

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 22, No. 23

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1956.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

Another British Defeat In Middle East Extended Zionist-Communist Power

Although the picture of the Middle East as presented by the controllers of the world's press is one of confusion, it is clear to those who understand the reality of international politics that the British peoples have suffered another major defeat.

When the news was first announced that British and French forces were to occupy the Suez Canal zone, there were some who thought that at long last there was a British Government determined to strike a blow for British sovereignty. But it was too much to expect that the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, the man who played a key role in the British scuttle from the Suez, would really dare to uphold British sovereignty against the two major international power groups — International Communism and International Finance — determined to destroy the last vestiges of British sovereignty and prestige throughout the world.

Sir Anthony Eden has now left no doubt that he did not intervene in the Suez zone because he was determined that British and French control of the canal must be restored. No sooner had military action started than he was telling the world that this action was necessary preliminary to placing the Suez Canal under the control of the United Nations. This means that while the British are being smeared by most of the world's press, the International Communists and the International Financiers must really welcome Eden's action because it means that they can extend their control and influence in the Middle East at the expense of the British.

The late C. H. Douglas often stressed the importance of judging every situation by asking the simple question: "Who is benefiting?" If we apply this question to the situation in the Middle East, we can see that the British and French have lost, that the Jews have taken the Sinai Peninsular and now gained an open sea-port, and that the way has been cleared for the further penetration of the Middle East by the International Financiers, most of them Zionists operating from the U.S.A., and by the International Communists.

Not only have the world's press, the internationalists of all types, and the politicians of the Evatt and Bevan breed obscured the truth about what is happening in the Middle East; we also have those local anti-Communists who, while suggesting that Eden acted correctly because he wanted to defeat growing Communist influence in the Middle East, at the time criticise the Australian Government for supporting action which was opposed by America. These people resolutely refuse to face the fact that the policy makers in the U.S.A. have aided and abetted Communism since the Revolution in Russia in 1917. And they appear to be so blind to reality that they cannot understand that these policy makers have used financial and economic sanctions to undermine the whole British world, even if this undermining process should help make the spread of Communism much easier.

How any sane person can argue that the extension of United Nations power and control in the Middle East is going to restrain Communism is beyond our comprehension. Such a policy must delight the Communists because, irrespective of their verbal protestations, it will bring them more directly into the Middle East as powerful members of the United Nations. It is certainly true that the Arab world has turned in desperation to the Communists for arms in their struggle with the Jews. But it is misleading to say, as many commentators have, that Nasser and his associates are highly regarded by the whole Arab world, and that they are the exclusive tools of the Communists. The majority of the real Arabs detest Nasser and his type. They have only turned to the Communists for military help because they have been betrayed by a West dominated by the Zionist power groups. Nasser is a creature of Washington even more than he has been a creature of Moscow.

A well known American Jew warned, some years ago, that to the extent that the Western Governments supported Zionist policies in the Middle East they would further the spread of Communism. This is just what has happened. Once again the British have been used as the pawns of those who seek to destroy not only the British Empire, but the whole British way of life.

OUR POLICY

1. The support of all policies rooted in the Christian philosophy of freedom and based upon the Moral Law.
2. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups, which attack that sovereignty.
3. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
4. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
5. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
6. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
7. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits, (b) result in no further increase to the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies, which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

The Hidden Role of Money in History

By Noel Stock

(The following is the final portion of Mr. Stock's paper given at the Social Credit Seminar. The paper will shortly be published in booklet form.)

Before noting some of the battles in the American bank war (which was the cause, with slavery a pretext, of the U.S. Civil War) I would first like to mention an event, which took place in 1743. In that year in Frankfort was born, at 152 in the Judenstrasse, Mayer Amschel Rothschild. By 1804, after an astounding rise, Mayer Amschel was lending millions to foreign governments. He had five sons all of whom displayed the "monetary sagacity" of their father — the eldest stayed in Frankfort, the others separated and went out to the capitals of Europe: London, Vienna, Naples and Paris. Competitors were squeezed without mercy. A Jewish banker Abraham Goldsmid committed suicide in London under pressure from Rothschild enterprise. Brooks Adams says of the brothers Rothschild that, "Acting in consort, they succeeded in obtaining control over the money market of Europe."

Back in the United States, agents of the European banks, determined not to allow the people to control the issue of their own money, were fighting to establish a permanent central bank. The plans of these "internationalists" received a severe setback under President Jackson. In 1834, Jackson did the one thing forbidden to a ruler during the Age of Usury; he paid off the U.S. public debt and distributed a surplus to the various states. A table showing the distribution of this surplus of \$30,000,000 was attached to the President's eighth annual message, delivered in December 1836. According to Ezra Pound in "An Introduction to the Economic Nature of the United States", the State of Massachusetts distributed its share to the various cities and towns; Boston used it for current expenses; Salem built a municipal building; Groton repaired a bridge; Maine made a per capita distribution.

Speaking of efforts to establish a permanent central bank, Jackson said: "the great ultimate object and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central government." Jackson was not a fanatic; he demanded neither central government power over all credit or the abolition of banks. He understood perfectly that banks are useful; all he asked was some means to ensure "an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper whence arise those fluctuations in the standard of value . . ." His description of the

Bank of the United States sounds rather like the central bank which Australians are saddled with at present:

"The bank asserted the power to make money plenty or scarce at its pleasure, by controlling the issues of the other banks and permitting an expansion or compelling a general contraction of the circulating medium, according to its own will."

Time and again the Presidents of this period had to veto bills for the continuation or re-establishment of a central bank. President Martin Van Buren, in his third annual message, December 2, 1839, said:

"The same laws of trade which give to the banks of our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States subject the former in their turn to the money power in Great Britain . . . the introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages places the business of that village within the influence of the money power in England . . . they are subjected to . . . those who control the credits of England..."

