

THE NEW TIMES

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

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ANNUAL DINNER REFLECTED GROWTH & OPTIMISM

INSPIRING ADDRESSES BY YOUNG SPEAKERS

Every Annual "New Times" Dinner is a success. But it was fitting that the twenty-first Annual Dinner held on Friday, September 8, should have been a special type of success. Mr. Edward Rock, chairman at the large gathering, said that it was appropriate on the occasion of the "coming of age" Dinner that the toast to "The New Times" should be proposed by Mr. Phillip Butler, eldest son of Mr. Eric Butler, "This was indeed a great historic occasion", said Mr. Rock. Phillip Butler flew home from Canada a week before the Dinner.

The guest of honour was Sir Raphael Cilento, who gave Dinner guests some revealing information concerning his last visit to Vietnam, and who presented a brilliant outline of the current international situation, with particular reference to the importance of Southern Africa, at the League of Rights Seminar on the Saturday. Also present at the Dinner was Mrs. Anne Neill, who was an undercover agent for Australian Security in the Communist conspiracy for eight years.

A large number of guests from interstate attended, some of these for the first time. Once again a feature of the Dinner was the number of young people present. At each Annual Dinner it is noticeable how the gaps made by older supporters passing away are filled by younger supporters. In fact the Dinner rather accurately reflects the maturity and growth of the movement, which was inspired by *The New Times*. There are those who have grown old with *The New Times*; there are the sons and daughters of these older supporters whose own children are now coming of age; there are the younger family supporters, and there is a growing number of young people whose parents were not even married when *The New Times* was launched. There has developed a splendid family tradition.

Inspiring Messages

Many inspiring and thought-provoking messages were received from all parts of the world. The Chairman said it was only possible to read a selection of these, but guests are invited to come up to the official table and study them for themselves. They would also be published in the Dinner issue of *The New Times*. There was a special round of applause for a cabled message from Mr. Ron Gostick, Director of The Canadian League of Rights, who was the guest of honour at last year's Annual Dinner.

In proposing the Loyal Toast Mr. Rock reminded guests of an article by Mrs. B. M. Palmer of the British

Housewives League in which it was stressed that surrounded as the Queen was by all types of influences, she desperately needed the loyalty of her subjects. Mr. Rock made a moving appeal to always remember what the Crown stood for. He suggested that the second verse of the National Anthem should be sung more often. One guest attending his first Dinner remarked that this was the first function for many a long day at which he had heard the Loyal Toast proposed properly.

The Challenge Of Youth

The central theme of Mr. Phillip Butler's thoughtful address in proposing the toast to *The New Times*, was

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PAT WALSH FOR 1968 ANNUAL DINNER!

One of the major announcements by Mr. Eric Butler at the Annual Dinner was that, as another major step forward in the League's international programme, plans were being made for Mr. Pat Walsh, dynamic Canadian anti-Communist leader and former undercover RCMP agent, to make an international tour next year. The programme is now definitely under way, and Mr. Walsh will therefore be the guest of honour at next year's Annual Dinner, on September 6, and will also be invited to present a Paper at the League of Rights Annual Seminar.

DINNER MESSAGES REFLECTED ENCOURAGING WORLD-WIDE DEVELOPMENTS

The first message to be read by the Chairman was a cable from Mr. Ron Gostick, National Director of The Canadian League of Rights, and publisher of "The Canadian Intelligence Service"; "Congratulations on past year's progress and best wishes for coming year. Your support of overseas liaison tremendous contribution to Commonwealth and inspiration to Canadians. Thrilling expansion in our work in Canada and United States for which Eric Butler and family deserve great credit. God bless you all."

Many other messages stressed the same theme as that of Mr. Gostick's message. Mr. Pat Walsh, Research Director for the Canadian League of Rights, and former RCMP undercover agent, wrote as follows:

"Dear Friends of *New Times*,

Your annual rededication Dinner this year is indeed an historical one. Undoubtedly the highlight of the evening will be the official announcement by your incomparable National Director, Eric Butler, that other Commonwealth League of Rights are now successfully launched in Canada and Great Britain.

