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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

The POLICY of MONOPOLY

Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS Colac

The major problem confronting the peoples of the world is whether the policy of centralising all power can be halted and reversed before the remnants of Western Civilisation are completely shattered. We stand face to face with one of the greatest crises; ever experienced by the human race, and if we are to salvage anything worth while from the threatening chaos, it is essential that we gain a thorough understanding of the fundamental cause of the present crisis.

Approximately 50 years ago the famous writer Tolstoy said: "If the arrangement of society is bad (as ours is), and a small number of people have power over the majority and oppress it, every victory over Nature will inevitably serve only to increase that power and that oppression. This is what is actually happening." Since Tolstoy made this observation man has enormously increased his power to produce. But so far from this increased power to produce benefiting the individual, it has been used to enslave him. After a century of scientific and technological progress we find that the individual is progressively losing control of his own destiny. Instead of science benefiting the individual, it has been used to further the age-old policy of centralising power.

Financial Policy

Control of finance has been centralised to the stage where it is possible for a few international financiers to influence the internal policies of all countries. A study of the policies of these international financiers makes it clear that they are opposed to the decentralisation of economic power by means of widespread private ownership and a system of genuine, competitive free enterprise serving the requirements of the consumer. Powerful international financiers like the Rothschild's and the Cassells don't finance such Socialist institutions as the London School of Economics unless they feel that Socialism will increase their power. Socialism in practice means that all is concentrated into one set of hands.

Politicians who advocate the nationalisation of banking and other enterprises no doubt feel that they are going to wield the power they centralise. But they overlook the fact that their lust for power merely serves the desires of those who have the technical knowledge to run any modern large-scale enterprise. Even now it is becoming increasingly obvious to electors that politicians are merely fronts screening the activities of other

power-lusters. If the policy of centralising power is continued, the time will soon come when the politician will be dispensed with. Once this stage has been reached the political system will be useless to the elector.

Centralised Politics

It is therefore essential that electors realise the urgency of making use of the political system to serve their policies before it is destroyed. Centralisation of the political system has, of course, been an important part of the policy of taking from the individual the power to control his own affairs. In spite of the adult franchise and other lauded features of our so-called democracy, no observant person can escape the conclusion that electors have less control of their Governments today than they did even 20 years ago. All modern Governments are actively engaged in pursuing a policy of Monopoly. It is this policy of Monopoly, which electors must attack and destroy.

Nationalisation

Unfortunately, however, the effectiveness of centralised propaganda has been such that many electors believe that the evils of Monopoly in the economic sphere can only be abolished by the Government taking over the various sections of Big Business which, according to the classical Socialist doctrine, then belong to all the people, who automatically proceed to get the benefits now going to the "capitalists." But it doesn't work out like this in practice. Large-scale modern industry requires highly trained experts to run it. Government control of a set of great Monopolies would mean, in fact, that these Monopolies would be run by those who run them now. As Major C. H. Douglas said in his first book, *Economic Democracy*, written approximately 30 years ago: "... it seems perfectly clear that to the individual it will make very little difference what name is given to centralisation. Nationalisation with-

out decentralised control of policy will quite effectively install the trust magnate of the next generation in the chair of the bureaucrat, with the added advantage to him that he will have no shareholders' meeting."

Ownership and Control

Australian electors will no doubt notice that, although they are the owners of Trans-Australia Airlines, no shareholders' meetings are called. This enterprise is run by Mr. A. W. Coles, who is reported as having said on one occasion that he was not afraid of increasing

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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 OUT lips
are forging,
Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

THE POLICY OF MONOPOLY

(Continued from page 1)

Government control of industry, as he and other "Captains of Industry" would be required to run the various Government undertakings.

One of the greatest fallacies of the Socialists is the assumption that ownership and control of any undertaking mean the same thing. In theory Victorian electors own the State railways, but what effective control have they? They also own the State Electricity Commission, but this Government monopoly does practically as it likes. It is no use owning an orchard unless this also means getting access to the fruit from the orchard.

The Money Vote

The sole purpose of production should be consumption. What the consumer requires is not the ownership of the means of production, but the power to direct the policies of the production system in order that it serves his individual requirements. The production system can only be made subservient to the requirements of the individual when he is in the position of being able to reward or penalise those running the production system by offering or withholding his money vote. Genuine decentralised control of the policy of the production system is only possible when individual consumers have adequate purchasing power to buy what industry can produce, and when those running industry can only make profits by efficiently providing what consumers require.

Full Employment

Now there can be no argument about the fact that if modern industry were used to the maximum in producing goods and services required by individuals, it would not be long before all requirements were supplied with the working of much shorter hours. If the progress we hear so much about were genuine it should surely lead to a state of affairs where the individual would have progressively more time in which to employ himself as he saw fit. But the Socialists and their fellow-Monopolists are determined to have none of this. They announce that they will pursue a policy of what they term "full employment"—that is, employment decided by themselves and not by the individual. Instead of power-production serving the individual, it is progressively used to exploit him; he is told that unless he is prepared to engage in large-scale public works or on capital expansion which has no immediate relationship to his standard of living, he will be unable to get access to purchasing power.