The American South was in debt to the North — that is, to the Money Power. And debt was the major cause of the American Civil War. Working through men like Benjamin in the South, and firms like Morton, Inkleheimer and Van der Gould in the North, the Money Power managed, during the Civil War, to get control of the nation's money. President Johnstone, after the Civil War, explained to his people what the war had done (and was impeached for his courage, escaping by only one vote). Johnstone pointed out that just prior to the war the debt had been \$60 million. "When in the spring of 1865 the nation emerged successfully from the conflict the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of \$2,873 million." An increase of \$2,813 million during the war. The House of Rothschild was now in a position to dictate to the American Government. Which it did. In 1865 we find Baron James Rothschild of Paris writing to an American political leader threatening ruin to those who might oppose the payment of certain bonds in coin or who might advocate their liquidation in paper dollars issued by the government. During the last years of the nineteenth century banking plunder on an enormous scale was the rule rather than the exception. By a simple trick, for instance, the Money Power made a profit of \$275 million in the U.S. in 1868. All this is explained in detail by Alexander Del Mar who was head of the American Bureau of Statistics during the period.

Brooks Adams, in a lucid passage that would not have enhanced his academic career, outlined the method of the great usurers:

"He (Samuel Lloyd) understood as few men . . . the mighty engine of the single standard. He comprehended that, with expanding trade, an inelastic currency must rise in value. He saw that with sufficient resources at command, his class might be able to establish such a rise, almost at pleasure, certainly that they could manipulate it when it came, by taking advantage of foreign exchange. He perceived moreover that, once established, a contraction of the currency might be forced to an extreme, and that when money rose beyond price, debtors would have to surrender their property on such terms as creditors might dictate."

In 1913 the United States Congress passed a bill establishing the Federal Reserve Banking System. This legislation was drawn up and got through Congress by a Jewish banker, Paul Warburg, with a skill that would have tickled the heart of Mayer Amschel Rothschild. When the Federal Reserve Act became law Warburg had lived fewer than eleven years in the U.S. President Wilson appointed him first chairman of the board, a position he held until 1918 when U.S. Navy Intelligence complained that his brother held a key position in Germany. During the years that Paul Warburg was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, communist revolutionaries in Europe made contact with Warburg's family bank, M. Warburg & Co. of Hamburg and Amsterdam, and were offered assistance for a revolution in Russia. According to Wickham Steed of the London "Times", these gentlemen financed the Russian Revolution because they wanted to exploit Russia. Whatever the reasons the revolution succeeded.

With regard to the Russian revolution, or revolutions, depending on whether you regard the Kerensky revolution as separate from the later Bolshevik revolution — there are a number of misunderstandings, which need to be cleared up. It has been stated, for instance, that Jacob Schiff (a partner with Paul Warburg in the Jewish banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. of New York) financed Kerensky but that he stopped his supply of money when he discovered that he was assisting Communism. At any rate, Jewish propagandists, including Schiff's biographer Dr. Cyrus Adler are quite happy for us to believe that the banker provided a large sum of money for the Kerensky revolution in March 1917.

However, according to documents from Kerensky's files, forwarded to Washington by the American Ambassador in Russia, Mr. Francis, sums of money, including some from the banking house of M. Warburg and Son were made in June 1917, September 1917, and October 1917, AFTER the Kerensky revolt. These payments were made, NOT to Kerensky, or to representatives of

(Continued on page 3)

The Hidden Role of Money

(Continued from Page 2)

Kerensky, but to Lenin and Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders. However, and this is far more important because we are no longer relying on documents, we have the eye-witness report of Ambassador Francis himself, that, in February 1918, after the Red Revolution, he saw in Moscow the Jewish banker Aschberg who, according to Francis, was arranging foreign credits for the Communists. Aschberg was connected with the international usurers of New York.

In addition to the ones mentioned above, there are many other documents available which help to prove that New York bankers financed the Russian Revolution. These documents range from official government papers (including a British Government White Paper part of which was crudely suppressed) to memoirs and biographies of politicians and officials.

There is plenty of evidence to show that when Wilson went to Versailles he was accompanied by the same Jewish bankers who had established the Federal Reserve Banking System and had helped to pay for the Communist revolution in Russia. These bankers pestered delegates to hasten the recognition of the Soviet.

Russia was built from a peasant economy to an industrial giant in the space of fifteen years. Somebody provided her with foreign credits for the purchase of machinery and other capital equipment.

An attempt was made in the United States Congress in 1931 to discover the exact amount lent to Russia by the American Federal Reserve, by way of banking houses in Europe. The attempt was not successful, but it was then stated, though never verified, that Russia owed the Federal Reserve an enormous sum of which 150 million was due on January 1, 1932. These same bankers by manipulation of the interest rate in New York, and by encouraging a ridiculous boom, brought about the great crash of 1929. It was the old trick of releasing credit well beyond the possibilities of production, and then calling in loans. Among the many authorities who have discussed the part played by the international bankers in the crash, was Senator Robert Owen, for many years chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and himself director and, I think, chairman of a large American bank.

After the crash there was a definite pattern. In the United States a new president was elected on a platform which said "Down with Wall Street!" Once in the White House Roosevelt (or those around him) placed in positions of extreme power the same Jewish bankers who had been somewhere behind the recent collapse. For instance, Eugene Meyer Jnr., a prominent Federal Reserve banker, was made head of

the Roosevelt Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Minor positions throughout the enlarged bureaucracy were filled by socialists, communists and planners — the most ridiculous agglomeration ever assembled under one government. With all this behind him, Franklin Roosevelt, disregarding his oath of office to uphold the Constitution, proceeded to break up everything that was good in the American tradition. His planners began a planning binge unparalleled. They taxed the people outrageously, they stacked the Supreme Court, they tried to run Texas ranches and Alabama cotton farms from Washington. They borrowed incredible sums from Wall Street.

Expenditure for the U.S. government from the time of Washington to the time of Wilson, that is, from 1789 to 1913, a period of 124 years, was \$24,000 million. Expenditure of the Roosevelt administration for three years — from 1934 to 1936 — was \$24,000 million.

In England during this same period we find similar central planning under the guidance of Fabians belonging to all political parties. This planning was for the most part based upon the famous plan put out by the Jewish businessman, Israel Moses Sieff, who was one of the leading powers in the group known as Political and Economic Planning. Under the Sieff plan (and pressure from the depression) small and medium sized businessmen were forced to retire from business or to amalgamate. Bank of England policy worked meticulously towards the fulfilment of the Sieff plan. As early as 1930, before the McMillan Committee, financiers admitted that they hoped to force all industry into giant monopolies under direct bank control.

