

THE NEW TIMES

at the G.P.O. Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

VOLUME 14 No. 24.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1948.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

The Only Way to Purchasing Power

RADIO TALK BY ERIC D. BUTLER OVER 3CS COLAC

Although a majority of Australian electors correctly interpreted the Federal Government's demand for permanent Price Control from Canberra as an important part of the plan to build the Monopoly State in Australia, and therefore voted No at the Referendum, this still leaves the problem of rising prices to be solved.

While it will no doubt be shown that the State Governments can administer the present system of Price Control much more efficiently than Canberra, the States can do little to prevent prices from steadily increasing while the present financial policies are imposed from Canberra.

The first step towards salvation is a drastic all-round reduction in all taxation, direct and indirect.

Sales tax should be eliminated entirely, thus resulting in an immediate benefit to the consumer.

A drastic reduction in taxation would restore incentive to production and create competition. It is also desirable that Uniform Taxation be abolished and the people of each State responsible for their own income taxation. But these necessary steps are insufficient in themselves to solve permanently the problem of rising prices.

It must not be forgotten that, prior to the war, when taxation was much lower than it is now and when there was intense competition, prices generally were increasing.

The Great Depression

Starting from the beginning of this century, to go back no further, prices have steadily increased in spite of increased efficiency in production methods.

It is true that during such occasional periods as the Great Depression, there was a temporary reduction in prices, but this was the result of a drastic curtailment of purchasing power directly related to financial policy.

What is urgently necessary is a new financial policy, which will permit prices to be reduced without bankrupting producers in the process.

In order that we can examine this matter constructively, let us take one important cost in industry—wages. Ever since the first basic wage was defined in 1907, wage earners have consistently fought for a higher standard of living per medium of an increased basic wage. No reasonable person will deny the justice of the wage earners' claim that he is entitled to share in the increased pro-

ductivity resulting from more efficient methods in industry.

Leaving aside at this stage the exploitation of the "worker" by the political agitators such as the Communists, the demand by the wage earner for increased purchasing power and a shorter working week is based upon the belief that the modern production system can provide him with these results.

All reasonable people want the same results.

Increased Efficiency

It is surely obvious that there must be something very wrong if rapidly increasing efficiency in industry does not result in a higher standard of living via increased purchasing power and shorter working hours.

During the war years, with 800,000 able bodied men out of the production system, we gained some idea of the productive capacity of this country.

In 1942 the rated horsepower of engines in use in factories, plus the horsepower equivalent of central electric stations, was over four million horsepower. As one horsepower is equivalent to approximately ten manpower, we can say that the productive strength of Australia in 1942 could be rated at over forty million manpower. And, of course, it has been considerably increased since 1942.

It is obvious that the vast potentialities of the modern production system have been taken into consideration by the Arbitration Court in reducing the working week from 48 hours to 40 hours. However, so far from wage increases benefiting the worker to any great extent, *there is no argument about the fact that the purchasing power of the basic wage today is little better than it was in 1907.*

As a matter of fact, demands for increases in the basic wage have usually been based upon the fact that prices have risen. These increases in the basic wage have temporarily benefited the worker, but, as all wages are a part of production costs and must be passed on in increased prices, the ultimate result is that the worker is no better off than he was previously.

Increase

Although the Arbitration Court has granted an increase in the basic wage since the war finished, it is now being mooted that the higher cost of living necessitates another substantial increase.

This increase can only result in another spiral of rising costs and rising prices: an inflationary process which must be halted if the standard of living of those on fixed incomes is not to be further reduced and the destruction of savings halted.

The Basic Problem

The basic problem is how to give the worker increased purchasing power without increasing prices.

Communists and similar people argue
(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

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

**Now, when our land to ruin's brink is
verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there
is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips
are forging,
Silence is crime.**

WHITTIER.

THE ONLY WAY TO INCREASE PURCHASING POWER

(Continued from page 1)

that industry can pay increased wages out of profits without increasing prices. An examination of the total profits made by Australian industry will prove to any intelligent person that the distribution of all profits to the workers could only give them a few shillings increase in wages, and this would be at the expense of the thousands of shareholders in Australian industries.

Further, if those running industry could make no profit, they would cease production.

Well may it be asked, then, how does industry pay the increased wage costs it is called upon to pay now from time to time when the Arbitration Court rules that an increase in the basic wage must be paid? Not having the *cash* reserves to meet immediately an increased wage bill, industry has to obtain a loan from the banking system, a loan granted against the assets of the industry.

Of course, industry expects eventually to recover through increased prices the increased wage costs. The increased money made available to industry by the banking system eventually finds its way back to the banks by increased deposits, a fact which anyone can examine for himself by noting the manner in which bank deposits steadily increase.

Bank Deposits

The latest figures show that the deposits of the nine trading banks increased by approximately £50 million over the past twelve months.

There is no argument about the fact that the total amount of money in the community is increased by the banking system every time there is an increase in the basic wage. But, as we have already seen, this merely creates rising prices.

It is obvious then, that if the new money made available by the banking system could be paid direct to workers instead of being passed through industry as a cost which must be passed on by higher prices, the workers would get increased purchasing power without prices rising.

Surely it is not beyond our capacity to evolve a simple formula whereby increased purchasing power can be distributed against the increasing industrial productive capacity. No reasonable person can deny that the present method of trying to control prices without dealing with the aspect of the problem we have outlined, has, while perhaps preventing prices from skyrocketing, merely imposed a bureaucratic system of regimentation upon industry.

The Subsidy System

However, there is one aspect of Price Control as operated over the past few years that is sound in principle—that is the *subsidy system*.

This system was applied to certain commodities and results indicate, that the system could be successfully extended.

It is commonly said that price subsidies are merely taking money off the people by taxation and giving it back to them by subsidising prices. This is not altogether correct, as the Government obtains the money for subsidies partly by taxation and, directly and indirectly, by the expansion of credit.

For example, some of the credit expanded to finance the war was taken by the Government in taxation. It can be seen, therefore, that subsidies have been, to a considerable extent, paid out of expanded credit in the same way as basic wage increases are paid out of expanded credit.

The use of the expanded credit for subsidies has been comparatively more satisfactory than the payment of basic wage increases. There is no argument about the fact that the stabilising of prices by the payment of subsidies has demonstrated the possibility of increasing purchasing power *outside* the present industrial costing system.

Key to Problem

This is the key to the problem confronting us.

We suggest that, in future, instead of increases in the basic wage being paid through industry from new bank credit, such increases be paid direct to wage-earners in the form of what might be termed a National Production Bonus—that is, a bonus in addition to the wages already being received.

As the new money for this bonus would not be paid through industry, there would be no increase in wage costs and consequently no increase in prices.

As the size of the increase of bonuses would be directly related to increased potential production in industry, wage-earners would have an incentive to increase production safe in the knowledge that they would personally share in the benefits of the increased production. At present there is no incentive, and it is no use employers criticising the employees for not working harder when they themselves in many cases are doing likewise.

Admittedly high taxation has a lot to do with this, but the attitude of the wage earners can also be traced back to the depression years, plus the fact that bitter experience has shown them that under the present system of increasing the basic wage they do not proportionately increase their standard of living.

Reducing Prices

Apart from paying bonuses from credit expanded against increased potential production, portion of this credit could also be used to *lower* prices to every member of the community by an extension of the subsidy system.

It must be realised that the modern productive capacity of a country is in the long run a community affair and therefore the benefits of increased production should be distributed to every member of the community via *reduced* prices.

