

THE NEW TIMES

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

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ERIC BUTLER CONDUCTS MASSIVE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME

DEBATES WITH CANADA'S TOP DIPLOMATIC APPEASER

Over the first two months since he left Australia on March 1, Mr. Eric Butler has covered New Zealand, the West Coast of the U.S.A., and the four western Canadian Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Typical of the tempo of his campaign was his programme in Manitoba, where he arrived at Winnipeg on April 27, after driving 130 miles in the early morning to catch a plane, just in time to address a big luncheon gathering. He next appeared on a C.B.C. TV programme, did a radio interview, addressed a club dinner at 6 p.m., then did another radio programme before concluding the day with an address to another Service Club, finishing after midnight. His mounting impact was such that a special TV interview was done for nationwide showing.

One of the highlights of Mr. Butler's Saskatchewan programme was his meeting with Mr. Chester Ronning, veteran Canadian diplomat who has been playing a key role in the Vietnam affair on behalf of the Canadian Government. Mr. Ronning was born in China and knew some of the Chinese Communist leaders personally. He also knows and admires Ho Chi Minh. Mr. Ronning and Mr. Butler expressed diametrically opposed viewpoints in a radio programme they appeared on together. Mr. Butler reports that their meeting was cordial and that they decided upon peaceful co-existence! However, Mr. Butler observes that Mr. Ronning is a frightening example of the sincere and courteous Christian who is naive to the point where he cannot grasp the truth that he is unwittingly serving a diabolical conspiracy. Mr. Ronning has been receiving enormous publicity for his view that America must take the initiative in ending the Vietnam War, not by implementing a realistic military policy to win it, but by easing the present military pressure on North Vietnam. If the U.S.A. capitulates to the "peace" campaigners, it is probable that Mr. Ronning will play a vital role in the negotiations.

Mr. Butler says that the only thing he and Mr. Ronning agreed about was there was not much Social Credit in Alberta, where Mr. Ronning lives. Mr. Ronning was a member of the United Farmers Government swept out of office in 1935 by the Aberhart victory. He told Mr. Butler that initially Mr. Aberhart knew nothing about Social Credit as advocated by its author, C. H. Douglas, and that the Manning Government was doing nothing to implement the monetary proposals of Social Credit. Mr. Ronning is a self-professed Socialist. Mr. Butler writes: "I very much appreciated my meeting with Mr. Chester Ronning, as it enabled me to grasp more adequately

the type of thinking so prevalent amongst top Western diplomats on the Communist and associated issues. The last time I met a diplomat of this type was in New Zealand last year, when I exchanged some verbal blows with Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand's former representative at the United Nations. Sir Leslie expressed the same type of naive approach as that of Mr. Ronning: that we must not push the Communists too hard or we will have a third world war. Of course we have a third world war now, which we are, unfortunately, losing."

LECTURES TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

While on the West Coast of the U.S.A., Mr. Butler not only lectured to interested groups on the global strategy of International Communism, and appeared on several open-line radio sessions, but he also made an extensive study of American problems and viewpoints for future articles and commentaries. Both in the U.S.A. and in Canada he has had the opportunity of meeting high school students doing social studies. He reports that his experiences were a little disturbing; that students did not appear to be taught too much about their own history and the values, which had produced their nations. However, they were being heavily indoctrinated with United Nations propaganda. Mr. Butler feels that Australian students have not, as yet, been so subjected to United Nations propaganda. He reports a dramatic clash at Calgary, Alberta, high school, where a young Socialist school teacher was literally white with rage after Mr. Butler had addressed a group of students, attacking him violently in front of the students, claiming he was trying to poison the students' minds, and that he was the most dangerous man he had met since the late Senator McCarthy. Mr. Butler said he could only accept this as a compliment!