The power-lusters are determined that the individual shall have no free time. If allowed to continue unchallenged with their policy of Monopoly, they will eventually desolate the entire face of the earth with their large-scale planning schemes such as the much-publicised Tennessee Valley Authority in the U.S.A. significant that adequate finance

is made available for such Monopolistic enterprises while little or no finance is made available for small-scale decentralised enterprise serving individual requirements.

Electricity Monopoly

Here in Victoria the State Electricity Commission is granted adequate finance to continue establishing a complete electricity Monopoly in Victoria. It does not, apparently, occur to most people that if the same finance had been made available even to private companies or local governing bodies, Victorians would obtain much more genuinely efficient electric systems without the obvious dangers of one centralised Monopoly. The Communists and Socialists rarely criticise such State Monopolies as the S.E.C. because they realise that centralised control of the principal source of power for modern industry makes it ever so much easier to establish the complete Monopoly State.

In his *Selected Works*, quoted with great approval by Stalin in his *Foundations of Leninism*, Lenin stressed the fact that capitalism, as he termed it, "depends on small-scale production, and there is only one way of undermining it, namely, to place the economy of the country, including agriculture, on a new technical basis, the technical basis of modern large-scale production. And it is only in electricity that we have such a basis. Communism is the Soviet power, plus the electrification of the whole country." The Communists thoroughly understand how all centralisation of power provides conditions suitable for creating chaos. The centralisation of industry into fewer and larger units automatically brings into being centralised union control under Communist domination.

The centralising of industry also results in the centralisation of an increasing proportion of the population into big cities. The modern big city, dependent as it usually is upon a centralised State transport system and a State power supply, is very vulnerable to Communist union bosses.

Terrible Threat

While there is undoubtedly a growing number of people who are realising the menace of centralised political and economic power, far too few understand that, as Aldous Huxley says in his *Science, Liberty, and Peace*: "Centralised finance begot centralised industry, and in due course the profits of centralised industry increased the power of centralised finance, so that it was able to proceed even further in the direction of completely centralised production and distribution." If, as appears likely, the present policy of centralisation is pursued, every improvement in scientific processes will merely enable power-lusters to control more effectively greater numbers of individuals. Surely this terrible threat will stimulate liberty-loving individuals to take appropriate action while there is still time.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

The Enemy Within the Empire, 10d

Over 30,000 copies of this book have been sold in all parts of the English-speaking world. Carefully documented, it is essential for those who desire to understand the background of the present world situation. The policy of the International Financiers in using the Bank of "England" to cripple the British Empire while helping Hitler is dealt with in detail. The origin of what is now known as the "Financier-Socialist" plot is revealed. This book is generally regarded as one of the author's finest works.

The Money Power Versus

Democracy..... 10d.

Well worth having if only for the comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the "Money Power." The main thesis of this book is to show how the "Money Power" has prevented the introduction of genuine political and economic democracy. The author shows how the electors must unite to bring their political institutions under control for the purpose of obtaining the results they desire.

The Truth About Social Credit,
1/1

An excellent introduction to the subject of Social Credit for the beginner. It shows how Social Credit is far more than a "funny money" scheme. The author makes it clear that bank nationalisation and "State control of the issue of credit" have got nothing to do with Social Credit. Social Credit financial proposals are outlined clearly and simply. The 1945 Banking Legislation is revealed as a major part of the policy of totalitarianism being imposed upon Australians. This valuable book must be in the armoury of every Social Credit warrior.

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The Peace..... 7d.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

The recent conference of Top Managers of the Institute of Industrial Management brought forth some ominous, curious, and hopeless ideas. Professor Higgins started the ball rolling with: "be calm when the downturn comes." Being a "certified" economist, his address, was given top place; although nobody knows what industry he ever managed. He went on to say, "inflation will continue for a few months," and that when "deflation started, the Government should come in with public works, etc." Other top managers made similar unhelpful remarks. As long as industry disburses to individuals less than it recovers in prices under existing arrangements the difference must be made up with capital and public works money. But from experience we know that this only puts the evil day off, and ultimately leads to further inflation. It is of course too much to expect a Professor of Economics to realize that. If this is the best top managers can do, we had better start all over again at the bottom.

World Government

The danger of a World State is rapidly being realised by thoughtful people; a timely warning in this connection was recently emphasised by Bertrand Russell in a London broadcast reported in the Press of January 4. He said: "There never had been any large State that controlled its citizens as completely as the Soviet Republic, or even modern England." Dealing with the position of individuals, he had this to say: "There was inevitably a tendency for governments to regard those who worked for them more or less as they regarded their machines." Criticising the present socialised system in England, he said: "The Energetic were reduced to despair." It is a good start for 1949 when such a well-known identity as Bertrand Russell exposes the menace of the Socialistic World State. Here's hoping it will encourage many more to recognise the menace and to be courageous enough to expose it.

Dignified Days

A comparison of Parliamentary procedure of 40 years or even 20 years ago with present practices by Mr. Lemmon, retiring M.L.A., makes sad reading. Here are some of his complaints: Dignity slowly slipping away. Members do not sneak from their proper places and rudely interrupt speakers by talking across the table. They are not even rebuked by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Debates had sunk to a disgusting depth; interjections were often insulting and derogatory. Strangers now wandered about the House who had no business there. Mr. Lemmon remarked: "The personal abuse that disfigured debates today would never have been permitted a generation ago."

