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HOODWINKING CHURCHILL Tito’s Great Confidence Trick by Peter Batty

Not only did Tito hoodwink Churchill in wartime but carried on his great confidence trick until his death in 1980. Grasping the opportunity of the new information recently come to light, some of which he contributed, the author reveals how Britain’s staunchly anti-communist Prime Minister Churchill was deceived into giving his full backing to the communist Tito and cutting all aid to the anti-communist forces resisting the Germans in Yugoslavia. But for that decision, the author argues, Tito would not have overcome his political opponents and have emerged as the country’s undisputed ruler after the war. Churchill relied on information provided by two trusted advisors, Fitzroy Maclean and William Deakin, who passed on without verification what Tito told them.

The deception was compounded by a communist mole at SOE headquarters in Cairo who withheld or doctored information from liaison officers with the anti-communist leader, Draza Mihailovic. The author explodes the myth of Tito as the heroic Partisan leader, plucked from obscurity by Churchill, who, unlike the rest of occupied Europe, fought the Germans throughout the war, liberating his country virtually unaided. The evidence is otherwise.

That it has taken so long for the full story to emerge, the author suggests, is due to a concerted cover-up by a generation who had a vested interest in sustaining the myths surrounding Tito which they had helped to beget. In this, the BBC played a controversial part.

The purpose of Peter Batty’s excellent book is to describe what Churchill called ‘one of the biggest mistakes of the war” Roger Lewis in the Daily Mail

Peter Batty, a newspaper journalist, joined the original BBC TV Tonight team, later becoming its editor. He produced and scripted for BBC TV two documentaries on Tito to great acclaim. He is the author of three film tie-in books.

RE-SOLVING THE ECONOMIC PUZZLE. How to save the enterprise system and trigger sustainable economic recovery by Walter Rybeck

The West is facing a growing crisis. Slow recovery from the recession and high sovereign debt are forcing governments to introduce unpopular austerity programmes to cut fiscal deficits and restore their credit worthiness. The conundrum is how to increase tax revenues without stalling economic recovery. The author shares with the reader his discovery that how property taxes are levied is crucial to this issue. Contrary to a common belief that all taxes are necessary evils, the author distinguishes taxes that suppress the economy from those that spur well-being for individuals, business, and society at large. He presents a strategy for gradually increasing beneficial taxes and reducing harmful ones.

His prescriptions are based both on economic theory and on examination of success stories from the United States and elsewhere where these prescriptions have been adopted. Reaching back into history, the author finds that easy access to land and natural resources played a major role in fostering America’s early dynamic economy. He urges wider use of land value taxation to reverse land monopoly and sky-high land prices and restore a vigorous and competitive enterprise system with opportunity for all. Though America is the case study, the remedy is applicable worldwide.

Not a technical book, the author illustrates concepts, issues, and policies through episodes from his rich life experiences in journalism and public service, giving new insights and slants on the work ethic, land speculation, the housing bubble, property rights, and legally accepted injustices.

Walter Rybeck, Director of the Center for Public Dialogue, studied journalism, political science and economics.
♦ ERADICATING ECOCIDE Exposing the Corporate and Political Practices Destroying the Planet and Proposing the Laws needed to Eradicate Ecocide by Polly Higgins

Higgins is the 2011 Winner of 'the People Book Prize Award for Non-Fiction'. "The book is about a law that will change the world: that law is the Law of Ecocide" Higgins

International environment lawyer and activist Polly Higgins sets out to demonstrate how our planet is fast being destroyed by the activities of corporations and governments, facilitated by ‘compromise’ laws that offer insufficient deterrence. Her solution is radical but, as she explains, absolutely necessary. The recent Mexican Gulf oil spill is a compelling reminder of the consequences of unchecked ecocide.

Polly Higgins advocates the introduction of a new international law against Ecocide. It would become the 5th Crime Against Peace and would hold to account heads of corporate bodies that are found guilty of causing severe damage to the environment. They would be personally liable and would be brought to trial before the International Criminal Court at The Hague, just like perpetrators of genocide.

At the moment there are four International Crimes Against Peace:
- Genocide,
- Crimes Against Humanity,
- War Crimes and
- Crimes of Aggression.

Ms Higgins suggests that Ecocide should be the fifth and that for the purpose of international law it should defined as: The extensive destruction, damage to or loss of ecosystem(s) of a given territory, whether by human agency or by other causes, to such an extent that peaceful enjoyment of that territory has been severely diminished.

‘Eradicating Ecocide... lays the framework for us to lobby our leaders for real environmental laws and contains tips on taking action ...’  The Observer Magazine

‘... highlights the need for enforceable, legally binding mechanisms in national and international law to hold to account perpetrators of long term severe damage to the environment ... [sets] global standards of accountability for corporations, in order to put an end to the culture of impunity and double standards that pervade the international legal system ... illustrates how this can be achieved in her invaluable new book.’ Bianca Jagger

Polly Higgins is a barrister, international environmental lawyer and activist.