These tremendous steps would never have taken place if Eric Butler (helped by Mrs. Butler and Phillip) had not carried out the previous Commonwealth speaking and organizational tours at the grass roots level. Here in Canada we are deeply obligated to the Australia League of Rights in general and to Mr. Eric Butler in particular. We know it would offend Eric Butler's modesty to describe the highly successful speaking tour of Canada and the U.S.A. in 1967, our Centennial Year. Our headquarters knows only too well of the impact of the greatest advances ever made in formulating the historic liaison of the Commonwealth League of Rights because we are still getting requests for speaking engagements and seminars under Eric Butler's masterly direction.

Most significant, in my modest opinion, has been the dramatic breakthrough on the American front. I know that Eric Butler will explain the tremendous potential of this even better than I can. However the big round of applause which greeted the introduction of your National Director and Managing Editor of *New Times* in Washington at the historic Peace With Rhodesia Banquet on May 17 was indeed a vivid testimonial to Mr. Butler's unceasing efforts to increase the work of your movement throughout the world.

We trust that you will all understand and support the hard decision of Eric Butler to start a joint base effort campaign in America for the next year. America has become the key to the survival of the Free World and Eric Butler's presence, ability and know-how is badly needed in America at this vital moment in history when the smoke is still rising from the smouldering ruins of riot-torn America.

The story is told of a Communist agitator who was to be deservedly hanged for his participation in an outbreak of violence and deaths. He was allowed to say **three words** before his execution. Defiantly he shouted: ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE! These three words are the main reason we want Eric Butler in North America in these momentous times—to make sure it is **not** only the revolutionary rat bags who are doing the ORGANIZING. God bless you all!

Yours for a renewal of the old British spirit."

"IF BRITAIN SINKS, WHERE STANDS AUSTRALIA?"

From Tony Battams on behalf of The British League of Rights:

"Dear Friends,

As the collectivist ogre tightens still further his Mephistophelean hold on this long suffering country, we of the British League of Rights turn hopeful thoughts to our kinsfolk in the great British land of the South where, on the occasion of *The New Times* dinner, patriots will gather in camaraderie and mutual dedication to the repelling of alien and Godless philosophies.

The perpetration of misguided and frequently evil policies upon the British people can result now only in National economic and social trauma unparalleled in history. Barring Divine intervention, the next few years cannot be but disastrous to the centuries old fabric of this staunch little island.

As the centre from which emanated the finest concepts of Law and Liberty and as the progenitor of the dynamic Australian people. Great Britain now stands more in need of assistance than ever before. Our liberties are being savaged, our racial stock mongrelized and our economy enslaved. To Australians, as yet free from the worst excesses of socialistic thought, we say, "If Britain sinks, where stands Australia?"

We believe Britain will not sink as it is blessed with a large core of ordinary folk of dogged perseverance and social integrity. Action, both physical and spiritual, on the part of Australian patriots will be matched by increasing activity at the grass roots level in this country.

The inspiring philosophies of *The New Times* and the action of the Australian League of Rights may yet be the



There was a steady demand for books at the Annual League of Rights Seminar. The selling of books not generally available at bookshops is a major part of League educational activities.

genesis of the repulsion Godless materialism subverting the English-speaking world thus giving hope to those who fight the actions of political psychopaths.

In greeting you on the occasion of the main event in *The New Times* calendar I want to say how much I will miss your warm good fellowship and trust that in the not too distant future I will again be privileged to enjoy your company.

On behalf of the British League of Rights, I send you our very sincere good wishes for a successful Dinner and Seminar and may God bless you all."

"FINANCE AND THE NEWS MONOPOLY ARE CONCENTRIC"

From Mrs. Beatrice Palmer, Editor of "Housewives Today":

"Dear Friends in Australia,

We in Great Britain have read with the greatest interest and sympathy the latest issues of the *New Times*. The vicious South African press campaign against Eric Butler was only to be expected. It emphasizes the success of his tour. Is it likely, since finance and the news monopoly are concentric, that the home truths so clearly and uncompromisingly put by him would be allowed to pass? These truths cannot be gainsaid, so the technique is to traduce the speaker. The line taken by the left-wing press is a great tribute to the National Director of the League of Rights. It will most certainly increase his prestige with all those who support is worthwhile, of whom there are a growing number in Great Britain.

He is 'One who never turned his back
But marched breast forward."

We were very happy to have Elma and Eric Butler here this summer. I regret I could not spend more time in their company. We wish them the greatest happiness, and rejoice with them in their welcome home! We thank them from our hearts for the time they spared for us, and look forward to seeing them again—soon, please!"