The ultimatum delivered to the British Empire and America was quite simple: either accept central control or you will have more trouble like the present depression. Naturally, bamboozled leaderless people tendered to accept central control, under the impression that it was "the only way out".

Before they had much time to think about central control, a new crisis was brewed, the Second World War. Wyndham Lewis, writing of the period 1933-36, gave one of his books the sub-title: "How to Make a War about Nothing".

While the world was at war, to save "Democracy", as people were told, a Wall Street hireling, Harry Dexter White, who was in the United States Treasury, began planning post-war financial policies. White was, among other things, a communist and a Jew. His plan for a World Bank and an International Monetary Fund was accepted at Bretton Woods. Lord Keynes, Britain's

(Continued on page 5)

An Introduction To Social Credit

By Bryan W. Monahan

This excellent book is specially recommended to those who desire a clearly written, but authoritative introduction to the subject of Social Credit. Dr. Bryan Monahan is Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas.

Social Credit concerns much more than monetary reform, which was one of the reasons why Major Douglas established the Social Credit Secretariat. Dr. Monahan writes: "Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and more clear perspective. Equally, all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit."

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is divided into four parts: Physics, Economics, Politics and Metaphysics. The chapter on physics shows how increasing leisure and security for every individual are physically possible. The author writes: "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economics and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described: short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is inexorable..."

After dealing simply but comprehensively with the Social Credit A-B theorem in the chapter on Economics, Dr. Monahan points out that the emphasis in Social Credit has passed from purely technical considerations to the subject of credit control and policy. This leads naturally to an examination of the policy of Social Credit and the Christian philosophy from which it stems, as compared with the various totalitarian policies based upon an anti-Christian philosophy.

Dr. Monahan's book is well produced, has a comprehensive index, and contains two appendices: one giving Douglas's analysis of the financing of a long-term production cycle in order to present a simple and convenient formal proof of the Social Credit theorem, and the other outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is obtainable from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/5, post-free.

The New Times

Established 1935.

Published every alternate Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU2834.
Subscription Rates: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half Yearly; 10/ Quarterly.

VOL. 22.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1966

No. 23

The Inspiration of Hungary

While peoples of the non-Communist world are being threatened with certain extinction if they insist upon their Governments taking a strong stand against the Communist conspiracy, the patriots of Hungary have demonstrated what has been demonstrated time and time again throughout human history: that the few cannot completely dominate the many indefinitely. The further centralised control is extended, the more difficult it becomes to prevent revolt. The Communists in Moscow have been forced to try and direct the growing unrest throughout the Eastern European countries under their domination in such a way that there is no direct danger to Communism. With the assistance of Gomulka they were successful in Poland, but in Hungary the revolt developed into a struggle, which was directed against all brands of Communism. The only answer the Communists had to this challenge was, of course, break the Hungarian people with armed might.

Now, while the Communists have won the immediate struggle, the magnificent example of the Hungarian people has done something, which must be causing the greatest apprehension amongst the Communist leaders. The spirit can ultimately triumph over the material, and if there was an ounce of real statesmanship left in the Western world today, constructive steps would be immediately initiated to force the Communists on to the defensive, instead of reacting passively to Communist threats. The Communist Empire is fundamentally weak because of the feeling of most of the individuals living under this Empire. The Communists dread any policy, which would show their victims that the West completely rejects them as genuine representatives.

When the Hungarians thrilled the world with their patriotism, the best that the West could do, after overcoming astonishment, was to initiate another talking session in the modern Tower of Babel, the United Nations. While the power-groups using this organisation for their own ends were quick to move to exploit the Middle East crisis after Sir Anthony Eden had obligingly brought it to explosion point, there was no suggestion that any assistance be given to the Hungarian people striving to throw off their Communist masters.

We would agree with the view that many Western leaders are too stupid to be able to conceive of any constructive programme for defeating the Communist conspiracy without any threat whatever of a Third World War. But it is not only stupidity, which threatens us. The controllers of financial policy in the West are obviously determined that nothing must be done to help the Communist Empire to be exploded from within. Why? Because it is only under threat of war that the non-Communist world can be shepherded along the road to the World Slave State.

The Hungarians ignored the threat of war. Admittedly they failed to achieve their immediate objective. But their example must surely inspire other fighters for freedom. Surely those of us in the West will not remain unmoved by a magnificent example? And we are not asked to face tanks with bare hands.

Poland and the Jews

Further to the item on Poland in our last issue, we report that the first act of the Polish Communist Party after Gomulka had been returned to power was to pass a resolution in which it was stated that there must be "opposition to the idea of regulating the number of Jews in leading Government and Party jobs."

Reporters in Poland state that there is increasing moderation towards the United States, while no one should be surprised if Gomulka is soon treated similarly to Tito — with big dollar loans.

Something for Nothing

The six essentials for life are:

1. Air.
2. Water
3. Sun (heat and light)
4. Food
5. Clothing
6. Shelter.

The first three have always been something for nothing, because no interfering financial system was able to get control of them. And the other three, thanks to scientific development, were fast becoming so abundant and available that it only required the Social Credit dividend to release a sufficiency of them to complete the free list.

It is the Christian plain duty to support an economic system, which would relieve people from the need to give concentrated and almost entire attention to physical and material matters, to the almost total exclusion of mental and spiritual culture. — "Social Credit", Canada, September.

RED HAND ACROSS THE WATERFRONT

Although the Australian waterfront strike of January-February, 1956, is now generally regarded as past history, it provides a classic example of how the Communists exploit the legitimate economic grievances of the workers to further their own objectives.

"Red Hand Across The Waterfront", written by one of the best authorities on Communism in Australia today, should be closely studied by all those who desire to understand how the Australian Communists are applying Lenin's teachings on political strategy and tactics. The author of this important booklet shows how the waterfront strike was a major victory for the Communists. He shows how even the daily press and the radio capitulated to Communist tactics.

"Red Hand Across The Waterfront" is a most valuable weapon for those endeavouring to oppose Communism at the industrial level.

