

THE NEW TIMES

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

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PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON'S ACHILLES HEEL SEEKS BIGGER EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST EMPIRE

By *ERIC D. BUTLER*

During a recent three-day visit to Washington, D.C., I learned that many conservatives, already worried about some of President Nixon's appointments (although some pleased them), were vitally concerned about reports that the Nixon Administration is keen to loosen restrictions and promote trade with the Communist nations. While there is the usual superficial argument about building "economic bridges of understanding" with the Communists, the driving compulsion behind the policy is the old dogma about nations become wealthier through a "favourable balance of trade".

Readers, who understand the realities underlying the drive for exports, will not need to be reminded that the obtaining of a "favourable balance of trade" simply means that more production is sent out of a country than is imported, and that new financial credit is distributed domestically. It can only be used locally. Realistically the nations with a "favourable balance of trade" are the losers. Those who import more than they export are physically the benefactors.

A Mr. Anthony C. Sutton, Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford University, California, has prepared a study, which, from a strictly orthodox viewpoint, shows that the Communists have been the main benefactors of West-East "trade". Sutton's principal finding is that "the single most important factor in Soviet economic and military developments has been the infusion of Western, primarily American origin, technology". Sutton is specific. He stresses that the "rapid growth of the Soviet merchant marine and concomitant movement of Soviet naval vessels into new areas has occasioned considerable concern. However, we have brought the problems on ourselves. Precise quantitative estimates can be made of the origin of the Soviet merchant fleet; it is estimated that over two-thirds of the hulls and even more than two-thirds of the engines propelling these hulls have been built outside the Soviet Union in foreign shipyards or manufacturing plants and sold to the U.S.S.R. in normal commerce."

Fiat Company Assists Soviet War Effort

Providing detailed information of how American assistance to the Soviet automobile industry has been direct assistance to the Soviet's military capacity, Sutton stresses that America is now financing and supplying three-quarters of the advanced production equipment for the Fiat automobile plant in the Soviet. Although this plant is labelled a "Fiat project", the Fiat Company does not

actually make the manufacturing equipment, but relies upon American suppliers. Even while the Soviet was invading Czechoslovakia last August, American firms were shipping vital equipment to the Soviet. Supplies are still being sent.

In his report, Sutton makes the revealing observation that "the U.S. equipment sales are financed by the Export-Import Bank of the United States". Sutton says that in researching for his project, the Export-Import Bank was not very helpful. But he managed to discover by various tactics that the Bank financed the Fiat deal through the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano. In 1968 the Bank reported a loan of \$80 million at a very low interest rate. Sutton believes that this loan was part of the Fiat-Soviet financing, although the Bank significantly refused to confirm this.

Key officials selected by the Nixon Administration have already emerged as strong supporters of expanded exports to the Soviet and other Communist countries- under the misleading term of "trade". These officials have been long-time advocates of tariff concessions for Communist countries, long-term credits and the right to purchase such "non-strategic goods" as precision machine tools, synthetic rubber factories, computers and similar items. The following are the appointments the Nixon Administration has made to key positions dealing with trade with the Communist bloc:

* **Carl Gilbert.** The head of the Gillette razor-blade manufacturing company, Gilbert has been named President Nixon's special representative on trade. Gilbert is a declared supporter of greater economic links with the Communists.

* **Nathaniel Samuels.** Formerly connected with the Kuhn-Loeb investment firm in New York, Samuels, sworn in on April 2 as deputy under secretary for economic affairs, is another strong advocate of doing business with the Communists.

* **Philip H. Trezise.** A career Foreign Service officer, this man will serve as principal adviser to Samuels. Testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee on international finance last year, Trezise made it clear that he strongly favoured the extension of credits to the Communists for increased purchases from the U.S.A. He has also indicated that he disagrees with current American policy, which prevents American subsidiaries abroad from dealing with Communist China and Cuba.