"MANY OF US IN RHODESIA CLEARLY SEE"

From Mrs. Bettie Wemyess, Rhodesia:

We of The Candour League of Rhodesia and *Rhodesia and World Report* send greetings and best wishes for a successful annual dinner and Seminar; coupled with appreciation of all their efforts on behalf of Rhodesia, especially those of Mr. Butler during these last twelve months.

It was a great pleasure to be able to welcome Mrs. Butler with her husband recently when Mr. Butler completed his world lecture tour with a series of meetings where Rhodesians were given great encouragement to intensify the battle of nerves against the Supra-national Establishment.

We would assure our Australian friends that many of us in Rhodesia clearly see that only an intensified campaign of enlightenment in all the civilized countries can

hope to deter the world revolutionary forces from launching a shooting war against the whites of Southern Africa; that we already have the edge of the enemy in the propaganda war where the civilized world is concerned; and that a lessening of the present tension would be fraught with the danger of a disastrous complacency.

We shall not be misled and we trust that our friends will not be misled by any overtures from the world hoaxers designed to damp down the fires of a resurgent Conservatism and throw us off our guard. We look forward to the first signs that the Conservative grass roots movements in other countries have at last broken through the barriers of officialdom and installed Governments ready to stand against any attempt by the United Nations to use force against Southern Africa.

We take the occasion of the annual Dinner of The Australian League of Rights to emphasize our view of the struggle, trusting that we shall therefore be with you in council and well as spirit when you meet on September 8."

"PEOPLE HERE ARE STILL SOUND"

From John Paul of the British Anti-Common Market League:

Congratulations upon your progress and best wishes for future efforts in your stalwart efforts to uphold what is right. Our own struggle shows that people here are still sound but a defeatist Whitehall Establishment is hell bent to sell us all down the river."

"MAY YOUR EYES REMAIN FOR EVER ON THE HORIZONS OF HOPE"

From Patricia Young, Canadian writer, on behalf of a Vancouver League of Rights group:

"Dear Friends,

Greetings from Vancouver, Canada, on this occasion of your *New Times* Annual Dinner.

Someone recently observed that one hundred years ago, we were a world of wooden ships and iron men, and that today, we are for the most part, a world of iron ships and wooden men! Today, we salute you as forgers



A discussion at the official table during one of the Dinner breaks. From left to right: Mr. Eric Butler, Sir Raphael Cilento, Mrs. Eric Butler, Mr. Jeremy Lee, Mrs. Jeremy Lee and Mrs. Anne Neill.

of the iron spines necessary to withstand the tide of atheistic communism, socialism and humanism which threatens to destroy the world.

We are but one active group (a small spoke in the wheel) but some 30,000 pieces of literature and 1,500 letters since your last Dinner, we are proud to share the triumphs of your past efforts and future aspirations.

May your strength and numbers increase, your hearts grow stronger and your eyes remain for ever on the horizons of hope."

Other messages from Canada read: "Greetings from the Stampede City. Our best wishes to you all in attendance tonight. Congratulations on yet another successful year. May the future continue to bring successes to your endeavours." From Chuck Kole of the Calgary, Alberta, branch of The Canadian League of Rights.

"Congratulations on the worldwide expansion of activities with which we are proud to be associated." From the British Columbia Division of The Canadian League of Rights.

"Greetings in spirit of Rhodesia's valiant stand for justice, Christianity, Civilization." From the New Brunswick Friends of Rhodesia.

"WE MUST . . . RE-DEDICATE OURSELVES

From Miss Clara Gliddon, South Australia:

"It is inspiring news that Britain is to have her own League of Rights movement. This brings together the main members of the Commonwealth. We are the only group of people with a true Christian understanding of the world situation. We are all linked together by one common Faith and tongue, and the magnificent English language. I hope that next year we shall welcome our true and loyal Rhodesian kinsfolk as a member of the Commonwealth.

Rhodesia has been made a main issue by our enemies in the World Revolution. We must continue to demand all Governments to remove the illegal sanctions against her. We are also aware of many friends in the United States of America. I feel I must mention the dedicated work of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Butler, and I know we are truly thankful they are safely home again.

In the coming year we shall be under continual attack from a remorseless enemy. We must therefore re-dedicate ourselves. We know that our Christian Faith is the strongest weapon we possess. May it then strengthen us and guide us through each challenge that confronts us. I shall be with you in spirit."

