



"The coming of a world state is longed for, and confidentially expected, by all the worst and most disordered elements. This state, based on the principles of absolute equality of men and a community of possessions, would banish all national loyalties. In it no acknowledgment would be made of the authority of a father over his children, or of God over human society. If these ideas are put into practice, there will inevitably follow a reign of unhealed of terror."

— Benedict XV, July 25, 1920)

Common Sense

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Building Of United States Of Europe To Protect Multinational Monoplist

There are two conflicting schools of thought on European unification: one views the European population of 400 million souls as mere slave cattle to be added to the World Consumer Slave-pen. The other is a view toward eventual unification of Europe, naturally and organically, built upon the "we-feeling," as Spengler put it, of all Europeans and their twenty centuries of high culture.

This article touches upon some of the wrecking forces now plaguing both America and Europe. American industry is being wrecked and American workers are being thrown out on the streets. The same will happen in Europe. The American middle class is being defrauded — and the same programs are in store to defraud the European middle class. Europe is now being turned into a gigantic laboratory for all the crack-brained social experiments that have already destroyed so much of America: integration, racial decomposition, drugs, degeneracy, decline in educational excellence, manufactured "youth revolt," pop culture, deficit

We Common Sense people believe that European unification — done properly and with absolute honesty — is something that has a very good chance of saving Civilization on this planet. But, like so many other excellent ideas which "our side" can not or will not act upon, these good intentions are being perverted by the international Money Mob, of which Francis Parker Yockey spoke when he penned his famous PROCLAMATION OF LONDON: " . . . They have set up their alternative to the natural, destined Europe of Authority and Faith; Europe as a source of booty for extra-European forces; Europe as a reservoir of man-power for the disposition of the American generalate; Europe as a loan-market for the New York financier; Europe as a beggar-colony waiting for crumbs from the table of rich America."

Again, the idea of a United Europe, per se, is not evil. It must never be based on sheer materialistic scheming of common markets, cartels, combines, currency swindels, etc. Like the new America which must appear, the new Europe must be constructed around the eternal verities of Race, Nation, Honor, Culture, Faith, Authority and Christianity. (The Editor).

(The following article is reprinted from *Don Bell Reports*, published by MARAH, Inc., Box 223, Palm Beach, Florida 33480.

The following dialogue occurred on the floor of the United States Senate on Feb. 28, 1955:

Mr. Barrett (from Wyoming): "Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada a further question, if I may."

Mr. Malone: "I am happy to yield for that purpose."

Mr. Barrett: "In the opinion of the Senator, is any industry in this country, save and except possibly the automobile industry, which is practically a monopoly so far as world production is concerned, able to compete with foreign production, when plants in foreign lands are of a standard comparable to ours and when the wages paid in the foreign countries are in some cases only one-third of the wages paid in this country, and, in the case of Japan, one-tenth?"

Mr. Malone: "Mr. President, again I say to my distinguished friend from Wyoming that common horse sense, of which there

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)



David Nelson Winth rop Laurance John D. 3rd

Rockefellers — Ruthless Power Behind One-World Empire Scheme

We've heard much about the Rockefellers over the years. What is their role in American and world life? What is their impact on world affairs? How much power do they really have? Here are a few facts about the clan.

Henry Klein of New York City wrote in 1945: "This is the U.S. of Standard Oil. That fact is plain. Standard has ruled this country ever since President McKinley (1896) . . . The head and front of all monopoly is Standard Oil!"

Scope of Control

The Rockefellers, bankrollers of the Bilderbergers and the United States of Europe, control Standard Oil, own and control thousands of corporations doing business in all parts of the world. In America Rockefellers exert a tremendous impact on politics, government, industry and finance. They control the governments of countless cities, states and nations. Standard interests in South America, Middle East, Europe and Asia almost equal their U.S. interests. Standard Oil and British Oil virtually control the oil of the world. Standard also has heavy Russian interests, controlling Nobel Oil Works. Standard pressure forced FDR's recognition of Russia.

Rockefellers — Men or Devils?

The following quotation from "Rockefeller International," by Dr. E. Josephson is a grim illustration of the character of the early Rockefeller dealings: "The Ludlow, Colo., mining disaster of 1914 aroused the country against the Rockefellers, and from testimony given at the time, it appeared that John D. Rockefeller Jr., directing the fight against the strikers from 26 Broadway, sent the telegram which precipitated the Ludlow crime. 54 men, women and children were shot up and burnt to death in the tent-colony of the striking miners.