Until constructive action is taken about the problem of increasing prices, we can expect no stability in the community.

The "worker" will continue to have his grievances exploited by the political agitators and slowly but surely the Police State will be introduced.

It is the task of all those political leaders who advocated a No vote at the Referendum to now indicate how the question of rising prices can be satisfactorily solved. We have briefly outlined in this talk how the matter can be handled.

RETURNING SANITY

People are fond of paying general tributes to what was achieved in the last century, but then to talk as though the amount of unemployment, itself commonly exaggerated, in the years between the two wars had discredited the system and left them no alternative but to try something different, meaning in fact to vote for Socialism.

A myth is crystallizing about the years before the war, which only sees some trees, the depressed areas and industries, and does not see the wood, the larger picture of a general steady advance in material standards for the great majority.

The evils were real, but their origins were largely financial, and a great deal has been learnt about financial policy since 1931.

The black spots called for the physician and not for the surgeon, and the surgery being attempted today threatens to sacrifice things, which are essential, and the interests of the many to the few.

Conservatives on the Front Bench need, hardly less than their Labour colleagues, to take to heart what Mr. Hollis writes about the ease with which attempts to give education to everybody can result in merely ensuring, at vast expense, that nobody is educated in the old, and only true, sense at all.

Well distributed small property, the classics, Christian doctrine—these foundational things have been increasingly undervalued and thrust aside in the current fashions of political thinking; but there are now signs of some returning sanity.

—*The Tablet* (London), July 26, 1947.

The 'Coup' Technique

"Cuckoo. —A large family of birds found all over the world, in which, with few exceptions, the hen lays her eggs in the nests of smaller birds . . . the eggs match those of the victimised species and thus escape detection. . . . There are thus strains, as it were, of cuckoo each adapted to impose on a particular species, be it hedge sparrow, wagtail meadow pipit, or others. The young cuckoo also participates in the imposition, for soon after hatching, it forcibly ejects from the nest the young of the foster parents, thus securing for itself all the food they bring for the family. . . ."

—Extracts from *The Modern Work Encyclopedia*.

So don't let us be beastly to the Commos.

Brian Fitzpatrick Threatens Legal Action

Regular readers of this journal will recall how in our issue of February 13 we gave an outline of the tactics of our enemies working to cripple "The New Times."

In our front-page article we revealed how Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick, well known pro-Communist and pro-Zionist, had refused to meet Mr. Eric Butler in public debate on the subject of Socialism. Although he had previously informed Mr. John Weller in a telephone conversation that he would consider a debate with Mr. Butler on Socialism if he were contacted by letter, Mr. Fitzpatrick did not even have the courtesy to acknowledge this letter when forwarded.

In a further telephone conversation with Mr. Weller, Mr. Fitzpatrick said he would not debate the proposition that "Socialism inevitably leads to the Police State," but would consider a debate on the "Jewish Question." Mr. Weller again wrote, stating that Mr. Butler was prepared to affirm that "There is a Jewish Menace."

In replying to this letter, Mr. Fitzpatrick drew Mr. Weller's attention to an article in *The New Times* of February 13 and said that he was seeking legal advice concerning a reference to his activities at the Melbourne University. It was about this time that Mr. Fitzpatrick also

refused to meet Mr. Butler in debate on the 3DB Heckle Hour. In refusing to meet Mr. Butler in debate, either on the radio or in a public hall, Mr. Fitzpatrick said that as he was seeking legal opinion concerning a reference by *The New Times* to his activities, he could not prejudice his position by meeting Mr. Butler in public debate. We were not particularly impressed with Mr. Fitzpatrick's threat about legal action, particularly as at the conclusion of his letter to Mr. Weller he left himself a loophole by saying that even if the question of meeting Mr. Butler in debate arose again, he would not debate the proposition that "There is a Jewish Menace."

While it was perfectly clear to us that Mr. Fitzpatrick's reference to seeking legal opinion was merely an excuse to prevent a debate with Mr. Butler, we have given Mr. Fitzpatrick and his "legal advisers" plenty of time in which to make up their minds about any proposed legal action.

After Mr. Fitzpatrick's letter to Mr. Weller, Mr. Butler then wrote to Mr. Fitzpatrick pointing out that, as Mr. Fitzpatrick was publicly supporting Partition in Palestine, perhaps this would prove a suitable matter for debate. *Mr. Butler's letter was not answered.*

As Mr. Fitzpatrick will not meet Mr. Butler in debate, we now ask him if any of his Zionist associates have the courage to do so.

U.S. Industries Toil For Russians

While the farmers' grain piles up for lack of cars to ship it to market, we ship over 26,000 boxcars to Russia and our own railroads get 21,000.

We sent enough steel to Russia to build 95,000 passenger cars and we go without automobiles at home with our plants down and labour idle for lack of material.

The Oil Industry is another example. Mr. Ickes and his Commies put rules into force that were designed to destroy and socialise the industry.

We increased dry hole drilling around discovery wells over 100% as compared with the 20 years' records previous. In spite of this the industry closed its affairs at the end of the war with an increase in reserves. Today hundreds of old wells are being pulled in order to make completions of new wells possible, but we are abandoning millions of barrels that will be lost for ever because new pipe is not to be had and secondhand pipe is selling at a price that is double what new pipe will bring at the mill.

We export thousands of tons while our own resources go undeveloped or abandoned, in order to get a fast dollar and a foot of pipe.

Dozens of lines of business are tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. They have customers but no material to supply the demand. Expenses pile up with partial inventories that are dead stock until such a time as the complete unit can be delivered. There are hundreds of such cases in existence today. —*The Letter* (Washington, U.S.), Feb. 12, 1948.

A Note On The Palestine War

While most people have an instinctive feeling that the coming Palestine War differs in some way from its predecessors, it is probable that few of them could put that feeling into explanatory formula.

A speech made by a Toronto Jewish M.P., Mr. David Croll, K.C., on February 26, indicates clearly that the Jews themselves are under no delusion as to the fundamental nature of that difference, which is that, probably for the first time in two thousand years, they are committed to fight, and possibly lose, a war for themselves, in place of fomenting conflict between Gentiles whose losses are their gain. Mr. Croll's brilliant effort to commit the Canadian Government to place its forces at the disposal of the "United" Nations Organisation, primarily intended for use in such and similar Jewish exigencies, is only second in importance to the obvious lack of enthusiasm with which it was received.

But we think that this situation requires close attention in the light of the quotation from Mr. Nathan Laski's speech in support of Mr. Winston Churchill forty years ago. In this matter, if in no other, we cannot complain that the Jews have ever concealed that they are Jews first and what-have-you afterwards.

There is a solid body (for Jewish purposes of Jews and crypto-Jews in the present Administration and titular opposition of this country. If we do not realise and guard against that situation, our day is done.

Fortunately, there is quite surprisingly clear appreciation of the game, amongst the rank and file, and a readiness to express their dislike of it.

—*The Social Creditor* (Eng.), May 22.

Canadian Progressive-Conservative Backs Social Credit Principles

The following letter from Mr. R. H. McGregor, a member of the Canadian Progressive-Conservative Party at Ottawa, to an Ontario elector requesting that he work for Social Credit objectives, may be an indication that Conservatives in Canada are starting to realise that genuine free enterprise cannot survive without a change in financial policy.

"In reply to your petition of recent date in connection with the 9 point programme of the Social Credit party:

"I quite agree with you that things are not what they should be, but I am not well enough versed in money matters to know whether Social Credit is exactly 100% right or not. Your Party in the House is made up of a very fine group of men, and I cannot speak too highly of your leader, Solon Low, who in my opinion would be a credit to any party.

