

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 46 No. 18

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1966

1s. 3d. Fortnightly

Anti-Colonialism

At a special Gala Meeting held at the Municipal Chamber in Lourenço Marques on July 24, 1966 to celebrate the "Day of the City", the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Franco Nogueira, gave an address in which he reviewed at length the ideological and political issues respecting Portugal in relation particularly to her overseas territories. No doubt copies of the complete address are available on application to Portuguese Embassies. We give here the section dealing with *Decisive Factors in the New Order of Things Under the United Nations* :

The ideological unity of the League of Nations, the predominantly European interests, the desire of the powers not to start a major conflict among themselves, the non-existence of any political clash on a world scale—all these explain the relative moderation of international politics with regard to Africa, from which Portugal benefited at the time. But world balance was altered by the last war, and the treatment of the overseas phenomenon by the United Nations has reflected these changes. At this point we should underline some factors of decisive importance in the new order of things.

In the first place, we may observe that the U.N. has no ideological unity whatever: within its ambit not only do divergent material interests clash, but also opposing political principles, antagonistic cultural systems, and sociological structures which seek to supplant one another. And as each group is found to be moved by the urge to proselytise, the clash of interests is confused with the revolutionary ideal which is claimed to be justified by the spread of moral and political values considered to be supreme. Action and reaction have thus become very acute and intolerant; the conflict reaches a state of great tension; and frequently passes into the military sphere.

Secondly, Europe's position and power emerged considerably diminished from the last war; the sources of power capable of action on a world scale moved from Europe, and centred on two great poles; Africa has been submitted to a régime which excludes European and African interests, both too weak to enforce respect; and each of the two blocs has set up as a supreme ideological principle that complex of political acts and rules of strategy best calculated to overcome the adversary.

Thus, the question of the source of political power in Africa became a matter for debate, and its terms were defined in such a way as to render the exercise of that power by perfectly valid sovereignties illegitimate on any grounds. Thus it was, too, that a criterion of autonomy and independence was adopted which was destructive of the old sovereignties which made it possible, because it was a criterion that did not rest on any valid political and sociological foundations, to set up new sovereignties that were so precarious and artificial as to make them easy to control;

and that a method was followed leading to the transfer of political power without the transfer of other powers—economic, cultural, and military—which effectively determine policy; and so it was that the levers of effective rule were kept beyond the frontiers of the new political units. And for this reason, each one of the great blocs of sources of power seeks to secure these levers for itself, and, for the purpose, notwithstanding the antagonism which separates them, they follow the same paths: aid to terrorist or revolutionary movements; condemnation and weakening of the rightful sovereignties; undermining of public opinion at home and overseas; financial subsidies, technical help and military assistance to the new political units; the absorption of these into systems of alliances, economic blocs or spheres of influence which gradually deprive them and destroy any truly independent action. These are the great lines of action which, by convention, have now come to be called anti-colonialism.

This political activity without quarter is concealed behind high ideological objectives which constitute the perfected development and extremist evolution of the old principles of the League of Nations. We all know the new doctrinal impositions: the right of peoples to rule themselves is only to be effected through the process of self-determination; this has to be decreed or at least internationally approved and is a synonym for political independence; and political independence is only valid if based on majority rule, this being understood as that which emerges from the application of the principle of one man one vote. The myth is asserted on the other hand, that this political process guarantees respect for human rights, assures the freedom of the individual, foments economic development, promotes education, and in this way are assembled the conditions of political stability that permit of collective life on a democratic basis. All these objectives are in themselves irrefutable. But what we have before us is a great mockery which gives the game away, since it is known beforehand that the method adopted inevitably leads to the frustration and failure of the principles on which it is based. In the process, however, that which was already in being was destroyed, and an adequate framework was created for a new power to substitute the old one, or for the old power to reassume control in a different form and under another name. This new power, which thus takes over, soon transfers its attentions from the interests of the territories and of their inhabitants. Its designs are quite other, and they are centuries old: conquest of markets, control over raw materials, security of strategic positions, and the firm intent to deny all these to the enemy. In theory, the idea of conquest or territorial occupation as an instrument of, or factor in, political action is excluded from neo-colonialism: it is only in this that new empires are distinguishable from the old; and to this fact that they cling to deny that they are empires.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which was founded in 1933 by Clifford Hugh Douglas.