"INSPIRATION TO MANY AMERICANS" From Mr. Lee Adamson, Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A., Editor of "Liberty Line":

"Cordial greetings from the U.S.A. and best wishes to all the Australian and New Zealand patriots who are gathered for the annual *New Times* Dinner.

Mr. Eric Butler's sojourn on the North American continent was a solid source of inspiration to many Americans, frustrated and unhappy—at the direction in

which our politicians appear to be moving our once great nation.

We in the U.S.A. are encouraged and strengthened by the establishment of the Canadian League of Rights, which we expect to strengthen the fraternal bonds, history, love of freedoms in both countries.

We are delighted that Mr. Butler was able to present his organizational concepts in several U.S. gatherings, and sincerely hope we will see much more of him on his next trip to North America."

OTHER MESSAGES

From Bob and Marjorie Stew, Coventry, England: "God bless you all in your efforts. From your friends in England."

From Geoff Holt on behalf of Sydney 50 Club Committee: "Best wishes and success for League Dinner and Seminar 1967. Regret unable to be there."

From Ern Radke, Bundaberg Queensland: "Greetings for enjoyable Dinner, successful Seminar."

From Jerry Stoll, Manly, N.S.W., VPA Group: "Wishing you every success for Seminar and future development of League activity."

From Laurie and Lorna Wilksch, Loxton, South Australia: "Regret unable to attend. Wishing you a successful Dinner and Seminar."

From John E. Mitchell, Victoria: "It is my prayer that future generations will have the privilege to get down on their knees and thank God for *The New Times*."

From Neil McDonald, Geelong, Victoria: "May this Annual Dinner lead to further dedication, inspiration and perspiration. Especially proud of your rally around Rhodesia efforts. Best wishes for another year of sustained progress."

From Sydney 50 Club: "Best wishes to League for 1967 Seminar and for future success and growth."

Many supporters sent apologies for not being able to be present.



Sir Raphael Cilento in characteristic pose as he tells "New Times" guests of his recent experiences in Vietnam.

posals would amount to non-repayable consumer credits to various governments and institutions. There seems to be some realization at last that money cannot be 'a medium of exchange' between a primitive peasant economy and an advanced industrialised one, though it is still held to be a 'medium of exchange' between human beings and a vast automated industrial system.

Possibly the perpetrators of these perversions imagined that no one else now remembers Douglas or has a grasp of his economic proposals. Certainly we could not let H. Wilson get away with his 'National Dividend'. To our surprise, the London *Financial Times* not only printed a letter from Geoffrey Dobbs but allowed the correspondence on the subject to run on for two months, including a large headline A GENUINE NATIONAL DIVIDEND, and a fairly detailed exposition of Douglas's technical proposals and how they differ from H. Wilson's, with some ridicule of the latter as amounting to a proposal to increase prices as much as is consistent with stability in prices! We were delighted that quite a number of other social crediters joined in quite spontaneously. Some of them were previously unknown to us.

"Balanced Policy" Necessary

There may be some who think that it is nowadays a waste of time to study, or promote, or even defend the economic side of social credit, in view of the dominance of the modern world by politics; but this, certainly, is a mistake. It is essential that the complete and balanced policy known to us as social credit be maintained and held constantly before the world in its entirety, so that people may gain hope and confidence from the knowledge that there is an alternative to the present disastrous policy. But this cannot be done without the economic side, for this alone 'binds back' the philosophy and the politics to the reality of personal everyday lives. What has been wrong has been that the presentation of Douglas's analysis and proposals has remained that of the 1930s and has never adapted itself to the changed situation in which inflation and not deflation is the trouble, and political mass-bribery by doles for non-workers and wage increases for less-workers is the rule rather than grinding poverty in the midst of plenty.