Advanced seminars conducted by Mr. Butler in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, carried the developing League of Rights structure forward in depth. Immediately following a TV and radio interview in Edmonton, Mr. Butler was contacted by the interviewer to say that the management was so impressed that they wanted him to do a special 30-minute radio interview, this to be used across Canada. Press, TV and radio coverage has been easily the best yet obtained in Canada by Mr. Butler. His forthright views on Vietnam and Rhodesia, and his outlines of the developing strategy of an international group of organisations similar to the Australian League of Rights, have aroused widespread interest. Mr. Butler reports that reactions at his service club addresses have been such that it reveals a deep concern by responsible Canadians about the plight of the world.

JEWISH PRESSURE FAILS

A foolish attempt was made in Winnipeg by members of the Jewish Congress to prevent Mr. Butler being seen and heard on the C.B.C. Local supporters had wisely taken the precaution to obtain copies of the Gott smear booklet, *Voices of Hate*, and to ensure that those interviewing Mr. Butler not only had Gott's booklet, but *Mr. Butler's Secret Life of Eric Butler*. (Canadian readers should have these two booklets on hand.) The Gott booklet is the biggest tactical mistake yet made in the international campaign of attempted vilification of Mr. Butler. Mr. Butler also carries a copy and shows it to people, also presenting them with a background of how the booklet was produced. Mr. Butler reports that Jewish pressure to try to prevent him being heard is reacting strongly against those attempting these tactics. Many people are resenting this. An attempted smear of Mr. Butler by a woman interviewer (whom Mr. Butler early detected as a pro-Communist) resulted in some straight talking by Mr. Butler, who made it clear that most "anti-Semitism" is promoted by certain Jewish groups like the Anti-Defamation League primarily for the purpose of keeping the rank and file of the Jewish community in turmoil and fear.

Mr. Butler states that his experiences convince him that there is an enormous undercurrent of Canadian support for the Australian stand in Vietnam. He has been given standing ovations at service clubs when he has stressed that Vietnam and Rhodesia are but two of the fronts in the global struggle, and that unless all the peoples of the free world stand together, they will go down one by one. Mr. Butler believes that as they celebrate their centennial year, Canadians are a confused people groping for some new type of political alignments. The Conservatives are floundering badly with their leadership problem still unresolved. Mr. Butler is meeting with Members of Parliament at Ottawa and will report later on his impressions.

Following a short return visit to the U.S.A., Mr. Butler will be spending four weeks in the United Kingdom,

where former League of Rights activist, Mr. Tony Battams, is preparing the ground work for the launching of a British League of Rights. After the British campaign, Mr. Butler will be returning to Rhodesia and South Africa on his way back to Australia. He will be in Western Australia for a short programme.

SOCIAL CREDIT STUDY COURSE

Mr. Butler believes that one of the most significant developments in Canada is the launching of a nationwide study of the principles and teachings of Social Credit as enunciated by the founder of Social Credit, C. H. Douglas. His own eight-lecture course is being used and is available from Mr. Ron Gostick in Flesherton, Ontario. One study group has already been established in Vancouver under the guidance of Mr. Michael Weller. Many others are studying the course individually. Mr. Butler took one of the lectures in British Columbia, observing at the start that he was particularly pleased to be doing so. He observed that when he devised this course just after the Second World War, one of his young students said after doing the course under his guidance, that for the first time Social Credit made sense to him. That young student was Michael Weller!

The developing League of Rights strategy has only been possible because of the persistent education in depth, and the expansion of an organisation on principles, which have been severely tested over a long period of time. But also necessary has been a steady flow of financial support from dedicated supporters who have never wavered in their faith. The League strategy can only continue to be advanced so long as increasing financial support is provided. We remind our supporters of this fact against the background of the work now being done by the League, both nationally and internationally. Continued financial support is urgently necessary.

ERIC BUTLER TO REPORT ON SOCIAL CREDIT IN CANADA

Mr. Eric Butler's report on Social Credit in New Zealand, published in our April issue, has created widespread interest. In our June issue he will report on the current Social Credit situation in Canada. This report will come after the Albertan Provincial Elections, to be held later this month. It will be of great interest to the worldwide Social Credit Movement.

