

THE NEW TIMES

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

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DEBT AND REVOLUTION

History teaches that widespread ownership of property, farms, businesses, and homes, as an inalienable right, is a basic essential for stable societies. Stable societies are a bulwark against revolution and totalitarianism. Members of such societies have a strong incentive to defend themselves. As the wise and witty G.K. Chesterton observed, private enterprise of itself is not a guarantee against tyranny: every pick pocket is a strong supporter of private enterprise!

The greatest threat to the institution of private property is financial debt. The Debt Merchants are pursuing policies, which are generating violent and revolutionary activities, not only in the Third World countries, but in countries like Australia. Desperate, debt-burdened farmers are being encouraged to believe that "direct action" is the only way to save themselves. But such action merely fuels the flames of revolution.

While President Ronald Reagan calls for more American military aid to those attempting to resist Communist expansion in Latin America, the Debt Merchants are imposing conditions, which make it relatively easy for the Communists to spread the gospel of revolution. During 1985 the Third World nations owed the International Bankers over 1 trillion dollars with an interest bill of over 100 billion dollars. Every time the Debt Merchants increase the interest rate, Third World nations have to attempt to increase their exports, much of them food, merely to service interest charges.

Brazil provides a striking example of how debt is creating ideal conditions for the Marxist revolutionaries to operate in. Closely associated with the International Debt Merchants are the growing multi-nationals, including those engaged in what are termed Agribusinesses. Agribusiness is a manifestation of the philosophy of get big or get out. It is similar to the Soviet system of agriculture. In Brazil, only 21 percent of the land is owned and farmed by small farmers, while 43 percent is owned by Agribusinesses, these engaged primarily in exporting to help pay the interest charges to the International Debt Merchants. It is instructive to note that the small farmers of Brazil produce 73 percent of the food consumed.

DEBT-RIDDEN BRAZIL

Brazil's foreign debt reached over 100 billion dollars last year. Exports totalled over 25 billion dollars, and the debt service took 98.3 percent of exports. Cardinal Paulo Arns of Brazil has drawn attention to what the debt system is doing to Brazil and other Third World countries, pointing out recently that in 1976 the Third World nations paid 5 percent in interest, but that by 1980 the interest rate was 21 percent. While food is being exported to meet interest bills, people are semi-starved. When Pope John Paul visited the north of Brazil, signs were held up saying, "Holy Father, the people are hungry." Hungry and desperate people listen readily to the seductive teachings of the Marxists.

Not only the Third World nations are being driven down the revolutionary road by debt: the developed nations are moving in the same direction. The much-publicised American "recovery" is faltering. Every industrialised nation, now including South Korea, is striving desperately to solve internal problems by exporting. Western political leaders, President Ronald Reagan

being a classic example, are strong on anti-Communist rhetoric while actively supporting policies which help to sustain the Soviet Union and other Communist nations with massive economic blood transfusions. The Debt Merchants make the necessary credits available.

BEHIND THE GENEVA SUMMIT

The media of the world provided enormous coverage to the Reagan - Gorbachev Summit, even the most inane statements being commented upon in detail as if containing evidence of Divine wisdom. But little publicity was given to the Reagan Administration's agreement to remove restraints on exports to the Soviet Union. The Debt Merchants are able to increase their loans. Almost immediately following the Geneva Summit, 400 prominent American businessmen were flying into Moscow in a Pan Am plane, granted safe travel by the Soviet, to do business with the Soviet. This was under the auspices of the US-USSR

OUR POLICY

To promote loyalty to the Christian concept of God, and to a society in which every individual enjoys inalienable rights, derived from God, not from the state.

To defend the Free Society and its institutions - private property, consumer control of production through genuine competitive enterprise, and limited decentralised government.

To promote financial policies, which will reduce taxation, eliminate debt, and make possible material security for all with greater leisure time for cultural activities.

To oppose all forms of monopoly, whether described as public or private.

To encourage electors always to record a responsible vote in all elections.

To support all policies genuinely concerned with conserving and protecting natural resources, including the soil, and an environment reflecting Natural (God's) Laws, against policies of rape and waste.

To oppose all policies eroding national sovereignty, and to promote a closer relationship between the peoples of the Crown Commonwealth and those of the United States of America, who share a common heritage.

Trade and Economic Council. The American trade delegation was led by American Secretary of Trade Baldrige, a prominent Trilateralist. While President Reagan is condemning terrorism promoted from Libya, he has obviously been persuaded by the Debt Merchants that the Soviet is no longer "the Evil Empire". It now offers more scope for American exports — on credit, of course. The Soviet has announced a massive computer-training programme for 9 million Soviet school children. IBM and Apple are the two firms selected to provide the computers. Immediately following the Geneva Summit, Pepsi-Cola announced a \$120 million contract for bottling plants, while Caterpillar Tractor has signed a \$90 million contract. Warnings by the American Defence Department about the serious consequences of increased lending to the Soviet Union have been brushed aside.

With the international situation now being convulsed by

crisis after crises, it is not surprising that the Debt Merchants and their allies are calling for another type of Bretton Woods conference to consider how to "reform" the international financial system. The Trilateralists are busy attempting to promote the New International Economic programme of the Trilateralists. But it can be predicted with certainty that the grandiose global plans of the international power groups are doomed to failure. The break up of Civilisation will continue to accelerate. While this may sound pessimistic to some, we are confident that by facing reality it is possible to preserve the basic features of our Civilisation while at the same time fostering a programme of regeneration. The Social Credit revelation has been successfully carried through the progressive disintegration of this century, this in itself a remarkable and inspiring achievement. That revelation remains the hope for the future, a light to be followed in the deepening gloom.

IS IT CRICKET?