Price 1/3, post-free. Orders of one dozen or more, 9/- per dozen, post free.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS ON BRAINWASHING

For the first time in the British Empire, the Victorian League of Rights now publishes one of the most shocking documents ever made available on the real Communist conspiracy. It is a synthesis of the Communist textbook on what is commonly called Brainwashing. We have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the most terrifying documents we have ever read; so terrifying is it that most of the normal anti-Communist organisations are pretending that it does not exist.

This book is a compilation of the actual lectures given to secretly chosen Communists to train them for what the controllers of Communism call Psycho-politics. The aim of Psycho-politics is to bring about the TOTAL DEGRADATION of all peoples, except the "Chosen Few".

These lectures instruct Reds in the vile art of degradation — how, for instance, to alter the loyalty of soldiers; how to hold sane people in insane asylums without civil rights; how to pervert the sons of rich men and then explain the perversions as neurosis; how to use the frightful electric shock treatment, brain surgery, sexual attack, drugs, etc.

The lectures are couched in brisk, matter-of-fact language; the men who practise Psycho-politics are not street-corner Communists, they are precise and business-like and know exactly what they want—complete control over men. Here is a sample of the ruthless language:

"And where unconsciousness cannot be induced so as to make an implantation or an hypnotic command effective, it is only necessary to amputate the functioning portion of the animal man's brain to render him null and void and no longer a menace."

This textbook is not dealing with something that may become possible in the future. These lectures were delivered to Communists in Moscow some years ago; they are being put into operation throughout the world, NOW! This is not science fiction; it is cold, frightening reality that must be faced. Competent psychologists with practical experience of psychiatry and brain surgery say that everything in this textbook is technically possible right now.

In addition to the textbook itself, this new publication includes an introductory chapter by Mr. Eric D. Butler, which shows how the textbook is being put into practice in Western communities, and how there are definite links between certain kinds of psychiatry and Communism. Mr. Butler's introduction also quotes a number of sources for those who want to make a further investigation of this matter.

The late Beria, one time head of the Soviet Secret Police, summed up Psychopolitics in a lecture to specially chosen American students at the Lenin University in Moscow prior to 1936:

"By Psycho-politics create chaos. Leave a nation leaderless. Kill our enemies. And bring to Earth through Communism, the greatest peace Man has ever known." Single copies of *BRAINWASHING*

4/3, (post free).

3/- a copy for orders of 1 doz. or more, (postage extra).

Once readers have seen this book they will agree that it is the duty of every Christian to get copies of this hair-raising document into the hands of as many Australians as possible, as quickly as possible.

THE HERITAGE BOOKSHOP, BOX 1226L,
G.P.O., MELBOURNE

RARE BOOKS AVAILABLE

The Heritage Bookshop has recently imported a few copies of rare works by the American anthropologist, Lothrop Stoddard. Titles available are:

"The Revolt Against Civilization" (18/-).

"The Rising Tide of Colour" (18/-).

"Re-Forging America" (10/-).

JEWISH ANTI-COMMUNISM", by George Pickney (4/-). Packed full of significant quotations from United States Secret Service reports, official Congressional papers and also from Jewish newspapers as far back as 1883. It also contains a photostat of the now famous Oudendyke report sent to the British Government by the Netherlands Minister to Petrograd on September 6, 1918. This report, which exposes the true nature of the Russian Revolution, was published as a British Government White Paper, but withdrawn and re-issued with the important quotations suppressed. This book contains the original report, before suppression.

Prices Post Free

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THE HIDDEN ROLE OF MONEY

(Continued from page 9)

representative at Bretton Woods, once whimpered that he didn't want to accept but was bullied into it by White.

A year or so ago it was announced that a new Finance Corporation had been formed to operate in conjunction with the World Bank and Monetary Fund. The new Corporation has as chairman Sir William Wiseman of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. With the sort of deceit we have come to expect of financial manipulators, a bill authorising Australian Government participation in the works of the Corporation was passed in our Federal Parliament, very quietly, in October 1955. The final reading of the bill took place in the early hours of the morning, at the end of a session, when members were either asleep or thinking of home.

Like the International Bank, the Corporation will be able to raise funds by issuing securities and selling investments—which means that the amount of its original stock, as announced to the unwary, means absolutely nothing.

Today, international usurers, or their pimps, are, almost literally, everywhere. India is receiving hundreds of millions from the United States, Britain and Russia. In Chile, Dr. Julius Klein of the U.S. firm of Klein-Saks is "investigating" the country's "financial position". And so on through Africa, South America, Indonesia etc. New York money is being sent to the rulers of the Arab oil world; New York money is behind the Palestine Economic Corporation. Brazil is getting further and further into debt with New York. Argentina, Peron having been removed, is now borrowing heavily or preparing to borrow heavily, from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. French politicians have been complaining that American money is helping to promote the revolt in North Africa.

In short, the financial mechanism to accompany a "World System" is already in existence. It would be foolish to predict that such a "World System" will actually come into being, under a central world government, but the machinery, not only for the financial but also for other aspects, is in readiness.

History is quite clear on the matter of centralisation of credit: centralisation occurs around the centre of credit or exchange. The only real freedom worth having is local freedom; and there is certainly no local freedom without local control of local purchasing power. St. Thomas, in the "De Regimine Principum", points out the importance of material goods:

"That a man may lead a virtuous life two things are required. The chief requisite is virtuous action, the other requisite is a sufficiency of material goods the use of which is necessary for virtuous action."

"New Times," November 16, 1956—Page 5.

The Industrial Revolution and its Social Consequences — II

The Confiscation of Property. By JAMES GUTHRIE

In the England of the Eighteenth Century various avenues of knowledge and experience seem to have converged at one point in space and time, and brought together all the necessary ingredients of a violent explosion. Suddenly, a series of discoveries were made which opened up a new phase in the history of human endeavour; suddenly there commenced a burst of activity which has continued to the present time, and has become known as the Industrial Revolution.

Unfortunately for us, alongside this intense activity, brilliant research and daring experimentation associated with the inquiry into the nature of material things and their organisation, there has been no comparable development or research into the nature of man and his aspirations; there has been no brilliant research into the question why labour-saving machines do not save human beings from needless and fruitless labour; there has been no daring experiment in the use of money to finance the freedom and leisure without which human progress is quite impossible.

