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

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THE RE-DISCOVERY OF DOUGLAS CONTINUES

Douglas the realist expressed the view that events would be the major factor in the eventual establishment of a Social Credit society. The massive industrial reconstruction programme following the Second World War partially masked the basic flaw in the finance-economic system. But the progressive inflation, increasing centralisation, environmental and social problems have created a crisis situation in which increasing numbers are beginning to consider what Douglas had to say.

The British journal, "New Society", is not the type of journal in which the ideas of Douglas, who described himself temperamentally as a non-party Tory, could be considered sympathetically. But in the issue of January 24, 1980, two contributors, Bill Jordan and Mark Drakeford write under the title, "Major Douglas, Money and the New Technology", arguing that "The neglected apostle of Social Credit has a message for the 1980s." The fact that the two authors fail to grasp that Douglas's understanding of political realities and international politics was just as penetrating as his understanding of finance-economic realities, and that their description of Douglas, the man, is based upon faulty information, does not obscure a valuable assessment of Douglas's "prophetic vision."

Major C. H. Douglas, the founder of the Social Credit Movement has been almost forgotten. Yet his radical critique of social and economic institutions made a considerable impact in the 1920s and early 1930s. He offered an explanation for interwar economic disasters, which was eventually superseded by Keynes's much more sophisticated analysis. Keynes seemed to prove that the faults in the system were far less basic than Douglas suggested: but Keynes in turn had been eclipsed.

With the return to fashion of the economic orthodoxies of the 1920s, it is worth considering why Douglas rejected both monetarist ideas and Keynes's revision of them. On the eve of the micro-electronic "revolution", it is also worth a second look at Douglas's prophetic vision of the social and economic problems associated with advanced technology.

Douglas was a private and retiring person, who released very little information about himself. When he died in 1952 - - his last years were spent in rather embittered isolation — his only daughter followed his instructions not to provide any details about her father's life. Such biographical material as has been published consists of others' statements about him that he did not trouble to deny. He wrote few letters, and was secretive even with close colleagues and supporters.

Of Scottish descent, he trained as an engineer and accountant, and seems to have pursued an active career in India and South America, as well as in Britain, working on a series of engineering projects, including railways and aircraft construction. It was not until 1920 (when he was over 40) that his first book *Economic Democracy* was published. Just before this, however, his ideas had been enthusiastically taken up by the influential editor of the magazine, *New Age*, A. R. Orage, who published a spate of his articles, alongside those of leading intellectuals like G. D. H. Cole, Havelock Ellis, Shaw and Wells. He travelled all over the world, lecturing about Social Credit

and appearing before government financial inquiries. When he visited Perth, in Australia, all the factories closed for the day to enable workers to listen to his radio broadcast.

He wrote in an awkward, elliptical style, and his ideas cannot be easily fitted into any intellectual tradition. His other main works were *Credit-Power and Democracy* (1922), *Social Credit* (1924) and *The Monopoly of Credit* (1931). He was highly critical of a large number of social institutions, but he traced the deficiencies in most of them to a single fault in the financial system. This was that the rate at which the costs of producing goods increased was always and necessarily greater than the rate at which incomes were distributed. He believed that science and technology could expand production almost infinitely, but that the way these new processes were financed constrained and distorted potential progress. Thus, although productivity increased, poverty and toil were not abolished.

Douglas had a vision of an automated society in which all individuals could enjoy freedom and leisure, but he insisted that this could never be achieved unless his new way of distributing incomes to consumers was adopted. Without these changes, he predicted an increase in "servility" - to centralised authority, to monotonous and meaningless work, and to the stigmatising terms of the dole.

The technical problem, which Douglas identified, is illustrated in an extreme form today in projects like North Sea oil and Concorde. The development costs of these enterprises have been vast, and enormous loans were needed to finance their technology. All these cumulative costs in the years before the products appeared have had to be passed on to consumers. Many of these costs were distributed as incomes to people working on the development stages; but by the time the product reached the market, these incomes had long since been spent.

Hence the prices of goods always reflect a trail of past costs, while the incomes associated with these costs have

already been taken out of the market by prices in an earlier cycle. Of course, there are always new injections of credit being introduced to finance new projects, and these ensure that the system does not grind to a halt. But there is an inherent (and as technology advances, ever-increasing) gap between purchasing power and prices, which can only be filled by creating new money in a way which creates new costs. In other words, the solution only exacerbates the problem, by contributing to a rise in costs (and hence prices) that will always tend to be faster than the rise in incomes. This inflation in turn can only be orthodoxly curbed by slowing down the growth of new production, and by reducing the flow of new money — causing recession and unemployment.