"You can understand that the Party I represent is in no better position to put any changes into effect while this Liberal Government is in power, than is your Party. I believe that the Social Credit Members and the Conservative Party Members are more alike than any two parties in the House, and if the day should come when these two parties would have control of the House, they could work together very well. Both parties stand for private enterprise, and

both are loyal to the British Empire. Both parties believe in moderation and want the best for all concerned.

"I had the privilege of being a guest at your dinner recently and was quite impressed with the high type of people at your meeting. I have known your Ontario president, Mr. John Fitzgerald, for many years. I know him to be very serious-minded and am sure he is a great asset to your party. I have known Mr. Ovens for many years and he is a very conscientious worker; also Mr. Pinkney, who was my opponent at the last election and a very fair opponent, also a fine worker for his party. There is no doubt if we worked shoulder to shoulder we should be able to accomplish something for Canada."

—From the *Canadian Social Creditor*, March 18.

The second "New Times" annual dinner, held at the Victoria Palace on Tuesday, June 8, was such an outstanding success that one country supporter who had come 140 miles to be present, said that he would be bringing a carload to next year's dinner. Many similar complimentary remarks were made by many of the large number of "New Times" supporters present.

In welcoming everyone to the dinner, the Chairman of *The New Times* Board of Directors, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, said he wanted to extend a special welcome to those country supporters present. He stressed the fact that the purpose of the dinner was to bring supporters of *The New Times* together for a social evening at which they could enjoy themselves, meet one another, and discuss the progress of the ideas for which *The New Times* stands.

There is no need to say anything about the actual dinner, except that all agreed that they were served with excellent food and drinks.

The first toast of the evening was to the King and was proposed by Mr. John Johnstone. In proposing the toast, Mr. Johnstone said that it was unfortunately the practice at such functions for the toast to the King to be proposed without those proposing it fully realising its significance. He briefly outlined the function of the British Crown and stressed the fact that it was the linchpin of the British Empire.

The second toast was proposed to Major C. H. Douglas by Mr. Eric D. Butler, who said that he considered himself honoured to have the privilege to propose this toast. Mr. Butler said that although the Chairman had suggested that speeches at the dinner be kept brief, he felt that it was essential for him to extend himself a little if he were to deal adequately with the important toast he had to propose. In a short address he dealt with the growing impact of Douglas's ideas in all parts of the British Empire. He quoted several extracts from Douglas's more recent works and urged those present to pay strict attention to the development of Social Credit thought.

The toast to *The New Times* was moved by Mr. Bruce Brown and seconded by Dr. John Dale. Both paid a tribute to the sterling efforts of the pioneers of the paper, Mr. Brown emphasizing particularly the work of Mr. Hal Allsop and Mr. Norman Rolls. In responding to the toast to *The New Times*, Mr. Carruthers dealt briefly with the fundamental ideas being advanced by the paper. He also outlined in some detail the valuable work being done in various spheres by Mr. Butler and others and appealed to all readers to co-operate to the utmost in ensuring that now that *The New Times* was being published regularly in its present form, a big increase in circulation would take place.

Mr. John Weller proposed the toast to the voluntary workers and also took the opportunity of mentioning the work done by Miss Wyatt since she had been with the Company. Mrs. G. a'Beckett responded on behalf of the voluntary workers, saying that she was sure that all the ladies regarded their efforts as

a "labour of love." Mrs. a'Beckett said she was also pleased to see Mr. Eric Butler's wife present. She felt that Mrs. Butler was making a big contribution in co-operating so fully in making Mr. Butler's activities possible. All those present thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided by Mr. Purdy, soloist, accompanied by Mr. Brian Fitzgerald on the piano, and Mr. Mansfield, juggler.

At the conclusion of the evening, Mr. R. H. Weller thanked the artists for their excellent entertainment. He also said that he felt that all those present were indebted to Mr. John Weller, who had organised the Dinner, and to the head waiter and staff of Victoria Palace who had attended to their wants so courteously and efficiently.

EGYPTIAN JEWS BACK ARABS

"The Jews of Cairo have donated £40,000, and Alexandria Jews £20,000, as a greeting to Egypt and her army and as an expression of loyalty to King Farouk."

"The Governor-General of Pakistan (Mr. Jinnah) has given £1,000 each to King Farouk of Egypt and King Abdullah of Transjordan."—Melb. Sun, June 6.

Apparently these Egyptian Jews, who should be in a position to know, realise that the Arabs are not the cause of the trouble in Palestine.

EVERY READER CAN HELP OUR CIRCULATION DRIVE

Judging by reports, all readers are very pleased with the regular publication of our improved twelve-page journal. It has taken a tremendous battle against great difficulties to reach the stage where we could publish such a journal, but having accomplished this it is urgently essential for us to push forward with our expansion campaign. In order to consolidate our present position, we desire to obtain another thousand readers over the next three months. This objective can easily be obtained if all readers co-operate.

We realise that many will co-operate merely to help advance the ideas for which *The New Times* stands, but it is felt that readers should be provided with the possibility of earning a reasonable cash prize while at the same time helping the journal. After all, this journal stands firmly in favour of private enterprise and the profit motive. It desires to pay for results obtained.

As outlined in our last issue, £20 will be paid to the reader obtaining the greatest number of new readers over the next three months. There is a second prize of £10 and a third prize of £5. Every reader obtaining at least two annual subscriptions will receive a free annual subscription, while every reader obtaining one annual subscription can select 7/6 worth of books from our Book Department.

This competition is open to anyone.

British Ex-Labour M.P. Blows Fallacies

Mr. Alfred Edwards, M.P., expelled from the Labor Party for his criticism of the Government's plan to nationalise the steel industry, is planning to lecture workers in industrial cities on State control.

He says he will deliver the speech to which delegates to the party conference refused to listen. "Now I am free I will blow up some silly fallacies of the theorists," he said.

"Out of every 20/ profit made by industry today 5/ is ploughed back and the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes 12/6. If people understood that most profit is made by the State they would cease their charges of profiteering."

—Melb. Sun, May 19.

Sovietism and Zionism

In a letter addressed to and published by the National Economic Council, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., Mr. Benjamin Freedman, a New York Jew, attacks the Zionist Movement with a competence, which evidently comes from close familiarity. In the course of this long survey Mr. Freedman remarks: "Soviet Communism will succeed in its attempt to conquer the world in direct proportion to the support which America gives to Zionism. This may sound startling, but it is grimly true."

We wonder how long it will take for the population of this planet to realise their plight and their inevitable fate from centralised manipulation.

—The Social Creditor (Eng.).

THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935

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

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU2834.

Vol. 14

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1948

No. 24

MORE SOCIALISM FROM THE LIBERALS?

It appears that some members of the Victorian Liberal-Country Party Government believe that they have the right to impose the very Socialism upon Victorian electors, which these same electors have clearly indicated they do not want imposed from Canberra.

When there is any suggestion that Mr. Chifley and his associates desire to nationalise an industry, Liberal and Country Party leaders rightly protest. But judging by the following report from the Melbourne "Herald" of Saturday, June 12, Liberal and Country Party members are not adverse to doing some nationalising themselves:

"If private enterprise could not increase the output of good quality brown coal for Western District industries it was probable that Wensley Bray Coal-mine, near Winchelsea, would be taken over by the State Government. The Minister for Mines and Electrical Undertakings (Mr. Lienhop) said this today Mr. Lienhop said the mine could be made to serve big industries at Geelong and in other parts of the Western District. . . . It was capable of producing 4000 or 5000 tons of coal a week, but because of the lack of equipment and other factors, production was down to 69 tons a week. It had been as high as 1200 tons a week. Boring tests showed that eight million tons of coal could be obtained from the mine, possibly much more."