Rarely has there been such a manifestation of humbug, hypocrisy and doubletalk as that concerning the decision by a group of Australians to play cricket in South Africa. Former Australian cricket captain Kim Hughes, now captain of the team to play in Australia, has said some of the things which badly needed saying. Some of the self-righteous critics of Hughes and his colleagues are those who not so long ago decided to accept the offers of Mr. Kerry Packer. They did this primarily for money.

If, as we are constantly told, cricketers are today professionals, then they are just as entitled to take the biggest offers they can in the same way that Australian businessmen do business with South Africa with a view to making profits.

The most encouraging aspect of the coming Australian cricket tour of South Africa is that it clearly has the support of the majority of Australians, who are becoming rather jaded by the constant pseudo moralising of their Prime Minister. The mounting international campaign against South Africa has got nothing whatever to do with the alleged grievances of blacks in South Africa; it is a striking manifestation of the type of psycho-political warfare which today can be orchestrated through the world's media, most of the politicians being merely staged puppets.

Writing in *The Age*, Melbourne, of April 23, columnist Michael Barnard had some relevant comments to make about what passes for sport. This is part of Michael Barnard's article:

"The entire edifice of the international sports boycott today is built on betrayal—betrayal which ultimately can only demean ourselves in the vortex spinning us from a former position of moral principle to one of blackmail, or at least complicity in blackmail, such as by those black African and other nations who threaten reprisals against boycott-breaking countries, or by those groups who talk darkly of violence if, say, the NZ rugby tour goes ahead.

"Originally the terms were clear. After the D'Oliveira incident of the 1960s, South Africa was told that unless it accepted multi-racialism in sport, both in its own terms and in those of its sporting adversaries, then it would remain beyond the pale. And fair enough.

"But no sooner had South Africa, admittedly after a tardy start, substantially met such requirements at homeland had been seen to do so by a host of investigating authorities (e.g. ICC and British Sports Council commissions)—than the international rat pack upped the stakes. And has continued to do so ever since.

"This is painfully dishonest. Even that arch critic, Bishop Tutu, conceded on US television last year "in sport in South Africa apartheid has been stood on its head". The South African Government, he said, had done something it had said it would never do.

"Yet deception has been built upon deception. A favourite game of the politicians—Fraser, Hawke, Hayden,

Brown, Lange of NZ to name a few—has been to con our sportsmen and women into believing they have a "commitment" under the Gleneagles Agreement. Bunkum. Gleneagles was a pact among Commonwealth Government leaders to seek to "dissuade" contact with South Africa, nothing more.

"Sportsmen themselves cannot breach it. Likewise the subsequent Brisbane Code of Conduct, devised by the Olympic federations, has no relevance whatever for a number of sporting groups, our cricketers included.

"Confronted with such facts, the "commitment" brigade falls back on "morality" and "conscience". Mr. Hawke has said that ultimately the issue is one "for sportsmen and women to examine their own consciences". Great. Yet how can one credibly invoke free exercise of principle and conscience when, as with Mr. Hawke, it is implied that severe measures will be taken against those who do not come to the particular conclusion of conscience the Government requires; and, as with Mr. Brown, hideously punitive measures, such as a virtual life ban from first-class play, are advocated?

"Mr. Brown, in fact has told us all too much of the Government's value-judgments. On television last week he described the South African Government as "the most hideous regime in the world today" before realising his gaffe and amending it to "well, one of the worst . . ." But for a party whose members so bitterly criticised the boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games, and which has been so coy about other totalitarian human rights offenders, such as Vietnam, the cat was out of the bag.

"As Bruce Francis has argued, the prime issue today is the growing threat to the individual to play with whom he or she chooses. To this extent, albeit with qualification, I regret my own opposition to participation in the Moscow Games.

"Different considerations apply, but the end result is the same: our sportsmen and women pay the costs and such costs are becoming more nonsensical by the day as a range of hypocritical double standards and fatuous inconsistencies are exposed.

"In South Africa's case there is another factor. Through our refusal to recognise positive change we are betraying an identifiable group of moderates white, coloured and black, who have worked for multi-racial progress and, in sport at least, have achieved undeniable victories.

"But South Africa is not the issue today. It is us. And we are tearing ourselves apart. Not for principles, not for sport, but for international politics at its most naked ugliness."

THE POWERS BEHIND REVOLUTION

The following chapter from C.H. Douglas's last major work, "The Brief for The Prosecution", is most relevant to the plight of the world today, particularly of the English-speaking peoples.

WHEN Karl Marx (Mordecai), in his Message to the First International in 1870, observed, "The English are incapable of making a Socialist revolution, therefore foreigners must make it for them," he placed on the record a statement of high historical and practical value.

Whatever the ultimate result may be, it is a simple statement of fact that social disturbance, economic and industrial distress in Great Britain can in almost every case be traced to alien influence. The native, English, in particular, have their own methods of dealing with a distasteful situation, as anyone intimately conversant with the tragi-comic breakdown of the alien billeting system in 1939 can testify. But revolution is not one of them. The immense stability underlying race homogeneity is the main factor in this characteristic, a sense of proportion contributes its quota, and a curious corruptibility, which is always ready to accept an immediate benefit rather than persist in a long-term vision, helps to make the way of the social incendiary one of successive disappointment.

But this latter feature has taken on a new aspect in the present century. Social revolution has itself become a profession in place of being a religion, paying, in its higher branches, and subject to compliance with a code, high dividends both material and social. Socialism is a highly organised business, showing marked resemblance to the chain stores, which it favours, and its various activities, political and economic, provide lucrative careers, not least to the private owners of businesses engaged in furthering its propaganda. As it is completely parasitic, living off a production process to which it contributes nothing, it is quite possible that the most realistic approach to an understanding of it is to regard it as a disease of that system, to be cured by indirect methods. The effect of this parasitism has been to create, primarily in London, but to a less extent in all the larger towns, what can only be described as an alien culture, in the main bureaucratic, but linked with mechanical industry by the Trades Union official. This culture also has its own type of Art. It is not an exaggeration to state that if the whole population *outside* these circles were to cease work, the social revolutionaries of the Fabian and other varieties would starve to death in a month, while on the other hand the disappearance of the Socialists and bureaucrats would hardly be noticed except with general relief.

