas message issued by the Candour League of Rhodesia in December 1965:

So let us spend this Christmas, not in bitterness at the treachery of the British Government, or railing at the real or supposed indifference to our fate of our kinsmen in the U.K., U.S.A., and elsewhere, but in efforts to destroy our enemies by winning them over to our way of thinking. It will help neither their cause nor ours if rancour and recrimination were allowed to further divide the English-speaking world: this is exactly what our real enemy wants. Let us instead write to our friends overseas messages of hope in the early deliverance from our and their present troubles; not defiantly or boastfully, but with quiet confidence in the rightness of the decision we have taken this year and our determination to see that decision through to a happy conclusion.

We can rejoice in the fact that we are together in this fight; for adversity makes men into nations far more certainly than good times shared. We can rejoice that, though we are a relatively small country and sparsely populated, unity can more easily be achieved than in a larger territory. We can rejoice in the abundance of natural resources that ensure our physical survival, and that our needs from overseas are relatively few; leaving us only the necessity of looking to our spiritual welfare. Indeed, the fact that we may be deprived of some of the material comforts to which we have become accustomed should assist us in our spiritual growth, if we are truly worthy of the independence we have claimed.

A Great Challenge

We can rejoice in the challenge we have thrown down against the powers of darkness; that through us and our example, hope may come to other nations of the world and light may come to those who sit in darkness.

We can rejoice that, after years of indecision and experimenting with various expediencies, we have halted the slide into shameful compromise and have started the hard, up-hill climb towards nationhood under a leader whose character as a Christian gentleman stands out in striking contrast to the meanness and treachery of the men with whom he has had to deal this year.

We can rejoice that we are not alone in this struggle; and give thanks to the multitude of well wishers overseas and to our friendly neighbours, whose sympathy and goodwill sustain us at this time. (We would be less than human if we did not hope and express the wish that their sympathy be turned, in time, into more practical action on our behalf.)

We can rejoice in the unity, not only with each other, but with God that combining in a common cause con-

fers. Were we not warned that such a time would come? "For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines and pestilences and earthquakes, in diverse places. All these are the beginning of sorrows. Then shall they deliver you up to be afflicted, and shall kill you: and ye shall be hated of all nations for my name's sake. And then shall many be offended, and shall betray one another, and shall hate one another. And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold." In the histories of nations, decadence has always followed material affluence; and nations, like men, are born of travail and suffering. Even the prophecy of doom quoted above ends with this promise:

"But he that shall endure to the end, the same shall be saved."

Looking Forward

So let the joy of Christmas enter our hearts that we shall rather count our blessings than lament our present and future privations: for, assuredly, there are many blessings to count. Let us give thanks for the sunshine and the warm, temperate climate of our country; for the fertility of our soil and the rain to quicken it; for the richness of the treasures under the soil and our toil and skill to gather it; for the peace in our hearts at the long day's ending.

Let us look forward to the New Year with quiet confidence, and draw closer to each other in the sharing of privation; that in the end we may rejoice together in the accomplishment of our task.

GOD BLESS RHODESIA!

BEHIND THE AFRICAN REVOLUTIONARIES

"The Puppeteers"

Here is an excellent study, fully indexed for ready reference, of the organisations working to eliminate European influence in Africa. *The Puppeteers*, by Harold Soref and Ian Greig, closely traces the interlocking membership of Socialist and Communist activists. Clearly shown is the influence of these revolutionaries in the British Labour Government. Communist strategy in Africa is outlined. A most valuable handbook for those who wish to know what is happening in Africa.

Order from Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins Street, price 70c., post free.

A Stand On Principle

"In the lives of most nations there comes a moment when a stand has to be made for principles, whatever the consequences. This moment has come to Rhodesia. I pray, and hope other Rhodesians will also pray today, that our Government will be given the wisdom and strength to bring Rhodesia safely through.