We have no first hand information concerning the mine at Winchelsea, but we have no hesitation in saying that, providing it is not hampered by lack of finance, private enterprise can produce coal much more efficiently than can any State enterprise. If private enterprise is being hampered by artificial barriers from functioning to serve the requirements of the people of this State, it is not the function of the State Government to take this enterprise over and make it a part of the dangerous power monopoly being created by the State Electricity Commission, but to take steps to remove the barriers impeding private enterprise.

If it is argued that adequate finance can be made available for nationalised industries but not for private enterprise, we point out that this only provides further evidence of the fact that the present financial policy is being used to centralise control of industry and must eventually lead to complete State Monopoly.

No doubt most Victorians—including the "anti-Socialists!"—will consider us merely perverse when we cannot join with them in their enthusiasm for the rapid extension of the State Electricity Commission, the ultimate result of which will be, of course, to place all industry and all individuals in Victoria at the complete mercy of a State Power Monopoly. As far back as 1932, Frederick Eggleston in his book, "Socialism in Victoria" made the significant statement that, considering its area, there was at that time more State enterprise in Victoria than in any other part of, the world outside Soviet Russia.

Is there not one Member of the present Victorian Liberal-Country Party Government who can see where the people of this State are being taken? Or are they all convinced that they can defeat the Socialist menace from Canberra by fostering local Socialism? Have they no conception of the power resources of this State being developed by genuinely decentralised, private enterprise?

The Liberal Tradition

- (1) "The wrecks of ill-judged innovations are as much a peril to social navigation as are the rocks of vested interests."
- (2) "The idealism of the masses is in fact a greater obstacle to peace than their Chauvinism, for while the latter is latent and sporadic, the former is constant and more flattering to self esteem."
- (3) "In its approach to the problems of world policy modern rationalism inevitably puts police ahead of politics. It tends towards legalism, ideologies, and formulas, and however logical these may seem from its own stand point, in application they are bound to be reactionary and productive of further conflict."
- (4) "The idea of peace by force is a dangerous and costly illusion. The integrative organs of a world economy cannot be designed in advance. They will grow out of experience, and assume forms and methods different from anything we have now."

—Professor W. A. Orton, *The Liberal Tradition*.



T. T. HOLLWAY

Liberal Premier of Victoria

Wages And Costs

Hon. W. J. Beckett, Legislative Council (Vic.), May 6:

On the other hand, we must admit—and we do so because it is necessary to examine this question from both points of view—that higher wages and salaries and even reduced hours of work mean higher costs while, apparently, no one is better off. I think of the time, many years ago, when I considered I was well paid in getting £3 a week, and possibly at that time I was well remunerated because one could then get full and good value for £3. I have a distinct remembrance of what one could do then with £3, which, in my young days, had a purchasing power equal to £7 or £7/10/ at present. Therefore, I think it can be rightly said that people are no better off today with their higher wages because the purchasing power of money is not equal to the cost of the commodities required by the average person in everyday life.

Big Butter Cargo For Palestine Off-Loaded

Twenty-one thousand boxes of butter recently shipped on the Port Fairy for Palestine is to be off-loaded at Brisbane, as the ship will not now call at Haifa, presumably because of the war in Palestine.

Mr. J. Burrows, M.L.A. for Port Curtis, said today that the Port Fairy, which had just taken on cargo at Gladstone, would hold up valuable wharf labour at Brisbane.

It was difficult, in the first place, to understand why the butter should have been consigned to Palestine when Britain was so short.

The Queensland Butter Board secretary (Mr. C. Sheehy) said the butter had been sold with the full approval of the British Government, which, in granting allocations to the Middle East, no doubt had sound reasons for the transaction.

—Melbourne Sun, June 3.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

"This struck me amidstships. It tended to shatter negotiations we had been conducting with the British for three years. It derogated from Article VII. of our basic lend-lease agreement with Britain [*sic*], signed in 1942, which provided that Britain [*sic*] would adopt a non-discriminatory commercial policy after the war, meaning that she would give up Imperial tariff preferences."—*Memoirs of Cordell Hull* (our emphasis).

In other words, the United States would set up Boards in Washington after the war to discriminate permanently against "Britain" with a view to disrupting the Empire, for the aggrandisement of the United States.

Solon Low Endorses U. of E. Principles

Solon E. Low, National Social Credit Leader, told a C.B.C. nationwide audience on November 27, that all political parties have utterly failed to meet the needs of our people and have failed to build the kind of Canada for which two generations of Canadians have laid down their lives in the last 30 years.

"May God forgive us for the blunders of which we have been guilty in the past," said Mr. Low. "But nothing will save us from the retribution we shall bring upon ourselves if we continue to blunder."

During recent months Mr. Low has taken the most courageous stand of any political leader of recent times in Canada. His great messages over the C.B.C. have seemed "strange" to many who are accustomed to the ordinary political speech.

This man Low has opened right up in Round 1 on every occasion with the undiluted *Truth* of world conditions and the *Cause*. Instead of asking Canadians to build up a "party" and "vote for him" he has exhorted Canadians to brush



Beveridge On World Government

Sir,

It will be no surprise to your readers to learn that Lord Beveridge— "Britain's greatest social planner" according to one newspaper—is also an ardent supporter of a World Government. For those who did not listen in to the Guest of Honour sessions broadcast from the A.B.C. on May 16 last, I shall endeavour to summarise his beliefs respecting World Federation, as put forward in this propaganda talk.

To begin with, he believes in the Rule of Law [i.e. Rule by Regulation. Ed.] Applied to international affairs, this means an International Court of Justice, with the means to enforce its decisions. To effect this there must be a World Authority. This entails the abolition of absolute national sovereignty, or as he prefers to call it, anarchic sovereignty. He also supports the United Nations Organisation (Federal Union according to Clarence Streit brought up to date) as well as Mr. Churchill's European State.

Following this credo Lord Beveridge announced a plan, which he said, was started by backbenchers of all parties in the House of Commons. This was the "Crusade for World Government," already boasting 100 members. Their plan is to organise the people until 1950, when they hope to be able to elect representatives, say, one for every million persons,

who will present a Charter for World Government at Geneva. This action, he affirmed, would be evidence of public opinion on this matter. The representatives would decide what they mean by a world government and what form it should take. The idea, he said, had already taken shape in the European Western Union.

This man, who would thus barter away the sovereign rights of his own country and the British Commonwealth, is being honoured at Canberra and in most of our capital cities. On June 2 this patriot speaks at the Bonython Hall of Adelaide University—an honour reserved as a rule for distinguished visitors! More's the pity; he will find many supporters among the teaching staff of the University.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) MARY H. GRAY.

Woodville, South Australia.

Another ENWITE Speciality

[Regd.]

SOLVIT

*For Clean, Easy Stripping
of*

PAINT, LACQUER, VARNISH

Etc., from Any Surface

**NO DIFFICULT NEUTRALISATION
WILL NOT HARM FABRIC OR WOOD**

**ASK YOUR HARDWARE STORE
FOR IT**

aside all parties and *Unite themselves* into a great Union of Electors so that they—not any party—will control their Members and Government.

This is the greatest message Canadians have heard for a generation at least. Mr. Low will encounter many obstacles and subversive inducements along the way as he takes up the Electors' Battle. Possibly some opposition will come from sources which should give support, as he fights against "all parties." But if he continues this courageous stand without compromise—he should be Canada's Man of Destiny.