Yet it is beyond argument that the bushy and somewhat foreign-mannered tail wags the rather bewildered British dog, even if contributing little to his sustenance. The indigenous culture is one of tolerance combined with a strong desire to mind one's own business directly, rather than by pooling processes. Once given access to the sanctions of the state, an alien culture can be imposed on such a national temperament with comparative ease. Whether it can be maintained is another question, but it has been demonstrated that the centralised state, once achieved, is difficult and costly to dislodge.

Without carrying the German conception of *Blut und Boden* to the absurd lengths characteristic of its protagonists, only the type of mind, which has absorbed the abstractions of Bloomsbury, would dispute the large element of truth, which it embodies. A nation is amongst other factors a culture, and while a culture probably contains many components, which do not derive from the soil, it is certain that no culture, which is not rooted in the soil and racially related to it, has the character of permanence. The astonishing resistance of nationalism to the massed forces of international finance, cartelism and Freemasonry seems to have put this question beyond further argument, and the chameleon-like element in Jewish behaviour no doubt has its explanation in the Diaspora.

If this conception be accepted as broadly representing reality, then the efforts of the foreigners mentioned by Marx, and their employees in various gainful occupations in this country, take on a somewhat different and more sinister aspect. We have not to deal with a mere propagandist endeavour to introduce the latest improvements into administrative machinery, which might conceivably be well intentioned, even if demonstrably wrong headed. The spiritual life of the country and the nation, which is its culture, is being subjected to a deadly attack. There can be no peace until one side or the other is defeated.

No civilisation is tolerable which suppresses agitation from within its own borders against an existing condition, however mistaken that agitation may be. *But no civilisation can survive which*

will permit members of an alien culture to settle within its borders in order to make the exploitation of grievances real or fancied into a highly lucrative profession. It is remarkable that the British Dominions overseas are in the highest degree sensitive to any suggestion of interference from the *official* British Government in London, while tolerating barely concealed attempts to impose, *via* specially trained representatives of the London School of Economics working in conjunction with the Central Banks, a comprehensive tyranny entirely foreign in its origin and character.

It is not difficult to apprehend that naturalisation laws have a vital bearing on this matter, and that naturalisation laws are affected not merely quantitatively but essentially by the relation of the culture of the immigrant to that of the country of his choice. Apart from a few points on the seaboard, for instance, the culture of the North American Continent in the seventeenth century was that of the North American Indian.

Immigration has wiped out that culture, not wholly or even principally through frontier massacre, but by the sheer incompatibility of the indigenous culture with that of the immigrant. The immigrant himself was in the main a variant of the general European culture although of differing national stocks, and a culture with recognisable European features was characteristic of the United States until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as it is in Canada today. A consideration of the history of American expansion lends a grimly humorous aspect to the solicitude for India now so prevalent in the United States.

The immigration and the culture which is being forced upon Great Britain by every device of propaganda and covert political, social, and economic pressure is not fundamentally European, is not accompanied by immigration of European stock, and is as incompatible with the native culture as was European culture with that of the North American Indian. It is just arguable, and it is very loudly argued, that a small influx of foreign strains can be absorbed without great disadvantage. But it must be small, and it is essential that it should be absorbed. Our alien population is not small (its-dimensions are systematically falsified), it is increasing, and it is not being absorbed. In spite of strenuous denials it is certain that the dominating influence in the State at this time is alien in culture, whatever the particular passport of its protagonists may be.

M. Leon de Poncins, whose book, *The Secret Powers behind Revolution*, is one of the most conservative enquiries into the subject, remarks "There is a greater amount of artificiality in revolution than is believed. This is not solely to be imputed to the Jews. It is not certain that they form its most numerous elements, but, thanks to their racial qualities, they are the strategists and directors of the movement, from which they, almost alone, derive advantage" (p. 239). That is to say, it is only important to the powers behind revolution that there should be unrest; given unrest, control of publicity, propaganda, and educational faculties, it can be invariably directed to the advantage of the unseen manipulators.

It is clear that such organisations as the Royal Institute of International Affairs have no antagonisms with P.E.P.; and P.E.P. derives ostensibly from the Fabian Society and the London School of Economics. Its first Chairman was Sir Basil Blackett, of the Bank "of England." The Royal Institute of International Affairs is the successor to the shadowy "delegates" and "experts" to the Paris Conference of 1919. At this Conference, Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board headed the U.S.A. delegates, and Max Warburg, his brother, of Warburg Bank, Hamburg, represented Germany. In May 1919, the "experts" met and decided to form an international institute, and in 1923 this institute was given Chatham House, in St. James Square. The subscribers to it, amongst others, were Thomas Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. (£2,000), Sir Abe Bailey, the South African gold millionaire, Sir Otto Beit, the Carnegie Trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, the Bank "of England," Prudential Insurance Company, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Schroeders, Rockefeller Foundation (£8,000 per annum), Reuters News, etc.