"J. D. Rockefeller Jr. swore before Congress that his father would spend every dollar he had (\$20,000,000) in the mines of Colorado to defeat the miners in their effort through their union to obtain a living wage and escape extortion on the part of the Rockefeller bosses." In other instances workers were shot down by gunmen hired by the same ruthless Rockefellers.

Desegregation Versus Saudi Arabian Slavery

Brother Nelson has been a prime mover for Southern Desegregation but in Rockefeller-dominated Saudi Arabia, we understand Negroes are still being delivered for sale in the slave market to work in the oil fields!

Rockefeller Treason

David Rockefeller and John Foster Dulles, dominant trustees of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, arranged the appointment of traitor Alger Hiss as president of that group.

Rockefellers and the Jews

Speaking to the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs (B'nai B'rith Messenger 6-26-70) Nelson stated that he twice personally advised Nixon to send 125 planes, including 50 jets, to Israel. He told Nixon he should "clearly identify American interest and commitment" with the absolute necessity of protecting Israel's security . . . "Of all the nations of the world, none has a more vital interest in Israel than the United States."

If the Rockefellers are not beholden to the Jews, how come there has never been a Jewish cause of any importance that Rockefellers were not allied with?

You can't have Rockefeller without Rothschild. As unbelievable as the power of the former is, they do not dare oppose the Sanhedrin.

H. L. Birum, authority on money manipulation, stated in his publication the **Hidden Power**: "The Zionist bankers, from the day Rockefeller struck oil, have financed him." It was Rothschild agent Ivy Lee (Lepkowitz) who handcarved public opinion to a favorable Rockefeller image.

Nelson Rockefeller's grandfather, the man who made the Rockefeller name famous, was one of the first Zionists in America. (Jewish Advocate, Nov. 30, 1958).

"The international cartel system . . . makes the Rothschilds, the Rockefellers, the Lehmans, the Warburgs, and the Weinbergs, "brotherhood brothers." (Mercury, January, 1957.

Building United States of Europe

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1)

is a great scarcity in Washington, and of which there has been a great scarcity for 22 years, can lead to only one conclusion, and that is that we cannot compete without a lower American standard of living. I do not agree that the automobile industry is immune from such competition. Mr. Ford, who is a leading freetrader, has 26 assembly and manufacturing plants located in other countries, and even now he is importing to New York from abroad a Ford car which is to (undersell the American-made Ford.)

"I say that laborers in the automobile manufacturing industry in this country, can be driven out of their jobs. All that is necessary to have effective competition is to have in a foreign country the same kind of machinery and the same know-how. They do have the same know-how in foreign countries, because top mechanics and other skilled personnel are sent from this country to supervise low-cost labor in foreign countries. All that is needed is the labor, the know-how, and the machinery . . . I hear much loose talk to the effect that with our know-how and our machinery, we can outproduce any other nation. Our machinery and our know-how are available to every nation on earth. The last plant sent to a foreign country is the best plant in existence, no matter in which country it may be used, because it is the latest one manufactured.

"As a matter of fact, the American taxpayers pay for it all . . . The very best engineers in the particular business specified are sent to those countries, as are the best technicians and machinists. It takes about 5 or 10 per cent of supervisory labor to oversee low-cost labor, and that can be done in any foreign country. Since labor cost is lower, the manufactured product can be sold for less than a similar product manufactured in this country."

Senator Malone was arguing against GATT, officially known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. His arguments were not heeded, and as one of the results, many of the once prosperous industries of America have virtually ceased to exist.

Since American labor cannot compete, the industrialists, following the practice of Ford, have simply transferred their plants and facilities to foreign countries. But the situation would be even better for these internationalist tycoons if they could simply move their labor forces from one spot to another, bringing in cheap labor where plants of resources already exist — and if they could eliminate the nuisances of national trade barriers and protective tariffs!

One of the first steps to be taken in the formation of an absolute and unchallengeable World Government has to do with the confederation of the 17 existing countries of Europe (including Britain) into one United States of Europe. And toward the furtherance of this objective, Standard Oil of New Jersey has recently taken a giant step, in the form of a major propaganda effort among its employees and stockholders.