It is indeed ironic that the supporters of the Welfare State should have opposed Douglas's national dividend as an irresponsible hand-out which would lead to indigence and idleness, when, in fact, through being tied strictly to national productivity it offers the only hope of bringing home the economic facts to the individual and inducing some sense of collective economic responsibility and discipline. Where as, in contrast, nothing could be more corruptive and disastrous than this latest

Conservative proposal of a universal handout unrelated to productivity but subject to the political majority vote, and paid for by taxing the people who do the work. Yet it is desperately necessary that some way be found of allowing people to enjoy the products of an increasingly automated industry without being bound on the treadmill of unnecessary or even immorally directed work, and the Douglas national dividend is the only way, which will achieve this in accordance with economic reality rather than political bribery and corruption. Without it, some form of socialist planning is inevitable, whether it is called Big Business, Conservatism, Welfare Statism, or Communism; and for those who are sincerely opposed to these things, the first necessity is to get the alternative clear in their minds; and the second is to hold it up for others to see and to rally to. Fortunately, the emergence of Douglas's ideas in various garbled forms into the forefront of political and economic discussion gives a renewed opportunity for doing this; which is why we have concentrated this year's message on the neglected economic aspect of social credit.

As always, we enormously enjoyed our visit from Eric Butler, and, this year, were delighted to see Elma again.

With our very best wishes to you all."



Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor captured her Seminar audience with her charm as well as with her Paper on "Problems and Promises in Tribal Africa."

THE BETRAYAL OF RHODESIA

EXTRACTS FROM ERIC BUTLER'S SEMINAR PAPER

Mr. Butler said that the main purpose of his Paper was to show that the betrayal of Rhodesia by other Civilized governments was much more than a betrayal of Rhodesians; "it provides the most graphic example of a betrayal which is threatening the very foundations of the traditional principles and values upon which Civilization has been erected. And the tragedy to those who have a proper pride in their British background is that the betrayal is the continuation of a betrayal in which successive Governments in Britain have played their parts."

In the first part of his Paper Mr. Butler traced the background of the betrayal of Rhodesia down to the H.M.S. Tiger talks late last year, at which all the evidence, including that of Mr. Wilson's own White Paper, proves that Mr. Wilson was demanding complete capitulation by the Rhodesian Government to direct British rule, something previously not known in Rhodesia. But Mr. Wilson later denied this. Mr. Butler continued: With typical Wilsonian effrontery, the British Prime Minister repudiated any suggestion of wishing to establish direct control over Rhodesia. Speaking in the House of Commons on December 8, 1966, Mr. Wilson made a number of blatantly false statements. The following are extracts from Mr. Wilson's address: "The Working Document, we are now told though we were not told it on board, is rejected because it demanded direct rule. At no time since informal talks began in May has there been any suggestion by the Government of direct rule from Whitehall or of Governor's rule in Rhodesia. . .

"It is rejected, we are now told, because the Governor would have direct control of the armed forces and police. But, under the 1961 Constitution, in all matters of law and order, the Governor acts on the advice of his constitutional Government. . . "The powers of the Governor do not vary in the slightest from the powers under the 1961 Constitution..." Mr. Wilson's attempted deception is best exposed by a close examination of his own statements. But in order to see through this deception one has to grasp that Mr. Wilson attempts to confuse his critics by the technique of what has been aptly described as "deception by reference." The essence of this technique is to refer to what was allegedly said in previous statements, trusting that brazen assertions will never be checked.

What Mr. Wilson Really Said About Direct Rule

In a statement in the House of Commons on August 8, 1966, Mr. Wilson said that on the subject of direct rule he had nothing to add to what he had said to the House on January 25. In the statement of January 25, 1966, Mr. Wilson referred to what he said on a "previous occasion" when he claimed that he said that what "we had in mind was the Governor and not direct rule." But, in fact, Mr. Wilson said on the "previous occasion", which was on December 10, 1965, that "On the question of machinery, obviously in the first instance it would mean

direct rule by the Governor . . . The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Duncan Sandys) understands the difficulties of saying how long this period of direct colonial rule would be . . . " In answer to an interjection by a Member who asked. "Why direct?", Mr. Wilson replied, "Because in the first instance—it may be a matter of hours or days or longer, we do not know what the state of Rhodesia will be—there is first the question of the return to loyalty of the troops, the police and the rest." Here was Mr. Wilson's real intention.

The communiqué issued on September 5, 1966, by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, said that "The Conference noted the following decisions of the British Government: (a) After the illegal regime is ended a legal Government will be appointed by the Governor . . . During this interim period the armed forces and police will be responsible to the Governor . . ."

Further evidence of the Wilson Government's policy is to be found in the Statement of British Government's Terms for a Settlement in Rhodesia, issued on October 15, 1966:

"The armed forces and police would come under the direct responsibility of the Governor during this period. While the Governor would normally act on advice of members of the interim government in matters concerning the armed forces and police and law and order, the British Government would need to be satisfied that he retained powers in his discretion not only to deal with domestic disturbance and illegality but also to prevent a repetition of unconstitutional action and to protect human rights. The British Government would regard reserving the right to provide military assistance for these purposes if required by the Governor in this period."