Anyone who has contemplated the changes of front of the Communist movement must be satisfied that it is an extension of international financial intrigue although quite possibly its dupes would react violently to the suggestion. According to the Melbourne

(Australia) *Herald*, "Communists in Latin America no longer attack Dollar Diplomacy or British Imperialism" (1/11/44). It will be remembered that Viscount Snowden, whose chief concern was that the rich were not poor rather than that the poor should be rich and that England should be ruled by minor revenue officials, remarked that the Bank "of England" was the greatest moral force in the world. It would be a naive student of British politics who would suppose that an obscure Excise official could rise to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and a Viscounty, and his wife be appointed a Governor of the most powerful propaganda organ in the world, the "B," "B.C.," if their views were regarded as a menace to the power of "the City," or their policies incompatible with those of the powers in command of patronage.

The position is admittedly one of great difficulty. It was recognised by William Cobbett, probably one of the greatest Englishmen of the past three hundred years. His general contention, implicit if not explicit in all his writings, is just as true today as it was a hundred years ago. Almost any social and economic system is or rapidly becomes tolerable if it is homogeneous and indigenous. The old saying "Let fools for forms of Government contest. That which is best administered is best" is profoundly untrue as it reads, but it does contain an element of potential truth—that the system will rapidly be modified *if it is native*. In 1290 Edward I expelled the Jews from England, and twenty years afterwards suppressed the Knights Templars, the direct ancestors of Freemasonry. It is significant that the Laws of England, which are regarded as "good law" to the present day, unless specifically abrogated, date from Edward I.

The modern British individual in the main has a totally false idea of the intelligence of his ancestors of that date. Seven hundred years is but a moment in the life of a race, and the inspection of documents relating to the management of either England or Scotland in the time of Edward I will convince anyone that we have perhaps not learnt so much of real consequence as we have forgotten. But it is certain that we are faced with a situation, which was threatening England with disaster then, and it ought to be obvious that the first step to fake is to restrict drastically alien immigration, and to make

naturalisation a rare and exceptional concession. It is desirable to emphasise the wide difference between free circulation and easy naturalisation.

The next step is to submit to a mental cold bath on the meaning of "hospitality." We are the laughing-stock of large numbers of our "guests" and of all of their recent hosts. For the last few years our "guests" have been ordering our dinner, and telling us that plain living, watered beer and hard work are good for us, though not for them. A new note has crept into the discussion. The frenzied appeals to save the victims of Hitler's tyranny are giving place to scarcely concealed threats. Unless we mould our foreign and domestic policy as instructed, we are going to regret it. The import of, for instance, an article in the *American Mercury* of March 1944, which remarks "London must be made aware that Palestine is not a purely domestic question. The United States of America endorsed the Balfour Declaration, and would share the 'breach of faith' . . . Other countries have interests in the 'Grand Central' of the world. Britain [*sic*] does not have the only or *the last* [my emphasis] word in the Palestinian situation," is obvious. (In passing, it may be noticed that the geographical and strategic position of Palestine is being stressed as a reason why, say, Madagascar will not be accepted as a substitute national home for Jewry.) Mr. Emmanuel Celler, Democratic Congressman for New York, informs us that the release of Sir Oswald Mosley, from prison, to which he had been committed without trial, is not within our competence. The suggestion is that the internments under Regulation 18B were made under alien orders.

The memory of most of us goes back to the period of the "war of nerves" of 1936-39, and the part played in it by the Sudeten Germans and the racial minorities in general.

History is full of examples of the suicidal folly of allowing unassimilated minorities of any description to attain substantial influence. Whether it is too late to deal with the matter comprehensively on the principles, if not by the exact methods, of Edward I, is a large question. But that it has to be dealt with if we are to avoid the fate of Poland, does not admit of argument.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DOUBLE-TALK

Discrimination is a natural law, with all forms of life discriminating in favour of themselves. Attacks on the right to discriminate are an attack on freedom of choice. The denigration of the term discrimination is a manifestation of the frightening success of modern psycho political warfare. It is a classic example of semantic sabotage.

Attempts to abolish discrimination in some fields have led to results the very opposite of those allegedly intended. Dr. Gabriel Moems, Lecturer in law at the University of Sydney, has concluded after making a study of anti-discrimination affirmative action programmes, that instead of ending discrimination and equalising employment opportunities, employers are being forced to hire certain numbers of people from minority groups deemed to be disadvantaged.

Dr. Moems says the intention of affirmative action is to create a more egalitarian society, based on the idea that men and women, blacks and whites have on average the same talents and skills.

But, he argues, there are significant differences between the skills and education of ethnic groups and between the sexes.

"They (proponents of affirmative action) maintain that equal results can be achieved by encouraging, and in some cases requiring, proportional representation of groups in the workforce," he says.

"This is done even if it requires some people to be hired precisely on the basis of their race, sex or ethnic background."

The proponents of "hard" affirmative action argue that reparation must be made for past discrimination practised by society, even though such reparation might involve discrimination

in favour of members of certain groups.

Dr. Moem's study produced a cry of resentment from those who are in the "anti-discrimination" bureaucracy. Some of their comments demonstrate an outstanding capacity for engaging in the art of double-talk. Mrs. Josephine Tiddy, Commissioner for Equal Opportunity in South Australia, said in one breath that Commonwealth and State legislation does not endorse quotas, but in the next breath says that "In South Australia there is a quota to hire a certain proportion of school leavers who are Aboriginal, but these people still have to be competent enough for the position." Mrs. Tiddy said resentment might be growing because white Anglo-Saxon men were feeling the competition from other groups.

Why should there be a quota of any group of Australians for employment, whether private or public? Employers should be free to engage those whom they feel are most suitable for their particular enterprise. Women are obviously more suitable for certain activities than men, and vice versa. The attempt to implement anti-discrimination programmes can only result in growing social friction. This is understood by those masterminding these programmes, who rely upon the "useful idiots" to attempt to carry them through.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS BASIC FUND

As we go to press, the Australian League of Rights' Basic Fund for 1985-86 has reached \$40,000, leaving a balance of \$10,000 yet to be subscribed. The League's planned programme remains "on target", but it is essential that the balance be provided as quickly as possible.