All decent-minded people will sincerely regret the passing of dignified days in this and indeed in most other spheres. So far as Parliamentary procedure is concerned, it is safe to say the marked deterioration coincides with the intensification of the Party Machine and the fact that it generally selects men whose honour and soul is of secondary importance to the abstract party. When electors take the selection of candidates away from the party managers we will be one step nearer to the return of those dignified days.

Recession

1949 is greeted by U.S. financial wizards as ushering in the end of the boom. According to them, although business will slacken, recession (a polite word for depression) is not likely until about the end of the year, because the Government will be spending about 45 billion dollars. They also say that a war could avert a recession overnight. This is a roundabout way of saying that only wars or public works provide the necessary money to bridge the gap between payments made to individuals by industry and the retail price tickets those payments have to meet.

In this country also a recession is being freely predicted. Very soon we can expect a propaganda blast for a "plan." It won't be a "Premiers' Plan" this time, because the odour of the last one has not cleared -- it will probably be heralded as a "People's Plan." Those who understand that depressions are the inevitable results of our faulty financial system should anticipate this move and work overtime in making the real cause and the remedy known.

Our Railways

The railways of every State and of the Commonwealth are now drawing heavily on taxpayers to meet operating and overhead losses. Last year the aggregate losses amounted to £7,787,522, which was more than double the figure of the previous year and is likely—in view of the 40-hour week costs and the general slow-down—to be vastly more this year. In the 10 years to 1947 the train miles—or service to the community—increased by 11 percent, and the amount taken from the community by these Socialist concerns for doing the job increased by 47 percent. That is to say, our railways throughout Australia took from the community more than four times the extra service they gave in return. Yet some still proclaim the iniquities of the "profit motive"!

Passenger journeys by rail increased in the same time by 31 percent, and passenger takings by 62 percent. Tons of goods increased by a mere 6 percent., and the cost to the community in freight charges by 25 percent. Revenue per mile of working line increased by 45 percent, and working costs by 76 percent; while revenue per train mile increased by 32 percent, and expenses by 60 percent. This reveals that in the railways, which the people are said to own, charity begins in the railways—and stays there increasingly.

However, the railways made a striking contribution to "full employment," for there are now 132,946 railway employees, which is 29,503 more on the same length of line as was the case ten years ago.

—L. WITHALL, *Canberra Letter*, Dec. 15, 1948.

Leisure

There is less leisure now than in the Middle Ages, when one-third of the year consisted of holidays and festivals.

—Ralph Borsodi.

ALL PARTS OF WORLD"

Economists of five nations have joined in a tribute to the late Lord Keynes, pioneer of "expansionist" theories of credit policy, in a book just published in London.

Under the title, "The New Economics: Keynes' Influence on Theory and Public Policy," 25 distinguished authors (19 of them American) have contributed to this symposium of Keynesiana, in which Australia is represented by Professor D. B. Copland.

Lord Keynes argued for 15 years with the orthodox economists and financiers of Great Britain before his ideas achieved official recognition in his own country.

However the famous British White Paper of 1944 on employment policy was a complete concession to his view that Governments can and should use the control of investment to promote full employment.

It was widely believed, especially in the U.S., that Lord Keynes' ideas were

responsible for President Roosevelt's New Deal, with its "pump-priming" policy.

The influence of Lord Keynes penetrated to economic science in every part of the world, and through the economists and politicians to ordinary people who had never heard his name.

—*The Herald*, Melb. Nov. 16.

N.T. Comment: What a world! This gentleman and others like him, notably our Professor D. B. Copland, through their advocacy of Central Government control of credit policy to promote full employment, are largely responsible for the present threat of the Servile State.

MR. L. D. BYRNE'S FINAL REPORT

(Continued from last week.)

Our regular readers will recall how Mr. L. D. Byrne, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs in the Alberta "Social Credit" Government, was removed from his post last year after he had presented a final report to the Social Credit Board.

Because of its clear analysis of the fundamental issue confronting civilisation we have much pleasure in publishing for the benefit of our readers Mr. Byrne's complete report. It must not only be read by Social Creditors; we recommend it to those who still believe that Social Credit is merely a "funny money scheme."

B-The Nature of The Task

14. That is the situation which exists and which must be considered factually in any submission concerned with the future of Social Credit in this Province and the rest of Canada.

15. —The objective of Social Credit is to liberate the individual from the restricting tyranny of human institutions so that he may live a full and abundant life in the free development of his personality, within a society, which confers upon him the cumulative benefits of association. Such an objective stems from a concept of Life — or more accurately a philosophy — which recognises man as a spiritual being created for a Divine purpose which he should be free to pursue before Almighty God. This concept of Life — expressed most perfectly in the teachings of the Christian Gospels — confers upon the personality of every individual a sanctity, which precludes the right of any other person sitting in judgment upon him or thwarting the free expression of his personality. (The implication of any individual attempting to dictate and order the life of another is that he is usurping an authority, which belongs to Almighty God

alone.) A society based upon such a concept must be a free association of individuals each deriving the utmost benefit therefrom in terms of freedom to express and develop their personalities. In other words, the organisation of society must be subordinated to the objective of personal freedom, and from this basic consideration are derived the principles which should govern all social organisation.