May Almighty God grant him that strength and courage.

—*Voice of the Electors*, Dec. 15, 1947.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

By C. H. DOUGLAS (Reprinted from "The Social Crediter")

Now it would appear at first sight that Mr. Jaques and the author of the circular in question are putting forward mutually incompatible theories. Mr. Jaques is saying that the disintegration and betrayal of the British Empire is the outcome of internationalists possessing ability of the highest order, as well as immense, perhaps almost unlimited resources. The circular seems to contend exactly the opposite, that now, if not previously, "Britain" has come into the control of stupid "mediocrities" whose incompetence is a sufficient explanation of our discontents.

These two aspects of what is only one fact will be familiar, perhaps to the point of weariness, to the more serious students of Social Credit literature, to go no further afield. They relate of course, to the utilisation of the proletariat to destroy the aristocracy for the benefit of High Finance. They can be synthesised in the statement that history is crystallised politics; it is not a string of disconnected episodes. It is not accidental that we are pursuing a suicidal policy under half-baked careerists trained by aliens sneering at patriotism it was not accidental that such men as Mr. Benjamin Cohen and Mr. Schmucl Gilman (Sidney Hillman) spent much of their very valuable time in "Britain" when we were "in war, or under threat of war"; it was very far from accidental that Mr. Churchill adumbrated the liquidation of the British Empire in 1942, or that Mr. Attlee, who is reported to have said in 1934, "We have absolutely abandoned any idea of national loyalty, and we are deliberately putting a world order before loyalty to our own country," should have become Prime Minister of what we are so anxious to proclaim is a second-rate Power.

Perhaps, least of all, is it accidental that Earl Mountbatten, the son of a German and the husband of Sir Ernest Cassel's granddaughter, should be the last Viceroy of India. When we examine even cursorily the fantastic financial transactions, which have characterised the "defence" of India, the necessity for a Viceroy with the broadest possible views becomes evident, although it is equally evident that the British population "couldn't care less." The Soviet writer, E. Varga (*Foreign Affairs*, July, 1947), claims that "Britain" lost nearly a quarter of her national wealth, a figure he put at £7,500,000,000. These figures do not include war damage or depreciation.

In 1939 Great Britain had more (probably considerably more) than £1,500,000,000 in investments and credits in India. By 1946 she had lost all this and owed India £1,400,000,000.

The English middle classes are ruined, the "workers" temporarily are enriched, and permanently enslaved. We must not, however, make the mistake of assuming that no one has "won."

Even quite small traitors have done nicely.

(II.)

Mr. Winston Churchill is by ancestry half Hanoverian Whig and half American, and by political upbringing and association a Lloyd Georgian Liberal with powerful Jewish support. None of this

would suggest a tendency to produce a starry eyed political idealist with a trusting temperament of a Babe in the Woods, and it is therefore doubly significant that Mr. Churchill (it is stated on good authority) has refused to accept his salary as leader of the Opposition in the present Administration. It suggests that the trend of events is not such as he had anticipated, or at any rate, he has no wish to be paid for even passive complicity in it.



C. H. DOUGLAS

With no desire or competence to find excuses for him, I find it difficult to believe that he has not been double-crossed. And the nature of the double-crossing is not far to seek. Mr. Roosevelt, it would seem, took his measure accurately, recognised his overwhelming passion to be a second Marlborough, and gave him a fairly free hand to win the war so long as not many Americans fought seriously, making, however, complete and effective arrangements to win the peace. Clearly, as Mr. Roosevelt's friends would assure him, no better plan could be imagined than that outlined by Mr. Jaques. How it was arranged that the "Labour" Party should be returned is difficult to know, but that it was arranged is nearly certain. Never in the chequered history of the secret ballot conjuring trick, has such a bare-faced imposture been staged as in the election of 1945, with its hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers all canvassing against "the feudal system" ("why don't ya have a d'markrazi like Amurrica?") and its three months' interval between the ballot and the vote counting.

At this point it is useful to obtain some idea of the nature of the Parliament

which was "palmed", to use the appropriate conjuring term, on the British Isles under the name of a "Labour" Government. Of the 398 members accepting the Government Whips, 124 are Trades' Union officials, 48 publishers, journalists, and authors, 45 Municipal politicians, 41 barristers and solicitors, 41 business men, 34 schoolmasters, 12 Co-operative employees, 12 doctors and dentists, 10 university teachers, 10 farmers, five Army, Navy, and Air Force officers, three civil servants, three Free Church ministers, one policeman, and five unclassified.

Whatever may be said of this collection, and a good many things may be said of it, it is not "Labour" in any reasonable or distinctive meaning of the word. Anyone with the slightest acquaintance with the subject would recognise its character. It is a Parliament of Fabian Socialists and P.E.P. nominees hand-picked for Mond-Turnerism, united by a common preference for white collar jobs over "workers" employment, and an equal determination to tell other people how to work rather than to work themselves. That is to say, it is almost identical with the New Deal background which had propagandised Franklin Delano Roosevelt and blanketed its failure by precipitating the Second World War. While many of its constituent members did not know it, it was an international, not a British, body, committed in advance to wreck its native country.

It is almost certain that the genesis of the Parliamentary victory of the so-called "Labour" Party can be found in the conditions imposed on Mr. Churchill in 1940 after Dunkirk as a condition of "Labour" support, and the situation at this time can be synthesised by observing that *every party outside Mr. Chamberlain's group was being advised by the same international body*, and that the present interests of that body are geographically centred in New York. In consequence the complete elimination of Great Britain as a Power is essential to the role so engagingly recalled by Mrs. Roosevelt, that "Britain" is the first line of defence of the United States. "That," added Mrs. Roosevelt recently, "is true today." That is a proud thought for the survivors of the British Empire.

Obviously, every piece of advice, now practically amounting to an order, which was tendered by Mr. Roosevelt's entourage, has been good advice—as viewed from Wall Street and Washington. And, in the main, Mr. Churchill took that advice, which probably included a suggestion to hand over "the post-war baby to the trained arms of Mr. Attlee and the London School of Economics. To provide Mr. Attlee with a loyal background on the American model, Lord Citrine (T.U.C.) is now Chairman British Electrical Authority at £8,500 *per annum*, Sir Frederick Burrows (ex-railway clerk) was made Governor of Bengal (!) at £9,000 *per annum*, Sir Ben Smith, a most admirable ex-able-seaman, is paid £3,500 *per annum* for running the West Midland Coal Mines, Mr. Jack Benstead, a Trades' Union official, £5,500 as a member of the Transport Commission, *etc., etc.* There are dozens of others. These are "out in the country."

(Continued on page 9)

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

(Continued from page 8)

But, if my addition is correct there are between sixty and seventy Ministers or near-Ministers on the higher-pay-roll, all of whom, together with the ordinary Members of Parliament, were immediately rewarded for their allegiance by a large rise in salary. Many of the Opposition Members feel also that it would be a pity to be too censorious of an Administration with such sound principles, more especially as their leaders appear curiously willing, or even anxious, to be more Socialist than the Socialists.

Briefly, then, the public at large may have lost the peace once again, Great Britain may now be "Britain"; but with the aid of significant sections of all political parties, we have achieved the proud position of the First Line of Defence of the U.S.A., are in process of becoming a Work State on a standard of living arranged from Washington, America will be free to treat the world as her oyster while we fight for her mistakes, will take what she wants from, us, and give us what she can't use herself, and it will, and has, become clear that as in Hitlerite Germany and Russia, only fools will work either manually or technically—all the knowing ones will be good Party politicians.