BOOK NOW FOR ANNUAL DINNER

Those supporters who intend to attend this year's annual dinner, to be held in Melbourne on Friday, September 8, are requested to make their bookings as early as possible. In view of the overcrowding at last year's dinner, a policy has been adopted of giving "hard core" supporters first priority. The donation this year is \$4.00 per person and should be paid with the booking.

RHODESIA'S RAW DEAL FROM U.N.

Mr. Denys Jackson is one of the few commentators who have been concerned to present to his readers a balanced view of the Rhodesian issue. The following penetrating commentary was published in "The Advocate," 30/3/1967.

An aspect of the Rhodesian case before the United Nations which has been virtually ignored by commentators in this country is that the Government in Salisbury was condemned out of hand by the Security Council without even being given the opportunity of a hearing, a "day in court." That this sort of procedure is a gross violation of justice will, I think, be obvious to all fair-minded people, whatever they may think of Mr. Ian Smith and his colleagues. But it ought to be emphasized that it is also a violation of the U.N. Charter. Under the terms of this international statute the Council was bound to give Rhodesia a hearing and to go through the motions of attempting to reconcile the differences between the Rhodesian and British Governments.

RIGHT TO A HEARING

Years ago, when the case of the Indonesian Republic was brought before the Council, the Dutch, British, French and Belgians—all colonial powers—opposed the hearing of her side against the Netherlands on the ground that the country was not a recognized full sovereign State but still a dependency of the Netherlands. This view was over-ruled, however, being opposed by the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Australia, among others.

Colonel Hodgson, our own delegate to U.N. at that time, said, "there is no provision in the Charter stipulating that, in order to appear before the Council, a State must be sovereign." He added: "This is a case where we have to act with a sense of fair play. We have heard one side of the case; surely we are entitled to hear the other." The American delegate, Mr. Johnson, held that "the plain intent" of Article 32 of the Charter, and of its authors, was that justice should be to all parties, States, groups or interests involved in a dispute, by giving them a chance to present their views. Finally, we have M. Gromyko, the Soviet Union's representative. He, too, held that the Council would be acting "unjustly" if the "legitimate" request of the Government of the Indonesian Republic to have its representatives participate in the discussion of their case were denied.

MALIK UPHOLDS A "TRADITION"

At the time of the Korean conflict M. Malik, the Soviet delegate to U.N., said "the practice of the Council" was "to invite both parties involved in hostilities to participate in their discussion"; this was, he said, a "tradition." It had been followed, he pointed out, in the cases of Palestine, Indonesia and others, no need being taken to the question whether or not both parties had been recognized by all members of the Council.

This being the case, it would seem that Rhodesia ought not to have been obliged to request a hearing; her representatives should have been invited to appear as a matter of routine procedure!

Coming now to the Vietnam question, we have a

statement of the U.S. representative, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, quoting Article 32, in which he held that the Security Council would have an "obligation"—he repeated the word twice for emphasis—to invite representatives of North Vietnam to take part in a Council discussion if they wished to do so. The French delegate agreed.

Finally, Secretary-General U Thant, in commenting on the Vietnam conflict, said that, if the Security Council has to take action on any dispute, the *prima facie* is that it must be in a position to hear both sides of the question.

Since this is a procedural matter, moreover, the veto is not applicable.

THE "LOST" TELEGRAM

Let us now look at the shocking performance of both U Thant and the British Government in regard to the Smith Government's claim to a hearing before the Council. The efforts of the Rhodesians to be heard began in April last year when Smith's telegrams to New York were "acknowledged" by U Thant presenting copies to the Security Council, informing Members that he did not intend to reply to them at all!

Letters were sent, presenting a well-documented Rhodesian case for a right to be heard, to the Secretary-General, the President and all the members of the Security Council on June 15. On December 7 a fresh set of telegrams were sent to the same addresses drawing attention to the earlier letters and renewing the request to be heard; this was just before the Council debate opened. There is proof that the telegram to the President of the Council was received.