16. —Being directed to the attainment of the objective fundamental to the foregoing concept, Social Credit can be accurately defined — as Major Douglas has defined it — as "the policy of a philosophy." The pursuit of that policy in the present world situation involves bringing to birth a new civilisation from within a society being deliberately developed by powerful forces towards the opposite objective of the complete enslavement of the individual and the subordination of his life to the will of those exercising the power of control through institutions serving that purpose. This policy can be defined as that of Monopoly. Each of these diametrically opposite policies can be advanced only at the expense of the other. Every action, which increases the freedom of the individual, constitutes a victory for the policy of Social Credit; every action, which restricts the freedom of the individual, constitutes a victory for the policy of Monopoly. The key to this issue is the loci of social power, and the law in this respect is that any increase of the power vested in one person must result in a corresponding decrease in the power of other persons. To the extent there is a concentration of power in a single individual or group, it must result in the diminution of power for others. And, of course, the reverse is equally true. Using the term in its social sense, to the extent that an individual possesses power — either in the political or the economic sphere -- he possesses the right to do or use the things he chooses in those respective spheres; that is to say, he possesses freedom.

17. —The policy of Monopoly is to use every new acquisition of centralised power to gain a further concentration of power. It is a predatory and aggressive policy, which seeks to crush the instinctive opposition of the individual to being divested of freedom. The pursuit of the opposite policy of Social Credit must resist, endeavour to thwart and progressively strive to eliminate the policy of Monopoly. This must involve conflict to the point of war — war, "the pursuit of a policy by other means," being the condition arising out of the resistance of one group seeking to prevent another group from imposing its will upon them. The protagonists of the policy of Monopoly are, in fact, engaged

in war against humanity — a war which they do not hesitate to unleash unrestrained violence against their opponents in furtherance of their objective. Before the policy of Social Credit can be advanced, the enemy of that policy must be resisted, thwarted in his advance, engaged, and defeated. That is the essential nature of the task confronting the Social Credit Movement. The problem is a military problem — using that term in its broad sense — and involves identifying the enemy, seeking him out wherever he is to be found, engaging him, and finally confronting him with sanctions of such overwhelming force at the right times and places so as to ensure his final defeat. Questions of strategy and tactic must, of course, be left to those responsible for operations.

18. —It is necessary to stress this matter because there appears to be an entirely erroneous view in some quarter that to attack the enemy, to expose his identity, and to reveal his methods and intentions is "negative" and "destructive." In point of fact, until the enemy has been engaged and defeated, and his policy has been destroyed, it is impossible to carry out the opposing policy of Social Credit. Thus, it should be plain that every defeat inflicted upon the enemy is a positive advance for the policy of Social Credit.

19. —The policy of Social Credit, and the philosophy from which it stems, are comprehensive. The pursuit of that policy involves action in every sphere of social life — political, economic, and cultural. And the application of the principles fundamental to the advancement of Social Credit applies equally to action in all three spheres of society. The consummation of the policy of Social Credit in the political sphere will yield a genuine political democracy; in the economic sphere, a genuine economic democracy; while the resultant effect on human life and relationship will be reflected in the cultural sphere with profound and far-reaching results. However, at the present time the trend of "civilisation" is in the opposite direction, under the influence of the opposing policy of Monopoly, which is dominant, likewise in every sphere. The advancement of the policy of Social Credit in this situation, and in face of the concentration of power and the momentum with which society is being carried in the opposite direction towards a world slave state can be achieved only by effectively resisting and defeating the policy of Monopoly by means of counter-action all along the line of its advance -- that is in every sphere. Furthermore, even if a weak sector is found in such counter-action, a break-through would prove fatal unless supported by adequate forces.

20. —In the final analysis, the decisive factor in any conflict is a question of sanctions. That side will emerge victorious, which has at its disposal sanctions of such overwhelming superiority as to force the enemy to surrender. Besides the conflict between the protagonists of the opposing policies of Social Credit and Monopoly, wars for territorial gain or national aggrandisement pale into insignificance, as to both historical importance and the issues which are involved. And, as in war, the decisive fac-

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**MR. L. D. BYRNE'S
FINAL REPORT**

(Continued from page 4)

tor will be the nature and power of the sanctions thrown into the conflict.

21. —At the present time the enemy has the initiative all along the line and occupies the main positions of control—but as yet not undisputable control—in both the political and economic spheres; with consequent results in the cultural sphere. These positions of control have been gained, are being held and consolidated and are being used to advance the policy of Monopoly by means of the respective political and economic systems being operated through the influence of institutions under enemy control. In this situation it is useless to waste time and effort in explaining how the economic system can be reformed under a different policy. The enemy is not interested in such a policy except for the purpose of defeating it. It would be about as effective for the Social Credit Movement to spend its time explaining how a reformed financial system would work, as "it would have been for the democracies to have expected to halt the onslaught of the Nazi war machine by explaining to the German people, under the Hitler regime, a wonderful scheme for maintaining world peace. The only way to advance the policy of Social Credit is by taking ACTION, which will halt the enemy's advance, frustrate his efforts, throw his forces into confusion, and confront them with forces and sanctions of overwhelming strength.