SOUTH AFRICA'S STRATEGIC MINERALS

The following article, by Jonathan P. Hicks, in the November 1985 issue of "Citizen", (5430 Executive Place, Jackson, Mississippi, 39206, U.S.A.) shows why the control of South Africa's minerals is a major feature in the struggle for the world.

The strategic importance of South Africa to the United States has long been stressed by the Reagan Administration, but a recent Commerce Department report paints a new portrait of strong American dependence on that country of strategic metals that are critical in industries ranging from aerospace and petroleum to jewelry and glass making.

From 1980 to 1983, South Africa supplied the United States with 61 percent of its cobalt, 55 percent of its chromium, 49 percent of its platinum, 44 percent of its vanadium and 39 percent of its manganese. The metals are most widely used in making steel and aircraft.

"We in this country are highly dependent on South Africa for some of the most important metals our industries use," said E.F. Andrews, vice president of Allegheny International Inc., a Pittsburg-based manufacturer and marketer of consumer products. Allegheny was for many years the nation's leading consumer of chromium and cobalt before it sold its Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation several years ago.

"There is probably not more than a year's worth of reserves held by the Government and private industry," Mr. Andrews said. "We don't know how to make steel without manganese, for example. If that supply were abruptly shut off, we'd ground the Air Force, close hospitals and restaurants."

Robert D. Wilson, director of strategic resources for the Commerce Department, said military contractors had ample stockpiles of these materials; a disruption of supplies from South Africa would create problems for most industries in the United States.

"We're not saying the world would fall apart," Mr. Andrews said. "We're saying that there would be potential domino effect. If you had a cutoff, you would directly affect the employment of 3.2 million Americans in the industries that use these materials."

Moreover, Mr. Andrews said, South Africa is the world's leading supplier of these five strategic metals, and in most cases it has most of the world's reserves.

The Commerce Department report said South Africa had 83.6 percent of the world's chromium, 80.8 percent of all platinum, 70.8 percent of manganese and 47.1 percent of all vanadium. And although it possesses only 1 percent of the world's cobalt, it processes or ships the cobalt mined in Zaire and Zambia, which accounts for 31.5 percent of the world's resources.

"The immediate impact of having the resources shut off from South Africa would be that we'd be forced to look at alternate sources of supply, which is mainly the Soviet Union," said Arden Dement, vice president of technical resources with TRW Inc., a major military contractor.

Mr. Bement and others said prices would also rise rapidly.

Platinum is used as a catalyst to react with other metals. It is also widely used to make electrical products and is an agent in refining gasoline and making jewelry and glass. After South Africa, the Soviet Union has most of the rest of the world's platinum, 16.7 percent.

The largest alternative source of chromium is Zimbabwe, which has 11 percent of the world's resources. The Soviet Union has 3 percent. Chromium is an essential component in stainless and high-strength steel. For most of its major uses, there is no substitute.

The Office of Technology Assessment says about 90 percent of the manganese imported into the United States is used as a hardening agent for steel, and no other material can be substituted. South Africa holds 70.8 percent of the world's resources, and the Soviet Union has 20.8 percent.

Vanadium is used as an alloy in making steel and is a key component in aircraft bodies and engines. Chromium and manganese are the best substitutes.

NEW TIMES - FEBRUARY 1986

CREATING AND EXPLOITING NUCLEAR TERROR

President Reagan's Space Shield programme, miscalled Star Wars for purposes of political attack, is designed, so we all understand, to develop means of destroying or inactivating long-range nuclear missiles designed to descend out of space and massacre millions of people. Whether it can work we do not know, but the cries of rage at this as another piece of American war mongering - carrying the war into Space etc., strike us as distinctly revealing. It is the missiles that carry war into space, and if they can be stopped, space is the place to do it. But it is a strange mentality, which is full of moral indignation at the very idea of preventing them from descending on the earth and murdering millions.

These missiles are, of course, far too dangerous for actual use (unless quite safe from retaliation, as in 1945). They are no respecters of persons and Big Brother has far too much consideration for his own skin! Their function is to scare the wits out of the proles and break any resistance to more and more remote and centralised control and collectivization, since mass-terror of remotely controlled mass-massacre calls for more and more remote mass means of salvation from it.

Apart from those communists who know very well what they are doing, the majority of the 'peaceniks' who so passionately devote themselves to spreading nuclear terror are themselves the unconscious victims of this policy. About two months ago a reported 100,000 CND's on a demonstration in London, ritually groveled on the ground in simulation of a 'nuclear holocaust' in the hope of spreading terror among Londoners, and the nation at large. What we find so difficult to understand is how those among them who call themselves Christians can seek salvation in spreading fear, which casts out not only courage, but love and common sense. No wonder that they regard the mere suggestion that the nuclear missile might be rendered harmless as a menace to their whole movement and philosophy!

From *Home*, U.K., January 1986. Available from 26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk, England. CO 10, 6TD.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCED "PEACE" CAMPAIGN

No sane person in the U.S.A., Australia, the Soviet Union or any other country, wants to wage war on other people. The overwhelming majority of the peoples of the world want peace. War of any type is only possible when a few exercising centralised power can use that power to mobilise masses of people like a club. There is evidence that many of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are not very keen on being there. Some have managed to desert.

1986 is designated as the International Year of Peace by the UN. The Federal Government has allocated one million dollars of the Australian taxpayers' money to help finance activities commemorating the UN objective. Last year was the UN Year of the Child, during which there was more abuse of children, much of it in the classrooms, than ever before. Like most Un-sponsored projects, the Year of Peace will enable an army of totalitarian, masquerading under a variety of labels, to spend vast sums of money to further destabilise western societies.