"I call upon all of you in this historic hour to support me, and my Government, in the struggle in which we are engaged. I believe that we are a courageous people and history has cast us in a heroic role. To us has been given the privilege of being the first Western nation in the last two decades to have the determination and fortitude to say 'so far and no farther'. We may be a small country, but we are a determined people who have been called upon to play a role of worldwide significance. We Rhodesians have rejected the doctrinaire philosophy of appeasement and surrender. The decision which we have taken today is a refusal by Rhodesians to sell their birthright, and even if we were to surrender, does anyone believe that Rhodesia would be the last target of the Communists and the Afro-Asian bloc?"

—Ian Smith on November 11, 1965.

"The same holds good about violence against nations. Every war is the exercise of violence against nations, but that does not prevent Socialists from being in favour of a revolutionary war . . ."

—From *The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky*

"War is politics continued by other (i.e., forcible) means."

"This famous dictum belongs to one of the profoundest writers on military questions. Clausewitz. Rightly, the Marxists have always considered this axiom as the theoretical foundation for their understanding of the meaning of every war. It is from this very standpoint that Marx and Engels regarded wars."

—From *Socialism and War*.

"A BLOW FOR . . . JUSTICE, CIVILIZATION AND CHRISTIANITY"

How can anyone suggest that we would harbour hostile sentiments against those with whom we fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy in two world wars? Our admiration and friendship for the people of Great Britain is real and enduring.

Let there be no doubt that we in this country stand second to none in our loyalty to the Queen, and whatever else other countries may have done or may yet do, it is our intention that the Union Jack will continue to fly in Rhodesia and the National Anthem continue to be sung.

We may be a small country, but we are a determined people who have been called upon to play a role of worldwide significance. We Rhodesians have rejected the doctrinaire philosophy of appeasement and surrender. The decision, which we have taken today, is a refusal by Rhodesians to sell their birthright, and even if we were to surrender, does anyone believe that Rhodesia would be the last target of the Communists and the Afro-Asian bloc?

We have struck a blow for the preservation of justice, civilization and Christianity, and in the spirit of this belief we have this day assumed our sovereign independence.

God bless you all.

—Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith in his historic statement on Rhodesian Independence, November 11, 1965.

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF RHODESIA CAN BE BEATEN!

"PETROL FOR RHODESIA" FUND LAUNCHED

Free men, using their initiative and resourcefulness, are demonstrating that the forces of International Revolution can be effectively challenged. Following the lead of a voluntary, private group of citizens in South Africa, the Australian League of Rights has launched a "Petrol for Rhodesia" Fund. News of this move, widely publicised right around the world, has stimulated similar action in other parts of the British Commonwealth. And from the hard-pressed Rhodesians comes a report that news of the "Petrol for Rhodesia" Fund has had a tremendous impact on morale. Already the first supplies of private petrol are flowing north from South Africa to Rhodesia. The "Petrol for Rhodesia" move could have decisive political and economic significance in the fight back against the international revolutionaries and their agents like Socialist Harold Wilson.

THE WAR AGAINST RHODESIA

An unholy alliance of international power groups has declared economic, political and psychological war upon anti-Communist Rhodesia because this small nation refused to accept policies which would lead to a further expansion of chaos and bloodshed, and Communist influence, on the African continent. International Communism has made it clear that Africa is one of its main global strategic targets at present. The Communists believe that Western Europe without Africa would be like "the plucked fowl ready for the pot." Loss of the vital mineral and other resources, and the strategic bases now provided in Southern Africa, would be a final blow to Western Europe.

Australians and New Zealanders should consult a world map and consider their position if, with the loss of Africa, both routes to the Far East from Europe—through the Suez Canal and around the Cape of Good Hope—were lost. Rhodesia stands today in the front line against the forces of International Revolution. It must be given every ounce of possible support, political, economic and psychological, to assist it to hold on. Already the revolutionaries are becoming desperate because the Smith Government has not collapsed. They therefore propose more desperate measures. But free men can hit back and take the initiative.