Douglas suggested that the only cure was gradually to increase incomes without increasing cost; by introducing universal dividends to all citizens in measure with increases in output. As technology conferred the benefits of non-manual production, these dividends would gradually replace wages and salaries as the main source of incomes for all citizens. He called this system Social Credit. Detractors called it "funny money".

In the 1920s, Douglas offered an explanation for unemployment and under-consumption at a time when orthodox economists could only insist that wages and prices must be too high, and should be allowed to fall. The First World War had shown that output could be greatly increased, but only by permission of the bankers whose loan credit financed it, and whose power had been vastly increased by the war. Thus when deflationary policies prevailed, as in the 1920s, not only did output stop expanding, but the lack of new money in the system prevented existing products being bought. Douglas's solution was a "nationalisation of credit", and offsetting producers' costs as the mechanisation of industry progressed, as well as paying dividends to boost consumption.

The classical economists had insisted that there was an automatic equation between the money available to buy goods and the quantity of goods for sale. For instance J. S. Mill wrote: "What constitutes the means of payment for commodities is simply commodities. Each person's means of paying for the productions of other people consists of those, which he himself possesses. Could we suddenly double the productive power of the country, we should double the supply of commodities in every market: but we should, by the same stroke, double the purchasing power." So every aggregate supply created its own aggregate demand, and similar laws tended to make demand for labour expand up to full employment, if the wage market operated freely.

Keynes's attack on these orthodoxies acknowledged Douglas as one of the few writers who had previously challenged them. At the start of his *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* in 1936, Keynes wrote: "The idea that we can safely neglect the aggregate demand function is fundamental to Ricardian economics, which underlie what we have been taught for more than a century . . . The great puzzle of Effective Demand . . . could only

live on furtively, below the surface, in the underworlds of Karl Marx, Silvio Gesell or Major Douglas."

THE TROUBLE WITH KEYNES

But, unlike Douglas, Keynes argued that the flaw in the system, which could lead to insufficient demand, could be corrected by increasing the supply of money entering the business cycle through conventional channels. Government could boost production and increase purchasing power in conditions of unemployment by monetary and fiscal policy - through central banking operations to influence interest rates, through reducing taxation and through increasing public spending. Thus continuous economic growth and full employment were possible.

Douglas predicted, these Keynesian remedies have contributed to 40 years of continuous inflation, as increases in the supply of money have all entered the system as new costs. Furthermore, the failures of Keynes's policies have opened the door for a return to the very principles he seemed to have refuted. F. A. Hayek, the economic guru of the new Conservative government, was a sharp contemporary critic of Keynes and has consistently predicted the collapse of his system for official monetary interventions.

Hayek argued that the depression in the 1920s and 1930s reflected a maldistribution of production between various industries. By making money too readily available, Keynesian policies prolonged this distortion; they created a sector of the economy that could only survive by still further injections of credit. They put the government in the position of having to go on and on expanding the supply of money in order to secure employment in unprofitable industry, and also to settle irresponsible wage claims. By removing from industry the responsibility to be profitable, and from the unions the responsibility for causing unemployment, these policies have created twin sources of inflationary pressures, which are cumulative.

Hayek places an enormous emphasis on the expansion of the money supply as a cause of inflation; he even states that there can be no such thing as cost-push inflation "What is called cost-push inflation is merely the effect of increases in the quantity of money which governments feel forced to provide in order to prevent unemployment resulting from a rise in wages (or other costs) which preceded it." He argues that we can only correct the inflationary legacy of Keynesian policy at the price of heavy unemployment, until labour gravitates to profitable industry, and wages settle at realistic (and in some cases lower) levels.

The parallels between the pronouncements of Tory government spokesmen on economics and the policies of governments in the 1920s are by now commonplace, but nonetheless striking. Their sole optimism lies in the forces of the market, and in the notion that in time labour can be redeployed into the most efficient avenues for production. Implicit in this is a faith that new technology can, and will, provide both prosperity and full employment in the long run, and that the only way to achieve economic

growth is to make all workers more productive.

This optimism is directly at odds with the second part of Douglas's analysis of modern society, to which we will now turn. Douglas insisted that machines were not merely making men more productive; they were actually *replacing* them in the productive process. Thus, unless a new system for distributing incomes was adopted, full employment could only be achieved at the price of enormous inequalities of wages, and by "creating" work, or preserving it artificially.

He foresaw that neither the political left nor the right would be able to frame social policies to cope with the dilemmas this would produce. He challenged the ethic that wages from work are the only morally acceptable source of income for living, and pointed to the fear of freedom that underpinned it. He prophesied both the defensive tactics of trade unions in face of advanced technology, and the machinations of governments faced with large-scale long-term unemployment.