Yet, on December 19, Mrs. E. White, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, formally denied that the President of the Security Council had received any request from "the Smith regime" for a hearing. "The question of how the Council should deal with such request has therefore not arisen." Later, Mr. George Brown explained that the Secretariat had "found the telegram, which had evidently been mislaid." Whether this is believed or not (and it sounds a thin enough story) it was admitted later in a U.N. press statement that the other members of the Council had all received copies of the Rhodesian claim sent directly to them. Only the original, addressed to the President, it seems, had been "mislaid" so conveniently for the British and U Thant. The latter had declared not long before, when Red China and North Vietnam were being discussed, that "if the Security Council has to take any action on any dispute, the first prerequisite is that it must be in a position to hear both sides of the question; this is a 'must'."

In a word, as I said, Rhodesia ought not to have had to ask for a hearing; it was her legal due. The methods used to evade granting the right (with the later claim that the U.N. Security Council did not receive the Rho-

desian request "in time") can be described only as reeking of perfidy.

Mr. Smith has said that the U.N. behaviour regarding Rhodesia "will in the end be to our advantage, because something has begun to stir in the minds of people who believe in basic right." I think he is much too optimistic. This is not the first case in which U Thant and the British leaders have shown their deviousness and they have been singularly successful in "getting away with it." But, while the great affairs of the U.N. are conducted in this disgracefully cynical way and the clearest Charter rights are freely violated to serve the interests of powerful or favoured members, it is not likely to be taken seriously by anyone as an organ from which honest dealing and what Australians call a "fair go" can be expected.

FABULOUS CHAIRMAN TELLS SHAREHOLDERS THE TRUTH

The use of monetary policy as a weapon for centralising political and economic power has brought about the collapse of a number of business concerns in recent years. Everything seems to be favouring the would-be totalitarians. Some business executives, in desperation have resorted to questionable methods in the vain hope of gaining time for "things to right themselves." They are voluntary scapegoats. Despite refusal of governments to issue anti-inflationary credit to draw upon our vast actual and potential volume of un-monetised goods, for education, water supply, roads, etc., and the near impossibility of selling for cash any asset priced at more than \$10, plenty of puppets are available for parroting the "affluent society" myth. This all helps to focus attention away from the string-pulling centralisers and to divert blame to "faulty management," "lack of confidence," etc., on the part of the victims. The latter are aware of people who can make, and control a machine en route to the moon, land it to the calculated minute, have it excavate soil, take photographs and return them to the controllers, yet they fall for their own conditioner's hoax that understanding of the simple subject of money is beyond the wit of men!

Sadim Finance Unlimited is one of the companies recently to suffer a reverse. A meeting of creditors was called, and we commend to all Company Directors and investors, the following excerpt from the chairman's address:

"All money originates through borrowing from the banking system: notes and coins are small change for the same money. This flow of money is the 'financial cost' of the totality of business transactions. The average life of a bank loan or overdraft has been estimated at about 2½ weeks. For the purpose of explanation, let's say one month. It is clear then, that if all debts are to be liquidated, and bank loans repaid on time, and simultaneously, production paid for by consumers, the volume of borrowing each month needs to be considerably in excess of that of the preceding month.

"What we call 'production' is the conversion of materials into other forms desired by consumers. The 'price' of the original materials, which must include food and clothing (wages) consumed by workers, is the 'financial cost' of the end product, say, tractors. But the processing has added 'value,' usefulness, or profitability, call it what you will. So, the 'price' of the machine must be 'financial cost' plus a monetary figure representing the added value. The essential additional money to enable consumers to buy the end product can come into existence only if the aforesaid acceleration of borrowing takes place. Within present rules, the requisite acceleration does not, and cannot, occur.