WHAT THE PETROL FUND CAN ACHIEVE

While it is unlikely that sufficient private petrol can be bought and got into Rhodesia, a strong campaign in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Britain, can provide sufficient to make a substantial contribution to the flow still going in. American citizens are also coming into the scheme. Every day that Rhodesia holds on is a victory. The League of Rights is closely in touch with the developing situation, and believes that the Rhodesian issue provides the greatest issue in 20 years to force a decision on fundamental issues. However, it is not only the actual petrol provided to Rhodesia, which is important; it is the far-reaching political and psychological implications.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF RHODESIA CAN BE BEATEN!

It would only need one of the Crown Commonwealth countries to move away from support of the economic war to a state of at least neutrality, to achieve a massive victory. Widespread support for the petrol fund in Australia and New Zealand must add substantially to the increasing pressure on the Governments in both these countries. The possibilities are tremendous—providing the League's strategy is strongly supported. The League knows that there is considerable unrest amongst the Members of both the Australian and New Zealand Governments.

If tackled with enthusiasm and dedication, the "Petrol for Rhodesia" campaign, can act as a catalyst in the community, discovering all those people are at subconsciously on the right side in the struggle for freedom against totalitarianism. The League is confident that the campaign will result in a further substantial expansion in its organisation. All readers are urged to co-operate with the League. This campaign provides the answer to the question, "What Can I Do?"

HOW THE FUND WILL OPERATE

The League of Rights has opened a special account for the petrol fund. The fund will be audited by Mr. N. G. Gerrand of David Fell and Company, Collins Street, Melbourne, well known chartered accountants. As far as possible, receipts will be issued for all donations. Administrative charges will be kept to a minimum by the League. The fund will either be paid into the South African fund or, if sufficient is donated in Australia, a consignment of petrol will be obtained as an all-Australian contribution. Details will be made available as the campaign proceeds.

HOW SUPPORTERS CAN ASSIST CAMPAIGN

The League of Rights makes it clear that it is not asking its own supporters to contribute the bulk of the petrol fund. In fact the League stresses that it must increase the flow of financial support for its own expanding work, without which the petrol fund campaign cannot succeed. The League aims to encourage thousands of Australians to make contributions, however small, to indicate widespread support. The ideal would be for 20,000 Australians to donate the equivalent of one gallon each, 40 cents. This would make possible the sending of 20,000 gallons in one consignment. Supporters are urged to ask their friends to contribute, sending names and addresses so that receipts can be sent, and contacts developed.

Striking car stickers—"Support Rhodesia"—and Rhodesian flags are available from the League at 10 cents for both. These encourage interest and help make contacts. The League's special brochure on Rhodesia, including photos, should also be used by campaigners. Prices: 10 cents a single copy, \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100, \$9.00 per 200.

**ALL DONATIONS, MONIES FOR CAR STICKERS AND BROCHURES, TO BE
SENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS, BOX 1052J, G.P.O.,
MELBOURNE.**

ZAMBIA BARS BRITISH M.P.s.

After visiting Rhodesia early in January, Mr. E. King, a British Conservative M.P., and some of his parliamentary colleagues were declared prohibited immigrants by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda's Zambian Government. Mr. King said that as the British Government gave millions of pounds a year to support the Zambian economy, it was very unwise to deny British Members of Parliament permission to see what is happening to the money they authorised. It was sad to have to report that after he had been given complete freedom to go where he liked and to see whom he liked in Rhodesia, Zambia had shown intolerance.

Mr. King reported that in Rhodesia he had "walked freely and unescorted in African townships where order prevails and the sight of a policeman is less common than it is in London."

"WE'LL USE BAYONETS ON YOU!"

On January 12, three British Socialist Members of Parliament, Mr. C. Rowland, Mr. D. Ennals, and Dr. J. Bray, held a meeting in a Salisbury Hotel. The meeting ended in uproar and the world's press featured stories depicting Rhodesians as a bunch of hillbillies who had "kicked" and "punched" one of the M.P.'S. The truth is rather different, as reported to us by a trained observer present at the meeting.