It has been the fashion in Bloomsbury, and in those places where the Fabians sing, to jeer at the British Empire ("pure Kipling, old boy, ha! ha!") and in general, the ways of the Victorians. While many valid criticisms can be made both of the organism and the period, most of them untraceable to that financial system the Fabians are so careful not to attack, it would be a cardinal error not to assess the significance of this attitude. Passing over the fact that the Socialist is not naturally a traveller or an adventurer, except in the less desirable sense of the word (the very roots of Socialism are antipathetic to individual initiative) he is a worshipper of logic—of pure reason, which he mistakes for, intelligence. The Fabian Society itself is the descendant of the Encyclopaedists who ushered in the Age of Reason. That this is not a British trait—in fact, the typical Englishman distrusts logic to a degree which denies it its legitimate use—is only one of many indications of the alien philosophy sapping our native vigour. The *premises* for arguments in favour of the Empire are in the main hidden, and the deductive method does not apply. But the *proofs* are clear, even if to the man in the street, the reasons are not, that the British Empire was a far more admirable growth than any mechanistic League or Union of Nations, precisely because it was not reasonable—it was organic.

(III)

There is really no room for doubt as to the nature and origin of the attack on the British Empire. It is fundamentally a cultural attack intended to eliminate or at least minimise the conception of human "quality" by substituting "equality"; and recognition of this fact is the only key to a situation, which is otherwise a mass of unrelated contradictions. It is an international attack, utilising national forces.

Attempts to define a culture are always unsatisfactory and inadequate, and, the explanation of this can, I think, be

found in its nature, which is four-dimensional—it has an extension in Time, or it is not a culture. The ruling culture of the British Empire, and the feature which distinguishes it from many other contemporaries is tradition, i.e., it is a true, not a spurious culture; and it is tradition more than any other factor, which the sponsors of dialectical materialism, Socialism, Marxism, and Communism, attack. There is little doubt that behind all of these is a Power, which is completely aware of the reality of extension in Time, and of the immense dangers to which humanity is exposed by "a break with tradition." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that an extension in Time is only *one dimension*, but it is a *fundamental of quality*. ("My Word shall *not* pass away.")

Perhaps as elementary an introduction to this subject, in the political sense, as any other, is afforded by Spain under General Franco.

Times being what they are, it may be necessary to insist that I have neither intention nor desire to apologise for General Franco, if he requires apology. What I do see quite clearly is that, with his associates, he defeated a primary attempt of Judaeo-Freemasonry, the Power which is using tradition to destroy tradition; that he stands as a protagonist, and a not unsuccessful protagonist, of the opposition to Judaeo-Masonic-Communism; that the culture of the British Empire, and its traditional basis, was a primary obstacle to the Masonic World Plan; and that, whether we like it or not, our natural ally in the present struggle is "Franco-Spain." And perhaps one of the greatest services rendered by the Canadian Royal Commission on Espionage was to uncover the existence of e.g., *Englishmen*, "who placed loyalty to a (unnamed) world Power above that which they owed to their own country"—a situation with which General Franco had to, and did, deal.

On April 17, 1948, the Washington (U.S.A.) *Times Herald* published in a leader portions of a correspondence, which apparently passed between Sir Samuel Hoare, now Lord Templewood, then British Ambassador to Spain, and General Franco. So far as I am aware, this correspondence has not been published here. It may be noticed in passing that Lord Templewood belongs to a Quaker-Whig banking family, and that he was in Moscow at the time of the fall of the Czar.

On February 21, 1943, General Franco wrote to Sir Samuel Hoare:

"Our alarm at Russian advances is common not only to neutral nations, but also to all those people in Europe who have not yet lost their sensibilities and their realisation of the peril.

"Communism is an enormous menace to the whole world and now it is sustained by the victorious armies of a great country, all those not blind must wake up.

"If the war's course continues unaltered it is evident that the Russian army will penetrate deeply into German territory. If this comes to pass, would it not be of the greatest danger for the Continent and for England, a sovietized Germany which would furnish Russia her

secrets and war constructions, her engineers, and specialists, giving that country the opportunity of building a huge empire extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts?

"We think the situation extremely serious and we appeal to the British people's good sense to consider the matter; for if Russia occupies Germany nothing and nobody will stop her.

"If Germany did not exist, we Europeans would have to invent it, and it is ridiculous to think she could be replaced by a confederation of Lithuanians, Poles, Czechs, and Romanians, who would rapidly convert to a confederation of Soviet States."

The test of science is prophecy.

Now listen to the sapience of the Quaker-Banker-Whig. He wrote: -

"You say the greatest European danger is communism and that a Russian victory would mean the triumph of communism in European countries that would bring the destruction of European civilisation and of Christian culture.

"Our point of view is, on the contrary, entirely different . . .

"The feasible situation at the end of the war will be thus: French, English, and American armies will occupy the European continent. These armies will be supplied with the best war weapons and would include fresh, first order troops, not wasted and tired as those of Russia's armies.

"I dare to bear prophecy that, at that moment, THE GREATEST MILITARY POWER IN EUROPE WILL WITHOUT DOUBT BE THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN . . . Consequently, British influence will be the greatest ever seen in Europe since the time of Napoleon's downfall.

"This influence will be supported by an enormous military power . . . with it we shall maintain full influence in all Europe and will help her reconstruction.

"So I accept no fear of after war Russian danger for Europe. Nor can I accept the idea that Russia will, at the end of the war, follow an anti-European policy of her own."

(To be Continued.)

Paton Furniture Pty. Ltd.

Makers and Retailers
of Quality Furniture

Specialising in the manufacture of only superior articles, we offer direct to the public bedroom and dining-room suites, also a wide range of occasional pieces at reasonable prices.

We will supply any individual item, such as a bed, a dressing table, or a wardrobe, etc., or will make-to-order any desired specialty

We invite "New Times" readers, before furnishing to call and inspect our stock and discuss the matter with us.

Office and Factory:

8 STANLEY TERRACE, SURREY
HILLS, E.10. (Adjacent Chatham Rly.
Station). WF7191

BACKGROUND TO JERUSALEM

(Reprinted from Melbourne "Herald," May 27.)

LONDON, Wednesday. —A grim picture of life in Jerusalem amid the Arab-Jew fighting is given by Walter Lucas, "Daily Express" correspondent, who, after spending a week shut up in the British cathedral and a neighbouring school, escaped to Amman, in Transjordan.

Lucas says that he became acclimatised to the constant rattle of machine-guns, the bursting of shells and mortar bombs and frequent dashing across bullet-swept Nablus Street to reach the cathedral from the school, and vice versa. He made the death-run continually because the cathedral tower gave a magnificent view of the battle.

A shell crashed through the cathedral's yard-thick wall during one of the bishop's early morning services and burst inside, but nobody was injured. A bullet splintered a leg of Archdeacon MacInnes' whom an Arab armoured car, after shooting its way to the cathedral, took to hospital.

Lucas went by a secret way to the Jewish quarter of the New City. "The desperate condition of the Jews is astonishing," he says. "Long lines of women with buckets await a daily visit by a water cart. They told me that the meat ration was so small that it was not worth collecting, but as there were no vegetables, fruit, eggs, or milk, everyone took the meat ration.

"I visited a leading Communist, Dr. Erlich, of the Conservatoire of Music. There I heard piercing wails coming from the next room. Erlich told me it was where parents were told of casualties among their sons. . . ."