His notion of social dividends was as much a measure towards social justice and human dignity as towards economic progress. Only an income independent of work could guarantee citizens a decent standard of living on unstigmatised terms, even in the most technologically advanced society. Indeed the more technology progressed the more this measure was necessary.

The problems that Douglas predicted did not arrive as suddenly and disastrously as his original forecast. There are several reasons why they are only now emerging in the form he described. First rearmament and the Second World War put an end to the recession of the 1930s. Secondly, as the economy expanded during and after the war, the new technology of Douglas's era created new jobs of its own. Thirdly, Keynesian policies did as Hayeck says, bolster employment in traditional industries. Fourthly, enormous increases in public spending on health, social security and housing since the war have contributed to a major shift of employment from the private into the public sector; and within the private sector itself, administrative, clerical and service-type employment have increased far faster than productive employment.

Yet in spite of all these factors, structural unemployment has become a feature of the economy, and all predictions point at it increasing in the next decade. Most significantly of all it seems that the new "technological revolution", based on micro-electronics, is far more likely to give rise to the phenomena that Douglas predicted during the introduction of electrical power and the motor engine. This is because the new technology threatens precisely the kinds of employment that have expanded most during the postwar years.

In a recent article about the development of micro-electronic circuits based on silicon Peter Laurie wrote that by the end of the century "the cost of these chips will be negligible compared with the boxes they come in and the software that runs them." The microelectronics industries themselves are not labour-intensive, and there is no reason to suppose that the new industries they give rise

to will develop in places where traditional employment declines. They are already tending to grow up in countries where labour is cheapest, like Brazil and Taiwan. In a declining economy like ours, it is even less likely that new industries based on microelectronics will provide new sources of employment.

In manufacturing industry generally, "robot technology" is likely to lead to a further automation of low-skill jobs, and even to the replacement of some skilled workers. But the effects of this process will probably be mitigated by trade unions experienced in defending their members' interests. It is in the service industries and in office and administrative work that new technology's impact will be dramatic.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The cost-effectiveness of means of storing and using information based on the word processor and electronic communication within and between offices is already clearly visible. David Cockroft until recently head of research for the largest white-collar trade union of private-sector employees. APEX, was quoted recently as saying, "A typist in central London probably costs £6,000 to £7,000 per annum in salary, employment costs, social insurance, etcetera, for an employer, and the evidence which I have seen indicates that if you use it properly, you can replace a typist by installing a word processor which costs £4,000; then you can save the cost of a word processor in twelve months."

Ian Barrow and Ray Curnow have just published the research they have been doing since 1976 on the likely effects of microelectronics on employment. (This research was commissioned by the Department of Industry, who declined in 1978 to publish its findings.) Curnow writes, "The information occupations are thought to amount to 65 percent of the working population, so that even moderate improvements in productivity could bring about unemployment in the region of 10-20 percent . . . The overall consequences are comparable with the industrial revolution."

Douglas predicted a society in which an elite of employed technicians earned high wages, while an ever-increasing mass of the unemployed were stigmatised by dependency on conditional poor relief. War the Beveridge plan, and Keynesian policies, all delayed this state of affairs; Conservative economic and social policies will accelerate the trends set in motion by the new technology.

The notion that a diminishing amount of necessary work might be shared out among a workforce doing shorter hours was accidentally endorsed by a Tory government in the winter of 1974 (output did not fall significantly during the period of the three-day week), but is now rejected by employers and by most of the trade union leadership.

Schemes of state-subsidised work creation are being cut back. Reliance on selective and discretionary benefits for the mass of medium-term and long-term unemployed, and for single parents, reflects the long-standing Tory philo-

sophy that those who do not earn enough to support their families are at best dangerously in need of control and supervision, and at worst a burden and a threat, to be rationed, checked and punished.

This philosophy has never been effectively challenged by the Labour Party. The Beveridge reforms were inextricably linked with Keynesian optimism about the possibility of uninterrupted long-term economic growth and full employment. As this optimism has faded, universalism in social policy has given way under Labour to a brand of paternalistic welfare imperialism which provokes (and deserves) the reaction it gets -- Thatcherism in the spirit of the 1834 Poor Law.

Whatever the shortcomings of his economic analysis and remedies, Douglas offered a vision of a technological society in which machines conferred the benefits of leisure, dignity and freedom on all men and women. He was against centralised power, against large organisations, against the ethic of work for work's sake, against treating

money as a commodity or using it to goad or punish people into wage slavery. He believed that his system of dividends and price subsidies could avoid recession and inflation, could aid a rationally organised economy, could gradually replace the tyranny of the factory and the dole, and provide a decent and secure life for all.