Contrary to press headlines, Mr. Rowland was neither kicked nor punched at the meeting. Other allegations were equally baseless. It is true that there was some feeling at the meeting, which was not surprising. The speakers claimed that they had called the meeting to answer questions from the public. But it soon became obvious that they were determined to evade all difficult questions, thus angering the Rhodesians present. Dr. Bray, for example, was asked whether British ships were being used to convey oil to North Vietnam. He attempted to evade giving a direct answer.

Eventually Mr. Rowland lost his temper and said, "Let me tell you that we deal with people in two ways: by negotiating or with bayonets—and we'll use bayonets on you! Needless to say, this type of comment did not improve feelings at the meeting.

An African present at the meeting complained about how African terrorists were being supported by the British Government, and said that what was wanted was stable Government. The African was cheered and lifted shoulder high by some of the Europeans.

A report made by members of the Rhodesian Criminal Investigation Department present at the meeting, said, "The speakers were provocative." The Deputy Minister for Information, Mr. Peter van der Byl, said that the incident was most regrettable, but that the visiting British Members had infringed regulations governing

the holding of meetings. "Furthermore, they had refused the assistance offered by the Minister of Information to organise the programme they wanted." Other visiting M.P.s. had co-operated with the Department and there had been no previous trouble.

The Deputy Minister said that it was hoped that in future visiting British M.P.'s. would respect the laws of the country.

Mr. Harold Wilson and his propagandists keep on claiming that Rhodesia is a "Police State." It would be an interesting experience for some of Mr. Wilson's fellow Socialists to visit the Soviet Union, and to attempt to hold a public meeting without permission. And any threats about using bayonets would find the M.P.s. experiencing the famous Russian "justice."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CANNIBALISM

"The philosophy of cannibalism is that the tribe or 'society' can best be served if the individual can be sacrificed for the 'needs' of the group. While most people would be revolted at this idea carried out in a dietary manner, most of our moderns see nothing wrong with economic cannibalism." — Pine Tree Press, January, 1964.

COMMUNIST "MORALITY"

"Communism abolishes all truth, it abolishes all religion, and all morality, instead of constituting them on a new basis; it therefore acts in contradiction to all past historical experience."

— *The Communist Manifesto* (1848)

Stressing that "Marxism is materialism", Lenin said, "The materialist gives a more important place to materialism and nature, while relegating God and all the philosophical rabble who believe in Him, to the sewer and manure pile."

— Quoted in *Martin Dies' Story*, p. 24.

THE HERITAGE BOOKSHOP

All books mentioned in this publication are available from The Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Phone: 63-9749. This bookshop has the largest selection of books on the Communist conspiracy and associated subjects of any bookshop in Australia. Lists available upon request.

BANTU LEADER OPPOSES INTEGRATION

The following report is from "South African Digest" of September 3, 1965:

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Mr. Kaizer Matanzima, told students of Rhodes University in Grahamstown recently that it was his contention that representation of the Bantu in a predominantly White parliament was "doomed to failure", as such representation "is not the expression of the autonomy of my people, or of the self-determination of the country which is ours, the Transkei, or, for that matter, any other Bantu homeland in South Africa".

Speaking to the university's World Affairs Society on "Why I Am In Favour Of Separate Development", Mr. Matanzima said that the integrated nature of such a system of representation nullified the opportunity for the Black man to propagate the specific economic and cultural demands of his people.

Any Government of the Republic of South Africa which allowed a mixed Parliament signified by such an act its resolve to merge the races of the sub-continent into one conglomerate, where the identity of the several or numerous nations living in South Africa would be dissolved and a new "hybridized" community created.

"It would be the silliest imaginable thing to attempt this, as it will not only create endless conflict in our heterogeneous community in South Africa, but it would bedevil the peaceful progress of all races, and the country, in such a way that it would be more of a retrogressive than a progressive step to take," said Mr. Matanzima.

"The Bantu race in South Africa and, for that matter, in the whole of the African continent, is proud of its own heritage and does not regard it as an unblemished and unmixed blessing if, and when, the White politician condescends to invite him to integrate with the White community, politically and socially.