The *Lamp* is the name of Jersey Standard's sleek, multicolored house organ. Its issue of Spring 1971 is dedicated to "Building the New Europe." Jersey Standard Chairman, J. K. Jameson, explains "why" in a special letter which appears on page 1 of the publication:

"It is fitting that this special issue of The Lamp should be devoted to the Europe of the nineteen seventies, for a remarkable drama is taking place there.

"Originally the pacesetters in trade, industry, and finance, the countries of Europe have experienced a remarkable resurgence since World War II. With the international petroleum industry playing an important supporting role, they are becoming ever stronger economic entities. At the same time, divisive factors notwithstanding, they are moving in the direction of social, economic and political integration.

"In his article on page two, Norman Macrae of *The Economist* writes perceptively



PAUL HENRI SPAAK, former Belgian premier and socialist schemer for one-world through *Union Now*, Marxist representative at Common Market. WINSTON CHURCHILL, notorious one-worlder who once said: "I am a Zionist from the beginning," sold out to Israel and at his death was mourned by Jews the world over. Churchill once said to Roosevelt: "I am half American and the natural person to work with you. Were I to become Prime Minister of Britain, we could control the world." PRINCE CONSORT BERNHARD, of the Netherlands, chief organizer and, since its inception, chairman of the Bilderbergers. It is believed his financial power comes from interlocking groups headed by Viscount Bearsted of London, England.

ly of the mood of Europe as it enters the last three decades of this century. Many countries have lost empires since 1900, he notes, but their mood is one of assurance in rediscovering a role for themselves on their own continent.

"Jersey Standard has been part of the European scene for the better part of a century. Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, was organized in 1888 to market kerosene and paraffin from horsedrawn conveyances on the cobblestones of London. Two years later Jersey established itself on the continent with the future Esso Germany.

"In the years since Esso companies have become major suppliers of oil to Europe and, in recent times, of natural gas and chemicals as well, they function in all the countries of Western Europe, and their operations represent gross investment of about four billion dollars. Esso Europe now sells more than two billion barrels of petroleum products a day in Europe, well over one-third of Jersey's total worldwide sales!

"Implicitly or directly, the articles on the following pages are concerned with building the new Europe . . . Unfortunately, Europe's indigenous reserves of energy are limited, especially petroleum to which it will chiefly look for many years to come to fuel its expanding economy . . . To maintain secure supplies for the countries of Europe, companies like Jersey's Esso affiliates have had to invest enormous sums in tankers, refineries, trucks, tank cars, pipelines, barges, storage facilities, and oil stocks. . . .

"One thing is certain . . . and that is the desirability of a strong, independent, increasingly unified Europe which will serve as a constructive force in world affairs in the years to come. Jersey Standard takes pride in the work of its European affiliates and looks forward to their being able to continue to contribute to Europe's economic growth. — J. K. Jameson, Chairman."

(Following are excerpts from the leading article in the Spring 1971 issue of *THE LAMP*.)

Building The New Europe

A huge thing is happening in Europe. In a star-shaped modern building called the Berlaymont in Brussels a group of founding fathers is hammering out — a bit uncertainly, a bit clumsily, but with rising convictions — what is likely to be the constitution of the coming United States of Europe. There are sober grounds for supposing that this may have as great an effect on the future history of the world as did the creation of the United States of America by those other founding fathers one hundred and ninety years ago. . . .

There is every reason for supposing that in these next thirty years the United States of Europe will be achieving a very large increase in material prosperity; that it will quickly follow the United States of America in attaining the most productive use of industrial resources ever secured by man. It remains to be seen whether Europe will re-

peat some of America's mistakes for the pattern of life in an affluent society.

The kernel of a West European confederation already exists in the six countries now joined in the European Economic Community; in the 190 million people of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. In the Treaty of Rome, signed in March, 1957, these countries declared their intention of moving during the nineteen sixties to a "common market" in which they would levy no taxes against each other's goods. They achieved this objective slightly ahead of schedule, and now their objective for the nineteen seventies and nineteen-eighties is to move toward a full economic and monetary union. Once this union is achieved, member countries have a common currency, a common tax system. . . . pooled foreign exchange reserves, and free movement of capital and labor across their diminishing frontier posts. The free movement of labor — and, indeed, of all inhabitants of the new European Community — is likely to be the clinching point for full political union. Once it becomes the ordinary thing for people in Germany and Britain to move to the Mediterranean when they retire — and for people leaving school or university in France or Italy to consider equally job offers from Paris or Amsterdam or Glasgow or Milan — then some sort of central government will have to be set up for Western Europe. . . . the present community of six will become a community of seventeen before the end of the nineteen eighties, with a population of well over 400 million people. . . .