Unfortunately, Douglas was politically unsophisticated. When his ideas were not taken up at once by financiers and the political parties, he quickly became disillusioned, and drifted gradually but steadily into a crude conspiracy theory. The only political group that gained power with his ideas (in Alberta, Canada, of all places) was unable to put them into practice, and degenerated into right-wing populism. None of his followers had solid political support, and some had dubious connections.

Yet the accuracy of his foresight earns his ideas consideration. If the discredited economic orthodoxies and social philosophies of Conservatives of the 1920s can suddenly be heeded with respect, progressives could do worse than look to Douglas for inspiration in a gloomy era.

PRIME MINISTER MULDOON ON SOCIAL CREDIT

In his book, "The Rise and Fall of a Young Turk" (Reed, 1974) Prime Minister Muldoon of New Zealand described himself as an "expert" on Social Credit. When the Social Credit Movement was diverted into the bog-lands of party politics in 1954 the vote for candidates calling themselves Social Crediters was sufficiently large to result in the establishment of the 1955-56 Commission on Banking.

Mr. Muldoon writes. "From 1954 onwards I studied Major Douglas's works and made myself something of an expert of Social Credit theory and the history of Social Credit in politics. I gave addresses on the subject to Party meetings and in public. I had several confrontations with leading Social Crediters in various parts of the country. I don't think I ever converted a Social Creditor but I had put some heart into National Party branches where members had found it impossible to win arguments with Social Crediters."

Mr. Muldoon refers to the condemnation of Social Credit in the Royal Commission's Report "and the ludicrous spectacle created by the Social Credit Witnesses under cross-examination." The truth is that no authoritative Social Creditor appeared before the Royal Commission to be cross-examined. The principal witness for the Social Credit party merely confirmed the warning made by C. H. Douglas concerning technical issues, and was unable to demonstrate that apart from financial credit being created by the banking system, it is also cancelled out of existence when loans are repaid. However, the fact was established at the Commission's hearings that the banking system does create credit. The chairman of the Associated Banks admitted this under cross-examination and his statement can be read in the book, "The Money Trick."

If Mr. Muldoon did in fact read any of the works of

Douglas, his profession as an accountant must have blinded him to understanding the realities, which become progressively more obvious with every day that passes. But it was the same Mr. Muldoon who was associated with full-page advertisements before the 1975 New Zealand elections in which it was charged that the re-election of the Labour Party would result in the further mortgaging of New Zealand to the international moneylenders. This is exactly what Mr. Muldoon is doing. He has joined the international moneylenders, providing one more example of the corrupting influence of power.

Basic Fund Near Minimum Target

As we go to press, the Basic Fund progressive total approaches \$43,000. We fully, expect the minimum target of \$45,000 to be reached before the publication of the May issue of THE NEW TIMES. This will be in the nature of a suitable rebuttal to those self-appointed "experts" who infest the media, and are hostile to the Australian League of Rights. Such "experts" have said recently that the League is faltering because of financial difficulties: they obviously are prey to a common human failing — they believe their own propaganda.

The further we sweep past our minimum target of \$45,000, the further we can plan ahead those essential initiatives we must take in the near future to face the ever increasing challenges which seem to rush at us.

Those Social Crediters who have still not made their donation to the Cause this time round may now like to do so. All Queensland and Northern N.S.W. donations should be sent to Mr. Jeremy Lee, Institute of Economic Democracy, P.O. Ravensbourne, Queensland, 4352. The remainder should be sent to The Australian League of Rights, G.P.O. Box 1052-J, Melbourne, Vic., 3001.

WORLD'S FIRST ANTI-HOLOCAUST CONVENTION

From the December 1979, issue of "Instauration" we reprint this report of the above Convention. "Instauration" is published monthly by Howard Allen Enterprises, Inc., Box 76, Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920, U.S.A.

Copies of "The Journal of Historical Review" will shortly be available from the Melbourne office of the Australian League of Rights. Price: \$5.00 per copy (this will be Vol. 1, No. 1). Those readers who wish to reserve a copy may send their order, with remittance, to G.P.O. Box 1052-J, Melbourne, Vic., 3001.

Labor Day weekend marked what may be the end of one historical epoch and the beginning of another — the end of the domination of the Six Million myth over the Western mind and the start of a new wave of historical revisionism that might well signal the reappearance of truth in history.

The Revisionist Convention of the Institute for Historical Review was held at Northrup Institute of Technology in Los Angeles. Speakers came from all over the world: Robert Faurisson from France; John Bennett from Australia; Udo Walendy from Germany; Lois FitzGibbon from Britain; Arthur Butz and James Martin from the U.S.