Build Your Own Home!

Why not? Any intelligent, energetic man, with the WILL to get his own home, can quickly acquire the necessary knowledge and skill to build it. *Build Your Own Home* is a fully illustrated book that explains how to do it in a remarkably simple, step-by-step manner.

It shows how the intelligent amateur builder can make his own bricks in his spare time and save £80 to £115, lay his own foundations and save £50 to £100, build the brick walls and save anything from £300 upwards, build his own floor piers and lay his own floors, &c.

Build Your Own Home! shows how he can build part of the home and move in, completing the rest of it in two or three years—and save anything up to £1,000.

Price 10/, posted. If you want more particulars about this unique book before purchasing, send for free 16-page booklet.

**The Home Builders' Advisory,
Box 4397, G.P.O., Sydney.**

June 10 — "New Times," June 18, 1948

"From the atmosphere in the Jewish quarter, I gather that the people are living a completely totalitarian regime. Everyone fit for service has been conscripted. Before the mandate expired, anyone wishing to go to safety at Tel Aviv had to pay £80 for a permit. Ordinary citizens have no rights and no say."

Lucas continues: "Many young men tried to avoid conscription, saying that they were Irgun or Stern Gang members, but now everyone must carry a membership card of those organisations or be shanghaied for the Haganah.

"The Jewish military leaders and the best fighters are mostly recently arrived European Jews, who regard the original Palestine Jews as a sort of slave class, just useful as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

"I got the impression that the majority of the Jews, at least in Jerusalem, would come to an arrangement with the Arabs if allowed to do so by their fanatical military leaders, many of whom are Communists."

The 'B.B.C. Iron News Curtain

The "B.B.C. issues two weekly periodicals, "The Radio Times" (incorporating "World Radio") and "The Listener." We have searched both of these in vain for the wavelength of any station transmitting from outside the British Isles. —*The Social Creditor* (Eng.).

LETTER FROM LONDON

The International Scene

By IAN LEDGERWOOD

"SHORTAGES" IN BRITAIN

The late war produced large-scale planning, which has given rise to planned scarcity. We cannot have clothes, because we are short of coupons, yet the textile trade has said that stocks are sufficient to meet an unrestricted demand. While vast stocks are accumulating in warehouses and shops throughout the country, unemployment is spreading in the industry. Rather than end the rationing system at home, the Government is seeking overseas buyers and has undertaken to supply Germany with £500,000 worth of women's clothing.

Similarly, while sugar beet production is restricted at home, the Government buys its requirements in dollar areas and exports sugar to South Africa to avoid ending sugar rationing in the United Kingdom. British chocolates are being exported in substantially large quantities, while the ration remains at 4ozs. per week, and between 20,000 and 30,000 tons are in danger of going bad.

These are the fruits of Planning, with the results being that hundreds of thousands of our population are underfed and

Soviet Medical Service

The following letter was sent recently to the Secretary of the B.M.A., Perth:

Dear Sir,

I would like to draw your attention to a question asked in the House of Commons on March 6, 1947.

Sir Ralph Glyn asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Glenvil Hall), which are the *Nine Departments* whose officers are at present authorised to carry out inspections and investigations into *private houses* and premises, *without a search warrant*.

Among the nine departments listed, was the Ministry of Health, which has power to *enter and search doctors' premises* to inspect Insurance Doctors' records. According to the reply, this would be done in "the normal course of duty."

My authority for this statement is the English, *Social Creditor* of March 22, 1947.

In view of the above, the medical profession would do well to ponder deeply before entering into any agreement concerning the maintenance of a Sovietised medical service.

Yours in the cause of freedom,
V. James. Subiaco, West Aust.

Communists and the New Deal

The New Zealand *Mirror* quotes Mr. Fenner Brockway as saying that in visiting the United States he found the extremists of the Left working with energy for the Roosevelt New Deal policy. He found Communists in charge of New Deal offices, and one of them said to him, "This is better than talking Communism; we are acting it."

It will be remembered that Mr. Israel Moses Sieff said of the New Deal, "Let us see how *our* plan [P.E.P.] works in America."—*The Social Creditor*, May 15.

lack sufficient clothing. Social Creditors must intensify their efforts to expose the enemy on this front and take positive action to aid those in need.

THE "MARSHALL" PLAN

This latest move towards the establishment of the World Slave State was probably framed by Mr. Marshall's Jewish Adviser, Mr. Ben Cohen, of the U.S. State Department.

REDS INVADE PALESTINE

When interviewed by a reporter, King Abdullah of Transjordan said at the Royal Palace at Amman: "When the British leave Palestine, I feel there will be shiploads of Russian reinforcements and Russian supplies for the Jews piled up outside Jaffa, Tel Aviv, and Haifa." He continued to say that he had reason to believe that many Russian officers and officials were working with Haganah and that Russian arms and ammunition were being supplied to the Jewish forces.

"I intend to take active steps to go to the aid of the Palestine Arabs in their struggle against Jewish-Russian invasion," he concluded.



THE TRIBUTE OF LEVENS GARDENS

By F. C. KING, Manager, Levens Hall Gardens, Kendal, Westmorland.

To Sir Albert Howard I am indebted for sound advice ever freely given, the guidance, which attended my translation of his advice into practice, and the inspiration I received during our many discussions.

I had struggled to carve my own way in the gardening world. My experience had taught me that the use of artificial fertilisers spelled eventual disaster and I had already turned to organic methods and the use of a rough-and-ready compost—decayed garden wastes rather than the quality product I now know as Indore compost—when I first met Sir Albert in the early years of the last war.

Fumbling in my search for a system of soil treatment that would produce healthy and wholesome crops, I sought his aid shortly after he came to reside in my neighbourhood. Never will I forget the conversation, which followed our first meeting. Any doubts I had harboured in my mind of the ultimate success of changing from orthodox methods, or of my own crude efforts to apply organic waste to the soil, were immediately set at rest.

Listening to Sir Albert recounting the many successes, which had attended the efforts of thousands, who had renounced orthodox principles of soil management in favour of organic methods and particularly the application of the Indore Process of composting, I was easily convinced that my search for a better system had ended.

Stacking Wastes

Walking round the garden, he was deaf to my pleas that I could not find enough material to fill the space he indicated with his stick as being the area I should devote to compost making, so large bins were erected and composting on what looked to me an ambitious scale was started in earnest. A more orderly system of stacking organic wastes was carried out under his personal direction.

My first heap of finished Indore compost attracted the attention of many local gardeners who had come to hear of the strange happenings at Levens Gardens. For myself, I was quick to see the all-round improvement in this compost compared with the humus my slipshod methods had previously produced, and frantic efforts were made to collect sufficient material with which to build another heap. Within two years from starting to make compost more scientifically the space originally marked out for the heaps was far too small and larger bins were erected. These, in turn, soon proved inadequate, and an enlargement of the bins has again been made to deal with material, which seems to

arrive in an endless stream. We now make three hundred tons a year and shall markedly increase this output as the development of Levens Gardens proceeds.



Sir Albert Howard

Shortage of Staff

During the anxious years of the war Sir Albert discussed with me plans which seemed simply fantastic. Before the war I had a staff of six gardeners, but with the call on manpower for the fighting forces this had dwindled to the assistance of one man and a boy. Yet Sir Albert had a gift of persuasion and enthusiasm that were irresistible and some at least of these plans are now being put into operation.

More land has been taken in for the production of crops. We now cultivate four acres more than before the war and shall have five more next year.