If we now turn to the White Paper issued by Mr. Wilson's own Government on the H.M.S. Tiger talks, we read the following: "The Prime Minister then turned to the other points on which the British Government would wish to be satisfied . . . the re-establishment of control over the armed forces and police under the Governor."

"It will be possible to give the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, effective powers over the armed forces and the police . . . Next, the British Government are reserving the right under the Independence Constitution to provide military assistance to the Governor if this is

necessary as a further guarantee of the Constitution."
"During the interim period before the election is held, Rhodesian Ministers will be appointed and responsible to the Governor."

These and similar statements by Mr. Wilson prove beyond all argument that so far from the Rhodesian Government misrepresenting the position, it is Wilson and his psychological warfare experts who have cleverly and blatantly attempted to do this.

U.N. Ignores Its Own Charter

After examining how the British Government ignored the U.N. Charter in wrongly taking the Rhodesian issue to the Security Council, and how the U.N. Security Council also turned its back on the Charter, Mr. Butler continued:

Having wrongly assumed the right to adjudicate on the Rhodesian issue, the Security Council then further violated the Charter by failing to accept its duty as outlined in Article 32, which reads:

" . . . any State which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute."

Article 32 states a principle of justice as old as civilized man. That principle is: Let both sides to a dispute be heard. But there was to be no justice for Rhodesia. Although the Charter is clear and specific that a party to a dispute "shall be invited" to be present, the Council not only failed to invite Rhodesia to participate in the discussion, but actually ignored a formal request by the Minister for External Affairs, Lord Graham, that Rhodesia be represented at the Security Council discussions. Not one member of the Council suggested that a Rhodesian representative be present to answer the charges being made against Rhodesia. And yet all members of the Council had been informed that Rhodesia had requested to be present. In the torrent of abuse at the Council, reference was often made to the "illegal" Rhodesian Government by members who themselves cared not a jot about legality or even elementary justice.

It has often been suggested by the creators of "world opinion." that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Burmese Socialist U Thant, is well fitted for his high office because of his impartiality in dealing with international disputes. It is claimed that he is humane and tolerant. He is above the cold war. Allegedly his heart flows over with a love of justice. Some people do not quite see U Thant like this at all, and point out that he always appears to be finding excuses for the Communists and their aggression. His concept of justice is so broad that he has no hesitation in saying that the Viet Cong, responsible for some of the most frightful atrocities in the history of Communist guerrilla warfare, not only have a point of view, but that they have a right to put that point of view. It is clear then that U Thant

has a much higher view of the Viet Cong than he does of the Rhodesians. In violation of the very Charter he is pledged to uphold, U Thant has refused to permit the Rhodesians even to put their point of view.

Perhaps, however, U Thant was not acting on his own.

While U Thant must accept his share of responsibility for the U.N.'s hypocritical attitude towards Rhodesia, we must not overlook the type of advice the Secretary-General receives from his fellow top officials at the U.N. Probably the most important position in the U.N. is that of Under Secretary General for political and security Council affairs. The official holding this position has wide powers, including responsibility for the military and police functions of the United Nations peacekeeping forces. There have been eight appointments to this position since the U.N. was formed in 1945, and all of them have been Communists. The present official is one Vladimir Pavlovich Suslov, who was appointed in 1963. Suslov's record shows him to be one of the most dangerous Communist criminals ever to come out of the Soviet Union, and we can imagine his attitude towards Rhodesia. Mr. Trygve Lie, the first Secretary General of the U.N., reveals in his book, *In The Came of Peace*, that it was Vyshinsky of the Soviet Union who "was the first to inform me of an understanding which the Big Five had reached in London on the appointment of a Soviet national as assistant general-secretary for political and security council affairs . . . The preservation of international peace and security was the organization's highest responsibility, and it was to entrusting the direction of the Secretariat department most concerned with this to a Soviet national that the Americans had agreed."