22. —While the reality of freedom for the individual can be secured finally only in the economic sphere, effective action in that field cannot be taken without the necessary sanctions. Control of these sanctions — constitutional, legal, and military — can be gained only in the political sphere. In other words, the individual cannot secure economic power until he first acquires the political power to gain that objective. The matter can be summed up in a sentence: Effective political democracy must precede the attainment of effective economic democracy.

23. —Reverting to the basic consideration of the loci of political and economic power, with the enemy in control of the institutions through which social power is channelled, it will be evident that any action which is directed towards the centralisation of power will advance the policy of Monopoly; conversely, any action intended to advance the policy of Social Credit must result in the decentralisation of power down to the individuals comprising the nation. Thus, the essential nature of the ACTION for the advancement of the policy of Social Credit must be to mobilise all the sanctions of the State — constitutional, legal, and military — against the protagonists of the policy of Monopoly, and in a manner which will establish and maintain the political and economic power of the individual to gain from his association with others the results he wants in terms of freedom and equity.

(To be Continued.)

**The Works Of
C. H. DOUGLAS**

In a review of his latest full-length work, *The Brief for The Prosecution*, the *English Truth* states that C. H. Douglas is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds of this century. In his various works he has provided a penetrating analysis of finance, government, philosophy, constitutionalism, &c. Those responsible members of the community who are concerned with the present increasing plight of the world must study Douglas if they desire to know what must be done to save our civilisation.

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Social Credit..... 6/6
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THE ANSWER TO RISING PRICES

In a recent criticism of the Communist New Housewives' Association, Mrs. Downing, President of the Victorian Housewives' Association, said that she and her association had been fighting rising prices for 30 years. What a pathetic utterance! Surely Mrs. Downing and her colleagues must realise that they, have failed when the total result of 30 years' effort is greater price increases than ever. What is obviously required is a genuine alternative to ever-increasing prices. But rather than seek such an alternative, Mrs. Downing joins with the Communists in attacking producers and retailers, who she infers are exploiting consumers.

If producers and retailers are to remain solvent and serve the consumers' requirements, they must at least recover all their costs. While it is true that labour costs have increased considerably, mainly because employees have urged wage increases in an endeavour to meet rising prices, the popular suggestion that harder work and reduced labour costs would automatically reduce prices permanently is simply contrary to facts. It is the present financial rules, which are the fundamental cause of growing inflation in any community using increased power-production.

This is a fact which Mr. Hollway, the Victorian Premier, might examine if he really wants to help the people of Victoria resist the Canberra totalitarians. But Mr. Hollway allows his opponents to retain the initiative by making the ridiculous observation that in America high prices are offset by high wages. Wages in America are not keeping pace with increasing prices. In December of last year, the President of the American United Automobile Workers' Union, Mr. Walter Reuther, said that his members would rather have lower prices than higher wages. Mr. Reuther also said: "What we are looking for is a wage that will give us a 1944 standard of living." It was the fear of further price increases and the promise of control by Truman, which resulted in the Democratic victory at the American Presidential elections late last year. Increased efficiency in American production is not automatically increasing the effective purchasing power of the American people.

What all anti-Socialists must realise, is that the modern power production system can only continue to operate so long as ever-increasing supplies of new financial credits are created by the banking system and made available for more factories and other capital developments which increase money claims' available immediately without production for consumers.

There is no need for anyone to go into technical financial matters to realise that results in every country of the world have proved that this policy of finance is inflationary. The answer is simple: What is required is the use of new financial credits to subsidise prices at the retail counters, thus ensuring that the goods desired by the consumer are obtained at a reduced price and that the producers and retailers make reasonable profits. Mrs. Downing, Mr. Hollway, and all others interested in a genuine alternative to the growing inflation are recommended to study this matter.

Six Million Jews

If Dr. Leo S. Bueck, formerly Chief Rabbi of Berlin (B. 8/12/48), is right in his estimate of 5 1/2 million Jews in Russia, then the Jewish charge that the Germans murdered 6 million Jews during the recent war is wrong. Whitaker's Almanac for 1947 prints a table compiled on world Jewish authority in which the numbers of Jews in the world in 1939 and 1945 are given as 16,838,000 and 11 million respectively.

The difference represents the number alleged to have been destroyed by Hitler's orders. In Jewish propaganda it was stated in round figures, and for good measure, as 6 million. But, according to Dr. Bueck, there are 11 million Jews still alive in the United States and Russia alone, so that the millions of Jews distributed through the rest of the world must be deducted from the murdered 6 million. There had long been reason to suspect the accuracy and good faith of that figure.

It was known, for instance, that the number of Jews still in Rumania was much greater than the figure given in Whitaker, that the figure for South Africa was understated; and now it appears that the number of Jews in Russia was underestimated by more than 2 million. For obvious reasons this immense discrepancy in the alleged facts of a charge of genocide demands investigation on what Dr. Evatt would call "the highest level."—J.W.R. (Tas.). —*The Bulletin*, Jan 5, 1949.