Nixon's Pre-Election Promises

Conservative observers of these disturbing developments point out that during his election campaign President Nixon said that he believed that trade should be used as a weapon against the Communists. The Nixon Administration line was previously stated as follows: "If we are to trade, we must get political concessions in exchange". In the booklet *Nixon on the Issues*, prepared by the Nixon-Agnew Campaign Committee, Nixon not only stated that "trade is a great weapon for the United States", but that "the United States should not provide anything that could be treated as, or classified as, aid to those (Communist bloc) nations if they persist in trading or aiding the enemy in North Vietnam". According to Soviet sources, 12 Soviet ships were in Haiphong harbour on May 1. American troops continue to be killed in Vietnam with Soviet military equipment; President Nixon is retreating badly from his pre-election position.

It is in the nature of political reality that every new government inherits from its predecessor the centralized power that that predecessor inherited from its predecessors, and in turn increased again. President Nixon may have had the best intentions in the world, although the cynics observe that election promises are generally made to gain votes, not to be implemented. But it is certain that he is not his own master. And he cannot be his own master unless supported by a sufficiently informed and alert American electorate determined to fight the centralized power their President has inherited. Mr. Nixon had the enthusiastic co-operation in his election of what is generally known as the "Eastern financial establishment". This consists of the big international financial groups. Spokesmen for these groups have long pressed for greater exports to the Communist bloc. One of the most important of these groups is Kuhn, Loeb and Co.

Those who know their modern history (not the mythology taught in schools and universities) are aware of the major role which international financiers associated with Kuhn, Loeb and Co. have played in the decisive events of this century. It was Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. who made such a substantial contribution to the financing of the revolutionary activities, which made the establishment of the Soviet Union possible. It was Schiff and his colleagues who pushed so vigorously at the Versailles Peace Conference for the recognition of the Communist tyranny, and who used Germany as a front for financing the Soviet Union. The Jewish influence

in the early Bolshevik movement was admitted even by Winston Churchill. It is interesting that in recent years there has been a subtle campaign to suggest that this Jewish influence has been exaggerated. Political Zionists have been prominent in this campaign of attempting to rewrite history. I find it significant that the Political Zionists are not proposing that the Soviet Union be subjected to the same type of international economic boycott they initiated against Nazi Germany, or which in the main they support against South Africa and Rhodesia. Their influence in international finance is enormous, and if they are as anti-Communist as they claim, they could use their influence to cut the Soviet Union off from Western economic aid.

Financial Policy The Key

Ignorance about finance is one of the major Achilles heels of the West. It is this ignorance, which the Communists are exploiting. The Western world wants nothing from the Communist world. If the Communist world sank beneath the sea tomorrow, the West's only problem would be how to adjust its financial rules to finance the consumption of its enormous productive capacity—its real credit. Productive capacity available for domestic use would be enormously increased because (a) there would no longer be a Communist country to which to finance exports, and (b) there would no longer be the necessity to devote an enormous amount of real credit to producing military equipment for defence against the Communist challenge.

It is now certain that President Nixon's Administration will make no radical policy departures from the policies being pursued by the Johnson Administration, unless forced by an aroused electorate. This truth is dawning on an increasing number of Americans, with the result that a recent Gallup Poll showed that in an election at present, Mr. George Wallace would exceed the poll he pained last November. The American grass-roots conservative movement is still alive, with every prospect of further healthy growth. And there is a growing examination of the role of financial policy in the world situation.

ROGUES' GALLERY: KISSINGER

The following item appeared in the newsletter issued by the "National Economic Council" in New York on May 15.

Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's adviser on national security and foreign policy, reportedly spends more time with the President in the latter's office than any other member of the official family. (From *U.S. News & World Report*, May 19, 1969.)

Nixon is said to have first met Kissinger a year ago last Christmas at the home of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce. Mr. Kissinger is a close friend of Adam Yarmolinsky, Jerome Wiesner and the late J. Robert Oppenheimer.

As Chief Co-ordinator of National Security Affairs, he has the last word in summarizing concepts to be presented to the President, and will help the President make his decision, the fateful decision that may deter-

mine the destiny of the world. Kissinger is even more powerful than his predecessors and counterparts Walt Rostow and McGeorge Bundy.

Kissinger was born to Rabbi Louis K. Kissinger, a prominent Zionist leader in Germany, and to Paula Stern, who now runs a catering service in New York. Kissinger became a citizen of the U.S. only in 1943.

Kissinger's friend Yarmolinsky has admitted under oath that he looked with favour on the "so-called Communist government". Yarmolinsky would change our security system to allow more pro-Communist persons to hold key government positions. He has done more than any other person to demoralize the military with his civilian commissars.