Such experiments, of course, require money and there has been no money available. (Millions of pounds however were made available by the wealthiest men in the world to start the Russian experiment.) On the contrary, any rational, scientific and Christian analysis of the social and financial concomitants of the Industrial Revolution have been ridiculed, frowned upon and swamped by massive propaganda from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

This massive propaganda required money, oceans of money, and this had been readily available. This propaganda has been in the nature of a directive to all concerned that only one official policy would be tolerated, and was made known to the public as "Full Employment"—full employment from the cradle to the grave; this, when given its authentic meaning, means penury enforced by law for any person who refuses to punch a clock or who tries to free himself from centralised control.

Any responsible person who has the temerity to publicly question the merits of what is called "Progress" and "An Expanding Economy" is likely to get into serious trouble, or at least to be excluded from the political parties, the Universities, the A.B.C., and the Press. Furthermore, any attempt at experimentation with new social or financial schemes has been ruthlessly suppressed. And to prevent any such dangerous experiments in the future, power to make them has been removed from nations, and centralised under international control.

In spite of the tremendous powers of this international (anti - national) monopoly (temporary headquarters New York), it is very doubtful if the various western nations

would submit to the treacherous attacks on their sovereignty and their standards of living, or would submit to being separated from the abundance so readily made available by the Industrial Revolution, unless they were indoctrinated by a semi-religious, pseudo-moral philosophy of harshness, starkness, poverty and scarcity—a philosophy of the desert and of the Old Testament.

The official propaganda, which uses this puritanical version of God's abundance, becomes more blatant with each financial crisis. The directors of our monopolies shout 'Poverty' in unison; they do not say we are short of food—they dare not; they do not say we cannot make enough motorcars; they don't say we are short of cloth to make clothes—that would be too silly; but they do say that we are short of money (tickets) and that we must work harder—To get more food? No, to get more money! We must work harder—to get more motorcars? No, to get more money! We must export more—to get more money.

The Australian public have been told that there is too much food being produced, and for this reason the primary producers of the world are in for a rough time financially, and this, according to our Prime Minister, for several years. In England the Prime Minister (Sir Anthony Eden, July 14, 1956.) tells the most inventive, and the greatest exporting, nation in the world that they are "In mortal peril of poverty by stages." So all the labour-saving techniques and all our surplus primary production made possible by the Industrial Revolution has brought us to this: — "Mortal peril of poverty." Why? It must be obvious to any adult who lays claim to some experience in a civilised society that if the performance of a task is sufficiently well organised as to release a section of the labour force from mere bread-winning, and if that section is employed in making automatic tools, and if these tools have any claim to the title of labour-saving, then this process must continue to release more and more men from the need for producing ordinary consumption goods, so that the cost of living as measured from any realistic basis must continuously decrease, e.g., a machine-made suit of clothes which cost (say) a week's wages of a labourer 50 years ago should cost very much less than a week's wages now. If it doesn't then we are

(Continued on page 7)

CANDOUR

The British-Views Letter

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Printed by W. and J. Barr, 105-7 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, N.6, for New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.

The Industrial Revolution

(Continued from page 6)

facing a fraud not only on a national basis but on an international basis.

It is a bitter commentary on those "leaders" of society who pretend to be rational that they see nothing perverse in the continuous increase in the cost of living, which follows every new advance in the technique of production.

The continuous diversion of man-power and financial resources from the production of consumption goods to the production of capital goods has produced a rapid increase in our capital structure; and as the financial cost of this is loaded into prices, it is not very difficult to see why we suffer from continuous inflation of the currency. The process by which that portion of price, which represents machine charges should continuously displace that portion which represents wages is inevitable and desirable; but whereas the payment of wages distributes purchasing power, the allocating of machine charges in a book-account does not. All the latter does is to liquidate a bank debt—a debt that might be five, ten or twenty years old. When it is realised that the debts against the population—State, municipal, industrial and private—represent a rapidly increasing sum, then we can understand why the purchasing power of an industrial country appear so ridiculously inadequate compared with the array of prices seen through any shop window.

If, it is true as we maintain, that during the process of production sufficient purchasing power is not issued to buy the products of mass production factories, then the following symptoms will become obvious:

1. Goods will pile up in shops waiting buyers. (Have you ever seen an empty shop?)

2. The pressure to get customers to buy their surplus goods will force manufacturers and retailers to spend large sums of money advertising—money that need not be spent if there were a shortage of goods.

3. The wage-earner has no possibility of saving enough money to pay for a house, a motorcar or a washing machine unless he is given time to make weekly payments over several years—that is, by the hire-purchase system. This system is a financial device (consumer credits) designed to pay for last year's production with the help of next year's wages.

4. As the "time payments" deducted from the weekly income leaves the family short of cash for the grocer and the milk man the difficulty of paying off the instalments brings a crisis. At this point, the housewife, in desperation, leaves her home and children for eight hours a day to work for wages to balance the family budget.

5. The shortage of purchasing power will force every country to try to make up the deficiency by obtaining money from abroad,

i.e., by exporting more goods than they import.

6. Only people short of purchasing power are forced to go in to debt, but there is a limit to which most people are permitted to go. That limit is not nearly sufficient to enable them to buy the goods of modern industry, and so maintain "Full Employment." It is therefore necessary to push the individual taxpayer further into debt than he is prepared to go; this is done in his name through agencies over which he has no control, i.e., through municipal, State and Federal governments and through various industries.

7. In the modern world sufficient money for people to buy a supply of consumption goods has been obtained by the banks issuing new credits for the production of capital goods. As soon as this production is shut down we have had a "depression".

These then are the results of a modern mass-production system trying to operate within the bonds of an ancient financial system. The results, of course, are ridiculous, and lead to dangerous perversions.

