

THE NEW TIMES

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

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EDITORIAL.

THE REVOLT AGAINST CIVILISATION

Some years ago the late C. H. Douglas warned that it would be disastrous if proper sympathy for the underdogs of the world were exploited for the purpose of creating a world of permanent underdogs. This is what is now being done all over the world. People are being deliberately misled by false propaganda to lend their support to activities which foster revolution against traditional Civilisation. The European everywhere is being told that he is guilty of the sin of "exploiting" the backward peoples of the world and that he refuses to share his wealth with them.

One result of this propaganda attack upon the European is the creation of a guilt complex amongst many Europeans who immediately lend their support to policies, which, if fully implemented, would make no real contribution to the problems of the backward countries of the world while completely destroying the basis of European Civilisation. For example, the entry of 100 million Asians into Australia would have no worthwhile effect upon Asia's population problems. But such a policy would destroy Australia forever as a European nation. If the wealth of the world were equally divided amongst all peoples, it would make no practical contribution towards uplifting the standard of living of the peoples of the backward countries. It would, however, reduce the standards in all European countries to little above present coolie levels.

Backward Nations Require European Help

The growth of civilisation is a long and complex process. The European cannot be blamed for the fact that the African native has not throughout his long history even invented such a simple tool as the wheel. As a result of his own innate capacity, the European has discovered truths, which can now be placed at the disposal of all peoples to use as they also develop towards civilisation. But if the revolt of the backward peoples is successful, not only will European Civilisation be destroyed, but with it will be destroyed the very means which can enable the backward peoples to advance. The backward peoples are but tools being used by those forces working for the destruction of traditional civilisation and the replacement of it by a Communist World State.

In spite of the obvious fact that the Bantu peoples in South Africa owe the advances they have made mainly to the European, and that if the European's control and leadership at this time is destroyed, the Bantu will be worse off in every way than he is now, the forces of revolution are at present openly mounting an international campaign which may lead to widespread bloodshed. In the modern world of double-speak, the Europeans are held to be guilty of any strong action they take to defend themselves.

The same attitude is adopted towards the Europeans in Angola. Crazy natives from the Congo, most of them either drugged or whipped up by the witch doctors, have slaughtered in the most frightful manner over a thousand Portuguese civilians. One report states that troops from Ghana have been captured in Angola. Also quantities of Communist military equipment. The Portuguese are, of course, being denounced by the promoters of world revolution because they are taking "ruthless" action to deal with the revolt against their control.

The Dollar-Communist Combination

The real core of the world revolution can readily be discovered by examining those policies, which foment and aid revolution, and then identifying the groups primarily responsible for these policies. Such an examination leads to the Dollar-Communist conspiracy. The present American Ambassador at the "United" Nations, Adlai Stevenson, has had a long and intimate association with the centre of Dollar Diplomacy, Wall Street. When Stevenson made his historic decision to side with Soviet Russia and spurn the European colonial nations by voting against the Portuguese on the Angola issue, he certainly did so with the full support of Wall Street. The Dollar diplomats and the Communists are openly working together in favour of world revolution.

We provide a further current example of Dollar-Communist collaboration. The role of Tito of Yugoslavia in the Communist conspiracy has been obscured by the apparent cleavage between the Kremlin and Tito. But an examination of the record reveals Tito as a persistent supporter of the Soviet's strategy. This was clear at the "United" Nations late last year when Khrushchev attended. But much more striking evidence comes to hand in the recent report from America, not featured by the world propagandists, that Tito has been quietly cruising along the West African coast, stopping off for State visits to Ghana, Togo and Liberia. His itinerary also included Guinea, Morocco and Tunisia.

Following his visits to Africa, which are certainly related

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GENOCIDE FOR THE WHITE RACES?

By D. WATTS

Part 1

When the white races shall become one with the Sumerians and the ancient Egyptians, doubtless the history books will tell the students that the reason for their disappearance was that they were so cruel and oppressive, so stupid and arrogant, that the other races could endure them no longer and they were wiped out by the gentle Asians and the intelligent Negroes.

The archaeologists will perhaps come across fragments from the records, biographies and histories of the whites: strangely preserved scraps of newspapers and sermons; odd pages from novels and essays. Piecing these together and painstakingly deciphering the archaic writings, they will get a picture that will astonish even those familiar with the traditions of the wickedness of these extinct people. They will find that the white race was so disgusted with its own evil that it actually invited execution. "How vile a people these must have been," the scholars will exclaim, "that they were an abomination even unto themselves!"