Yarmolinsky stated that he would sleep much better having Kissinger in Washington. But will we?

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND POLITICAL ZIONISM

Informed American patriots are asking why the anti-Communist John Birch Society has started to adopt a partisan attitude towards International Political Zionism. The Birch publication, *The Review of the News*, has reprinted what it describes as "a timely article" by one Michael S. Kogan on "the background of a challenged Israel in the midst of a Communist sea". Mr. Kogan's blatant distortion of well-established history may be judged by his falsification of the number of Jews and Arabs living in Palestine at the time the U.N. made its decision to partition the country. Mr. Kogan paints a picture of an anti-Communist Israel fighting for survival, but conveniently overlooks the fact that the Soviet Union played the major role in creating the new State of Israel, providing it with the military equipment with which to defeat the Arabs. He also says that the Zionists were in no way responsible for the frightful Arab refugee problem.

Mr. Kogan calls for more American support for Israel, allegedly in order to defend American interests. As the American Jewish expert on the Middle East, Alfred Lilienthal points out, and his view is endorsed by other reputable experts on the Middle East like Sir John Glubb, it is the Kogan approach which is serving Communist strategy. Which raises the question of what is happening to the Birch Society. The 1966 Scoreboard issue of *American Opinion* carried a survey of the Middle East by Mr. Eric Butler. It gave the real history to the background of Israel. The article was widely acclaimed. Before the 1967 Scoreboard issue, the Zionist Anti-Defamation League had launched its vicious campaign against the Birch Society, with considerable space given to smearing Mr. Butler. The smear caused something resembling a panic at Birch headquarters. Mr. Butler was requested to continue writing for *American Opinion*, but his name was not used.

The editor of *American Opinion* asked Mr. Butler in 1967 if he would once again write the Middle East survey, which he did. The article appeared just prior to the

BOOK NOW FOR SEMINAR AND DINNER

Early bookings are requested for the Annual Dinner and Seminar. Dinner bookings especially need to be made well in advance as we are increasingly faced with problems of accommodation. Donations for the Dinner, \$4.50 each should accompany your booking of a seat.

Once again we would appeal to older supporters unable to attend the Dinner to make a donation to finance students and young people. Special guests besides Mr. Pat Walsh will be Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs and his wife Elizabeth visiting us from Wales, U.K. This will be an opportunity for all who have read the contributions of Dr. Dobbs and heard his inspiring messages sent to the dinner each year to hear and meet Dr. Dobbs and his wife in person.

Details—

Dinner

Friday, September 19, at The Victoria, 6.15 p.m.

Seminar

Saturday, September 20, The Empire Room, 2 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Fees: \$1.00 per person; \$1.75 husband and wife. Half fees for students and pensioners. Single session 50 cents, plus 30 cents for afternoon tea if required.

The speakers at this year's Seminar will be Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs, from the University College of North Wales, Bangor; Mr. Patrick Walsh, former undercover agent for the R.C.M.P. and Research Director for Canadian Intelligence Service; and Mr. Eric D. Butler, National Director of the Australian League of Rights.

1967 Arab-Israeli conflict, and was prophetically accurate. Much eulogistic comment was offered concerning the anonymous author. The same anonymous author, Mr. Eric Butler, also contributed a long article on Canada for the same issue of *American Opinion* at the request of the editor. Mr. Butler also assisted with background notes on Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia. The article on Canada introduced Americans for the first time to the background of Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau. It was widely commented upon.

Mr. Butler continued to write for *American Opinion* throughout the first half of 1968, with a request from the editor that he writes a special article on Australia and New Zealand for the 1968 Scoreboard issue. This was one of the last articles to appear. Mr. Butler received a number of urgent requests from the editor of *American Opinion* to continue writing. He was also urged to do a reply to the smear in the ADL publication. Mr. Butler provided a background set of notes, but stressed that he knew that nothing he could write would do any good. The editor of *American Opinion* was most enthusiastic

about these notes, and subsequently Mr. Butler received a formal acknowledgment from an assistant to Mr. Robert Welch, director of the John Birch Society. Subsequently, Mr. Butler observed that his articles on the Far East were no longer appearing. Informed by an American friend that instructions had been given that his articles were no longer to appear in *American Opinion*, signed or unsigned, Mr. Butler wrote the editor stating that he could hardly believe that a firm arrangement would be terminated without the proper courtesies. Mr. Butler did not receive even an acknowledgment. Which raises the question of what type of pressure has been applied to *American Opinion*?