"Central government controls monetary policy, so, 'Labour' in England, and 'Liberal' in Australia, by still further restricting the flow of money, are mainly responsible for the setback of Sadim Finance Unlimited. If all businesses were perfectly managed, heavy losses for some would still be inevitable in the circumstances.

"Since the flow of money is no more than 'financial cost,' the legitimate 'price' of ALL goods cannot be secured, hence bankruptcies, bad debt write-off, and so on. Business would collapse completely without time payment sales.

"All incomes are extracted from the inadequate flow of money. Some people are able to live on less than income entitles them to: the balance is 'saved' or temporarily dammed up. This checks still further the rate of turnover, and as a consequence the activity of industry. The selling rate is partially restored when 'savings' are released as purchasing power for financial long-term sales. Within a few weeks this money has reached people with overdrafts, and is cancelled in payment thereof. A million dollars subscribed last month no longer exists, and can be repaid, as I said at the outset, only if later borrowing is of sufficient volume: and it never is.

"One thing we must do is to make the facts more widely known, so that greater pressure can be applied to the 'authorities' in a demand that science be used in monetary policy to the same degree that it is in industry.

"Meanwhile, we must consider ways and means of borrowing our company out of the worst of the tangle into which the obsolete treadmill official policy has thrown us."

—G.K.T.

CONTROL OF WEALTH PRODUCTION

To the Editor, "The Advertiser" Sir,

The truth of what R. Hewitt said (8/4/67) about the individual's disproportionate loss of earnings through the taxation branch of financial policy is self-evident. It has been aptly termed, "dilution of the purchasing power of effort." It has the same effect as price inflation, and, in fact, conduces to further inflation. However, while consumer demand, the only reason for wealth

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DR. NKRUMAH'S CONSCIENCE

By D. WATTS

If anyone wants to study a mind struggling with ideas beyond its grasp, I would recommend Dr. Nkrumah's book, "Consciencism." He, himself, is out of the political arena at present; but it might be useful to examine his book if his thinking be, to any large extent, typically Black African. White people have been so busy putting words into Negroes' mouths that they have neglected to find out what is in their minds.

It was a review, published some time ago, of Ronald Segal's *The Race War* that sent me looking for something I have not yet found — African Negro moral values superior to those of whites. The reviewer, Allan Ashbolt, began by saying that if a Western critic were to call Mr. Segal's book immoderate, intemperate, tendentious or rhetorical, he would be making a typically Western error of judgment. One rather suspects that Mr. Ashbolt knows very well that the book is all the things that he mentions, and that he uses the tactic of offence as the best defence.

He avers that the great value of *The Race War* is that it reflects "the Afro-Asian attitude towards the West—the suspicion of Western greed and violence, the resentment of Western hypocrisy and self-righteousness, the contempt for Western assumptions of intellectual and socio-political superiority."

OLD CONCEPTS PRESENTED AS NEW

A book that defends that attitude is immoderate, intemperate, tendentious and illogical. Afro-Asian greed and violence and hypocrisy and self-righteousness have shown themselves to be at least as great as the West's; and African behaviour, at least, does not justify in Africans a contempt for Western assumptions of intellectual and socio-political superiority. However, a pronouncement in the review that particularly captured my attention was, "It is this particular psychology — a rejection of Western values, a determination to find new freedoms and new paths to freedom that Mr. Segal is concerned with explaining."

What new freedoms? What new paths? Mr. Segal's idea seems to be that the new path is one of a coloured world "rising in revolutionary alliance to establish a millenium of the poor." That does not sound like a new path: it sounds like an old one—the Marxian path that was plotted in the West. From what we have seen, it is not a path to new freedom or any kind of freedom. Besides, anyone who has noticed the fragile nature of national alliances would be rather sceptical about the eventuating among Black Africans of the kind of cooperation that calls for immense self-discipline. But seemingly Mr. Segal has lost touch with reality through having allowed his pro-Negro racialism to become a mania with him.