This may sound like science fiction; but there is too little fiction in it for comfort. It describes a present trend. Organised white propaganda is definitely anti-white, and more especially, anti-European. It is so barefaced in its victimising, so flagrantly biased, that one must wonder what is behind it that dares not come out into the open. The purpose it serves is to make the destruction of the white race seem to be a splendid, idealistic thing.

A Two-Pronged Attack

This extermination of a race is being accomplished in two movements:

1. There is a determined effort to breed out the whites wherever this is possible. Every persuasion is used to induce them to lower their defences; and where persuasion fails, force of some kind is used. That it is not a brotherhood of races, but really the disappearance of the white race that is desired is revealed in the importation of thousands of coloured people from the West Indies into Britain. Though it is pleaded that West Indians cannot be excluded from Britain because they are British subjects, it seems unlikely that there would have been immigration on such a scale had it not been actively encouraged.

Another pointer is the persistent pressure that is being exerted to persuade Australia to abrogate her White Australia Policy: or at least allow into Australia sizable quotas of Asians. Originally the reason given for this was Australia's duty to help solve Asia's population and economic problems; but when the absurdity of this was generally recognised, another reason—that the policy was hurting the Asians' feelings—was offered. Australians' feelings of course do not matter; but the shifting rationalising betrays the fact that the reasons were invented after the advocated action had been determined upon.

In the U.S.A., the first very practical step towards breeding out the white strain in the South is the compulsory de-segregation of schools. If the instituting of racial equality were the real aim, equal educational facilities for Negroes and whites would create, so far as is possible, racial educational equality; but obviously it is not racial equality, it is a racial mixture that is desired. Incidentally, separation is not necessarily discrimination.

2. There is an urgent passing of power into the hands of coloured people, whether they are qualified to wield it or not. This is done in two ways. One is to work towards establishing coloured majorities within such bodies as the U.N.O. and the British Commonwealth, so that under cover of equality and majority' rule there will be created an international coloured supremacy. The other way is to give backward coloured peoples actual power. The propagandists call it freedom or self-determination, but do not be fooled; it is power, and power that will be ruthlessly used by peoples more pitiless than the whites at their worst.

A Deliberate Policy

How much of the treachery has been unwitting and how much cynically planned it would be difficult to say; but it is impossible to believe that all, the men at present influencing public thought and action are so lacking in intelligence as to be unaware of what will be the final result of the policy they are pursuing.

The determination to obliterate the white race is to be seen less clouded by circumstance than elsewhere in Africa, where the existence side-by-side of white and coloured races has compelled the anti-white faction to strip its policy of nearly all its pretence. There is frantic haste to bestow political independence on newly created coloured nations and to ensure coloured supremacy in any area where there are both coloured and white populations; and there is the almost frenzied opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid. The claim that ideological or humanitarian considerations are at the back of all this is made sincerely by the unanalytical; but anyone who takes a second look at the explanation must look away again quickly in order to avoid seeing its bikini scantiness.

Examine the ideological argument. Democracy is the ostensible political ideal. Perhaps the word has been used to mean so many different things that now it means nothing at all, and so can be used without a qualm or a blush to describe political actions and organisations frankly undemocratic. The first naked truth to face is that any relation between political independence and democracy is so remote as to be out of sight. From the beginning of history many, many peoples have been politically inde-

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THE CREDIT SQUEEZE AND THE DRIVE TOWARDS THE WORLD COMMUNIST STATE

The Australian Government's assurance to the International Monetary Fund that it intends to maintain the present restrictive credit policy until June, 1962, is, in spite of Mr. Holt's arguments to the contrary, clear evidence of the loss of national sovereignty as a result of Australia accepting the Bretton Woods financial agreements in 1945. These agreements were ratified by the Labor Government, which was supported officially by the Opposition led by Mr. Menzies. Mr. Holt was one of those who endorsed the action of the Socialists.

It was in 1945 that the Labor Government, advised by the same Socialist economic advisers who today are insisting that the Menzies Government maintain the credit squeeze, took the first step towards centralising still further control of credit policy with two important banking bills. The fact that the Menzies Government has the same economic advisers as the Curtin and Chifley Governments is undoubtedly one of the major reasons why the Liberal-Country Party Government, whose members strongly attacked the Chifley Government's 1945 banking, have not only retained the Socialists' centralised credit controls, but have actually extended them to the stage where the Australian banking system is virtually nationalised.