The Social Credit Secretariat is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Home and abroad, post free: One year 40/-; Six months 20/-; Three months 10/-.

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Editorial: Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London NW1
Telephone: EUSton 3893.

IN AUSTRALIA—

Business: Box 2318V, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Writing in the *Weekly Telegraph*, October 14, 1966, the Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling says: "The basic long-term problem is to increase productivity. There is some danger that, by constantly repeating this theme, we may give our friends overseas an inadequate picture of the existing strength of British industry. The fact is that leading British firms are, in efficiency and technological advance, among the best in the world. *Only Germany exports a greater proportion of its national output.*

The italics are ours, to emphasise the question which lies at the heart of the economic 'problem': if Britain exported the *whole* of its national output, would it thereby achieve one hundred per cent efficiency? And, particularly in Britain's case, it must be borne in mind that a large part of national output depends on the import of raw materials, so that unlimited exports would in the last resort mean unlimited imports.

Mr. Maudling is right, of course, about the existing strength of British industry. Modern industry had its beginning in Great Britain, and Great Britain began and sustained the industrialisation of the world. And ever since the industrial base has been expanding and improving in efficiency. In this context, efficiency may be defined as the ability to fulfil orders; if the orders are not forthcoming the efficiency cannot be measured, but production falls off progressively as 'redundancy', properly called unempayment, or inability to place orders, plays its part in the vicious circle.

"Britain depends for prosperity on a flow of world trade as free and wide-spread as possible." So if England sells a thousand cars to Germany, which sells a thousand cars to the U.S.A., which sells a thousand cars to Japan, which sells a thousand cars to England, you have prosperity? Because of the handling and freight charges? It was reported (A.B.C. News, Oct. 23, 1966) that for the first time Japan had imported more silk than she had exported. Then why export silk at all? Australia has a first-class textile industry, which is said to be threatened unless further export markets can be found; yet Australia is a net importer of textiles. Ordinarily intelligent children understand perfectly well that trade is barter; they call their own exchanges "swapping", and if the exchange is unequal, the gainer is con-

sidered to be the one who gets the most for the least. But to economists, who appear to be unintelligent children, getting the most for the least is called an "unfavourable trade balance". So 'economic' policy is to give (export) the most for the least (imports), and take the difference in 'money'. But after the physical transaction is complete, the 'money' can only be spent on the balance of goods within the country. Why is it necessary to import 'money' to buy those goods?

Misunderstanding of these matters, if it is misunderstanding, it already responsible for an unprecedented rate of business failures in Britain; and with the failures, inevitably the suicide rate will go up. Since the 'recession' this time is admittedly an act of policy, the suicides will amount to murders.

• • •

President Banda of Malawi is evidently an economic and political realist. But his remark that he "refuses to be a hypocrite to gain cheap popularity" marks him as something more and better: responsible.

Another Executive Order

Chicago, October 15—Walter Trohan, chief of the *Chicago Tribune's* Washington Bureau, writes that President Johnson signed an executive order on October 11 which assigns wide national emergency preparedness functions to the Attorney General of the United States. "Under the order," says Trohan, "it would be possible to institute wage and price controls, rationing, civil defence programs, alien controls, border controls, and a host of war-time measures. The order does not proclaim a national emergency but paves the way for action on such a proclamation." He points out that this Executive Order 11310 was issued by the President under authority vested in him by Reorganisation Plan No. 1 of 1958. "Experts in the Library of Congress said the President can proclaim an emergency because of the war in Viet Nam any moment," Trohan continues. "Experts said he can act under Korean war powers, which have not expired, as well as under the 1958 reorganisation act."