'Eradicating Ecocide' is the name of the campaign that Polly and her team are now launching to take Ecocide to the UN and make it law. You can read more about the campaign at [http://www.eradicatingecocide.com](http://www.eradicatingecocide.com) and at [http://www.pollyhiggins.com](http://www.pollyhiggins.com)

♦ A NEW MODEL OF THE ECONOMY  new reprint 2011
by Brian Hodgkinson

This book is a radical revision of modern economic theory, but it deliberately follows the broad outline of modern textbooks. The aim is to revise some of the most basic concepts of economics to change the way we think about the economy. The effect would be a new attitude and new policy judgments towards the economy with practical and political implications.

Written in response to a growing awareness of the inadequacy of existing economic orthodoxy this book presents a new economic model. It is not a mathematical model, though diagrams are used, but rather as an amendment of the present framework of micro and macro economic analysis, changing the assumptions. These are related especially to (a) the fundamental part played by land, in its proper sense of all natural resources available on the earth, (b) the significance of credit, especially through the banking system, and (c) the crucial impact of the method and incidence of taxation.
The book draws upon the masters of economic thought from Smith and Ricardo to Marshall, Schumpeter and Keynes, by highlighting concepts often omitted from current studies of their works.

**Spanish rights sold - (Portuguese rights under consideration)**

**Brian Hodgkinson** qualified as a chartered accountant in the City of London, then won a scholarship to Oxford where he took a first in Philosophy, Politics and Economics and won the George Webb Medley Prize in Economics. Subsequently he taught Philosophy in the Social Studies School at Sussex University, and then switched to teaching Economics in Sixth Forms. As the founder editor of **British Economy Survey**, he kept in touch with applied economics and questions of public policy.

♦ **THE PREDATOR CULTURE The Systemic Roots and Intent of Organised Violence** by Fred Harrison

‘You can become wealthy by creating wealth or by appropriating the wealth created by other people. When the appropriation of the wealth is illegal it is called theft or fraud. When it is legal economists call it rent-seeking’

John Kay, FINANCIAL TIMES

The author argues that the capitalist economic system has emerged as the result of a fundamental injustice which has become so ingrained into our way of thinking that we now accept it without question in much the same way that slavery was once accepted. Though Karl Marx recognised that “… the expropriation of the mass of the people from the soil forms the basis of the capitalist mode of production” (*Das Kapital*, Ch33), he did not address the issue.

With examples from around the world, Harrison shows how territorial conquest, colonialism and land enclosure have created a class of victors and vanquished. This violent genesis is perpetuated and legitimated through the system of land tenure. *The Predator Culture* provides a framework for truth and reconciliation in what has become a violent world that is slipping dangerously out of control. Fortunately, Harrison explains, there is a non-violent means to right this great wrong – a tax reform.

**Sold: Spain**

♦ **GLOBALISATION for the Common Good** by Kamran Mofid

Despite the current the fragility of the global economy, there has been a vast increase in world trade and many achievements in science, technology, medicine, transport-tation and communications since the Second World War, but there remain gross disparities of income, both within and between nations, and environmental degrada-tion. Dr Mofid places much of the blame for this association of progress with poverty on neo-classical economics. Modern economists, he argues, lack a moral vision of society and are misguided in their attempts to make economics a science devoid of value judgements – cluttered with jargon and maths, and deliberately inaccessible to the average person.

‘a visionary and humane critique of globalisation that merits broad and urgent attention. As an economist, he writes with particular conviction of the need to leaven an interests- and profits-based science of economics with considerations of justice and the common good’

James Piscatori, Professor of Islam and International Relations, Oxford

‘We have seen how poverty accelerates conflict, how it creates recruits for terrorists and those who incite ethnic and religious hatred, how it fuels a violent rejection of the economic and social order on which our future depends’

Bill Clinton in BBC Richard Dimbleby Lecture, November 2001

♦ **THE POSSIBILITY OF PROGRESS** by Mark Braund

The sovereign debt crisis facing the Eurozone is only one of many problems facing the world economy. As Ben Bernanke, the Federal Reserve Chairman said recently, the housing market has proved a very serious drag on recovery – it was the sub-prime mortgages which brought the boom to a bust. There are still some 3 billion people in the world living on less than $2 a day. Mark Braund has spent 15 years wrestling with these issues personally and professionally. The result is **The Possibility**
of Progress in which he attempts to explain how we got into this mess, and why conventional politics is unable to get us out of it. The Author argues that if we are to build a more inclusive world, we must first address the underlying causes of poverty, social injustice, alienation and apathy. This process will require an inclusive approach which transcends traditional party politics. The Possibility of Progress contains the seeds of a new socio-political paradigm, combining justice with economic efficiency.