The proceedings began on Friday, August 31. Some of those present already knew each other. For the most part, however, the faces belonged to new converts to the anti-Holocaust cause. A significant proportion of the attendance were engineers — people with a liking for hard facts that instinctively resist overblown claims and sly innuendo. Also present were several physicists, a brace of computer programmers and one commercial airline pilot. The convention was dedicated to the memory of the founding father of revisionism, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, who passed into the realm of eternal history in 1968.

Saturday, the meeting began in earnest in the Northrup auditorium. The delegates were formally welcomed by Willis Carto, one of the organizers of the Institute for Historical Review and the dynamic force behind Liberty Lobby. He then yielded to the permanent chairman George Resch, a libertarian investment counsellor associated with the Institute for Human Studies in San Francisco.

The first speaker was Dr. James Martin, life-long friend and colleague of Barnes, who presented a lively and informative chronology of revisionism. The only professional historian at the meeting, Martin remarked that we need not worry that very few present-day revisionists are professional historians. After all, not one of the Holocaust promoters is! Martin asserted many modern historians privately accept the truth of the revisionist argument, but are afraid to come out and say so. "There are two 'Six Million' atrocity stories," Martin stated. "In Soviet propaganda the gassed six million are Slavs, not Jews. The Kremlin uses the myth to buttress the Soviet policy of keeping Germany divided and disarmed."

Dr. Arthur Butz, author of *Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, presented a fascinating account of developments in the revisionist field since publication of his book in 1976. Butz described the continuing persecution of individuals in Europe who dared to question the Holocaust. Manfred

Roeder, the German attorney, was expelled from the German bar, prosecuted for writing the foreword to Thies Christophersen's *Auschwitz Lie*, and had to flee the country. Christophersen himself was given a suspended jail sentence for writing the truth about Auschwitz and faces a further trial upon his return to West Germany. Butz also explained that Dr. Wilhelm Staglich, author of the recently published *Auschwitz Myth* and a retired Hamburg judge who served in an anti-aircraft battery at Auschwitz, has also been subject to legal attack. His pension was reduced by 20% for five years for contradicting death camp atrocity tales. When he appealed, the judge ruled it was no good introducing the books or articles of Butz and Faurisson as evidence because Butz and Faurisson were pseudonyms! As for the German translation of the *Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, Butz said it has been placed on the Bonn government's index, which means that it may not be advertised or sold to minors.

Butz went on to relate that late in 1978 a respected German historian, Professor Hellmut Diwald, had published his massive *History of the Germans* by Propylaen, a division of Axel Springer's publishing combine. On two pages, Diwald wrote some critical things about the Holocaust story. The press shrieked for censorship. Golo Mann, Thomas Mann's half-Jewish son, declared: "These two pages are the most monstrous that I have yet to read in a German book since 1945." The publisher responded to the clamor by recalling the first edition of the book and substituting an altered version in which the offending pages were rewritten. Springer promised that this was only the start of an extensive job of rewriting and that eventually the history would be "unrecognizable."

In the English-speaking world, Butz said, most of the efforts to suppress revisionism have been through the "curtain of silence" technique. But from time to time there had been official government intervention. Harwood's work *Did Six Million Really Die?* was banned in South Africa at the behest of the Jewish Board of Deputies, which published an "answer to Harwood" called *Six Million Did Die*. The German translation of Harwood's book was placed on the German "verboten-for-young-people" index in late 1978.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs in London published in the psycho-political journal *Patterns of Prejudice* the only critique of Butz worthy of the name that has appeared anywhere in the world. In April 1977, Butz wrote the magazine *Index on Censorship* in London, which is supposed to defend academic freedom, and followed up his letter with a personal visit in the summer of 1977. No action was taken.

Butz concluded his lecture by underlining the unacademic

behavior of academics toward the controversy. He gave as an example Professor Wolfe of New York University who wrote to the *New York Times* condemning a book, which he called *Fabrication of a Hoax*. He demanded that Butz be brought up on charges of "academic incompetence." Clearly, the man had never read the book and had only seen a *New York Times* mention of it where the title had been incorrectly reported. In an afterthought, Butz philosophized, "I've never been able to understand the hostile reaction from Zionist groups. Jews should be elated to discover that large numbers of their people were not deliberately destroyed."

Next on the program was Udo Walendy, the German translator of Butz's book, who gave his first English-language lecture. His subject was faked atrocity photographs, of which he showed many dramatic examples. Walendy who had been fired from his teaching job because of his political views, exhibited an enlargement of one widely reproduced photograph of supposed victims of Dachau gas ovens. When it was established that Dachau never had any gas ovens, investigation proved the picture actually showed German corpses collected after the saturation bombing of Dresden.