The title that Mr. Ashbolt gave his article was *Coloured World's View of the West*. This is misleading. Mr. Segal is white; though doubtless he has had a part in converting many Negroes to the **White Liberals View of the West**. Still, I thought, perhaps the more advanced Negroes really do have values that are good, even though these be different from ours; but I should want

to hear of these directly from the Negroes, themselves. So I went searching through the library bookshelves and came upon Kwame Nkrumah's **Consciencism**.

DIFFICULTY IN UNDERSTANDING

Some people might surmise that anyone who would coin such a horrible, misbegotten word as "consciencism" must surely have been educated in the U.S.A.; and they would be right. Making allowance for that, one would still take it that consciencism would have something to do with ethical and spiritual values, and that perhaps these would explain Negro political values, and also that condemnation of white hypocrisy, etc., which infers moral superiority in the judge. I reminded myself that often ideas that seem wrong do so merely because they are different from one's own. Yet with the determination to be detached I still went but-but-butting through the chapters of Dr. Nkrumah's book. At first the impression given me was of a bright child who did not know what he was talking about, then it was of a not so bright adult who did not understand what he was discussing.

Perhaps, I thought, all this seems so inconsistent, so self-contradictory, so superficial, because I am trying to bring a Western mind to bear upon alien thought; let me try again to be Nkrumah in his political and psychological setting. It was not until I remembered something that I had once read that the essay fell into shape. This was that intelligence tests carried out in the U.S.A. showed that at memorising Negro children were as good as, and sometimes better than, white children; but that at abstract thinking—at discovering logical relations, making deductions and finding meanings—the Negroes lagged a considerable way behind the whites.

That, I thought at the time when I read it, is the finding so far. Further investigation could lead to a confirmation, a modification or a rejection of that conclusion. However, Dr. Nkrumah's book shows that the finding applies to him at least. One could go through it, paragraph by paragraph, pointing out where thought fails to reach the abstract ideas, and so ends in muddle or absurdity.

NKRUMAH AND DESCARTES

The couple of examples that I select are fair samples. He deals severely with Descartes, noting that that philosopher says that he can think of himself without eyes or arms or any physical feature he likes to name, therefore he can think of himself without a physical body. Says Nkrumah, "Though one may not wish to deny that Descartes could indeed have been physically deformed . . . one must, I think, resolutely maintain that disincarnation is not deformity."

Descartes did not say that it is. He was pointing out that since partial physical deprivation did not make him any the less in his essential self, he could think that complete physical deprivation would not do so either. Whether one agrees with Descartes or not, one can understand that what he is getting at is that his ultimate reality is his subjective, not his objective, being. A person unable to think abstractly could not grasp that; nor could Nkrumah. In proof of that, he argues that we can think of a cow without horns or tail, but not of one without a body, thus betraying his inability to think of a man as anything but a concrete, physical body.

CONSCIENCE AND ETHICS DIVORCED

So it is not surprising that by consciencism he does not mean anything that has to do with ethics, though he briefly mentions the word. By consciencism he means acceptance of a particular political theory and policy. Consciencism turns out to be materialism, socialism, egalitarianism, de-colonisation and central government. There is philosophy there of a sort, but what on Earth has it to do with conscience? Nkrumah does not explain.

The trouble perhaps is that, being unable to think abstractly, he is unable to distinguish between the objective and subjective meanings of right and wrong—between correct and incorrect on the one hand, and moral good and evil on the other. He believes his political theories to be correct, and seems to take it that correctness is moral rightness. To say that two and two are five is incorrect, but it is not wicked unless there is ill intent in saying it. Then the evil is in the intention, not in the error. You need only an elementary grasp of abstract reality to know whether something is correct or incorrect; but you must be able to think abstractly in order to understand moral right and wrong.

In Dr. Nkrumah's book there is no rejection of Western thought so long as it is unimaginative. The work is a hodge-podge of materialism, humanism, socialism (really Communism), egalitarianism, argument in favour of revolution and central government with a splatter here and there of existentialism. All those are Western ideas.