Much more still will be needed to supply the demand for compost-grown food and, though difficulties are met and progress is often slow, we expect within the next two or three years to have established a large new orchard.

The garden staff has now increased to ten, with the likelihood of further expansion in the near future. Accommodation remains a problem, but many more workers must be added as soon as the housing situation improves, and the ultimate plan envisages a constant succession of students of organic gardening.

Superior Produce

This steady expansion is due entirely to the fact that customers are finding the produce of Levens Gardens far superior to anything they buy in the local shops. Many consumers are proving for themselves the claims made by organic gardeners that compost-grown food has a quality of its own.

It is only six or seven weeks since we began to furnish a stall in Kendal market. Already our experience is that customers who—knowing nothing of the origin of the produce—have bought once come again. When the development of Levens Gardens was planned, I visualised the sending of loads of vegetables to markets in Leeds, but it is impossible yet to satisfy even the local demand.

Among the stream of visitors—now a commonplace at Levens—are many commercial gardeners, compelled to turn their attention to the organic method of re-fertilising their gardens, which, moreover, they are finding profitable.

Last summer a group of commercial growers were invited to sample some of my outdoor tomatoes and I asked for their honest opinion of the quality of my fruit. They were all producers of tomatoes by the ton, whereas I, in comparison, produce by the pound. They tasted, and then a spokesman voiced the verdict of them all: they did not think they had eaten better tomatoes.

Control of Disease

Even scientists from the research stations can no longer shut their eyes to the control and prevention, by means of high-quality compost and sound methods of cultivation, of such diseases as red core in strawberries and the virus affliction of raspberries. Infected plants of both these fruits have been cared for at Levens and completely restored to health and robustness.

(Continued on page 12)

THE TRIBUTE OF LEVENS GARDENS

(Continued from page 11)

The research workers have begun to look in this direction for the answer to some at least of their many problems. But the point I would emphasise is this: such examples of the cure of disease and of increased resistance, as well as the superior quality of the garden produce, I attribute without hesitation to the quality of the compost.

This I owe entirely to the teaching of Sir Albert Howard, and the improved quality of the compost we now make is fundamental to the whole plan of development for the future.

Levens Gardens on the Map

It was such development that Sir Albert and I discussed at great length, taking note the while of the increasing fertility of the soil and the retreat of pests and diseases.

It was indeed Sir Albert who put Levens Gardens on the map, not only by reference in his own writings to the work being carried out and the results achieved, but also by his invaluable help in preparing and getting published *The Compost Gardener* and its sequel, *Gardening with Compost*. It is safe to say that without his instigation and persevering assistance these books would never have taken shape; but, once published, the demand for them has never diminished. A revised edition of *Gardening with Compost*, first published in 1944 by Faber and Faber Ltd., London, appeared last autumn, and although *The Compost Gardener* has now been out of print for many months its publishers (Titus, Wilson, & Son Ltd., Kendal) still receive constant requests for copies and intend to reprint it as soon as paper supplies and demands on available labour permit.

Yet the publication of these modest accounts of the methods and results to be found in Levens Gardens was but a preliminary step in the scheme which, though still far from completion, has begun to take shape—a scheme which I have no hesitation in attributing to Sir Albert Howard, and which was itself, one might say, compost-grown, since, but for the improvement, inspired and guided by Sir Albert, in the quality of compost at Levens, the plans laid for the future of these gardens would certainly neither have germinated nor will ever come to fruition. One thing my personal experience has proved beyond all doubt is the importance to horticultural achievement of real quality in compost.

My Debt to Howard

But it is comforting to see many of the plans we made taking shape—plans which appeared to me in those early days quite impossible of fulfilment. Expanding the scope of the gardens, raising the necessary stock of plants, clearing wood-

land, establishing a head of live stock sufficient to balance the vegetable wastes of the estate and make it self-supporting in the means of fertility, training students and assistants and imbuing them with the principles and the practice of organic gardening are some of the uncompleted tasks ahead.

With grateful thanks and ever mindful of my indebtedness to my friend, Sir Albert, I shall strive to finish the work he outlined of making Levens Gardens a centre of attraction to all compost-minded people, and a school of commercial market gardening by organic methods. He, in the face of obstacles and opposition, obtained a hearing for the organic approach to agriculture and horticulture, made converts, and encouraged the pioneers to write his message on the land. He laid well and truly the foundations upon which it is my privilege at Levens Gardens with like tenacity of purpose to build.

— (Reprinted from *Soil and Health*, Spring, 1948.)

Death To The Worm

A method of soil fumigation which, to quote the U.S. Department of Agriculture, "bids fair to become one of the greatest boons to agriculture since the development of fertilisers," is now announced.

The purpose of this new chemical fumigant is to combat soil parasites such as the eel worm.

The fumigation is to be done by the injection into the soil at intervals of 12 to 18 inches, of a few drops of a chemical mixture. The chemical then spreads through the soil and kills the worms.

It is stated that fumigation must be carried out several weeks before sowing to allow the chemical time to evaporate; otherwise damage would be done to the young plant.

Yet it is also claimed that the effect of the fumigation lasts for four or five years.

This means, presumably, that worms are not able to live in the soil for four or five years after the fumigation. What

COMPOST VERSUS DEVIL'S DUST

By the Late Sir Albert Howard.

The results of a recent experiment in which compost and artificials were compared will be of interest. It was carried out on an area of 22 acres laid down to grass on a farm in Wiltshire. One half the field was manured with compost, the other with the equivalent amount of artificial manure.

It was agreed with the War Agricultural Executive Committee that six months after the application of the manures the cattle should be turned in and that they should be the judges of the manurial treatment.

When the time came the half herd on the composted acres ate all before them. The field was grazed down like a lawn, to the very crowns of the grasses. The milk yield was kept up.

The "artificial" field, which showed a

130 YEARS AFTER

Last year the misery was ascribed to the 'surplus produce'; this year to a 'surplus population.' Last year, food was *too plentiful*; this year food is *too scarce*.

Last year the profound as well as humane Castlereagh congratulated that body, of which he is a most worthy member, that wheat was *rising* in price, and he asked, in a triumphant tone, where would be the distress if wheat rose to 80s. a quarter? This year this profound statesman expresses the hope that the price of food will soon *fall*, and ascribes the distress to the high price, and not to the low price, as in the case of the last year.

Last year the distress and sufferings of the poor, the desertion of their parishes by the farmers, the bands of poor prowling about the country, the want of employment for them, and the monstrous augmentation of the Poor-rates, were ascribed by the honourable House, without a dissenting voice, to the *low price* of farm produce; and this year, when all these symptoms of wretchedness have increased in a three-fold degree, that same House, with a similar unanimity, and with equal profundity, ascribe the increase of these evils to the "*high price* of farm produce.

The year before last, in the face of the petitions of the people, and with troops actually drawn up around the House, a Bill was passed to *keep up* the price of corn. Last year the distresses of the country were ascribed to not having passed that Bill *sooner*; this year those same distresses, together with their prodigious increase, are ascribed to the *high price* of corn.

After this, would it be presumptuous in the most illiterate and most feeble-minded person alive to express his dissent from the opinions of any of those persons, or from the unanimous opinion of the whole put together?

—William Cobbett, 14th June 1817.

a prospect for soil fertility. Was ever man so mad?

Cargoes of this wonder chemical are on their way to Europe from America—so worms of Europe beware!

—*The Farmer* (England), Spring, 1947.

Printed by Academy Printing and Publishing Co., 95 Brunswick St., Fitzroy, for New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.

Page 12 — "New Times," June 18, 1948