It is possible to give a different reason for each of the above symptoms, and many strange reasons have been given; but there is only one cause which links tightly, logically and inevitably with each of the above effects, and that can be stated thus:

IN THE PROCESSES OF MODERN PRODUCTION NOT SUFFICIENT PURCHASING POWER IN THE FORM OF WAGES, SALARIES AND DIVIDENDS IS ISSUED TO ENABLE THE LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS AT THE RATE AT WHICH THEY ARE CREATED.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STATE AND MONEY

In a lecture given by C. H. Douglas on "The Use of Money" (1934), he said: "We are accustomed to look on the productive and economic system as if it was the same thing that Adam Smith talked about one hundred years ago when individuals or small productive concerns—very small productive concerns, chiefly individuals—produced practically all the wealth of the world and exchanged it with each other, and it was probably fairly true to say at that time that 'money was a medium of exchange.'

"The economic system has changed from being an individualistic producing system to being to what you might call a 'pooled co-operative producing system.'

"The fact that we have not got what we call a 'co-operative state' in the Socialist sense does not in the least mean that we have not got a co-operative State in the technical sense. We have got it now—we are all co-operating in making that thing which we call the standard of living. One man makes one thing; another man makes another thing, and those things are no use to these men unless they are pooled and

WITNESS

By Whittaker Chambers

Price 27/6, post-free.

It was the evidence of ex-Communist secret agent, Whittaker Chambers, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which caused top Communist espionage agent in the U.S.A., Alger Hiss, to be indicted and convicted on a charge of perjury. Not only the American people but many people in other countries were startled by the disclosure that the official who advised President Roosevelt, helped draft the disastrous Yalta Agreement in 1945, and who was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, was a Communist agent.

Before being finally convicted, Alger Hiss, aided by some of the most influential people in America, fought back against Chambers, who was subjected to a whispering campaign described by one prominent American writer as "one of the most repellent in modern history". Chambers replies to this campaign in one of the most important autobiographies of our times. Not only does this book deal exhaustively with the Hiss-Chambers battle before the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Courts; it is a moving human document which explains how Chambers first became a Communist, his work in the secret Communist apparatus, how he met Alger Hiss and worked with him, and how eventually he came to repudiate Communism.

Near the conclusion of his book, Chambers makes one of the most important observations yet made on the Hiss-Chambers case: "No feature of the Hiss case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as reveal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them. It was, not invariably, but in general, the 'best people' who were for Alger Hiss and who were prepared to go to almost any length to protect and defend him. It was the enlightened and the powerful, the clamorous proponents of the open-mind and the common man, who kept their minds shut in a pro-Hiss psychosis, of a kind which, in an individual patient, means the simple failure of the ability to distinguish between reality and unreality, and, in a nation, is a warning of the end." "Witness" must be read and studied by those who want to know the truth about Alger Hiss and his part in the Communist conspiracy in the U.S.A. Every student of Communism and international affairs must have this work on his shelves. No one with an unbiassed mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

(Continued on page 8)

"New Times," November 16, 1956—Page 7

The Industrial Revolution

(Continued from page 7)

drawn upon by something that we call 'effective demand.' So that the modern economic system has completely changed from the system of exchange between individuals to a single wealth-producing system on which we all require to draw from the centre to the circumference, as you might say . . .

"This single pool of wealth is produced primarily by power and by ingenious kinds of machines. It is not produced primarily by labour at all, and it requires less and less labour to produce it, and from the point of view from which I am looking at the thing, the perfect industrial system will be one, which requires no labour at all.

"We have not got to that point yet: we are getting there pretty fast if something does not stop us. We have to recognise that there is an increasing number of people—a number which is bound to increase continuously up to the point where it forms the major portion of the population—which will not be required, for any considerable length of time in their lives, in the economic and productive system at all. That is one of the facts that you have to face along the lines on which we are going—and the proper lines too.

"Then we have to arrange that those people can get goods without being employed. Our objective is not to employ those people but to disemploy them and yet give them goods. You can do that quite easily by something that we know as the dividend system."

What Socialist writers did not understand, or did not want to understand, is that, by the use of money, an individual can obtain co-operation in a manner so detailed, so comprehensive and flexible that only those who have escaped from the rationing system can appreciate its value.

By means of money a person can have bread and milk delivered to his house every day, he can obtain transport to any part of the civilised world, and can buy goods and services of such a variety as to baffle description. Anything he cannot buy is usually some thing prohibited by the government, or made scarce by governmental restrictions (rationing).

To be able to use money in this comprehensive manner means that you are not only able to obtain co-operation from people in your town but also from people thousands of miles away. To be able to use money in this way means economic freedom for the individual. The basis of this freedom, however, is curtailed and circumscribed and reduced to a rationing system immediately the issue of money is used for purposes of war or any similar centralised policy.

It is easy to say a lot of silly things about money, but the chief complaint made

by the bread-winner is that he has not enough of it. When he has said this he has said all that need be said, provided he does something about it. But what do we mean by "not enough money," and who decides when there is enough?

Money, as most of you know, does not come down from Heaven; it has no relation to the amount of gold dug out of the ground. The money lent by banks does not depend on people's savings. Most of the deposits in the banks are figures in books; over 99% of business transactions are done by cheque—practically no cash is handled. Industry and governments are dependent from day to day on loans created by the banking system. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica: "Banks create credit. It is a mistake to suppose that bank credit is created to any extent by the payment of money into the banks. A loan made by a bank is a clear addition to the amount of money in the community."

Actually, money is a ticket system for permitting people to obtain goods and services from the community pool. The creation or cancellation of credit concerns us all. The number of tickets put into circulation, or removed from circulation, should have a strict relationship to the goods and services available. If credit is not automatically so related then it becomes inevitably an instrument of policy used by a governing clique to impose artificial conditions (not related to reality) on the population.

No matter whether an individual requires his money by working or by saving or by stealing, he cannot use it without drawing on the community's real credit. This means that when the banks issue credit for the building of Hydro Electric Works or factories or any public works, they are giving permission to use the community's credit. The banks issue the financial credit (tickets) and the community supplies the real credit (goods and services). When the public works are completed the community, instead of being credited with a financial asset on which dividends are paid, finds itself with a financial debt on which interest, taxes and increasing prices have to be paid.

Actually, the taxation department, instead of collecting taxes from harassed householders, should be paying them dividends. I realise this idea will horrify many people. However, if the financial system is to make any pretence at serving an economic democracy, and is going to have any connection with the realities of the Industrial Revolution and Automation, then certain propositions appear inevitable. These are:

1. That a national balance sheet should be published showing the assets of the nation.
2. That any difference between the financial cost of annual production

and annual consumption be credited to the people.