Forerunner to Bretton Woods

When the Curtin Government introduced its banking legislation early in 1945, Mr. Curtin made the significant observation that "there was an international aspect to this banking legislation which made it necessary for the Government to control the national credit and monetary policy. Australia had no choice but to take part in international agreements not only of a military character, but agreements about trade, economic planning, and monetary arrangements . . . To participate in such arrangements Australian Governments of the future would need to prove to other powers that they had control of the internal economy and monetary policy" (vide *The Argus*, March 26, 1945). This revealing statement by the Australian Prime Minister was a forerunner to the acceptance of the Bretton Woods financial agreements.

Following upon the Bretton Woods financial agreements came other international controls, particularly the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.), which was another blow designed to wreck the economic sovereignty of the British nations who, as a result of the creation of the system of Imperial Trade Preferences, had attempted to provide themselves with some protection against the type of international financial policies which caused the Great Depression. It is a matter of undisputable historical fact that the Roosevelt Administration used the war situation to progressively work towards the destruction of the economic sovereignty of the British world.*

The Attack on the British Empire

No sooner had the war finished than the American Administration abruptly ceased Lend-Lease and then the

*See Eric D. Butlers book, *The Red Pattern of World Conquest*, price 5/-, from the Heritage Bookshop, 430 Bourke St., Melbourne.

British Government was offered a dollar loan under certain conditions. The Bretton Woods financial agreements had to be accepted and a start made towards abandoning the system of Imperial Preferences. The Attlee Socialist Government readily acquiesced, and set in motion their long series of betrayal of every Empire interest. The Macmillan Government is now attempting to complete the betrayal by making the United Kingdom a member of the European Common Market scheme. If fully implemented this scheme will not only be a disastrous surrender of the United Kingdom's economic sovereignty; it will have serious effects upon the export of Australian wool and other primary production to the United Kingdom. No British Government will then be able to extend any type of preference to British communities anywhere.

The scheme for the European Common Market is but part of the worldwide centralisation of all power, economic, financial and political. If the United Kingdom becomes fully absorbed into a political and economic European Federation, the British will have relinquished all genuine sovereignty and the British Empire, an association which because of its principles was always a barrier to the creation of the World State, will be practically at an end. Australia and New Zealand will be told that their future depends upon their absorption into one of the various regional schemes being advanced to hasten the processes of centralisation.

Although the roots of the current policies of centralising world power go back before the last war, it was during and after that struggle that the centralisers were able to hasten the growth of these policies to the stage where they were no longer matters of academic interest, but an immediate threat to national sovereignty. When Australian patriots were vigorously opposing the acceptance of the Bretton Woods agreements, and pointing out the dangers, they were told by politicians that they were creating bogeys. Even the warnings of such reputable business associations as the London Chamber of Commerce were of no avail against those who could not, or would not see that the proposals could mean the beginning of the end of British sovereignty. The London Chamber of Commerce pointed out in a comment on the International Monetary Fund that

"It is clearly inequitable to deprive a nation of effective means of preventing its individual citizens from importing luxuries for which the nation as a whole cannot pay with acceptable exports; to prohibit it from excluding the goods of a nation which refuses to take payments from the world in imports; and then, it having been driven into a position of indebtedness, to impose punitive rates of interest."

Mr. Holt's Admission

The warning of the London Chamber of Commerce has been strikingly confirmed by the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Holt, in his reply to Mr. Moore, President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, which has urged a relaxing of the credit squeeze and the introduction of selective import controls to help meet the possibility of Australia exhausting its overseas credit. Every Australian concerned about the independence of his country should note carefully what Mr. Holt said:

"In the general arguments Mr. Moore made in favor of an imposition of import controls, he significantly omitted any reference to Australia's international obligations under G.A.T.T. and its membership of the International Monetary Fund. These obligations forbid Australia imposing import controls except for serious balance-of-payments difficulties and could be maintained only while corrective economic action is taken."