"It is my great privilege to introduce to this Seminar one of Australia's most outstanding men." Mr. John Ball, National Coordinator of the League of Rights VPA structure, introduces Sir Raphael Cilento at the final session of the 1967 Seminar.

the subverting of his generation and the necessity for his fellow young people to equip themselves to fight for the future. He also paid a tribute to those who had sustained *The New Times*. Mr. Robert Brewer developed the same general theme in which he said that *The New Times* "is an important inspiration for young people to seize the opportunity and make Australia the bastion of European civilization in Asia in order that the Communist threat be halted." Both young speakers were given prolonged ovations. There was loud laughter when the Chairman said before introducing Mr. Brewer that "at one time we thought we had lost him; that was when he was at Monash University. But since he has moved out into the world of reality Robert has shown his real self."

As usual one of the highlights of the evening was Mr. Eric Butler's address. Mr. Butler arrived back in Melbourne from his strenuous world tour, and a heavy programme in Western and South Australia, on the eve of the Dinner, looking well. He recalled how nearly twelve months ago he had taken ill in Queensland and had to be given urgent medical treatment at Sir Raphael Cilento's home. "Sir Raphael gave me a rather strong lecture on what I should not do if I wished to survive. I am sorry to have to admit to him here this evening that I have forgotten most of his advice. But then I have never felt better." Sir Raphael joined in the loud laughter and applause, which greeted this comment.

Much of Mr. Butler's address dealt with considerable "inside" information concerning his activities and personal experiences. He broke the news that Sir Wilfrid Kent-Hughes, senior backbench Government Member had arrived in Rhodesia just after he left, and that Mr. Jim Killen was that night flying across the Indian Ocean on his way to visit South Africa and Rhodesia. Mr. Butler said that this first visit by any Australian Members of Parliament to Rhodesia since Independence must be regarded as a major break-through in the battle for Rhodesia.

League Seminar A Big Success

The League of Rights Seminar demonstrated once again its great value. In proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Eric Butler for his Paper, "The Betrayal of Rhodesia," Mr. Terence Cresswell-George, Director of the Rhodesian Information Centre, said that it was a great tribute to the League of Rights that it could attract such a large attendance on a beautiful spring afternoon in competition with the football finals. In opening the Seminar Mr. Don Martin, Director of The League of Rights in Queensland and Northern N.S.W., said that the League's Annual Seminar provided a platform for eminent authorities to deal with themes of vital national and international importance. Speakers presenting Papers

at the League's Seminar were not necessarily in agreement with all League policies. Neither did the League necessarily endorse all the views of speakers presenting Papers.

The first Seminar Paper was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, a University lecturer on African affairs who comes from Rhodesia. Mrs. Taylor set a very high standard for the Seminar. Clearly her audience enjoyed the charming but objective and effective manner in which she dealt with the rather emotional subject of tribalism in Africa. Mrs. Taylor's handling of what might be termed "difficult" questions was particularly well done. The vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Jeremy Lee, formerly of Kenya, who told the audience they had been listening to a real authority on Africa.

In a preface to his Paper, "The Betrayal of Rhodesia," presented after the tea recess, Mr. Eric Butler said that he felt that his address might sound a little jarring in contrast to Mrs. Taylor's calm and dignified presentation. However, he was going to talk about treachery, which meant that strong terms had to be used. And he also felt strongly about the type of treachery being experienced by Rhodesia. A section of Mr. Butler's Paper is published in this Dinner issue. Mr. Horton Davies took the chair for Mr. Butler's Paper.

\$25,000 Expansion Fund Launched

The evening session of the Seminar saw Sir Raphael Cilento at his brilliant best vividly showing on a map of the world the vital position of Southern Africa in the context of global power politics. He showed the serious position in the Middle East, where Soviet power was being rapidly expanded. The Communist penetration of Africa north of the Zambesi was growing, while in the Far East, Vietnam could finish in another disaster for the West which was on the general retreat. Southern Africa was now absolutely vital as the major lifeline between Western Europe, Asia and Australasia. Sir Raphael made a stirring appeal for a greater effort to halt the general retreat. It was most essential that Southern Africa be assisted to survive the mounting Communist pressure from the North.

Mr. John Ball, National Co-ordinator of the League of Rights VPA structure took the chair for Sir Raphael's Paper.

In a concluding address to the Seminar Mr. Eric Butler said that the success of the function was further evidence that the League of Rights was going forward. He made reference to the special expansion fund of \$25,000, which was being launched to cover a greatly expanded programme for the League over the next 12 months.