3. That new credits be used to the amount of this difference.
4. That this issue of credits be used in two ways: part for the reduction of prices to what Major Douglas calls the Just Price, and part for the payment of dividends to all individuals.
5. As automatic processes increase the National Dividend should become an increasing part of the purchasing power of the nation.

BACK TO REALITY

By Gustave Thibon

This book, by one of the most original and provocative thinkers in France today, has been described by Mr. John Mitchell, founder of the Christian Campaign for Freedom, as representing "a rebirth of Christian thought in France, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate."

Thibon's appeal is for realism in social and political thinking. In particular, his chapter "Christianity and The Democratic Mystique", provides some excellent examples of realistic thinking. He shows just how ridiculous it is to believe that freedom can be won by the mere recruiting of political power. In his Foreword Thibon writes, "I am relentlessly opposed to the law of numbers and the power of the masses." He points out that the abstraction of the political vote is not a genuine substitute for economic independence. Food is much more, importance to a starving man than the "right" to place a mark on a ballot paper.

Thibon warns that not only freedom itself, but the taste for freedom, is dying. "The age of organisers and technocrats has begun. The human person, deprived of every living attachment, is no longer a member of an organism but a cog in a machine, a figure in a particular set of statistics. He has become an isolated slave amid a multitude of slaves.

"But the worst danger of all is that in losing his external freedoms man is losing the sense of freedom and even the taste for it. Slavery, it has been rightly said, is so degrading to men that it even brings them to like it . . ."

The author obviously agrees with the view of the late C. H. Douglas that individual integrity is the only thing, which can save the world. He writes: "Instead of trying to baptise the unbaptisable, it would perhaps be better for us Christians to try to realise fully the logical consequences of our baptism and our Christianity. It is not our task to attract impurities but to make ourselves pure. The thing that is important is not to dally with caricatures but to show to the world the true image of Christ; not to compromise with false ideas but always more and more to distinguish our own from them."

We can recommend this book, without necessarily agreeing with all points made by the author, to those engaged in the Christian Campaign for freedom. Price 21/-, post-free.

THE BRITISH SCENE - III

The Decline of the Local Government

By Mary H. Gray

It is part of the grand design for the Planned Society that the people should become less and less masters in their own house or masters of their own fate. To ensure a proper docility they must be made dependent on the State; they must have many "free" things — free Health services, child endowment, free milk, free schooling — to the university, if need be, but they must not interfere in the running of things.

They will be relieved gently but firmly of the control of their own affairs; parents of their children's education, farmers of their land, landlords of their property; and those intimate relationships once severed, it will be easier for some impersonal body to handle the resulting proletariat.

This is what is happening to Local Government, and local government is the essence of democracy.

The heyday of local government may be said to have been in the late 19th century. Before then it was largely in the hands of leading citizens. Town Councils first appeared in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Previous to the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 there were no municipal elections; members were co-opted. By that Act, however, the government of towns was placed in the hands of citizens.

The Acts of 1888 and 1894 brought a great extension to local government. The first of these was a County Councils Act; it gave administrative power to elected councils (County or County Borough), to which a later Act added Education. The second was the District and Parish Councils Act; it divided every comity into districts, urban and rural, and every district into parishes.

This subdivision of government into small parishes gave the greatest amount of local autonomy ever achieved. But the dock was put back when by the Local Government Act of 1929 county councils took over much of the work hitherto done by district and town councils.

In Scotland, which had its own type of local government, the same Act of 1929 abolished parish councils, numbering no fewer than 869, and their work was handed over to the large County Councils.

So many additional burdens have thus been thrown on the County Councils that they have to delegate some of their most important duties to committees — Public Health, Finance and even Education.

Whereas previously local government was financed principally from the rates, it is now dependent partly on rates and partly on Government grants. Owing to increasing financial difficulties, the county councils have to rely more and more on Government grants, and the more the central Government pays, the more it dictates what local authorities do.

This tendency, and the fact that many county councils cover far too large an area, have completely bedevilled the principle of local government and removed control by the people farther and farther away.

A former Under-Secretary of State for Scotland and a Labour M.P., Mr. Thomas Fraser, at the annual conference of the District Councils Association for Scotland made a strong plea for a revised system of Local Government. County Councils, he said, were far too large. The Act that abolished the old Parish Councils had brought into being the District Councils in the pious hope that the County Councils would delegate some of their duties to them. But they had not done so, except in such less important matters as the maintenance of cemeteries, public parks and recreation grounds.

THE TREND TO CENTRALISATION

I am enlarging on this issue because upon the framework of local government hang the present systems of Education, Housing, Public Health, Water Supply and so forth. Reformers of the present unsatisfactory system are not wanting, however. A Socialist M.P., Mr. James McInnes, was recently given prominent space in THE GLASGOW HERALD, "Scotland's leading newspaper", to propound his remedies. These are as one would expect, still bigger units — greater centralisation.

In Scotland there used to be 1340 local authorities of various kinds; the 1929 Act reduced them to 429. But to Mr. McInnes there are still too many. "Every small burgh in Scotland", he complains, "has its own Provost, councillors and officials, all exceedingly jealous of their civic history ... many dating from the 11th or 12th century." He asks, "Whether local pride, loyalty, sentiment and tradition can be allowed forever to impede the progress of sound local government."

What he wants, in effect, is more power in the hands of the larger authorities and the virtual elimination of the small boroughs. His plan he calls "The Single Unit Authority", for "efficiency demands a certain degree of bigness."

With his eye on the large towns and populations he forecasts such amenities as would gladden the heart of any Town Planner: — New industries in the new housing

(Continued on page 10)

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

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Searchlight on Britain, by Thorburn Muirhead (21/9). An examination of the poorhouse Britain has become under the present political party set-up. The author believes Britain can once again become great that she has the resources, if only the British people will be roused from their present sleep.

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Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

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'New Times,' November 16, 1956—Page 9.

THE BRITISH SCENE

(Continued from page 9)

estates, new-style "Pubs", "civic" launderettes", modern washing machines—"a real community centre for the whole family, each authority with its own public relations officer and a consultative committee to represent consumers' interests"—a veritable communal paradise, where the inmates need only do what they are told!