"It must be a very ignorant Bantu who does not realise that such integration with the White people will call for the sacrifice of those national and cultural possessions that are more precious to him than any questionable and temporary elation he may experience at being able to indulge in everything in which the White man can indulge in his own areas.

"On the other hand, it must be a very ignorant and foolish White man who does not realise that such integration, while being unpalatable to him in the first instance, will demand from him the sacrifice of those national and cultural attributes which he cherishes as much as the Bantu does his."

The Chief Minister said that it would, in the long run, mean nothing less than the "total demolition" of both White and Black in South Africa, and the creation of a coloured race in which the worst characteristics of both White and Black might quite often merge into the national character of a new community, without a culture of its own. The cultures of both Black and White would either get lost in the process of "hybridization", or would be impaired beyond recognition, declared Mr. Matanzima.

NEW TIMES, FEBRUARY 1966

TREMENDOUS SMEAR AGAINST "TREASON" BOOK

When young American author John Stormer answered for himself the question, "What can I do about Communism?" and wrote his famous best-seller, *None Dare Call It Treason*, he felt that a circulation of 200,000 would be a success. But his book met such a need that it has sold in millions, and it continues to do so. It is not too much to say that this one book, the result of the initiative and resourcefulness of one man, has made one of the most decisive contributions yet seen to turning the tide against the international revolutionaries threatening Civilization. This one book has answered for large numbers many of the questions that have been troubling them for years. The chapter on Education, for example, explains why the world's universities are hot beds of Leftism.

It is not surprising that, as the sales of *None Dare Call It Treason* continued to soar, the Communists, aided by their dupes, decided that something had to be done. The silent treatment was not being effective. One critic of the book complained that this book was going to "poison" American society for years; that Stormer had even surpassed McCarthy. Therefore the book had to be "exposed". Nationwide criticism started to appear. But what appear at a superficial glance to be objective criticisms, based upon an exhaustive examination of some of Stormer's quotations and references, turn out to be blatantly dishonest. The critics even said that upon checking one reference, they found that it meant exactly the opposite of what Stormer said. John Stormer has answered the critics very effectively, and in doing so has demonstrated the type of tactics used by desperate men who see the conspiracy they serve being effectively fought.

Having seen the best that the smearers can do, we recommend *None Dare Call It Treason* more strongly than ever. It offers a form of shock therapy, which brings even the most casual to see the nature of their peril. The Heritage Bookshop advises that stocks are running low again, but that another large shipment will shortly arrive from the U.S.A. Early orders will receive first priority. Note prices: — 8/- for a single copy, post-free; 3 for £1; 5 for 30/-; and 10 for 50/-.

Order from The Heritage Bookshop, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

"PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE" A COMMUNIST WEAPON

"Peaceful coexistence is only one weapon in the battle against imperialism and the crimes of the United States, the world imperialist gendarme. You can't change imperialism by preaching about peace. Material assistance is being given to people fighting wars of national liberation in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Concrete aid to patriots there will continue to be increased."

—Pravda. Moscow. September 18.

plant to make seamless and welded pipes and a \$12 million rolling mill from a German consortium."

It is also a fact that Canada, which enthusiastically joined the oil embargo against Rhodesia, is the largest supplier of wheat to Red China. According to the *Boston Globe* of December 16, 1965, "the Chinese feel they must continue wheat purchases at least at the present level—and probably until the end of the decade." In other words, Red China is to a very great extent dependent on the West for its subsistence. Yet no efforts are being made by the Johnson Administration to use an economic blockade to bring down the Red regime in Peking or the Red regime in Hanoi. The McNamara-Rusk-Johnson solution is that thousands more American men be blown to bits by shells and hand grenades built by Western machines in Communist countries. Apparently, our administrators feel that Americans are cattle and good for nothing else.