'This is an impressive, important and readable book'  James Robertson, NEW ECONOMICS FOUNDATION

[the Author]  ‘... is to be congratulated for opening up a debate based on the notion that we must radically rethink our economic system for it to be fair and sustainable’  John West, TRIBUNE

Mark Braund, an economic philosopher by experience, has worked in the private, public and voluntary sectors, and spent three years as an advisor to the government of Mozambique.

♦ BOOM BUST  2ND EDITION House Prices, Banking and the Depression of 2010 by Fred Harrison

What can be learned from this book?

In 2005, when the first edition appeared, the consensus among forecasters was that the boom in house prices would cool to an annual 2 or 3% rise. However, prices continued to rise by more than 10% well into 2007 when they crashed, as predicted by the author. His prediction was based on his long study of property markets around the world. Using Britain’s experience over the last 250 years as a case study, he pointed out how the notion of ever increasing prosperity blinded people to a remarkably regular property cycle, terminating in a crash every 18 years with serious consequences for banks, businesses and jobs. The present world crisis and recent events have proved him right.

Harrison accuses policy-makers and bankers of creating a false sense of affluence by implying that property prices will continue rising *ad infinitum*, epitomised by Britain’s Chancellor Gordon Brown’s claim last made in his 2007 Budget speech, that ‘we will never return to the old boom and bust’.

Alan Greenspan in the US encouraged a similar belief, leading to the risky sub-prime mortgages. When the crash came in 2007/2008, the common refrain from commentators, officials and politicians was that ‘nobody saw it coming. The reason, as Harrison explains in Boom Bust, is that modern economists ignore the land market. To stabilize the global economy requires an important fiscal reform, outlined in the book *Sold: Germany and Spain*.

‘... those warnings were not of the “boy who cried wolf” variety, but well thought out and calculated’  Marc Coleman in *Irish Independent*

‘[Harrison] does make a case for the existence of an 18-year business cycle, which he links to speculation in the property market.’  Samuel Brittan in *Financial Times*

The author provided special introductions for the German and Spanish language editions. (Portuguese under consideration).

Fred Harrison is the Director of Land Research Trust in London. After a career in investigative journalism he was adviser to several Russian academic and political bodies, including the Duma (parliament), in their efforts to implement a more equitable transition to a market economy. He has recently turned his attention to the failure of economic analysis and public policies in the market economies. [www.fredharrison.org](http://www.fredharrison.org)  The next few books are by this author.
RICARDO’S LAW Why Tony Blair’s Project Failed House Prices and the Great Tax Clawback Scam by Fred Harrison

‘This is the fundamental reason ... why the welfare state of the past 60 years has not worked’

The Guardian

This book offers both a warning and a message of hope as policy-makers debate the best means of cutting sovereign debt and leading the global economy out of recession. Using the UK as a case study, the author shows why the wave of hope which brought Tony Blair to power in 1997 with talk of a ‘third way’ has been turned to bitter disappointment (Obama is suffering the same fate in his efforts to create a fairer society in the USA, for the same reason).

The reason hopes were dashed, Harrison reveals, is a hidden flaw in the market economy, which means that governments of all parties, who rely on the present tax system, transfer money from people on the lowest incomes to asset-rich investors. This was not the intention of the designers of the Welfare State: ‘progressive taxation’ was supposed to equalise people’s life-chances. The reality emerges as the author traces the effect of taxes used to pay for public services.

Spanish rights sold - (Portuguese under consideration)

THE SECRET LIFE OF REAL ESTATE AND BANKING by Phillip J Anderson

The Author explains, quite simply, how the real estate cycle originates, offers a fascinating study of US history to illustrate the stages through which each cycle passes, then explains why this cycle of boom and bust must repeat, given present economic conditions.

‘This is an exciting, important and timely work. Anderson has ferreted out and marshaled dozens of sources on the 18-year cycle of boom and bust in real estate, its history, its mechanics, and its dynamics. Some sources are old and neglected; some are current and neglected; but after Anderson it will be hard for macro-economists to continue neglecting them. He melds the dramatic skills of a raconteur with the industry of a scholar and the discipline of a field marshal, to keep readers wide awake while they follow and most likely accept Anderson’s take on economic history.’

Professor Mason Gaffney, University of California

… ‘a superbly written, logically structured study of the property market. His ideas are clear, the writing crisp and the book free from philosophical dogma. His analysis of property market booms and busts over the last 210 years shows how we fall into the same traps over and over again. … a stunning historical perspective with which to immunise yourself from political and economic commentators who clearly fail to grasp the real reasons for the mess we are in. Overall a fantastic book and well worth the price’. A reader on Amazon.co.uk

Phillip J Anderson is Managing Director and founder of Economic Indicator Services (EIS), an economic forecasting service operating out of London and Melbourne. EIS is the world’s foremost authority in the area of business, real estate and commodity cycles.