Kwame Nkrumah is not all Negroes. That many are far better able than he to think clearly and exactly may be inferred from the scorn he pours upon fellow Africans who are fascinated with philosophy's universalism, instead of using it, as he does himself, as an "instrument of national emancipation and integrity." Nor is his limited ability to think abstractly peculiarly African. It is characteristic of a vast number of white people.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WHITES

These last-named clumsy thinkers have hurt Negroes more than have imperialists or colonists, for they have injured them mentally and morally. Instead of teaching them to think, they have taught them to parrot; instead of trying to help them develop their innate powers of moral and spiritual perception, they have presented to them sodden social codes and wooden political forms.

No wonder men like Nkrumah talk of conscience, assume a comical, patronising attitude towards Western thought, and behave like barbarians when they become powerful! In Western universities Nkrumah memorised a great deal and learnt nothing.

I can guess what happens when a coloured person enters one of these universities. Those who are the most opinionated because they are the least capable of thought, and so mistake opinions for thought, make a dead set at him. They flatter him with their interest and admiration, telling how splendid are coloured peoples and how abominable are whites. It would take a strong character, capable of more than ordinary detachment, not to warm to that. The flatterers then proceed to convince their prey that the Communist or socialist way is the only way to establish the superiority of coloured people over whites; and the result is a Nkrumah or a Kenyatta or a Lumumba—men who repeat without really understanding and revert to a kind of pious savagery when they come to power.

Yes, whites — white **liberals** — have sorely wronged Black Africans. They have fondled their ego, tickled their vanity, poisoned their emotions and set them up on high to make fools of themselves in the eyes of the world.

"GOING INTO EUROPE"

By *GEORGE KNUPFFER*

There was, until quite recently, a widespread impression that the British Labour Party was in general opposed to Britain's entry into the European Common Market, i.e., the European political dictatorship, a major step towards World Government.

Of course, to those who understand the true trend of events and the real policy of the overall global mentors know well that the creation of this European super-State is a foregone conclusion, and that the parties of the Left would be the first to favour it, even if the early spokesmen for the idea would be ostensible Conservatives.

This technique has long been a favourite of the would-be global enslavers. When a very subversive, therefore also very Left wing plan is to be put into execution, its first official proponents must be pretended Right-wingers. This destroys all opposition from the Right within the Establishment circus, and real opposition from the Left is not to be expected anyway.

If America was to be bolshevized, the man to do it, whether consciously or not, was such as F. D. Roosevelt, of a family whose standing and wealth was such as to make it what passes as a substitute for aristocracy in the United States. If the British Empire and all that Great Britain used to stand for were to be annihilated, the job was given to and carried out by (again perhaps quite unconsciously) Winston Spencer Churchill grandson of a Duke, himself born in a palace, and one who went through the motions of saying in public that he had not become the King's First Minister in order to

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U.S.A. FOOD AND DRUG ACT WARNS ON FLUORIDATION

United States of America—Federal Register, Vol. 31, No. 204 Thursday, October 20, 1966.

Title 21—Food and Drugs, Chapter 1. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Sub-chapter A—General. Part 3—Statement of General Policy or Interpretation. Oral pre-natal drugs containing fluorides for human use.

A number of vitamin-mineral preparations containing fluorides for pre-natal use and intended or represented to be beneficial to tooth development in the foetus or in the prevention of dental caries in the off-spring have appeared on the market in the last few years.

These preparations and any other fluoride-containing drugs offered for the same uses are not generally recognized as effective for these purposes by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the effectiveness of drugs.

Accordingly, under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act [secs. 502 (a), (f) 505, 701 (a), 52 Stat. 1050, 1051, 1052, as amended, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 352 (a), (f) 355, 371 (a)] and delegated by him to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 2. 120; 31 F.R. 3008), Part 3 is amended by adding thereto a new statement of policy as follows:

3.53 Oral Pre-natal Drugs Containing Fluorides Intended for Human Use.

(a) The Food and Drug Administration finds that there is neither substantial evidence of effectiveness nor a general recognition by qualified experts that pre-natal drug preparations containing fluorides are beneficial to tooth development in the foetus or in the prevention of dental caries in the offspring.