We questioned the accuracy of the 6 million figure when it was first reported. While some Jews were casualties, most of the figures quoted were simply persecution propaganda for interested purposes; e.g., a Jewish State in Palestine.

The City Robot

" . . . everything in our mechanical, remote-control civilisation tends to alienate us from the concrete and to make us operate with concepts. It would be revealing to know how seldom during the waking day the normal city dweller is compelled to come to grips with concrete difficulties: count off all the habitual and strictly ignorant acts—all the buttons he presses, all the files, gadgets, levers, turnstiles which he operates without troubling his mind about their functioning; add to these all the things he accomplishes by purely verbal devices—the letters, phrases, slogans, and banalities by which he lives; and then compute the number of instances in which direct contact with things or with other minds stimulates a fresh thought or sensation. It will be shocking to find how much he lives on the capitalised concrete thought of others—the science of a century and a half, the political thought and secondhand culture of the past, watered down to his meagre capacities."

—Jacques Barzun, in *Darwin, Marx, Wagner*.

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OPERATION ZION

By NORMAN F. WEBB

Some one has said that "Art is emphasis," referring to creative expression. But there is an art, or artifice, of anything you like to name, from beekeeping to high-pressure selling, and the principle applies in general both positively and negatively; for you inevitably suppress one thing by stressing another, as surely as you can prove anything by a judicious selection of facts, according to Cardinal Newman. And nowhere is the art of emphasis more persistently or effectively practised than in propaganda, or syndicated information—effective for the very reason that propaganda is occult or negative. It is certain that a predominating part of the significance of your daily ration of information consists in its omissions.

Unquestionably it is in the Middle East that the main significance of contemporary world events is to be found, and yet, in confirmation of what has been said above, you would never guess that from the Press. Berlin, China, France, even Church House, all rank far above Palestine, and when at least we do come to Palestine we find the most significant omission of all, that of any reference of any kind whatsoever to the Dead Sea, the ill-omened importance of which is masked by a hitherto unheard of territorial name, the Negev. The picture the public is asked to accept is one purely of military strategy in a semi-gorilla struggle between the forces of the patriot Arabs and those homing pigeons the Israelites, and on that basis the United Nations Security Council and the public at large are asked to compose those fratricidal differences that have arisen, it is assumed, solely from the animosity and acquisitiveness inseparable from nationality.

Zionism

The facts, of course, are very different. Not all of them by any means are known; much has to be inferred, and in some directions the secrecy is still impenetrable. But there is not the least doubt that in these present skirmishes in the Negev we are witnesses—and to a shocking degree, unconscious witnesses—of the last and decisive moves in a long-drawn-out strategy, stretching back into at least the nineties of last century, which itself is manifestly only part of a much larger plan of human

control. It is more useful, however, to concentrate on the isolated strategic movement now known to all the world as Zionism, and presented purely for purposes of propaganda, as a spontaneous up-surge of religious nationalism on the part of a dispossessed and persecuted race.

Readers of this journal cherish no illusion regarding Zionism or of its religious character; and it is an interesting fact that in Tel Aviv, with a Jewish population of close on a quarter of a million in 1939, there was only one Synagogue, and that the co-operative farming settlements that contain so many of the immigrants from North-Eastern Europe are entirely atheistical. Yet even the better informed find it difficult enough to penetrate the atmosphere of confusion with which everything of Jewish authorship seems to surround itself or to achieve any clear-cut mental picture of what is going on. We knew that the Jewish Home was a political camouflage, and that the stream of Jewish immigration into Palestine in the inter-war years was an artificial transference of population with a political object; but what was not so clear was its economic implications, and the back-stage maneuvering of the biggest of Big Business; though it was suspected.

Vast Mineral Wealth

It is not possible in an article of this kind to do more than touch on the essential points of this tremendous affair. The information given here, as far as it goes, is taken from a most valuable little

book, mentioned some months ago in these pages, called "The Palestine Mystery,"* in which the author gives in convincing and sober form all that is ascertainable to date regarding the history of the economic concessions in Palestine which are centred exclusively on the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley. The main points are summed up here, possibly in an over-simplified form, but it is valuable to get a comprehensible view through the confusing mists; and the immediate urgency of the subject—its extreme topicality—is obvious. Amplification can be got in Captain Rogers's well-documented pages.

As a preliminary to this history, it is presumably known that the waters of the Dead Sea are, financially speaking, anything but dead. However, the extent of their vitality in terms of mineral wealth is perhaps not widely appreciated. In 1925 the Crown Agents for the Colonies issued on behalf of the Government of Palestine a survey entitled "Production of Minerals from the Waters of the Dead Sea," giving the approximate qualities of valuable mineral substances—potash, sodium, chloride, gold, &c., in thousands of millions of tons. As an instance, the magnesium chloride alone, at the then price of £6 a ton, was computed to be worth one hundred and thirty-two thousand million pounds sterling. These huge figures tend to get into the realm of the fantastic, where it is hard to keep one's feet; but it can be accepted that control of the resources of this bit of territory called the Negev means virtual control, through price, high or low, as suits the political situation, of the manurial and high-explosive supplies of the world—a tempting prospect for any interest with global aspirations.