Free trade between nations has much to commend it as an ideal, and no supporter of the free economy desires to see the re-introduction of harsh import controls. But a nation, which cannot freely take steps to protect its own economy by the use of import controls, tariffs, the alteration of exchange rates, and any other such measures, which are believed to be necessary, is no longer sovereign. The Bretton Woods financial agreements, G.A.T.T. and other international instruments all have the purpose of preventing nations from governing their own affairs. Whole sectors of the Australian economy can be destroyed unless adequate protection can be given against the use of "dumping" and other techniques. In the present state of the world, economic self-sufficiency, as far as this is practical, is an essential part of defence. It is, for example, impossible to justify the use of export credit on importing canned chicken from the U.S.A. Many similar examples of the importation of what can be described as unnecessary luxuries could be given. But Mr. Holt points out that the Government is forbidden to do anything about the matter. And the assurances given to the International Monetary Fund leave no doubt that Mr. Holt and his economic advisers are well aware of what is required of them concerning the continuation of the credit squeeze. Let us therefore examine the mechanics of credit control, with particular reference to the progressive centralisation of credit power on an international scale.

"Liquidity" and Credit Creation

He would be an ill-informed person today who would deny that the bulk of the community's money supply is created by the banking system in the form of what is termed bank credit. We will content ourselves with giving one of numerous authoritative statements concerning this. In his textbook, on *Economics*, the Australian economist, Professor A. L. G. Mackay, states

"... by means of a loan, an advance, an overdraft, or by the cashing of bills, the banks are able to increase the volume of deposits in the community, and because of this process it is not correct to say that a bank loans out deposits which people make with it. It is clear that it creates the deposit by the issue of the loans: the loan travels back to the bank or to another bank and assumes the form of a deposit." (Emphasis supplied.)

But the capacity of the trading banks to create credit has never been unlimited, but has been governed by what is generally referred to as the "liquidity" of the banking system. This simply means the amount of what is called "cash at call" held by the banks.

Now "cash at call" is not only governed by the amount of legal tender manufactured by authority of the Commonwealth Bank; credit created by the Central Bank—central bank credit—is also treated as cash when deposited with the trading banks. The Commonwealth through the Central Bank therefore dictates credit expansion, or restriction, by its policy of creating legal tender and central bank credit. Both private and public borrowing is controlled by the Commonwealth's credit policy.

This control places enormous power in the hands of Dr. H. C. Coombs, a product of the Socialist London School of Economics, and a strong advocate of centralised controls. Australians will have noticed that Dr. Coombs has bluntly stated that the credit squeeze must continue.

In order to clarify still further the powers of the Central Government to issue new money in several ways as compared with the limits placed upon State and Local Governments, attention is directed to extracts from *Wealth and Income* by Professor Brian Tew, Professor of Economics, University of Nottingham, and formerly Professor of Economics, University of Adelaide. Tew's *Wealth and Income* is a reference textbook in economics and commerce at the Melbourne University and makes specific references to the operations of the Australian monetary system.

Tew states that "the central government . . . is in the happy position of being able to issue eligible paper, which the central bank is always willing to buy, or alternatively to be able to borrow without limit from the central bank direct. The central government therefore can always get as much money as it wants by virtue of the privilege accorded to it by the central bank." (Emphasis supplied).

The Commonwealth makes considerable use of Treasury Bills, which are I.O.U.'s created against the whole nation's credit, to obtain new financial credit. It is not generally appreciated that many Commonwealth Loans are used, not to finance public works as claimed, but to redeem outstanding Treasury Bills. And comparatively few subscriptions to any public loan are from genuine savings, the bulk of the loans coming from a further expansion of credit. It is not necessary to outline the mechanics of this, but merely to draw attention to the basic facts.

Although it is a popular fallacy that heavy taxation was imposed during the war primarily to finance the war effort, the facts are, as stated by Professor L. G. Giblin in his history of the Commonwealth Bank from 1924-45, *The Growth of a Central Bank*: "The (Commonwealth Bank) Board in 1942 recognized that a great expansion of central

bank credit was necessary to finance the war and this expansion took predominantly the form of discounting Treasury Bills" (p. 309). Heavy taxation was imposed mainly for psychological reasons, as revealed by a former Federal Minister, and as an instrument of financial control to prevent "excess purchasing power" accumulating in the hands of private individuals.