"Peace studies" in the schools are in the main designed to brainwash the young with a completely biased view of the world. The recently appointed National Consultative Committee on Peace and Disarmament is recommending which projects should be financed by the Federal Government during the International Year of Peace. Against the advice of many of his RSL colleagues National RSL President Sir William Keys has agreed to serve on the Consultative Committee in an attempt to prevent the funding

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of projects he does not regard to be in the national interest. But the committee is stacked with people like Joyce Clark, national director of the Australian Peace Committee, Dr. Ian Maddocks, President of the Medical Association for the Prevention of War, Elizabeth Mattick, President of the Women's International League for Peace and Justice, and Mavis Robertson, secretary of the Australian Coalition for Disarmament and Peace. The United Nations' Association of Australia is represented by its president, Dr. Keith Suter. Amongst other representatives there are Aborigines and young people.

The Consultative Committee has agreed to finance a visit to Australia by Dr. David Hicks, a British "Peace Studies expert", to act as the keynote speaker at a conference of Australian geography teachers. All the evidence indicates that this conference will be stacked with trendy Socialist teachers. The director of the Federal Government's International Year of Peace programme Stella Cornelius says that consideration will be given to any proposal, irrespective of its source, which will contribute to a better understanding of peace. But any group, which believes that Australia's best contribution to peace may be to have a stronger defence programme, will not be assisted. It has been stated that if any such group wanted to hire a bus to have a demonstration outside parliament, "the government would not hire the bus."

But the Hawke Government did finance a "peace bus" for the Communist front organisation, People for Nuclear Disarmament. There is overwhelming documented evidence that the whole of the international "peace" offensive throughout the world is designed to further the Soviet's global strategy.

TOUGHEN UP

by Neil G. McDonald.

You mean to write to your Member of Parliament. But, things intrude. The letter is never written. Your ripple is denied to assist the tide, which would have changed the iniquity.

How often our intentions go astray. Television and lesser things steal precious time, which is never replaced.

Fighting this dragon requires determination and, if possible, isolation.

Running away solves nothing. On my T.V. screen, I limit a scrutiny of filtered news and an occasional feature. Then, the muscles of the mind need the drilling, which lifted Zulu chief Chaka's army to a standard far above the mobs of Africans being chased through our T.V. screens.

Before becoming a brilliant military strategist — over a century ago, Chaka toughened his warriors. He ran them bare-footed over giant thorns until only the strongest survived the ordeal. Then, he equipped the impis (regiments) with the deadly assegai, which made spear throwing obsolete. The tribal blacksmiths converted the weapons into a stabbing extension of the thrusting arm.

Chaka's warriors went to battle, shaped as a bull with the main unit as the nose and flanks as the horns. The assegais invited close and deadly contact.

Today the Zulus are still the most powerful tribal force. They have a deep hatred of the Outlawed African National Congress.

The future of South Africa is much less clear, when a million Zulus challenge the squawks of revolutionary Bishop Tutu.

With increasing violence, the occasional black versus white strife is turning to black versus black.

Where does that place the Zulus?

In contrast to the wild emotive statements of Bishop Tutu, Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi appears moderate. . . . "I try always to base my actions and my decisions on Christian norms and accepted Western civilised standards and values. I am also committed to an effective free enterprise system. I reject the

use of violence for political purposes."

Sweet words from both sides of the fence. It seems wiser and safer to let the present Government of P.J. Botha be the Sheriff "riding uneasily in the saddle of a bucking South Africa."

Meanwhile, Social Credit scribblers unite and toughen up. Turn off all distractions, tread on thorns, wield the assegai of aggression and start stabbing.

DOCTORING JEFFERSON

As every schoolchild knows, the Declaration of independence holds these truths self-evident — that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights. But in Jefferson's Virginia, of all places, the word "inalienable" was deleted from a textbook used for seventh-graders. The Scholastic Book Service, publishers of "American Adventures," presumably feared the word was too difficult for youngsters to grasp.

This nugget came to light in an annual report on classroom censorship prepared by a group called People for the American Way. In a stroke, the Scholastic Book Service insulted history, the brains of the young and the State of Virginia. But it also prompted a commendable response.

When the board of education discovered the deletion, it asked publishers for a list of all such changes. Not only Jefferson was doctored. The board belatedly learned that "Romeo and Juliet" had been revised in school texts to expunge language that was judged too suggestive for young minds.

Such disclosures ought to be routine. If publishers feel they must bow to censors for commercial reasons, let them at least surrender openly. Educators surely have the right to know when history and literature are being rewritten. So do students. Indeed, it ought to be inalienable.

From *Topics* — *New York Times*.

ISRAELI STUDENTS "SKETCHY ON HOLOCAUST"

A report from Israel raises the question of whether the non-stop "Holocaust" story, with new embellishments almost daily, is designed primarily to paralyse Western political opinion and to silence all Western critics of the policies of Political Zionism.

"The Globe and Mail", Toronto, of April 27, carried the following report from the Israel by Robin Lustig:

As much of Europe prepares to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, a disturbing survey published in Israel, of all places, shows that even here the younger generation has only the sketchiest idea of what it was all about.

Surprisingly, Israeli teenagers seem not even to know the meaning of the word "holocaust", which in Israel is used exclusively to refer to the murder of some six million Jews by the German Nazis.

According to the newspaper Hadashot, which carried out the survey in four Tel Aviv high schools and published the results to coincide with Israel's commemoration of Holocaust Day last week, one 15-year-old said: "The Holocaust happened during World War I in 1914. All the Jews were harmed in the Holocaust. Nazis is another name for the government in Germany".

The newspaper quoted another pupil, Itzik Leon, also 15, as saying: "Hitler was the head of the German army. His mother was Jewish. A Nazi is a cruel Egyptian, but the Germans were also called Nazis. The Holocaust was a cruel thing that happened to the Jews in all the countries of the world. Hitler died because the Jews killed him."