The John Birch Society has undoubtedly done much valuable work on the Communist question. But as Mr. Butler has stressed in a special supplement for *The Canadian Intelligence Service*, financial ignorance is the Achilles heel of the American conservative movement. It would now appear that the John Birch Society has developed another Achilles heel: it is so sensitive to the pressures of Political Zionism that it permits not only a gross distortion of truth to be publicized concerning the Middle East, but advocates an American policy for the Middle East which can only end with the Soviet completely dominating this vital strategic area.

FALSE FLUORIDATION CLAIMS

Advocates of the policy of mass medication known as fluoridation of public water supplies, claim that fluoridation will drastically reduce dental decay and dental bills. Impressive statistics are quoted of approximately two-thirds reduction in tooth decay. It is elementary that if such reductions were, in fact, true, there would be a drastic reduction in the number of dentists necessary to serve a community enjoying the benefits of fluoridation. Fluoridation has been imposed in the United States for a much longer period than in Australia. It should be possible, therefore, to show a large saving in dental bills in communities, which have had fluoridation for upwards of 10 years. But surveys indicate no such savings.

Members of the Pure Water Committee of Akron, Columbus and Springfield have assembled data which shows, for example, that while the national average ratio of dentists to population is 1 to 2500 (this figure cited in 1963 by Mr. John O'Brien, then Ohio State Health Dental Director) centres which have had fluoridation for the longest periods have a ratio of as high as 1 to 590. This ratio is for Evanston, Illinois, which has now had fluoridation for 17 years. Grand Rapids, Michigan, one of the earliest centres to be fluoridated, has now had fluoridation for nearly 20 years. Ratio of dentists is 1 to 876.

Surveys reveal that the percentage of mottled teeth in fluoridated centres is much greater than in non-fluoridated centres. It would be interesting to learn from Australian advocates of fluoridation if they can show that the number of dentists has decreased in any centre where fluoridation has been introduced.

The following letter appeared in the "Greater Eastern Suburbs Standard" on May 27, in answers to Mr. Gavin Oakley, Chairman of the Victorian Dental Association's Fluoridation Committee.

Sir, The "fluoridation plot" theories ridiculed by Mr. Oakley (13/5/69) do not seem to me nearly as ridiculous as the attempts by him and his fellow lobbyists to clothe their advocacy with spurious scientific respectability.

"Adjusting a water supply to the optimum level of fluoride" sounds to the layman a good deal less alarming and more convincing than the truth which such euphemism is meant to hide.

Mr. Oakley may not know that the poisonous effects of fluoride salts in drinking water depend not on their level alone but also on that of the other solutes in the water. Of these, the most important is calcium. But, if he consults a pharmacopoeia or phones the Poisons Information Centre, he will discover that the antidote to fluoride poisoning is none other than calcium in one or another form.

In every fluoridation scheme now operating, therefore, what the consumers are getting, in effect, is the poison plus the antidote.

Melbourne's water has one of the lowest calcium levels of any city supply in the world and it must be expected that, should we be foolish enough to add fluoride to it, our incidence of dental fluorosis will greatly exceed the 20 percent deemed permissible in the American trials (by those too old to be in any danger themselves, of course).

In these trials, calcium levels were from 10 to 30 times higher than ours. And, of course, the same increase may be expected later in the more serious manifestations of chronic fluoride poisoning.

In view of this variation in the chemical constitution of different waters, how Mr. Oakley arrives at his "optimum level" defeats me. If dental health is his criterion he must know there are many communities throughout the world from whose drinking water fluoride is almost, if not entirely absent, which yet exhibit outstandingly healthy teeth.

It is true that, in many of these cases, the standard is declining, but this is certainly not due to a decline in fluoride from some "optimum level". What it is due to is something which neither Mr. Oakley, nor I, nor anybody else, yet understands. Until we do, the least we should demand of professional men concerned with the public's health is that they should call things by their right names. Fluoridation does involve the **ADDITION** to our water of one of the most poisonous ions known. Its effects on man are largely **UNKNOWN**.