The economic prospects before Western Europe look almost incredibly good. Although productivity per man in U.S. industry is almost twice that in West European industry, Western Europe has an increasingly well-educated young labor force; and the crucial point is that knowledge, which is transferable between peoples, has become by far the most important world economic resource. The task of observing how the Americans organize their production, and then copying them, is not immensely difficult. In the next thirty years there is every reason to expect that the American managerial revolution will spread across Western Europe and will continue to help raise productivity in the old continent at an accelerating pace. . . .

. . . a main feature of Europe's economic growth in the last decade and a half has been the spread of investment there by big American corporations. These corporations had various managerial, technological, and other advantages. In Europe they saw rising prosperity creating good local markets. They also saw reasonably well-educated labor forces drawing wages below the American average. They therefore came on over, and that is how the multinational company has spread. . . .

Some people foresee a possible check to this American investment in Europe because of nationalistic reactions from the European side. But Europe's fears are likely to diminish as European industry itself moves to a continent-wide scale. The nervousness has been greatest in countries which have felt that, while contained within their own national boundaries, they cannot build up big enough firms to meet American competition.

For example, in the automobile industry in Britain today, there are three firms owned by Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler, plus one English firm, British Leyland. There probably would be British government resistance if an American bid were made for this last, British contender, even if British Leyland seemed too small to meet world competition. But once Britain gets into the EEC, it seems highly likely that there will be a tie-up between the British company and some continental motor manufacturer.

Large American multinational firms operating in Europe in the nineteen seventies will probably find themselves competing against an increasing number of large European multinational firms. . . . It is recognized in Germany, Britain and other big

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Mice or Ministers of Justice

What Are Judges and Lawyers?

By OLIVER WILEY FOLMAR
Attorney-at-Law

"Those to whom much is given, much is expected." The bench-and-bar has been handed the keys to the kingdom of justice on this earth. That judge or that lawyer who perverts and mismanages his commission becomes not the salt of society as should be his destiny but degenerates into sod unfit for other than the placement of the heel. To steal, to violate a trust, to practice primarily for lucre and with malice are surely unworthy demeanors of those who have been mantled for "The Honorable Profession."

This sort of unworthiness is not, however, the worst that lawyers commit in the realm of judicial jilting. The failure to raise a hand, a voice or hardly an eyebrow when thirty million (30,000,000) humans* stand to be doomed unmercifully, unjustly and WITH NO — — —

indictment of a grand jury, due process of law, compulsory process of witnesses, and no information of the nature and cause of accusation,

having not the assistance of counsel for defense, IS INJUSTICE — — —

For lawyers, yea, even judges, to lie, to steal, to violate trust is vile indeed — but hardly comparable with standing idly by and, by passivity, permitting defenseless and innocent human beings to be slaughtered by the millions, nay, tens of millions. A liar and a thief may be ultimately redeemed but who causes "one of these littles ones to be offended deserves only to have the millstone pull him by the neck to the bottom" and debasement where such belong.

Stand by idly, you honorable men, debate, argue and pretend;
Your boom and your rang shall return;
your day shall suddenly end.

You cry, "Why chide us? We love the law and judiciously we must act."
Thirty million defenseless innocents shall judge wherein you lack!

They shall be your jury, your prosecutor, even your defense (no back),
They may assume the power to quarter and draw you, to use tar and rack.

All you ever pretended to portray will be put to torch and sack,
The thirty million you "honorably" failed, now YOUR Attorney-in-Fact.

*"Thirty million (30,000,000) humans." This is the number of persons estimated to be aborted in U.S. during 1970s as laws prohibiting this slaughter are removed. What bar association has raised a finger to prevent this most vile of all injustices? What society of a judicial nature has with any sincerity strained to stop this quartering and drawing of defenseless, helpless, counselless human beings? Who dares to draw against the devils who hypocritically delay the demanding decision in definiteness: is the unborn child human? Is it mouse or man? With that question comes the other: The judges and lawyers who make no move to have that determination today (now), how can they be properly classified? Mice or Ministers of Justice?

They have given us into the hand of new unhappy lords,
Lords without anger and honour,
who dare not carry their swords.
They fight by shuffling papers; they have bright dead alien eyes;
They look at our labour and laughter as a tired man looks at flies.
And the load of their loveless pity is worse than the ancient wrongs,
Their doors are shut in the evening;
and they know no songs.