High school principal Avraham Anavi said: "There is terrible ignorance about the Holocaust. Teachers don't have the time to study the subject seriously. A few days are devoted

to it before Holocaust Day and that is the end of it.

"Pupils regard the Holocaust as a series of unconnected atrocities. So a conceptual insensitivity sets in and the facts become blurred."

Eli Rosenfeld, 16, seems to prove the point: "I don't know too much about the Holocaust," he told Hadashot. "It didn't happen during the war. It was in Germany, The Jews started to grab the good jobs and the Germans started getting envious. Rules were issued saying Jews were forbidden to marry German women and Jewish women were abused and sent to extermination camps. A ghetto is a concentration camp. The Holocaust ended when the Jews went to their own state."

THE SIMPLICITY OF SOCIAL CREDIT

Social Credit can claim the distinction of being based upon the immutable truth of inheritance. Moreover, it can claim the further distinction that we owe to its author the discovery of the fact that endorses and confirms this truth, so that within Social Credit itself we find that absolute relationship and alliance between truth and fact which alone enables the truth to be realised and experienced. For it was the detection of a "flaw" in the price or accounting system, causing a gap to appear between purchasing power and prices, that disclosed what might be called the very stuff of the inheritance, and contradicted the assumption of orthodoxy that costs in industry were automatically self-liquidating. No attempt is made therefore in Social Credit to rectify the gap or flaw, to contrive to abolish it. On the contrary, it is used as the basis for the remedy. For it supplies, as it were, the means or the wherewithal for the technical proposals necessary for the distribution of the inheritance.

The economy is the acme of perfection. Nothing is lost, nothing discarded, nothing wasted. The very fact, the thing, which while ignored or denied, acts as a menace and a curse, binding man to servitude, when acknowledged becomes the means of his deliverance, and is seen to be a benediction and a blessing. Indeed, it is difficult to see what could be done without it to realise and actualise the truth of man's inheritance, and raise his status, at once, from that of a servant to that of an heir.

The simplicity of Social Credit distinguishes it from every other economic and political reform, whether of right or left. For all these, being based on the assumption that industry is, or should be, or must be made to be self-liquidating, and that man must be fully employed, are merely variants of the efforts and schemes designed to force facts to fit this assumption. All therefore involving, as they must, plans for super capital production, whether for New Deals, militarisation or for developing the "backward countries", plunge man into ever increasing debt and taxation. This forcible manipulation of facts in furtherance of a purpose inimical to man, and in disregard and denial of the truth, is leading man into a realm of fantasy and illusion, and creating that state of dementia into which the world is being ever more rapidly driven. Only, however, when facts are left to speak for themselves — it has been said that facts act as though they were in the pay of Social Credit — do they lead to the truth which embodies them and which they are designed to manifest, and hence to a state of sanity and enlightenment.

But simplicity is suspect, and arouses opposition. Man has been taught to see some virtue, in the hard, the difficult, the long and tortuous way to achievement. Probably it ministers to his vanity. He is, at any rate, inclined to despise the short cut, the easy way, the line of least resistance. Nevertheless, the right line of least resistance — there is a wrong one — is the only intelligent and efficient one to take. Otherwise, one behaves like the ant that strives again and again to climb over an obstacle when it could so much more easily and quickly get

around.

The strange thing to be observed, however, is that Social Credit changes nothing, alters nothing; only a factor in the situation hitherto ignored is utilised. But the result is a change so radical that everything is changed. And the nature of the change is religious, because it is a binding back to reality.

—Beatrice C. Best,
originally in *The Social Crediter*,
published in *The New Times*, July 15, 1951.

Collectivism

"If we then describe the deadly danger which threatens our whole Western civilisation as Collectivism we do not doubt that we shall be fully understood by everyone. We are surely within our rights in speaking of Collectivism as the fundamental and mortal danger of the West and in describing it as nothing less than political and economic tyranny, regimentation, centralisation, the despotic organisation of every department of life, the destruction of personality, totalitarianism and the rigid mechanisation of human society. And we do not doubt that we can count upon general agreement when we say that this resulting insect State would not only destroy most institutions and values which comprise a development of three thousand years and which, with a conscious pride, we designate Occidental civilisation. It would not only rob society of that organic structure, and internal support which gives it its stability, but above all it would take from the life of the individual just that essential purpose which only freedom can bestow; and with the loss of individual liberty every vestige of intrinsic worth and dignity would perish from the earth. In speaking thus we are expressing convictions which comprise the very core of Christian thought and which must perish with it."

—Wilhelm Ropke in *Civitas Humana*
(William Hodge & Co. Ltd.).

CHAMBERLAIN AND MUNICH

In his last major work, *The Brief for the Prosecution*, C.H. Douglas said "It is difficult to write patiently of the stream of abuse directed at the Munich policy." Douglas drew attention to the fact that when Neville Chamberlain succeeded Snowden as Chancellor of the British Exchequer, "the country was bled white by the contractionist policies of the internationalists", and that Chamberlain set in motion a policy of credit expansion, which alleviated the situation. Chamberlain became British Prime Minister in 1937 and was left with only a little over two years of peace in which to rectify the damage of the Stanley Baldwin years.

Contrary to what passes for history, Chamberlain did not seek to "appease" Hitler at Munich. He was playing for time, time to build up a badly depleted British defence system. Traditional British foreign policy had been based upon attempting to maintain a balance of power in Europe.

All the evidence indicates that Chamberlain, smeared by most of the establishment historians, favoured the extension of British traditional policy, allowing the two major totalitarian powers, Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union, to weaken themselves in conflict while British strength was built up. The traditional policy was overthrown under pressure from the internationalists, the end result being the destruction of Germany at the price of the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe and the eventual destruction of the British Empire, a major strategic objective that united International Communism and International Finance.