These are facts which can be obscured, certainly, but not evaded by double-talk. And, even for the sincere advocate of fluoridation, battling with people who, to him seem bent on obstructing their own best interests, honesty is still, I believe, the best policy.

—Graeme Williams, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., Hawthorn.

THE PROFESSOR AND THE STUDENTS

By D. WATTS

With regard to that bullying, bad-mannered section of the students described as idealists, it is time certain politicians and professors took their heads out of the schmaltz bucket, as the Americans so elegantly express it.

On May 1 the Governor of New South Wales, paying a ceremonial visit to Sydney University, was jostled and pelted with tomatoes. Apart from everything else, it was a cruel thing to do; though probably the young humanitarians responsible are incapable of understanding that there is other than physical cruelty.

The indignant premier described the incident as absolutely disgraceful. He said that the onus lay heavily on the university to impose a little authority and do some expelling; and that if it could not look after itself, then the Government would have to step in and take action which may be deemed appropriate.

As that speech censured, not only the students, but also the professors who had so signally failed to maintain discipline and educate the students in the ways of civilized society, understandably the Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, Professor B. R. Williams, felt raw. He adopted the well-tried tactic of defending by attacking, but, if accurately reported, in so doing exposed flaws in thinking which, apparently, professors have passed on to students, with such deplorable results.

The Professor said that the solution of the university authorities would not please those who, within a few hours of the incident, were condemning the university for not summarily expelling an unspecified number of unknown individuals, and that it seemed that lawless attitudes were not restricted to a small number of deviant students. If that can be taken to be actually what he said, it is unworthy of one devoted to the search for truth. In the first place, the university was criticized, not because it did not summarily expel certain students, but for allowing the breakdown in discipline to occur. The suggestion of expulsions was offered as a remedy for a situation that had got out of hand.

The sneer that it was an unspecified number of unknown students whose expulsion was demanded hardly indicates clear thinking. Outsiders would know that some students had caused trouble, without knowing who and how many. There is nothing lawless in their demand that the culprits be dealt with. It is the business of the university to find out who and how many they were.

Argument On Autonomy Of University

Perhaps it was the threat to the university's autonomy that Professor Williams considered to be lawless, though that does not appear, except by inference, in the report. He said "It is not the business of the university as a corporate body to make pronouncements or organize campaigns on political issues unless they relate to our central purpose. The issue of autonomy is central to our purpose . . ."

Central purposes of a university are, as he indicated, inquiry and the pursuit of truth. He expressed the fear that a reduction of the autonomy of universities would lead to an attack on freedom to pursue those purposes and encourage the prejudice, intellectual dishonesty and

shoddy thought which can only be held in check by critical and open inquiry. From that it may be taken that he would tolerate this critical inquiry.

Throwing tomatoes at governors is not the pursuit of truth; though prejudice, intellectual dishonesty and shoddy thought can lead to such action, as they did. They have led to worse things in overseas universities. Essential to the pursuit of truth is freedom of thought. Upon that ground universities base their claim to the right of autonomy. If there had not been a great deal of shoddy thinking about freedom done in the universities of the world, student action would not have become intolerable.

Defining Freedom

Freedom is a state. It is positively definable, therefore it exists within limits. There is no such thing as absolute freedom. Even thought, as distinct from imagination, is properly bound by fact and logic; and imagination is bound by experienced images and actions. All human mental and physical action is governed externally by environmental circumstances and limited internally by the capacity of the subject. Freedom is not absence of government. It is a conversion of external government into internal government. He who does not govern himself must be governed. A university that does not define its freedom and effectually govern itself loses its right to complete autonomy. In such a case it is the university, which has turned aside from the pursuit of truth, for the truth is that unruly action is the result of unruly thought.

The universities' self-government and independence are not such as to isolate them from the rest of society, nor do they create a one-way mirror through which students may look out upon society to criticize it and its institutions, but which prevents outside members of society from looking in upon students to criticize them—as some seem to think. Society has rights, too, and one of them is to step in and govern students who make ungoverned attacks upon its lawful, established order.