Attention is drawn to this important historical fact because with the enormous expansion of Central Bank credit to finance vast Federal Government's activities during the war, and the continuation of this policy of Federal spending after the war, those economic advisers advocating a greater degree of centralised governmental financial control were able to justify the introduction in 1941 of the Special Accounts system under which a proportion of the trading banks' deposits with the Central Bank be "blocked" or "frozen" in order to prevent the trading banks from using Central Bank credit reaching them in the form of deposits as a basis for further credit expansion. This form of control was consolidated in the Chifley Government's banking legislation of 1945 and further consolidated by the Menzies Government 1957 legislation, which virtually nationalised the banking system and placed the Central Bank in the position where it can more directly control not only the volume of money in the community, but also the economic activities of the people.

At the same time that banking systems everywhere were being more highly centralised under Central Banks, there was also the attempt to create an international control of the various Central Banks, thus bringing the economies of the whole world under one control. When nations were supposed to be on the Gold Standard, the policy of the central bank was allegedly related to gold. But the rate of industrial growth, and the necessary credit expansion to facilitate this growth, far outstripped the rate at which gold could be mined. The problem therefore was to create some substitute, which would have the international properties of gold. This was one of the basic issues discussed at the Bretton Woods conference. We need not go into the finer considerations of the techniques of the proposals finally accepted. All that is necessary to grasp is the intention of making the international institutions created as a result of the Bretton Woods agreements, a World Central Bank for the Central Banks of each nation, thereby creating an international instrument for controlling the whole world. The "liquid" position of the various Central Banks is largely determined by their various nations' overseas balances. Internal credit policy in Australia becomes therefore, not one to be governed by Australia's real credit, its productive capacity and its resources, but by international financial policy. The more Australia, or any other country, has to obtain loans from either the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, the more its economy passes under international control. And the loss of economic sovereignty means the loss of genuine political sovereignty. The attempted creation of a complete control of national economies through international financial insti-

tutions is but one part, although a very vital part, of the much more comprehensive policy of attempting to create a World State. And a World State must of its very nature be a Communist State.

Secret Communist Framed Bretton Woods Agreements

When it is realised that the centralisation of world power is a Communist objective, it is not so surprising that the principal architect of the Bretton Woods financial agreements was the Assistant Secretary of the American Treasury, Harry Dexter White, subsequently exposed as a top Communist agent in the U.S.A. White was the man who used the Secretary of the American Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, to lend his support to the infamous Morgenthau Plan for Germany, a plan imposed upon a reluctant Churchill at the Quebec Conference of 1945 as the price to be paid for the dollar credit Churchill was seeking. The Morgenthau Plan contributed towards lengthening the war against Germany and of assisting Communist strategy. In spite of the fact that Truman had been warned by the F.B.I. that White was a secret Communist, he insisted on making White the first American director of the International Monetary Fund. Another top secret Communist associated with the creation and early operation of the International Monetary Fund was the well-known American economist, Coe. When exposed, Coe left for Communist China. White's promotion in face of the known fact that he was a top Communist agent clearly proves that he had a powerful support in those groups working towards creating a more highly centralised international financial system. The person usually described as an international financier is not a capitalist and he is not interested in capitalism or any other type of economy as such. He is primarily interested in control and power. It is this striving for power which, much to the surprise of those naive people who never penetrate the underworld of international politics, brings the international financier and the Communist together. Mr. Khrushchev has publicly said how much the Wall Street international financier, Mr. Bernard Baruch is admired by the Communists. Mr. Baruch was one of those who played a leading role behind the Roosevelt Administration when it was doing so much to advance Communist strategy during the war.

A Modified Gold Standard

When Mr. Harry Dexter White was fashioning the Bretton Woods agreements, he placed great importance upon not completely abolishing the old gold standard. This policy met with warm support both amongst international financiers and the Communist leaders. The leading Soviet economist, Professor Varga, came out publicly in favour of the retention of the gold standard. Soviet Russia is, of course, the second largest producer of gold in the world. This is a most significant fact, because it enables the Communists to work in closely with the system of international finance. There has always been a close association be-

tween revolution and international finance. We would know more about the world in which big finance and revolution meet if we knew if Mr. Ashberg is still director of the Soviet banking system and if he still makes trips to Switzerland to meet with financiers there. It would also be instructive to learn what holdings the Communists have obtained in American industry through the international financial system. There was a stir about this matter some years back and a promised investigation, but nothing happened.