On Saturday evening the convention members were "entertained" with a variety of Holocaust propaganda films, including *Genocide* (Britain), *The Nuremberg Trials* (USA) and *Nacht und Nebel* (France). Butz, Walendy and Faurisson presented a critique of each film in turn, but it was not long before viewers themselves were able to decipher the routine formula of the films, since each used almost exactly the same stills and clips. The "martyred Warsaw ghetto boy" (now alive, well and well off in Britain) appeared in the films looking as plaintive as ever. As Faurisson pointed out, the commentary did not state that he had been arrested in a crackdown on juvenile thieves. The audience searched in vain for shots and bodies piled up vertically horizontally/pyramidically (depending on which Holocaust "expert" one reads) in gas chambers at Auschwitz. The gruesome shots came from Belsen where thousands died of typhus epidemics because no Zyklon B was available to disinfect the camp's new arrivals.

Sunday morning Professor Faurisson delivered an address on the fraudulent gas chambers at Auschwitz. He compared the alleged asphyxiation of inmates to the execution of murderers in American prison gas chambers, pointed out that it was the neutralization of the gas, which posed the most problems. In the U.S. a full hour must pass before the gas chamber can be opened. The prisoner's body must then be hosed down by a clean-up squad wearing gas masks and rubber gloves. Fans expel the almost neutralized gas into the atmosphere, but even then the risk is still so high that the guards must come down from their watchtowers to avoid the possibility of receiving a fatal dose of gas. The gas chamber itself must be hermetically sealed.

Faurisson asked the delegates to compare these precautionary measures with the account of Rudolf Hoss, one of the commandants of Auschwitz. In his "confession" to his Polish Communist jailers Hoss stated the gas chamber

Melbourne Conservative Speakers' Club

There may still be some Melbourne, and near Melbourne Social Crediters who are unaware of the regular meetings of the Melbourne Conservative Speakers' Club. This meets on the first Wednesday of each month (except January) at 49 White Avenue, East Kew, at 8.00 p.m. The Conservative Speakers' Clubs are a Division of the Australian League of Rights.

Each month a knowledgeable Guest Speaker from the professions, the arts, the sciences, or from within our own ranks, addresses and enlightens those who are fortunate enough to attend. A Guest Speaker need not necessarily be a supporter of the Australian League of Rights.

The May meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, May 7th and the Guest Speaker will be Rev. Dr. B. R. Oatley-Willis, of Toronto, Canada. Dr. Oatley-Willis will be in Australia with some of his other colleagues of the International Council of Christian Churches, to conduct missions in opposition to the World Council of Churches, which body will be conducting propaganda activities in Melbourne during May. It is unpleasantly significant that the World Council of Churches should be here to "soften up" Australians on spurious "humanitarian" issues, which themselves are intended to be used as weapons to muzzle opposition within Australia to paralysing social poisons, such as excessive alien immigration, and some quite unrealistic policies on aboriginal "rights", these meant to escalate into a Black State Movement for our North — an "open door" to our Communist enemies should this Black State even become a reality.

Melbourne and near Melbourne supporters should not miss hearing Rev. Dr. Oatley-Willis speak: he is an expert on Communist penetration into the Christian Churches. Ample street parking: collection to defray expenses; excellent supper served.

Wide range of Heritage Bookshop literature on sale.

operators entered the chamber *immediately (sofort)* after gassing 2,000 Jews, while eating and drinking (and therefore not wearing gas masks). Faurisson demanded. "What kind of super powerful fan could have evacuated the room so efficiently that it even removed the hydrocyanic acid (gas) from the entire room, from the pockets of air in between the bodies and from the walls, clothing, hair and bodies?"

He then asked the audience to compare the Hoss confessions with the reality of the structures at Auschwitz. With a series of slides, some of which he obtained from the Auschwitz museum staff, Faurisson showed that the structure, which is currently represented as a gas chamber, is nothing of the sort. The entry to the room is not a hermetically sealed steel door, as described in Holocaust tracts. The "peephole" so frequently described is not in the gas chamber door, but in the door of an adjacent anteroom. Since there is an ordinary glass window high up in the gas chamber, Faurisson wondered why those being gassed could not have smashed their way out or at the very least smashed the glass to allow the gas to escape.

Most astonishing of all Faurisson showed pictures of the far end of the gas chamber where there is an open doorway, but no door! In fact, it appears there was never a door. The doorway leads to the crematorium where

corpses were incinerated. How was it, Faurisson asked, that the gas stayed in the room and did not flow out and gas the incinerator workers? And how was it that the Germans used hydrocyanic acid, which is inflammable and explosive, so near the ovens?