The *Boston Globe* of December 12, 1965, also informs us that a West German "businessman" by the name of Hans Joachim Seidenschnur, who achieved fame by selling arms to the Communist Algerian terrorists, is acting as a broker to arrange for the sale to Red China of 122 American planes "inactivated" by Mr. McNamara in Europe. Other items offered to the Red Chinese by Herr Seidenschnur are an \$80 million chemical plant to produce a variety of basic chemical elements; German speedboats of 160 tons, more modern than those in service with NATO; heavy-duty trucks; and electronic equipment for mineral exploration—all of which would tremendously increase Peking's war potential.

Yet, on December 15, conman McNamara frightened everybody at the NATO conference with the growing menace of Red China but kept mum about the enormous amount of industrial equipment now being shipped to the enemy by NATO members themselves. Who is fooling whom?

So far the Johnson administration has not penalized one single nation for doing business with Hanoi or Peking, although such commerce has contributed directly to the murder of American men in Vietnam. Yet the Johnson Administration has taken the following severe measures against a friendly government in Rhodesia: it has (1) banned Rhodesian sugar imports to the U.S., (2) closed the U.S.I.A. library in Salisbury, (3) seized Rhodesian assets in U.S. banks "to provide an example for other countries where Rhodesia has deposited its slim overseas reserves," and (4) invoked an oil embargo against Rhodesia.

In addition, Washington has provided Rhodesia's neighbour Zambia with a costly oil airlift—compliments of the American taxpayer—and pressured the Portuguese and South African governments not to circumvent U.S. efforts to destroy the Rhodesian government. All of which proves that, when it comes to fighting anti-Communists, Dean Rusk and Ho Chi Minh are on the same side.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS EXPANDS

The League of Rights continues to expand its activities and to encourage new supporters. But there are many readers who are not co-operating, as they should. The League has evolved a movement, which has shown how to get things done. Following previous activities in the Gippsland, Victoria, centre of Morwell, a basic anti-Communism school was held on Sunday, February 6, with encouraging results. An advanced school, dealing with philosophy, politics, economics and constitutionalism, will be held shortly.

On Monday, February 7, a packed hall at Bairnsdale heard Mr. Eric Butler speak on the Rhodesian issue. The Federal Member for the area, Mr. Peter Nixon, Country Party, was present. He invited those present to write to him on the issue. The local paper featured a report of the meeting.

Mr. Butler flew to Mt. Gambier, South Australia, on Wednesday, February 9, to address another good public meeting. Once again the local press featured a report. Mr. Butler was also interviewed by the local radio station. A small but successful meeting was held in Naracoorte the following night, Thursday. On Friday evening, February 11, approximately 70 people at a Horsham, Victoria, meeting contributed approximately \$100.00 to the Petrol for Rhodesia Fund. The meeting was well reported in the local press.

Book sales were very good at all meetings, and new subscribers to journals obtained. A group of Melbourne businessmen met Mr. Butler and Mr. Rock for a lunchtime discussion on Thursday, February 17.

Mr. Butler left for Christchurch, New Zealand, on Sunday, February 20, for a week of intensive campaigning throughout New Zealand, where there is even more interest in the Rhodesian question than in Australia. Interest in the League continues to grow all over Australia, with many new contacts being made. League action groups—the Voters' Policy Associations—are now back in full swing after the annual holidays.

Big 1966 Programme

The League's National Director will be visiting every State during the year. The National Director of the Canadian Christian Action Movement, Mr. Ron Gostick, will arrive in Brisbane early in August to start a nationwide lecture tour. While in New Zealand, Mr. Butler has been preparing the ground for Mr. Gostick's visit there before coming on to Australia. Readers who wish to have Mr. Gostick visit their centre should make early contact with the League of Rights to ascertain if this can be arranged. Mr. Gostick will be one of the speakers at the League's annual seminar in Melbourne in September.

With Mr. Don Martin, State Director of the League for Queensland, now operating full time in Queensland and northern N.S.W., and Mr. H. A. Marsh now associated with the movement full time again, the League is moving forward, and its influence is spreading. During the year the League's expansion into the rural areas will continue under Mr. Rock's direction. The full co-operation of all readers is sought.