So much for the Socialist idea of local government, which would certainly be put into practice should the Party regain power.

BEWARE REGIONAL PLANNING!

But Local Government has enemies visible and invisible. A lecturer at the London School of Economics wants a "permanent network of regional planning within the present framework of local government." Furthermore, about a year ago the Association for Regional Planning and Development, representing over 40 countries in Europe, the Far East, the Near East, America, South America and a number of British colonies, met in conference in London, Professor Gardner-Medwin as Chairman. The delegates included a Russian and two Poles; Mrs. Pandit, Indian High Commissioner, was named for the Conference's presidency.

But the Home Office put a spanner in the works by asking some Civil servants who had been invited to withdraw, "as some of the organisers had undesirable political affiliations."

What has this to do with local government, you ask? Here is the answer. Regional Planning for the British Commonwealth has been on the Communist agenda for years; it sneaked in under cover of the last war. A regional plan for the whole of Australia, whereby it was to be divided up into "regions" with common interests and similarity in certain respects but regardless of State boundaries, was put before the State Premiers during the war. Local authorities were to be swept away and replaced by Regional Committees answerable to a Central Authority. I obtained a copy of the brochure at the time from Mr. Playford, Premier of South Australia.

Happily, the idea was dropped then, but it seems still the intention, if the Regional Planners have their way, to make Britain the guinea pig. This, too, by a bunch of foreigners from all the ends of the earth, who have the insufferable impudence to come here to tell us how to run our

Country! The members, we were told, were "associated with Commonwealth Development, Regional Planning in Britain and the work of the United Nations' Technical Assistance Programme." Heaven preserve us!

Forewarned is forearmed, however, and the Planners may not have it all their own way. Mr. Fraser, M.P., aforementioned, tells me that it was as a result of pressure, when in 1929 the Bill was before Parliament that the formation of District Councils was conceded.

The large County Councils are now the sole rating authority, and it seems that the matter of rates — finance once again — is the pivot on which local government turns; no money, no power. The "Credit Squeeze" is making it difficult for all local authorities. Besides restricting loans for public works the interest rate has been raised to 51 per cent — a crippling figure.

When will our councillors and other authorities learn that whatever is physically possible is financially possible?

Work

. . . although work for its own sake or employment as an end and not a means, is objectionable 'when it is purely functional, or to put the matter in everyday terms, since it is plainly desirable to cut down the amount of time necessary to improve the general environment at whatever rate is deemed desirable, work for its own sake may quite easily be essential to the well-being of the individual. The difference is subtle but it is vital. To knit a jumper or to dig and plough because of the satisfaction of knitting a jumper or of creating a garden or a wheat-field, or even because it is healthy, is one thing, and it may happen as a by-product that the jumper or the wheat field will be superlatively well-done; to knit jumpers or to dig and plough ten hours a day, six days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, because unless this is done the mere necessities of existence cannot be obtained, is quite another . . .

—C. H. Douglas in "Social Credit".

Who Governs?

"The main mark of modern governments is that we do not know who governs, de facto any more than de jure. We see the politician and not his backer; still less the backer of the backer; or, what is most important of all, the banker of the backer."

—G. K. Chesterton.

"Whose Service is Perfect Freedom"

By C. H. Douglas.

Price 7/9 -- Post Free.

It has been stated that this work by the late C. H. Douglas was one of his favourite pieces of writing. Publication first started in "The Social Crediter" of June 3, 1939, and when the twenty-first chapter appeared in "The Social Crediter" of April 29, 1940, the words "To be continued" indicated that Douglas had not completed the work.

In a foreword to "Whose Service is Perfect Freedom", Dr. Tudor Jones states that it was Douglas's intention to write a final chapter, presumably on the necessary strategy to deal with the situation as Douglas saw it at that time.

Every person desirous of understanding how the present plight of the world was produced must read this book. Douglas observes that "it has become clear to me that the difficulties which confront the world's miserable struggles towards sanity, are not in the main intellectual difficulties; they are almost wholly problems of de-hypnotisation

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

EMPIRE OF FEAR

Empire of Fear, by Vladimir and Evdokia Petrov (23/6 post free). The Petrovs, before they decided to seek refuge in Australia in 1954, were highly skilled technicians in the Red "Security" machine, trained to observe and to remember. In this book they tell their story, including much about their life before they came to Australia. There is splendid detailed information on the ordinary people of Russia, as well as the "cogs" who help to make up the great bureaucratic machine. This book tells of several meetings with the cold, emotionless Beria; and also sheds light on the Burgess-Maclean affair. It includes an Appendix denying some of the assertions contained in Dr. Bialoguski's recent book, "The Petrov Story".

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Be Happier. Be Healthier, by Gayelord Hauser (16/6).

Look Younger. Live Longer, by Gayelord Hauser (17/3).

Hidden Government, by Lt. Col. J. Creagh Scott (8/-). Takes the reader behind the scenes of modern government to the men who manipulate under cover of the "two-party" system. (Supplies limited.)

Iron Curtain Over America, by Colonel John Beaty (31/3). Detailed account by an American Intelligence officer of how Communists (mostly Jews) have eaten into the U.S. Federal government.

The Dispossessed, by Geoffrey Wagner (33/9). Novel showing how the psychiatric profession can assume unchallenged control over the mind, body and soul of a

The Rulers of Russia, by Father Denis Fahey (5/6) revised and enlarged edition of a famous book which shows beyond all doubt that Jews are the ruling force behind Communism.

Fraudulent Conversion, by Colin Jordan (13/-). First published in 1955, this book gives up-to-date information on the men who rule behind the Iron Curtain.

Waters Flowing Eastward, by L. Fry (14/3). Sub-titled "The War Against the Kingship of Christ", this book shows how a common purpose links Fabianism, Communism and International Finance. Contains much documentary evidence unavailable elsewhere.

Grand Orient Freemasonry Unmasked as the Secret Power Behind Communism, by Mgr. George E. Dillon, D.D. (10/6). Essential reading for the genuine Anti-Communist.

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"New Times," November 16, 1956—Page 11.

I TESTIFY

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