At regular intervals along the gas chamber walls were the remains of partitions, which had previously divided the room into segments. Puzzled by this, Faurisson took the original German plans of the room to a specialist in mortuary construction in Paris, who took one look at them and said straight away that the structure was obviously a morgue. Part of it had been built underground to keep the bodies cool.

Next on the program was Louis FitzGibbon the English author of *Katyn*, and half-brother of the pro-Holocaust writer Constantine FitzGibbon (who translated the Hoss "confessions"). Louis presented a film about the *massacre* produced by the Polish Ex-Combatants Association in Britain. He then described his personal quest for 10,000 other missing Poles not found at Katyn. The author described how he had finally found what he was looking for, in the form of a KGB document, which gave all the horrifying and clinical details of a similar massacre.

The final speaker of the morning session was Dr Austin App, an elder statesman of the revisionist movement. The theme of his talk was the injustice of postwar reparations, which pumped untold billions of dollars and marks into Israel — all because of an "imaginary crime."

In the afternoon the delegates reassembled to listen to Devin Garrity head of Devin-Adair publishing house, who spoke about his life-long struggle against censorship in the publishing industry. John Bennett, an Australian civil liberties lawyer, gave a short talk on what he had been up to down under, publishing his own flyers and sending

Butz's books to libraries and historians. Bennett was drawn into the controversy when Australian Zionists tried to force a Palestinian radio program off the air. In the course of defending the Palestinians' right of free speech, he found the Butz book was being suppressed by the same crowd. Bennett quoted a real gem from one of his critics, a Dr. Rubenstein: "Were the Holocaust shown to be a hoax, the number one weapon in Israel's propaganda armory disappears."

The convention ended with a dramatic announcement from Willis Carlo. He said the Institute for Historical Review was releasing a press statement offering a \$50,000 reward to any person, anywhere in the world, who could prove that Nazis had operated gas chambers to exterminate Jews. News of the reward Carlo stated, would be forwarded to the publishers of so-called "witness testimony" with the request that the witnesses step forward to have their evidence examined by a panel of knowledgeable investigators. As of November 25 no claimants for the reward had shown up. Carlo also announced that the Institute would soon be starting a new publication *Journal Historical Review* to provide a platform for revisionists from around the world and that the first issue in the spring of 1980 would contain transcripts of the papers presented at the convention. *

Before the convention disbanded, the delegates were unanimous in expressing their profound thanks to the organizers for their foresight and courage. They had reason to. Only a few years ago such a meeting on such a subject would have been unthinkable.

*Subscriptions to the *Journal of Historical Review* cost \$20 per year. But as an introductory offer charter subscribers will only be charged \$16 and will also receive at no additional charge *Katyn* by Louis FitzGibbon. The address is Institute for Historical Review. P.O. Box 1306, Torrance. CA 90505.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE REVISIONIST CONVENTION

We, the speakers, delegates and officers of the Institute for Historical Review 1979 Revisionist Convention, meeting at Los Angeles this September 2, after reviewing the evidence that the Germans killed six million Jews during World War II in an unprecedented act of genocide, and considering both sides of this question, as well as the evidence of genuine atrocities, resolve the following:

WHEREAS the facts surrounding the allegations that gas chambers existed in occupied Europe during World War II are demonstrably false, and

WHEREAS the whole theory of "the Holocaust" has been created by and promulgated by political Zionism for the attainment of political and economic ends, specifically the continued and perpetual financial support of the military aggression of Israel by the people of Germany and the U.S., and

WHEREAS the constantly escalating level of "Holocaust" propaganda distributed by the mass media and government agencies is poisoning the American people, especially youth, and

WHEREAS we are conscientiously concerned that this strident hate propaganda is seriously impeding the necessary peace, unity brotherhood and understanding that we desire among all the peoples of the Western World; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED we urge that the Congress of the U.S. investigate the whole question of war guilt, military aggression in the 20th century, the relationship of private political and banking interests with military aggression, deceitful wartime propaganda masquerading as fact, the real responsibility for war, twisted history, the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, proven atrocities and genocide, such as the murder of thousands of Ukrainians and Poles at Vinnitsa in 1937 and Katyn in 1940 and the truth of the alleged extermination of six million Jews in Europe during World War II.

"NEITHER TRUDEAU NOR LEVESQUE — BUT ONE CANADA"

(Montreal) They came, over 100 strong, to hear the Research Director of the Canadian League of Rights, Mr. Patrick Walsh, in a school hall in the very center of Montreal. The theme of Patrick Walsh's speech was **"NEITHER TRUDEAU NOR LEVESQUE—BUT ONE CANADA!"** Speaking in French, an acquired language he had almost forgotten Patrick Walsh made a vibrant appeal to the audience to face the future with courage and determination. He recalled the incredible history of one man -- Ron Gostick, who for the past thirty years has been a beacon light for all Canadian patriots in fearlessly exposing and opposing the evils of political Zionism and International Communism. Mr. Walsh paid homage to the Canadian League of Rights, led by Ron Gostick, in being able to mobilize grass-roots opinion across Canada in non-party political action.