— G. K. Chesterton, "The Secret People"

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Keep at Your Work

The Lord has given to every man his work. It is his business to do it, and the devil's business to hinder him if he can. So sure as God has given you a work to do, Satan will try to hinder you. He may present other things more promising. He may allure you by worldly prospects, he may assault you with slander, torment you with false accusations, set you to work defending your character, employ pious persons to lie about you, editors to assail you, and excellent men to slander you. You may have Pilate and Herod, Ananias and Caiaphas all combined against you, and Judas standing by you ready to sell you for thirty pieces of silver; and you may wonder why all those things come upon you. Can you not see that the whole thing is brought about through the craft of the devil? To draw you off from your work and hinder your obedience to God?

Keep about your work. Do not flinch because the lion roars; do not stop to stone the devil's dogs; do not fool away your time chasing the devil's rabbits. Do your work. Let liars lie, let sectarians quarrel, let corporations resolve, let editors publish, let the devil do his worst; but see to it that nothing hinders you from fulfilling the work that God has given you.

He has not sent you to make money. He has not commanded you to get rich. He has never bidden you to defend your character. He has not set you at work to contradict falsehood which Satan and his servants may start to peddle. If you do these things, you will do nothing else; you will be at work for yourself and not for the Lord.

Keep about your work. Let your aim be as steady as a star. Let the world brawl and bubble. You may be assaulted, wronged, insulted, slandered, wounded and rejected; you may be abused by foes, forsaken by friends and despised and rejected of men, but see to it with steadfast determination with unfaltering zeal, that you pursue the great purpose of your life and object of your being, until at last you can say, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

(Author Unknown)

What Is the American Dream?

What is the American Dream? — Paul Scott's Column, April 20, 1971 explores the "tricky legislation" in the proposed National Child Advocacy System that is spelled out in Senator Abraham Ribicoff's proposal (S-1414). Scott's Column links the facts presented by COMMON SENSE in LIBERTY AND TYRANNY, and other articles over the many years of publication. We cannot lay foundations for tomorrow without correcting the ever-shrinking interest in the general welfare of the American Youth. Life and death power must be taken from the Jews if we expect the Gentile Youth to set at the table of history to decide their future course. Though it is demanding and difficult, the Christian World must constrain the manipulators of public ignorance — this is our task.

BIG BROTHER WANTS TO WIDEN GENERATION GAP

By PAUL SCOTT

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee is going to be the initial congressional battlefield for the developing fight over the role government will play in shaping the "minds and bodies" of the nation's children.

Little noticed legislation proposing a National Child Advocacy System was introduced last week by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) former Secretary of Department of Health, Education and Welfare during the Kennedy administration and sent to that strategic Senate Committee for public hearings.

Although its stated purpose is "to explore the feasibility of the establishment of a National Child Advocacy System through demonstration projects," the Ribicoff measure in effect establishes one. It creates the framework for "big-brother" system for all youth under 21 that would be financed and controlled by the federal government.

Federally Funded

The controversial proposal provides for establishment of a network of federally-financed child development councils at all levels of government including a 15-member President's Council on Child Development.

Located in the White House, the President's Council would be endowed with the same power and prestige as the highly influential Council of Economic Advisers and the new Council on Environmental Quality.

As spelled out in Ribicoff's proposal (S-1414), the principal task of the President's Council at the outset would be to develop a national children's policy for the nation. The Council would have authority to "establish long-term and short-term goals" for meeting what needs that Council would determine. It also would "set priorities for federal funding and efforts aimed at achieving the goals of the national children's policy."

In addition to the Council, an Office of Child Development would be set up in the White House to provide the information and expertise necessary for the President's Council to carry out its mandate.

The director of the new office, with approval of the Council, is given authority to set up 20 neighborhood offices of Child Advocacy throughout the country, and to finance the establishment of 50 state offices.

Under the Ribicoff plan, the President's Council would have the power to "recommend legislation to eliminate the gap between children's needs and the nation's resources allocated to meet such needs."

A method for using the taxpayers money to help in the selling of a massive billion dollar National Child Advocacy System is cleverly hidden within the legislation. The President's Council would be authorized to submit an annual report to the President and Congress extolling the benefits that allegedly would come from such a system.