(b) Any such drug preparation that is so labelled, represented, or advertised will be regarded as misbranded and subject to regulatory proceedings unless such recommendations are covered by a new-drug application, including substantial evidence of effectiveness, approved pursuant to section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(c) A completed and signed "Notice of Claimed Investigational Exemption for a New Drug," Form FD-1571 set forth in 130.3 of this chapter, must be submitted to cover clinical investigations to obtain evidence that such preparations are effective for such uses.

(d) Regulatory proceedings may be initiated with respect to drug preparations labelled contrary to the provisions of this statement and shipped within the jurisdiction of the act after 60 days from the date of publication of this statement in the Federal Register. Secs. 502 (a), (f) 505, 701 (a); 52 Stat. 1050, 1051, 1052, as amended, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 352 (a), (f) 355, 371 (a).

Dated October 12, 1966.

James L. Goddard, Commissioner of Food and Drugs.
F.R. Doc. 66-11422; Filed Oct. 19, 1966, 8.40 a.m.

NEWTIMES—MAY 1967

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All books listed relate directly or indirectly to the Cold War.

WITNESS, by Whittaker Chambers.

A few copies of this masterpiece are again available. The full story of the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers affair, which is at once a spy story, a revelation of Communist penetration into U.S. Government and society and an insight into Communism's appeal to the intellectual.

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Continued from Page 4

production, depends upon the credit lent by the banks, the trading banks are not responsible for the restricted flow.

Writing of the set-up, Professor Arndt said in "The Australian Trading Banks," 1965, on page 165, ". . . since then (1931) the trading banks have been shorn of all authority over monetary policy. All their former monetary policy functions . . . are now formally vested in the central bank, the Reserve Bank, which in the last resort is subject to the higher authority of the Commonwealth Government, and **indirectly** to Parliament and the **electorate**."

Addressing the sitting Arbitration Commission, the employer's counsel, Mr. J. Robinson, voiced what every enlightened observer thinks when he said, ". . . it is time this tribunal dropped its notion that a wage booster by the commission will boost the economy . . . why don't you leave the problem of stimulating consumer demand to the Commonwealth Government which has the means (Reserve Bank) of stimulation without a balancing cost impact?" For expressing this facet of truth so clearly Mr. Robinson was required to apologise!

G. K. TAVENDER.

Continued from Page 6

preside at the dissolution of the Empire—which in fact he did. And similar examples during many generations could be quoted from the history of many other countries.

So Mr. Wilson's excursions into the dissolution not only of the Empire, but also of a free and independent Britain, are not in any way unexpected or illogical. All the "drama" of French "vetoes" by de Gaulle, and so much else from that political stage, which really is a stage, where everyone does and says only what the prompters indicate, is so much eyewash. The declared "anti-Americanism" of the policy, and specifically the proposal of a "Europe of States" in place of a "European State" are mere propaganda techniques, to soften up opinion. Everything has been decided behind the scenes long ago. No major policy is ever launched without full preparation. There is absolutely no "hit and miss" about this. There is too much at stake for that, and there is no need for such risks, when there is total and effective control.

It is doubtful if anything can be done in time to prevent this terrible act. But it is nevertheless the duty of all those who understand the score to exert themselves fully. But if the plan succeeds, it may well be necessary to consider such steps as the investigation of the rights and duties of parliamentarians and ministers whose oaths of allegiance oblige them to maintain the sovereignty of the Queen in Council. The theory that "Parliament can do anything" is not true; there must be, and are, limits to what can be done by legislation. We leave this proposition to those who are specially qualified. For ourselves and our friends we recommend immediate and energetic counter-propaganda and persuasion.

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