Describing the **CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE** publication and its weekly counterpart, **ON TARGET**, as publications which dared to tell the truth, Mr. Walsh painted a graphic picture of the world situation, highlighted by the lack of will of the U.S.A. leadership and the increasing pressure by Marxist forces against Southern Africa and the shameful betrayal of gallant Rhodesia by the West. He revealed for the first time in Canada that Iranian Marxist-Leninist "students" involved in the U.S. Embassy hostage drama had been trained in the U.S.A, Europe and Canada and quoted from the revolutionary publication **"IN STRUGGLE"**, edited by FLQ terrorist Charles Gagnon, how liaison was being maintained by couriers from Quebec and Iran. Mr. Walsh referred to the forthcoming tour of Eric Butler of the Australian League of Rights, a sister organization, as part of a counter-offensive against the subversive forces hell-bent on the fragmentation of our country. Walsh concluded his one hour speech by an appeal to all Quebec anti-communists to rally behind the Canadian League of Rights to thwart Trudeau's centralization policies and Rene Levesque's separatist antics. A massive sale of literature plus many subscriptions to the Canadian Intelligence Service and (Canadian) On Target concluded this successful Quebec Province rally -- the first in many years of Canadian League of Rights activity in the Montreal area.

UPON THAT MOUNTAIN

by Jeremy Lee.

The chilling story, carefully documented, of how the "New International Economic Order" threatens Australia's independence. The plan to place Australia's basic raw materials, including wheat and wool, under the control of International Commodity Boards, and to use the deepening international finance-economic crisis to establish an international banking monopoly, with a new international currency, bancor, replacing existing currencies. A must for Australians concerned about their future. Price \$1.35.

NEW BOOKS NOW AVAILABLE

The Heritage Bookshop has taken delivery of a small number of rare books, each dealing with some aspect of recent history, which has been suppressed, or distorted. These books are available **only** from the Melbourne office: G.P.O. Box 1052-J, Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

Katyn: by Louis Fitzgibbon. Description of the Soviet murder of 15,000 Polish officers in 1940. Also describes the chicanery of the British and American Governments trying to cover up for the Soviet murders. Price: \$14.50 posted.

Operation Keelhaul: by Julius Epstein. The repatriation of thousands of anti-Communist Russians, sent to their deaths by Churchill and Truman. Price: \$12.50 posted.

The Final Secret of Pearl Harbour: by Rear Admiral Robert Theobald. Roosevelt successfully incites Japan to attack Pearl Harbour by a trade embargo, and fails to warn his commanders of the impending attack. Price: \$12.50 posted.

Advance to Barbarism: by F. Veale. The development of total warfare from Sarajevo to Dresden and Hiroshima. The illegality and future implications of the Nuremberg trials. Price: \$9.00 posted.

Crimes Discreetly Veiled: by F. Veale. The great Stalin myth. The Katyn murders. Political assassinations. Illegal imprisonment and torture of German military leaders. Foreword by Lord Hankey. Price: \$9.00 posted.

Doenitz at Nuremberg: by H. K. Thompson. A collection of critical commentaries by leading Western military men and politicians, pointing out the illegality of the trials: "victors' justice". Price: \$12.50 posted.

Publish It Not—the Middle East Cover Up: by C. Mayhew. Describes how Zionists have suppressed the case for the Palestinians in the U.K. C. Mayhew is a former U.K. Cabinet Minister. Price: \$21.00 posted.

America's Second Crusade: by W. H. Chamberlain. A cynical look at America's Interventionist policies in two world conflagrations. Dissects the U.S.A.'s "reasons" for interfering in Europe. Price: \$6.00 posted.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

by Dr. A. R. Butz.

Although a number of authorities, including the French Socialist Professor Paul Rassinier, who was a left-wing prisoner of the Nazis in Buchenwald during the Second World War it remained for an American researcher to provide a thoroughly documented exposure of the biggest hoax of the twentieth century. The Butz study has been smeared but not one person, including historians who have uncritically accepted the Holocaust story, has come forward to try to contest its massive documentation. One eminent Australian academic who satisfied himself that Butz is unanswerable, has observed, "If we who consider ourselves well informed have been hoaxed on this question, how many more issues have we been hoaxed about?" Yes, indeed! Price \$5.80.