Concession Maneuvering

The Concession to exploit this vast wealth was first granted by the Sultan of Turkey to three of his own subjects on September 9, 1913, and acquired from them by the present owner (of the legal right, not the physical possession), a British subject, on April 23, 1923. Also prior to the outbreak of World War One the Ottoman Government had granted a concession for the hydroelectric development of the Jordan Valley, to a Greek subject, Mr. Mavromatis, on September 21, 1921. After the Palestine nest had been taken from the Turks and returned to the Arabs, with a cuckoo's egg in it, in the guise of Arthur Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild promising a national home to the Jews, the British Colonial Office, of which Winston Churchill was then head, without consulting Parliament, regranted the hydroelectric concession to Pinhas Rutenberg, a Zionist. This concession was contested before the International Court at The Hague in 1925, Lord Finlay, a former Lord Chancellor, being a member, and the original Turkish undertaking was upheld. Subsequently, Mr. Mavromatis came to an agreement with the Rutenberg interests. The first stage had been reached.

(Continued on page 8)

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OPERATION ZION

(Continued from page 7)

The next episode is not so simple; but in the period between the unauthorised grant of the hydro-electric Concession to Rutenburg in 1921 and The Hague Court decision against it in 1925, the Colonial Office was approached separately in 1923 by Major Tulloch, a British subject, and Mr. Moise Novomeysky, also a Zionist, regarding the Dead Sea Concession. These two were advised by Sir John Shuckburgh, of the Colonial Office, to combine their applications, and following some rather devious correspondence, in which Mr. Novomeysky would seem to have put "a quick one" over the Colonial Office and perhaps Sir Herbert Samuel, the Governor of Palestine, as well, the Palestine Mining Syndicate Ltd. was incorporated, and on the well-tryed principle, at the present moment being put into operation in the Negev, not to mention Berlin, that possession is nine points of the law, started operations on the spot.

Colonial Office's Action

Following this, the Crown Agents for Palestine, apparently too fearful to turn out a bunch of squatters with no legal rights of any kind whatsoever, advertised for tenders for the concession of the Dead Sea on 6th May, 1925, just a week or two after the findings of The Hague Tribunal upholding the original hydro-electric Concession, under precisely similar circumstances; a judgment amounting to a grave reflection on the action of the Colonial Office, as one "that affected the public interest and national repute, and was not in conformity with the international obligations accepted by the Mandatory of Palestine." It appears that negotiation of a somewhat equivocal character dragged on over this tender until May 22nd, 1929, when it was promised to the Novomeysky group, which, in unusual circumstances for a tendering party, had been in more or less constant touch with the Colonial Office during the whole period. The British owner of the original Turkish Concession in the meantime had not only come to an agreement with Novomeysky at the request of the Colonial Office, but following on the rupture of this agreement had tried to bring his case before the English High Courts. The matter, however, was adjudged one for the International Court and outside British jurisdiction. Whereupon he entered into a provisional agreement with a French group so that they might bring the case up at The Hague. Here apparently, the British Government countered him by a claim on France arising out of the shelling of Damascus, which effectively closed that road.

Palestine Potash Ltd,

That, in the baldest outline, is Captain Rogers's history, or should it be called attempted elucidation, of the situation, as it was and is. On January 1st, 1930,

the rights of the Concession granted to the Palestine Mining Syndicate Ltd. were vested in a company incorporated in England called Palestine Potash Ltd. The solicitors of the Company are Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan, and Vandyke, and Lord Nathan, who describes himself as a "member of the Jewish Agency under the Mandate for Palestine," appears to have been the advisory solicitor all through the negotiations over the Concession. It was on the premises of Palestine Potash Limited in June 1946, that large quantities of arms and ammunition were found concealed in a concrete pit. The first chairman of the Company was the late Earl of Lytton, and among present directors are two directors of Charles Tennant, the great chemical firm of Glasgow, Lord Glenconner and E. W. D. Tennant, the former of whom is also a director of Imperial Chemicals (I.C.I.). Mr. Moise Novomeysky is managing director. It would seem that whoever, or whatever else is involved, British responsibility is set firmly astride this thorny problem, and that the British Cabinet Ministers, past and present, must be fully aware of the above, and a lot more besides. Apparently it makes no difference to the camouflage with which this vital issue is still draped.

Supply of Magnesium

It would be an act of pure mischief to seek to unearth all these past negotiations and intrigues, and to give gratuitous publicity to Captain Rogers's treatise, unless one believed that it might help to clarify this tragic and worldwide issue that is being so falsely presented. As appears from Captain Rogers' investigation, the representation of the whole matter as a clash of nationalities, and a case for international justice, puts Great Britain in the invidious role of an arbiter, for which she has neither the strength nor the authority left. What is being so cleverly hidden from the British public is the fact that it is Britain's national survival that is to a very large extent at stake. This was clearly demonstrated at the trials held in Germany in 1947 of the directors of I.G. Farben-Industrie, which showed that the Battle of Britain was nearly lost through lack of magnesium, due to the international cartel agreements inside the Chemical Ring, which operated even during the war. To a question put to the Minister of Supply in the House of Commons on June 17, 1947, as to "what quantities of magnesium from Dead Sea sources have been made available annually to the United Kingdom since 1937?" the answer was "None." And on July 16 following, the Colonial Secretary confirmed the astronomical estimate of Magnesium Chloride in the Dead Sea already given. There is much talk of a neutral trusteeship of the Holy Places in Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine, but who, one may ask, is to control the unholy places?