Freedom is a state necessary to motion and movement, and is created by them. Had some students been pursuing truth a little more diligently they would have discovered, not only that freedom is always limited, but that limitation makes for stability, and that in creative action and created things opposites need each other. Any form of any kind is stabilized motion or motional stability, whichever way we look at it.

Change And Those Advocating Violence

It is only to be expected that with the superstitious idea of absolute freedom would be a fetish of change,

for there is obviously a relation between motion and change. This, they say, is an age of great changes, and we must change, violently if necessary, ourselves and everything. That is philosophical ignorance. Certainly our physical environment has changed and is changing rapidly. We must adapt ourselves to that; but the very magnitude of those changes warns thinking persons that these must be governed by equally great stabilities. That the changes are physical might suggest that the stabilities should be physical—moral, rational and emotional.

The opposite line has been taken in the social world, especially by intellectuals who should have known better. Moral disintegration, emotional instability, rocky reasoning and aesthetic dissolution intensify instead of moderate the social disturbances brought about by the extraordinary physical changes. Thus have been produced social neuroses, one of which is a compulsive violence similar to the mass hysteria, which has swept over men from time to time.

Professor Williams said that the solution of student violence would not be one that attempted to repress discussion of social, political and moral issues. No one suggested that they should; but assault, trespass and vandalism are not discussion. He further observed, "Many students are showing an idealism and a concern for society which I have not seen since the 'thirties and I approve it". He means that they are showing their concern in much the same way as they did in the 'thirties.

Many of the ills of Western society today can be traced back to the shortsighted and indiscriminate rejection of codes and values by the youth of that period. Their commonly advocated remedy for the imperfections existing amid the achievements, which the centuries had bequeathed them, was to throw everything away and set up a Communist State. For many—most, one may suspect—concern for society cloaked impatience with civilized restraints. The same seems to be true of a good many young people today.

Another remark by Professor Williams was, "Judging actions by their results leads me to doubt many of the claims made for non-violence and passiveness". The passiveness to which he referred is "passive provocation". There is no such thing. Provocation is always active, but it can be open or indirect and sly. And is the Professor tacitly approving of violence? One does not need to be a university professor to know that in a barbaric or disorderly community non-violence is impotent; but that a large part of civilization consists of being able to do in an orderly way what, in poorly developed or disintegrating societies, can be achieved only by physical force. Judging by actions, it seems that many universities are for the barbarians.

The Present Generation

When considering the words of politicians it must be conceded that they have very little freedom of speech. They are obliged to say what pleases or pacifies. The

safest way to do that is to repeat what is being said loudly and frequently. So we find the Minister for Education and Science, Mr. M. Frazer, saying most unoriginally, "They (students) are more adult and more mature than were their counterparts a few years ago". Toady-rot! That has been said of every younger generation since the First World War. Professor Williams may remember how very adult and mature the young people of the 'thirties thought they were. Their pose was that of highly sophisticated men and women of the world regarding with patronizing scorn such dewy illusions as parental love, filial duty, marital fidelity or any other kind of tender discipline. They demonstrated their adulthood by getting drunk and being promiscuous. If that be adult, then the taking of drugs and indulging in unnatural sexual practices would appear to be even more adult. Idealistic brawls might be thought to exhibit a maturity exceeding that shown by goatish pranks at sodden parties.

A person, when he first becomes an adult, is apt to feel very grown-up, indeed. He compares what he now is with the child who, so recently, he was, and there is a great gap. This sense of maturity is useful in giving him a feeling of self-confidence, which too acute a consciousness of being still young among the elders might undermine. Those in authority should let him know that they expect him to try to live up to his new-found adulthood, and not to behave like a baby, screaming and kicking to get his own way.

Learning From Past Generations

Against the pattern of behaviour set by the youths of the 'thirties and followed ever since, it is absurd of Mr. Frazer to say that young people are no longer prepared to accept blindly the rules and dogmas of earlier generations. Actually, they still go on rejecting what the youths of the 'thirties rejected, and in doing that they are blindly accepting the rules and dogmas of the last forty years. They do carry the rejection to a farther extreme; but more of the same thing is not change and it is not rejection.

Those who have had but little experience must rely largely on what older people have learned from their experience. Since the older generations, as groups, seem to have learned nothing, the youngest generations are at sea. They are tossed about by the shoddy thinking, ill-founded prejudices and intellectual cowardice of those who should be their mentors. They seem adult to many of those of the older generations simply because they accept and act upon the stupid precepts of their unthinking elders.