Members of the President's Council also are given "life and death" power over the budgets of all the present government programs dealing with children under the Ribicoff proposal.

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Building United States of Europe

(Continued from Page 2, Column 3)

Industrial countries that the Americans can bring to Europe the fruits of the best-tested research and the best modern managerial techniques. It would be very silly of Europe to lock them out; and in economic matters Europe does not seem to be very silly during the nineteen seventies and nineteen eighties. . . .

At present the embryo government of the European Economic Community is a tripod, resting on three legs. One leg consists of the European Commission, which means the 5,000 European civil servants who work in the Berlaymont building in Brussels. The second leg is the Council of Ministers, made up of the external affairs ministers of the member states who meet regularly in Brussels. The third leg is the European Parliament, which consists of nominated members of parliament of the separate countries who meet once a month at Strasbourg in France.

. . . . The next democratic advance in Europe may be the direct election of members of the European Parliament, instead of their nomination by the national parliaments as now. These direct elections may very well happen before the end of the nineteen seventies. But it is doubtful if the European Parliament will ever become the strongest leg of the tripod. The members of the European Parliament are already trying to form genuine parties such as a Social Democratic party on the left and a Christian Democratic party on the right, rather than having all the Germans sitting together as Germans, all the Italians as Italians, and so forth. But in successful parliamentary democracies in Europe, like Britain and West Germany, the parties stick together through thick and thin. In a European Parliament they would tend to be less cohesive; just as southern Democrats in the USA often vote differently from northern Democrats, so Italian and British and German members vote on regional or national grounds rather than obeying a party whip.

For this reason it is almost certain that the eventual United States of Europe is going to be a presidential democracy like the USA, not a parliamentary democracy like Britain. Some day a president of Europe will be elected by direct popular vote. He would probably take up office in Brussels, bringing some personally chosen members of his administration with him, but also relying on the permanent civil service already in the Berlaymont. Unfortunately, the politicians of Europe are not yet ready for a president of Western Europe. Even optimists like myself think that it will be twenty or more years before Europe takes the final step to political union.

In the meantime, economic and monetary union is going to come; and in the process this newfound Western Europe is likely to mark up some extraordinary economic and industrial advances.

Twenty-two years ago, when Jean Monnet was beginning to found his European movement, Winston Churchill came to a congress at The Hague and made one of his most memorable speeches:

"We must proclaim the mission and design of a United Europe whose moral conception will win the respect and gratitude of mankind and whose physical strength will be such that none will dare to molest her tranquil way. . . . I hope to see a Europe where men and women . . . will think as much of being European as of belonging to their native land, and wherever they go in this wide domain will truly feel, 'Here I am at home!'"

During the nineteen seventies and nineteen eighties there is a real prospect that that sort of Europe may be coming up through the bud.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the above, Norman Macrae, is one of Britain's leading journalists, and deputy editor of *The Economist*.

This United States of Europe, when fully

established as a political union, will come within the framework and under the authority of the United Nations, and will be a partial fulfillment of the dream of an Atlantic Union. From the very inception of this European Movement, the United States government has expressed its approval of the plan. The official okay was given in June, 1947, when the then Secretary of State George Marshall said: "These free nations have passed beyond their agreements for economic and military co-operation to the consideration of a Western European union. This development offers great hope."

In August, 1948, the State Department gave out an official announcement: "The United States Government strongly favors the progressively closer integration of the free nations of Western Europe. We believe the world of today requires the taking of steps which before the war would have seemed beyond the range of practical politics. We favor the taking by Europeans themselves of any steps which promote the idea of European unity."

The United States Congress echoed the sentiment. In the Economic Co-Operation Act of 1948, it was "declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage these countries through their joint organization to exert and sustain common efforts to achieve speedily that economic co-operation which is essential for lasting peace and prosperity." And on April 19, 1949 an amendment to the Act was adopted by both Houses of Congress, which includes the following statement: "It is further declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage the unification of Europe . . ."

An interesting footnote to this European Movement which Rockefeller's Standard Oil conglomerate finds so worthy of help:

When Winston Churchill of Britain and Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium were forming various organizations to promote Union Now, one of their most enthusiastic allies was Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The International Council of the European Movement was one of the first organizations formed. It had four "presidents of honor": Leon Blum, Winston Churchill, Alcide de Gasperi, and Paul Henri Spaak. But the Secretary-General of the organization (the man who really does the work and plants the ideas) was one Dr. Joseph H. Retinger, a Polish journalist, former political adviser to General Sikorsky, and a most mysterious and controversial character who might be compared with America's Colonel House.