—*The Review of the News*, Oct. 26, 1966.

Ten earlier Executive Orders, all of a similar nature and to be put into operation "in times of increasing international tension, or economic or financial crisis", were listed in *T.S.C.*, September 24, 1966.

The Art of the Possible

by Dr. Bryan W. Monahan

This booklet is the text of an address given in Sydney in May 1966 which appeared in "The Social Crediter" of July 2nd, 16th and 30th. It endeavours to delineate the large background of today's extremely dangerous international situation, which has come about despite the fantastic technological progress which should make life more pleasant and secure on an ever-widening scale. If we understand why this contradiction exists, and how it has come about, we may be able to take action to remedy the situation. But if we do not understand, the destruction of Western Civilisation, probably within a very few years, and its replacement by a police-state collectivism, appears certain for those who survive the revolution which already engulfs us.

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Castro's Barbarism

Washington, October 28—The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, an agency of the Organization of American States, concludes hearings on violations of human rights in Latin America. Its report on Communist Cuba states: "Specifically mentioned are acts of torture of political prisoners, arbitrary executions and extractions of blood from those condemned to death, in conflict with the principle of the American declaration of rights of man. In all cases submitted to its consideration, the Commission has asked the Government of Cuba for pertinent information, but as of this date has received no response whatever."

—*The Review Of The News*, November 9, 1966

U.N. — Espionage and Corruption

Stockholm, October 31 — Swedish Major General Carl von Horn, a former commander of UN forces in the Congo, Palestine, and Yemen, charges that the United Nations is riddled with espionage and corruption. In his memoirs, *Soldiers of Peace*, published today, General von Horn declares that the UN Secretariat is manned by people who become "a swarm of angry bees when their hive . . . [is] threatened by criticism." He asserts that some UN employees "clearly had taken the job mainly to make money in suspicious ways: smuggling, black market deals, espionage, and corruption" and that his efforts to get rid of these employees were blocked because the Secretariat detested "having to agree that such things existed." The General resigned from his last post as head of the UN "observer" group in Yemen after only two months, because the "whole situation was a farce."

—*The Review Of The News*, November 9, 1966

Aid to the Enemy

Washington, October 29—According to *Human Events*, two spokesmen for the Department of Commerce recently told this conservative weekly that all items contained in the October 12 *Current Export Bulletin*, published by the Department of Commerce, are now considered non-strategic and are available for export to Communist countries. Some of the items listed in the *Bulletin* were: diesel engines, jet engines, gear grinding machines, machine tools, equipment for production of liquid oxygen, compressors for jet, turbo-prop, turbo-shaft, and gas turbine aircraft engines, ball and roller bearings for aircraft, military and non-military motor vehicles, electrical-chemical and radioactive devices for the conversion of chemical energy to electrical energy, electron tubes, industrial beta, gamma, and x-ray equipment, and railway cars equipped with jacketed containers of 500 gallon capacity or over for the transportation of liquified gases.

—*The Review Of The News*, November 9, 1966

One Against The Mob

by Anthony Harrigan

How the U.S.-U.N. meddling in Rhodesia may cause another war—our grim stake in Rhodesia's ordeal of Independence. Should mob violence, lawlessness and co-ercion by either individuals, mobs, nations or the U.N. be rewarded? Should someone or a Nation finally stand up against threats to responsible liberty and say "NO"? Mr. Harrigan's comprehensive analysis highlights the basic issues and contains the answers to many questions in Mr. Ian Smith's own words, as well as the full text of the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence.

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Step by Step *

A Bird's-Eye View Of The Communist Advance

(Concluded)

12. One huge part of the Communist Big Lie is that Communism is an uprising of the downtrodden masses against bosses and rulers who exploit them. Again, the exact opposite is true. Communism is, in every country, the drive of a closely knit gang of megalomaniacal criminals—most of them in the very top social, financial, educational, and political circles of that country—to impose their brutal rule from the top down, and maintain it ever more rigidly and tyrannically, over the total population. And the condition of the masses is *always* made worse, in every respect, by the success of these conspirators.