The history of the World Bank since it was brought into being also provides further evidence of the relationship between revolution and those controlling international financial institutions. The controllers of the World Bank were associated with the campaign which deprived the British of their Persian oil industry, played a prominent role in the events which led to Nasser seizing control of the Suez Canal, and were, according to one report, prepared to underwrite the late Mr. Lumumba's proposals for the Congo.

Where Real Control Resides

Those who point out that the member nations have representatives on these international financial institutions, and therefore control them, are obviously attempting to deliberately mislead or are very naive concerning the machinery of real control. For example, there is the significant provision in the Bretton Woods financial agreements that the par value of the currency of each member shall be expressed either in terms of gold or in terms of the United States dollar. This provision places the United States Treasury in the position of being an alternative at will of the world's gold stocks. And it consequently places enormous power in the hands of those groups who were able to protect Harry Dexter White while he was the key figure in the Treasury Department. The present Secretary of the American Treasury, Dillon, has had a long association with international financial activities.

The future of Australia must not be influenced in any way by the desires of world power lusts working through international agencies over which nation members cannot expect to exercise any real control. A distinguished back-bench member of the present Canberra Government, Professor Bland, has frankly admitted that democracy is dead in Australia, that the bureaucracy is all-powerful and that it does not matter if Mr. Holt or anyone else is Treasurer. If the bureaucracy is all-powerful in Australia, how can it be reasonably expected that the nation's representatives can control the permanent officials of any international institution? Local, decentralised control is the only real answer to the creation of an all-powerful bureaucracy, which can be used to further subversive policies.

Present Financial Policies Must Be Reversed

There is no real reason why the credit squeeze cannot be eased in Australia. The restriction of credit cannot possibly help Australia's external trading position. But it

is argued by the Government's economic advisers that the credit squeeze is also necessary to "dampen down" internal inflation. However, price rises still continue. In fact, as Mr. John Eddy, financial writer for the Melbourne *Herald*, has pointed out, the restricted activities of industry mean that unit costs of production have actually increased. Overheads are such a big element in modern production costs that the maximum reduction in unit costs can only be obtained when there is a smooth flow of production from the industrial system. Any real attack upon inflation requires, amongst other measures, a substantial reduction in taxation, most of which must find its way into prices, and a halt to the totalitarian policy of using tax revenue to finance capital works. This policy is similar to that used by the Communists, who force the individual to accept a lower immediate standard of living in order to finance capital works which in some cases will last for centuries. The taxpayer doesn't even get a return on his forced investment. Permanent high taxation is merely one of the many financial instruments to further the policy of centralising power. And there is always the danger that the Federal Government will seek additional controls, involving constitutional changes, if these are claimed to be necessary to provide the financial and economic results necessary to satisfy the International Monetary Fund. In the memorandum submitted to the I.M.F. the Secretary of the Treasury, Sir Roland Wilson, states that the Government will, "within the limits of constitutional powers", make every effort to provide price stability. Here is the false suggestion that the Commonwealth may not have sufficient constitutional powers to prevent inflation.

Electors Must Challenge Federal Representatives

Although the Federal Government has, starting with the abrupt removal of the iniquitous car sales tax, made some minor concessions to public opinion, it is obvious that the current restrictive financial policies are not going to be reversed until sufficient electors make it clear to their individual Federal Members, particularly Government Members, that they hold them personally responsible for initiating action against the policies of Dr. Coombs and his associates. They must insist that Australia's internal economy is not governed by a policy of credit restriction based upon unrealistic dogmas concerning banking "liquidity". If emergency measures are genuinely necessary to ensure that Australia has sufficient international reserves for necessary imports, then let the Government use selective import controls irrespective of what the International Monetary Fund thinks about the matter. But Australia's internal credit policies must be governed only by the nation's productive capacity and the desires of its people.

Australia's defence, political as well as economic and military, demands that no section of Australian industry, either primary or secondary, is sacrificed in any way to a policy of credit restriction. For example, what possible contribution can be made towards improving Australia's

exports by drastically slowing down the rate of home building in Australia? If it is claimed by Federal politicians that their economic advisers state that credit expansion is impossible because of the alleged danger of increased inflation, then the politicians must be told that it is time that the present advisers either devise policies which enable Australians to make the desired use of their own productive resources without inflation, or be replaced with men who can recommend and implement such policies.

Effective resistance to the network of international controls being rapidly developed to create the World State must start with the individual. Australians worthy of the heritage of freedom handed to them by their British forefathers, must immediately challenge the policy of making Australia's economy subservient in any way to the dictates of the International Monetary Fund or any other international agency.