Retinger ingratiated himself with Prince Bernhard and became a sort of alter ego to the Dutch prince, who left many of the organizational details to the former while the latter took sufficient time off to become a member of the jet set and one of the "beautiful people." In the book *European Movement and the Council of Europe*, published by Hutchinson & Co., Ltd. of London, we find that one central organization was created to coordinate the action of various associations that were working to form a United Europe. And this coordination was "under the direction of its Honorary Secretary-General, Dr. J. H. Retinger, an experienced secretariat. . . ."

So that, on May 31, 1945, at the conclusion of the first and organizational meeting of the Bilderbergers, in a hotel of that name in Oosterbeek, The Netherlands, Prince Bernhard was made chairman of the Bilderbergers (a position he still enjoys), and Dr. Joseph H. Retinger was named executive secretary of the organization (a position he enjoyed until his death on June 12, 1960).

We make note of the above because there is and has been from the beginning, an intimate association between the Council of Europe and the Bilderbergers. Further examples: Jean Monnet of France heads the Council of Europe and is France's chief representative at Bilderberger meetings; and the Rockefeller Brothers finance and promote both the Council of Europe and the Bilderbergers (the Standard Oil Com-

pany of New Jersey is, of course, a Rockefeller enterprise).

Wilson Thomas, in *Harvest of Political Wild Oats*, made a comment which comes to our mind when we think of Rockefeller and Bilderbergers and Councilors: "The international banker may sit behind an executive's desk but he does not meet the public . . . The customers he meets are chancellors of the exchequer, ministers of state, ministers of war and the multi-millionaires who control the wealth of the world."

And, of course, their control will be made easier when all industries are monopolized, when emigration and immigration are without border restraints, when there is a common currency, and when there is a centralized government replacing the present diversity of independent governments. Ergo, Standard Oil looks forward to the NEW EUROPE.

THE BILDERBERGER GROUP

The following short article was taken from the January 1964 issue of the Spanish Catholic paper A.C.E.

The "Bilderbergers" — a group like the Masonic Order of B'nai B'rith — form one of the directing bodies of World Zionism.

The members of the group are not all Jews but all are Masons. Like the Order of B'nai B'rith it is exclusively Ashkenazim or Khazar.

It works with other bodies secretly for a Zionist World Government.

For the benefit of our readers we give the names of some Bilderbergers who attended the conference at St. Simon's Island on Feb. 15, 16, and 17 of 1957.

Dean Acheson, Arthur Anderson, Sherman Adams, George Ball, Eugene Black, Robert Bowie, Joseph Barnes, McGeorge Bundy, Adolph Berle, Walter Cislser, Karl Compton, Benjamin Cohen, Gardner Cowles and Wayne Coy.

Elmer Davis, Arthur Dean, Allen Dulles, Thomas Dewey, Brooks Emery, John Ferguson, William Ferguson, Raymond Fossdick, Ralph Flanders, Lincoln Gordon, Harry Guggenheim, Harry Gideon, Arnold Guinsberg, Alfred Gruenther, John Gunther.

Brooks Hays, Lawrence Aftstad, Gabriel Hauge, Michael Heilperin, Henry Heinz, Paul Hoffman, Joseph Harsch, Palmer Oyt, C. D. Jackson, William H. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Phillip Jessup, George Kennan, Henry Kissinger, Thomas Lamont, Owen Lattimore, Lyman Lemnitzer, Walter Levy, Walter Lippman, David Lilienthal, Isador Lubin, Henry Luce.

David McDonald, George McGhee, Ralph McGill, Robert Murphy, Paul Nitze, Robert Oppenheimer, Morehead Patterson, William Paley, Edward Murrow, Cord Meyer, Frank Nash, George Don Price.

Nelson Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, Dean Rusk, Henry Roberts, Isador Rabi, Arthur Sulzberger, David Sarnoff, Lewis Strauss, Charles Saltzman, Alexander Sachs, Gerard Swope, Herbert Bayard Swope.

John Vorys, Sidney Weinberg, Eric Varburg, Alexander Wiley, Fraser Wilde and Felix Frankfurter.

It is important to note that almost all the above are members as well of the "Council on Foreign Relations," a private body which is supported with vast funds from different "foundations" and which has been described as the "Secret Government of the United States."

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