Acting on this strategy, and on a very important extension of it known as "anti-colonialism," and using every conceivable means of terror, deception, diplomacy, propaganda, and confusion to achieve their ends, the Communist overlords have now established their formal rule over almost half the peoples, and their informal but preponderant influence over practically *all* the governments, of the whole earth. The exceptions include the governments of Spain, Portugal, West Germany, South Africa, Rhodesia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Nationalist China, New Zealand and Australia—but not the United States. Although at least ninety-eight percent of all federal employees are, we believe, entirely loyal and patriotic, the Communists now have full working control over our government because of the prestige and position and influence of the other two percent.

The one great final job left for the Communists is subjugation of the people of the United States. Among the methods they are employing to achieve that result are: (a) The deliberate and insidious breaking down of all morality and every sound sense of values; (b) the distortion and destruction of religious influences, especially on the lives of the young; (c) the constant indoctrination of young and old alike, through our educational system, and through our communications and entertainment media, in a preference for "welfare" and "security" against responsibility and opportunity; (d) making an ever larger and larger percentage of American industry, commerce, agriculture, education, and *individuals* accustomed to receiving, and dependant on, government checks; (e) a constant increase in legislation, taxation, and bureaucracy, leading directly towards one hundred percent government; (f) the creation of riots and the semblance of revolution under the guise and excuse of promoting "civil rights"; (g) developing this "Negro revolution" into a broader "proletarian revolution" of the "have-nots" against the "haves"; (h) destroying the power of local police forces to preserve law and order; (i) carrying on and steadily "escalating" a completely phony foreign war (because the Communists are actually running both sides of it), as an excuse for gradually establishing more and tighter government controls over every detail of our daily lives; (j) and eventually bringing about "peace"—a few years from now—by surrendering all American sovereignty to the United Nations, and enabling that Communist one-world government to "police" our country with foreign troops and mercilessly suppress all opposition. If you cannot see all of these things happening right before your eyes, then you had better start looking around you with some much needed realism, understanding, and common sense.

Reprints shortly available: 3 copies 1/3, 6 copies 2/-, 12 copies 3/3

*Reprinted from the August 1966 *Bulletin* of The John Birch Society.

Correction, Please!

ITEM: From "The News of the Week in Review" in the *New York Times*, October 9, 1966:

While talking about negotiations, the (Johnson) Administration seems more intent on wearing down the Communists (in the Vietnam War) with military pressure so that Hanoi will be forced to come to the negotiating table and on terms more favourable to Washington.

CORRECTION: The lack of military pressure by the Johnson Administration, in so many instances, has been one of the most striking developments in the conduct of the war:

- A privileged sanctuary along the Red China-North Vietnam border has been maintained;
- bombing targets in North Vietnam have been highly selective and Hanoi, along with the strategic port of Haiphong, has been sacrosanct;
- there has been a stubborn refusal to invade North Vietnam with land forces;
- there has been no all-out assault upon the supply lines running from North Vietnam, especially the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos;
- there has been a policy of not using the Strategic Air Command for its primary purpose—strategic bombing;
- the enemy has been forewarned that nuclear weapons of any size will not be used by American forces;
- the Administration has failed to impose an effective blockade to prevent strategic supplies from reaching North Vietnam;
- the Administration has stubbornly refused to seek help from the military forces of Nationalist China;
- in December 1965-January 1966, the enemy was granted a 37-day respite from bombing while the Johnson Administration grandstanded around the world in search for "Peace";
- and, Administration officials have repeatedly announced—and the enemy has heard—that the United States is NOT seeking military victory. The latest negative statement came from the Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, on October 9, 1966:

I think we've stated many times that our objectives are limited. They do not include the destruction of the Communist regime in the north. They do not include control of the North Vietnamese government or the North Vietnamese territory.