If the youths of today were really in revolt they would be revolting against the cult of hedonism and the crude ideas about freedom and equality and revolution with which the immature among their seniors have presented them. Instead, the barking minority swallows it all uncritically and evidently with a greater love of opinions than of truth.

QUEENSLAND SEMINAR AND DINNER HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

The State Director of the Queensland League of Rights, Mr. Don Martin, reports a highly successful Annual Dinner and Seminar with increased numbers attending. One guest came from Indiana, U.S.A. Guest speaker at the Dinner was Mr. Horton Davies, Chairman of the Church Committee of the League, Mr. Davies travelled from Melbourne with another Victorian stalwart, Mr. Don Auchterlonie. Mr. Davies presented a powerful after-dinner address on the subject, "The Sustaining power of Faith". Mr. Davies told his audience, "Life on the simplest levels is quite impossible without faith." He said we were engaged in a spiritual warfare, which showed itself at political, social, financial and economic levels, but at base what is at stake is the Divinely ordained high density of men and women. "Faith is no faith without a programme" and that the battle would be hard, long and unrelenting.

For the Seminar on the subject "Australia and New Guinea", papers were submitted by Mr. Jeremy Lee and Sir Raphael Cilento. These will be put into book form to ensure a wider audience in the near future.

Mr. Davies made a tour of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales with Mr. Martin the following week speaking on the subject, "The Spiritual Basis of Western Society", in which he traced the foundations of British Common Law from their roots in early Christianity.

Activities Elsewhere

Mr. Jim Marsh returned from a week's lecturing on the Social Dynamics course at Coonalpyn in South Australia. Mr. Marsh was able to run a very extensive coverage of the lectures to a group of enthusiasts. Three other classes in Melbourne are under his tutelage at the moment. Mr. Edward Rock conducted a Social Dynamics course in Gippsland early in June arranged by Regional Councillor. Mr. Don Auchterlonie. Later this month Mr. Rock will go to South Australia on an extended lecturing tour in that State.

The Institute of Economic Democracy is now functioning at a high level of activity under the direction of Mr. Don Martin. Associate membership is open to all interested in playing a role in furthering economic reforms designed to defeat Communism and the economic policies responsible for the growth of the Socialist State.

Deficiency Fund Closing

The continuing work of the League is essential to Australia's future. It is unthinkable that lack of funds should restrict this work. With the Deficiency Fund still short of \$1,800 we call upon supporters who have not supported the 1969 fund to send their donation now. They will be demonstrating that we have the "faith to back a programme" as Mr. Davies made clear was essential for victory.

NEW TIMES—JUNE 1969

TWO INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS

On Tuesday, April 22, "The Herald", Melbourne, published a news item reporting the dismissal of men replaced by automation at a Victorian pottery. On May 7 the same paper published another item reporting President Nixon's scheme for distributing food stamps to those on the poverty line in the U.S. Currently the Liberal Party in Victoria is investigating poverty within the State. The following letter was sent to "The Herald" after the news item concerning the pottery workers dismissal appeared. The obvious solution to the displacement of manpower by machines is introduction of payments outside the wage system... It is apparent, however, that such an alternative is not acceptable to those controlling the economy, and President Nixon's proposal, which ties the individual to the State as a slave, is a pattern of the future. The ultimate end will be the re-introduction of the ration book as we move further into the socialist paradise.

The Editor,

"The Herald",
Melbourne, 3000.

Dear Sir,

On Tuesday, May 22, your columns carried an item "Automation to Cost 40 Jobs", and it went on to say that 40 men at a Bendigo pottery were to lose their jobs making clay pipes, the production of which would be taken over by machines. The Union Secretary, Mr. John Melksham, said that many of the workers, especially the older ones would find it difficult to obtain other jobs.

The process of automation is a fact of life. Machines are being continually designed by engineers and scientists for the purpose of replacing human labour with the objective of the eventual elimination of as much interference to the process of production by manpower as possible. We are literally shifting the burden of Adam from the back of man on to the production lines of machine-

WHO ARE THE MARCUSIANS?