In his *Red Pattern of World Conquest*, Mr. Eric Butler reveals how the Western powers failed to obtain any of their stated objectives during the Second World War. The Second World War was in reality a major defeat for Western Civilisation. As the British historian David Irving has discovered, it is difficult

to publish the truth about the Western political leaders who presided over this defeat.

But as time goes on, a few more courageous commentators are starting to challenge some of the mythology. For example, Dr. David Carlton, senior lecturer in international history at the Open University, reviewing Robert Blake's book, *"The Decline of British Power 1915-64"*, in the *London Times Higher Education Supplement*, poses the following questions: "Is it possible that Chamberlain's alternative approach, symbolised by Munich, was wholly justified; and that his real mistake was in allowing romantics like Churchill and the Cabinet 'wets' of the day to bounce him, against his better judgment, into 'guaranteeing' Poland in 1939?"

"Should not the policy of the western powers have been instead to accept what was in effect Hitler's offer to leave them in peace, at any rate for the foreseeable future, in return for a free hand in the East?"

American Ambassador to Great Britain during the Second World War, Mr. Joe Kennedy, relates in his diaries how Chamberlain had bitterly complained that he had been tricked into the Second World War. Once full scale military activities got under

way, it is probably true that a Churchill was desirable as a political leader, at least in the short term. But as the war continued, Churchill agreed to decisions, which were disastrous, paving the way for the expansion of International Communism and the demise of the British Empire.

Churchill was, of course, a staunch supporter of the Zionists. After his initial charge in 1920 that the Bolshevik Revolution was a manifestation of a "world wide conspiracy" controlled in the main by Jews, Churchill suddenly dropped this subject. There is substantial evidence that certain Zionists were responsible for financial support for Churchill during his years in the political wilderness. Wall Street tycoon Bernard Baruch, one of the most influential men in the U.S.A., was a strong Churchill supporter. If and when British historian David Living's Churchill biography is published, there may be a more realistic assessment of Churchill as one of the principle figures in events which have shaken Western Civilisation during this turbulent century.

And Neville Chamberlain may be given a much more honourable status.

TO THE POINT

It is encouraging to learn that Britain's outstanding statesman, Mr. Enoch Powell, whose warnings over the years have been confirmed by events, has recently stated at the conclusion of a major address on the Common Market question his faith in the ability of the British to regain control of their own country again. As the disastrous results of centralisation become increasingly obvious around the world, there is a growing demand for more effective local control. There is even a mounting criticism of what was once regarded as the holy of holies, the United Nations.

The French Baron Guy de Rothschild is ending his self-imposed exile in the United States and returning to Socialist France. The Baron says he no longer feels the rancour he expressed when his Banque Rothschild was nationalised in 1981, after President Mitterand came to power. At the time of the bank nationalisation, Baron Rothschild said that he had had enough of being considered "a Jew under Petain, a pariah under Mitterand." Baron Rothschild was one of the many prominent Jews who managed to survive during the period when Hitler had control of Europe.

The Australian Commonwealth Public Service Board has agreed to a union suggestion that employees be given paid time off to attend classes aimed at helping them give up smoking. While learning how to give up smoking, bureaucrats would be engaged in more constructive effort than trying to control the lives of their fellows.

* * * * *

Dean Shelton of Sydney has said that the riot of soccer fans in Brussels was yet another sign of the increasing decadence of Western Civilisation. The Dean said, "Young people fed on violence in films, fights in the family, grasping selfishness and youth unemployment easily develop into anti-social menaces."

The Dean also said "Christian courtesy and common decency are being expunged from the Western way of life, leaving a dangerous void to be filled with the inadequate philosophies of secularism, materialism, hedonism and tribalism."

All this is very true, but does not direct attention to the basic cause of the emergence of the anti-Christ, the manipulation of financial symbols to foster centralisation of power over the individual to the point where the creativeness of the individual is killed. We were warned over 60 years ago by C.H. Douglas that the pursuit of orthodox finance-economic policies must end with the disintegration of Civilisation. Mob violence, teenage suicides, are the price we are paying ignoring what Douglas warned about.

Amidst all the comment and speculation about Australian media mogul Rupert Murdoch, few references are made to where Mr. Murdoch obtains the hundreds of million required to finance his many media purchases. S.G. Warburg could shed a little light on this matter. Mr. Murdoch and his colleague Sir Peter Abeles are also moving into other areas. Sir Peter, who came to Australia as a penniless refugee after the Second World War, is now offering to help Communist China modernise its transport system, while Mr. Murdoch is also moving in with his media organisation. Now Ansett Airlines, controlled by Sir Peter and Mr. Murdoch, are moving into international aviation. Ansett Transport Industries is to spend over a billion on international expansion. New planes are being obtained for an Ansett-owned commuter service in the United States. Mr. Murdoch is now being described as a "citizen of the world". In order to advance his monopolistic policies, Mr. Murdoch now seeks to become an American citizen. Like his financial backers, Rupert Murdoch has risen above deep national loyalties.

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Australia's per capita debt now exceeds that of Mexico, Chile, Poland and Argentina. By next year Australia will be paying more interest on public debt than the total spent on education, defence or health.

This is why the Hawke Government is "reforming" the Australian taxation system — to increase the total amount of taxation.

* * * * *

The statement by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. John Block, that the U.S. could offer almost \$3 billion in surplus food stocks at no charge to overseas buyers during the next three years, has sent shocks through the ranks of Canadian, New Zealand and Australian primary producers. The U.S. Policy would appear to be part of the global programme to force more farmers off their properties, and to "rationalise" those who survive.

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