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Three Political Novels by John Stewart

John Alexander Stewart, born in Northern Ireland, moved to London in the late fifties. Being a trained singer his leisure time was well employed. Even so, there was always time for writing – historical pamphlets, essays, and plays. His first full length historical novel, The Centurion, was published in 1995 and has since been translated into German, Italian and Spanish. This was followed by The Last Romans in 2000 and Marsilio in 2005. He is also the author of two biographies, Standing for Justice, 2001 and A Promise Kept, 2003.

Visitors

It is difficult to know where to look for comparisons: Graham Greene, for its exquisite prose, or [Arthur C. Clarke], for its deftly imagined other-world politics.’ Guardian online

More an allegory than a novel, Visitors describes the impact of beings from a distant planet on the political, economic and spiritual life of Britain and the world

A year into office and the Prime Minister’s only bonus is frustration. The swelling demands of welfare and security were like juggernauts, demolishing his reforms and forcing him to spend his time on damage limitation. To make matters worse the economy is going into reverse. The PM knows the signs and they make him shudder. Then the Visitors arrive.

At first they are treated as illegal immigrants and arrested – the Prime Minister thinks the story is a hoax - but when he meets these visitors from another world, who are very similar in appearance to humans, he is deeply impressed. They have a presence about them and clearly their civilisation has high technical skills to be able to navigate through space and land on earth. But where is their spaceship, he asks. Orbiting the earth invisibly, is the reply.

Meeting the Visitors and asking them questions about how their society is organised, the Prime Minister begins to realise that here might be some answers to the questions which are currently troubling him and other governments.

‘As Einstein observed, “The world cannot get out of the current state of crisis with the same thinking that got it there in the first place”. John Stewart, his alien visitors and the people whose lives they touch, know this only too well. Rarely can such a profound message have been delivered in so stimulating and entertaining a fashion.’ Guardian online

The President

‘The political novel is alive and well. Imagine The West Wing penned by Graham Greene and you’d be pretty close’ Guardian online

The President goes missing. Every corner of the White House has been searched and double-checked, without success. The Vice President is in Europe, so the decision of whether to go public or not falls upon the Chief of Staff. Just then the phone rings: someone has spotted the President sitting on a park bench near the Lincoln Memorial, his only disguise a baseball cap pulled well down over his eyes. The Commander in Chief of the most powerful military force in the world has acted strangely and the media want explanations, but the President is far from apologetic. He has had an epiphany which leads him to realise what is wrong with society, the economy and government, and it is he who is asking searching questions about the status quo.

This incident, which occurs about fifteen months from the end of the President’s first term, provokes a change of attitude. This worries his campaign manager who fears he is throwing away his chances of re-election, but more sinisterly, it provokes the opposition of vested interests who fear their privileges are under threat.
But the President is convinced he has seen a way to make a real change, to cut through the tired arguments of both Left and Right and heal the rifts in society. In a carefully crafted dialogue, John Stewart spells out the implications and the reaction of press and public.

The interest in real change aroused by the election of Obama makes this book timely on both sides of the Atlantic. The reform the President seeks to introduce in the USA has universal application and could form the basis of a new economic world order, less predatory.

John Stewart's second political novel is, on one level, a tale of the 'good man' in politics: in the vein of Being There, say, or Good as Gold. It is beautifully written, Stewart’s prose is graceful indeed. Entertaining and thought-provoking, it will undoubtedly serve to spark interest in the work of [the American economist and reformer] Henry George’

The Compulsive Reader

♦ PRIME MINISTER

The country is in crisis. Unrest and inner city tensions feed on unemployment. And as the Government struggles to contain the soaring debt, no one listens. Most are tired of 'PR-savvy' words, tired of the 'blame-game' that poses as debate.

Divisions in the Cabinet force the premier’s resignation. Because circumstances are too dire to afford the luxury of an election, the Queen calls a meeting of the three main party leaders.

A few weeks earlier, the Leader of the Opposition had received a letter that intrigued him. The writer, in fact, had held little hope of making contact. For him, it was one last try. Yet much to his amazement he received a phone call from the opposition leader’s secretary. When they met, the Leader of the Opposition was polite, but blunt: ‘Why should you see the answer when all the experts down the ages have ignored it?’ he asked - yet, his interest had been aroused.

Following a meeting with the Queen, it was announced that the Leader of the Opposition had been asked to form a national government. With the support of the other two party leaders, he sets out to win over the cabinet, parliament and the country to implement the reform recommended by the letter writer.