GENOCIDE FOR THE WHITE RACES?

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pendent, but very, very few have been democratic. Absolute political independence, even if called self-determination, is autocratic, not democratic. Democracy is self-government within a unity. In this unity self-determined actions are related to other self-determined actions with a consequent modification of all actions. This limits the governor's power to be despotic and the power of the governed to be lawless. A monarchy or a republic or an empire can be democratic; but absolutism is the antithesis of democracy. The argument that it is in the name of democracy that backward peoples, that must necessarily be under a dictatorship of some degree and kind, or else lawless, are made politically independent should convince no honest thinker.

Why The Attack On South Africa?

With minds feeling for the true motive behind the policy being followed in other parts of the world as well as in Africa, we ask if democracy be our star, why there is such a bitterly organised outcry against a semi-democratic apartheid, while the notoriously undemocratic character of the government of many of the protesting nations does not raise an eyebrow?

One can understand the behaviour of representatives of coloured nations at the U.N. or British Commonwealth conferences. Their attitude is the result of the racial egotism and intolerance, which coloured people so much deplore in the whites; and naturally they would like to see a coloured supremacy. What the coloured spokesmen call a demand for racial equality in South Africa and other African countries is really a demand for an individual political equality that would result, as they know well, in the political supremacy of the coloured races. If they were not eaten up with a racial prejudice and spite that

leads them to what is virtually racial discrimination, they would be able to see the South African situation, not in the light of racial difference, but detachedly as one in which there is a difference between a civilised body of people and a larger body hardly, if at all, out of the Neolithic stage of development; and they would be more inclined to sympathy. Even if they did not like South Africa's policy, instead of meeting it with fanatical, self-righteous condemnation, they would try to work out a solution that would not involve the crushing of the civilised portion of the population by the less civilised.

There has been but little calmly reasoned criticism of the policy of apartheid. There has been only an emotional hurling of epithets, a blind fury of hatred and a malevolence such as one would naturally expect from inferior peoples, but not in the councils of a civilised world. Australia's Prime Minister has been one of the few who have put forward a reasoned argument against apartheid. His contention is that when the Bantus are sufficiently advanced, their resentment against an inferior status will lead to a bloody civil war. Considering all the bloodiness to which the policy of racial equality has led in Africa, one might expect something better than the suggestion that a policy that may or may not, at some future time, lead to massacre should be exchanged for one that has led to just that.

Mr. Menzies is assuming, as every generation assumes, that the thought of today will be the thought of all ages. In our time we have seen men in one decade repudiate positively the ideas they would allow no one to question or criticise in the previous decade. It could well be that by the time the Bantus are nearly as civilised as the whites, the friction-creating doctrine of racial equality will be on the midden heap together with other political rubbish of the nineteen-fifties, and two dignified peoples will be able to live together in harmony because each respects the other's racial privacy.

The Real Aim of Apartheid

What the future actually will hold we cannot know; but there is this to be said for the policy of apartheid: it is not irreversible. If experience shows that it is advisable to modify or discard it that could always be done. On the other hand, the policy of breeding out the white race is something that could never be undone, however unwise experience might prove it to be. An assertion constantly reiterated by the opponents of apartheid is that it will not work. Very well, then, why all the fuss? Why not leave it alone to inevitable failure? The impossibility these critics find of letting it alone betrays their fear that it will work. What they mean is that they have no intention of letting it work if by fair means or foul they can prevent it.

In the face of the blandly complacent attitude towards much more undemocratic practices and institutions, the

explanation that the opposition to South Africa's racial policy is on ideological grounds is pretty thin. Why do the democratic Press, British and American newscasters, the U.N.O. and the nations of the British Commonwealth band together to make such a song and dance about apartheid? The explanation seems to be that the real aim is to eliminate the white race. In that light, think of it. Those marked for sacrifice have had the audacity to put up a resistance. Could anything be more outrageous!

(To be continued.)

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to Communist strategy. Tito left for Brazil to call upon Brazil's new President, Janio Quadros. This visit to Brazil is not unrelated to the Communist drive in Latin America. A realistic assessment of Tito's role in the world revolution necessitates mention of the fact that he is highly regarded by the policy makers in the U.S.A., who continue to make large dollar contributions to this influential Communist leader.

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