ITEM: From a Staff Report in *U.S. News & World Report*, October 3, 1966:

If [Secretary-General] U Thant insists on leaving [the United Nations], the problem of finding a successor acceptable to the United States and the Russians will be formidable.

CORRECTION: We wish that we could be as optimistic. But nothing in the past thirty-three-year history of U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations indicates that United States officials will put up any formidable resistance to Soviet demands. And we can predict with confidence that when Thant goes there will be some verbal sparring for the edification of the boobs. But, as the dust settles, a worthy pro-Soviet successor will be found to keep the pattern unbroken which began with the pro-Soviet Trygve Lie, the pro-Soviet Dag Hammarskjöld, and continued through the pro-Soviet U Thant.

—*The Review of the News*, Oct. 26, 1966.

Why Not Victory?

Washington, October 13—Senator Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) tells the Senate that "our men in Vietnam are entitled to a better deal. They are entitled to know that the American people are back of them in their effort to win the war. I think we ought to win it so that those men can come home." Thurmond then suggests that "we could be striking vital targets in Vietnam. We have not been striking the really vital targets there with our air and sea power. The steel mill has not been destroyed. The sources of power in North Vietnam have not been destroyed. The sources of fuel supply have not been destroyed. The other strategic places there should be destroyed. The port of Haiphong is still open. Enemy supplies are coming through that port. That port could be mined, bombed, and embargoed. Instead of following such action, ships arrive there daily carrying wares, goods, and equipment for the enemy. How much longer will American ships stand by while ships of other countries arrive there with supplies and weapons for the enemy, material that will be used to fight and kill American men?" He then reminds his colleagues that "we have the power to win the war. We can win the war and wind it up in 90 days if we want to."

Washington, October 19—Former Navy pilot Norde Wilson, of Wahpeton, N.D., charges that United States fliers were assigned unnecessary and dangerous missions in Vietnam merely to improve the image of their commanders. Wilson, who flew 125 missions over Vietnam during 1964 and 1965 and was awarded the Navy Air Medal, says that planes often were sent on missions with only one-quarter of a bomb load, thus requiring several missions where one would have done the job. His views, which include a demand that the military be unleashed so that it could "deliver a sound blow against Communism," are made public by Representative William E. Minshall (R.-O.). Minshall, a member of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, had asked Wilson to comment on an unsigned letter in the September 19 issue of *Aviation Week & Space Technology* which made similar charges. The Defense Department, in answering the published account, commented that one of the chief objectives in Vietnam was to keep the enemy off balance. This is best done, it said, by sending 200 sorties at one-quarter loads than 40 or 50 sorties at full loads.

—*The Review of the News*, Oct. 26, 1966.

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The Menace of Communism

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THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE by Dr. Bryan W. Monahan.

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This booklet is the text of an address given in Sydney in May 1966, which appeared in "The Social Crediter" of July 2nd, 16th and 30th. It endeavours to delineate the large background of today's extremely dangerous international situation, which has come about despite the fantastic technological progress which should make life more pleasant and secure on an ever-widening scale. If we understand why this contradiction exists, and how it has come about, we may be able to take action to remedy the situation. But if we do not understand, the destruction of Western Civilisation, probably within a very few years, and its replacement by a police-state collectivism, appears certain for those who survive the revolution which already engulfs us.

RHODESIA ACCUSES by A. J. A. Peck.

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"In these pages I ask you - you, the people of the United Kingdom, you people of the older Dominions, you people of the United States of America, you people of Europe - and the respective governments of each one of you ... are you not, perhaps, even as I write, now guilty of, and contemplating yet, the perpetration of that final treason: the unconscious furthering of the ends of evil in the name of all that is most holy?"

That is the question asked in this book. - Is it a question that we can afford to ignore?

(Reviewed under "From Week to Week" - T.S.C. 13.8.66)

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