Herbert Marcuse, born in Berlin in 1898, became a member of the fanatical Spartacist Communist movement, and left Germany when Hitler came to power, taking up residence in the United States. Marcuse has now emerged as the "philosopher" of the New Left. He is the apostle of destruction. Marcuse is today the idol of large and growing numbers of radical youth, who are shouting his name right around the world. The importance of Herbert Marcuse in the international Student Power movement will be examined by former Royal Canadian Mounted Police undercover agent Patrick Walsh at the Annual League of Rights Seminar in Melbourne on Saturday, September 20. The significance of student unrest will be the central theme of this year's League Seminar. Every reader should make a note now of the date and plan to be present. Remember. Saturday. September 20.

driven work units. Only the politicians, the economists, the trade union leaders, the employers' representatives and the bankers seem blind to the reality. Those in the productive field recognize it as a fact of life, a great blessing given to man so that he may be released to pursue higher callings.

I would ask, has the fact that these 40 men no longer produce clay pipes mean that we are short of pipes? The answer, of course, is no! Then why should they be penalized? The farmer with tractor-driven cultivators is producing tons of wheat where yesterday there were only hundredweights produced, the same with every other section of rural industry. Yet we are facing economic chaos in the rural community, and farmers, like the potters at Bendigo are being threatened with economic strangulation because easier methods of production are being found daily. The same problem faces clerical staff in banks and offices where computerization is taking over. All the time real costs of production are being reduced, but the victims of increased efficiency find their purchasing power is cut or destroyed. Trade unions respond the only way they know how, they ask for increased wages and salaries, which when granted only inflate the value of the dollar and result in higher prices, thus negating any real gain made in reducing real physical costs of production.

It is time the Government changed its policy of financial cost inflation by introducing credit into the community purely as a means of giving the consumer purchasing power to reflect the degree to which machines have taken over from man the task of production. There are three practical methods I would suggest could be implemented immediately.

1. The abolition of the means test, and progressively increasing the pension payment while decreasing the retirement age.
2. Increasing child endowment.
3. The payment of a discount at the counter against all production coming from Australian factories, workshops and farms. The discount small at first could progressively increase as production increased as manpower was displaced by machinery as in the case of the Bendigo pottery workers.

To those who say the money is not available I would point to the figures for net current expenditure in 1960 for all goods and services in Australia. \$10.270 million. This rose progressively as the government injected fresh credit into the community to finance increased costs, wage demands, etc., which benefited no one, and by 1968 the figure was \$17,973 million. The difference. \$7,703 million could have been used to pay increased pensions without means test, increased child endowment and discounts on Australian production to the Australian community. That figure could progressively increase as we reduced real physical costs and replaced manpower with machine power.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD ROCK

A MAJOR PROBLEM FOR PRESIDENT NIXON

A cost of living survey revealed that in March the price level in the United States increased by nearly one percent, or approximately 10 percent a year. This was the biggest increase for 19 years, and highlights one of President Nixon's major problems: how to halt inflation without wrecking the economy with credit restrictions and unemployment. This in turn would assist the revolutionaries to intensify their destructive campaigns. Unless President Nixon can successfully resolve the inflation problem, he will find it difficult to resolve any of his other problems. Credit policy is clearly a life-or-death issue.

AUSTRALIA'S FRONT LINE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

THIS BROCHURE CAN SHIFT AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY

The initial response to the League of Rights' special February issue of "Intelligence Survey", re-published in brochure form, has been most stimulating. The opinion has been expressed that placed in the hands of 50,000-selected leader personnel throughout Australia, it could result in a major shift in Australian foreign policy. All State and Federal politicians should be sent a copy, asking them to commit themselves. Municipal councillors and similar public men should be sent a copy.

Results to date prove that a massive national distribution campaign will produce the following results:

- Decisively shift public opinion on the vital importance of southern Africa to Australia.
- Result in new contacts ordering their own supplies for passing on.
- Produce a number of orders for the two books advertised in the brochure, "The Red Pattern of World Conquest" and "Secret Communist Agents Who Have Changed The Course of History".
- Result in new subscribers to League publications.

All readers, irrespective of whether they are in League groups or not, can participate in this campaign. Order supplies of brochure now: 10c per single copy; \$1 per dozen; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100; \$9 per 200.

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