—The Social Crediter, Dec. 18, 1948.

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The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

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This hard-hitting book gives detailed information concerning the Communist domination of Australian Unions. Communist leader Thornton took unsuccessful legal action against Lang; when this book was first published.

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A well-documented book dealing with the Jewish influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book banned during the war years.

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This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American Home of Congress.

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This excellent book is a "must" for every student of Communism. All the essential facts and figures are available for those who engage in controversy on the Communist question.

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The reason for the above resolution was that it is vitally necessary that we always have on hand sufficient funds in order that we may administer the POLICY put before us from time to time. For the past several years we have been struggling along without sufficient financial support, and the WORLD SITUATION is so grave, and DYNAMIC ACTION so obviously necessary, that we appeal to you to ASSOCIATE WITH US in an endeavour to enlighten as many as possible with the FACTS—WHICH WE HAVE—with the view to ACTION.

We must have a limited centralised administration at Headquarters, but we strongly advocate the formation of small GROUPS, each GROUP taking whatever action they may see necessary—so long as it is in keeping with the Christian philosophy and according to the strategy of Major Douglas.

We have the goods, and with right action, we will get the RESULTS you all want—IT IS UP TO YOU.

WM. F. ANDREWS, Hon. Secretary.

President: Mr. D. E. BYERS.

J. T. LANG AND COMMUNIST LEADER

When Mr. J. T. Lang, M.H.R., published his first book on Communism, "Communism In Australia" several years ago, Communist leader Thornton claimed that he had been libelled. He served upon Mr. Lang a writ for £10,000. But he subsequently refused to go ahead with it.

In his latest book, "Communism Is Treason" Mr. Lang deals with the history of Mr. Thornton's libel action:

Instructions were given to accept service of the writ and to brief leading counsel to defend the action. J. B. Shand, K.C., was retained.

Next, steps were taken to ensure that if the case went into Court there would be a complete showdown.

Evidence was collected all over the Commonwealth. A commission was given to obtain information in England. Thornton's complete background, his industrial antecedents, his activities on behalf of the Communist Party, the wartime history of his organisation, and the record of the Communist Party itself—these were all covered.

Had the case gone into Court, no punches would have been pulled by the defence. My instructions were that the opportunity should be taken to place the Communist Party on public trial.

Subpoenas to be issued included many leading members of the industrial Labour Movement—particularly executive members of the A.C.T.U. and the Melbourne Trades Hall Council.

One Federal Cabinet Minister in the Chifley Government would also have been called upon to give his version of certain events.

Months of hard work went into preparing the case. Then, before the case went into Court, Thornton threw in the towel. His solicitors intimated that he did not propose to proceed with the action.

That meant that Thornton was legally

liable to pay my taxed costs. My solicitors received a cheque for £286/9/2 from Thornton. Of course, the actual costs incurred in preparing for the case were far in excess of that amount.

That experience convinced me that the Communists would not fight in the open. If the purpose in serving the writ had been to silence me, then it proved all the more that they were afraid of public exposure of their aims and methods.

The Communists had unlimited financial resources, so that had not been a factor. The truth was that the stop-writ had failed to stop the fight, and the next round promised to be more interesting than the first.

That confirmed my belief that if I was to carry on the fight against the Communists in Australia I had to transfer to the Federal political arena.

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CAN AGRICULTURE STAND THE STORM

By HERBERT CLARENCE WHITE,

Director, Institute of Country Living, Paradise, California.

(From "Organic Gardening" U.S.A.)

During the past summer it was our privilege to travel and visit in many States—all the way from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard—twenty-five in all. This tour, lasting two full months, gave us a new concept of the term, "The Great American Desert." Shocking it is to the lover of "the Good Earth" to find so much of our wonderful "Land of the Free, and Home of the Brave" in a condition of partial, if not total desolation!

Nothing that the Biblical Prophets of Doom ever wrote about the fate of the once fertile plains of the Tigris—seat of erstwhile world empires—could possibly picture scenes of greater desolation than we witnessed on the tour of "America the Beautiful."

Questions

Why is it that agriculture—that bulwark of civilisation (for without it civilisation ceases to exist) has become "unstable"? Why is it that, with all our scientific knowledge, so little of our precious water remains on the land where it falls, to bless and nourish it?

By what caprice of fate has our rainfall (of which heaven has no greater gift to American Agriculture) been turned into a wild, ravenous beast—tearing at the very vitals of our economic life, our health, and our national existence?

"Hundreds of millions for flood-control" is the cry that goes up from our honored President, and from our astute legislative assemblies, as they witness this "major hemorrhage" of our continent, and are face to face with the problem of whether we are to "have a permanent or just a temporary country."

Bad Farming

And again we are reminded of E. H. Faulkner's timely warning, that in agriculture "we create our own problems for the doubtful pleasure of solving them." After all is said and done, flood control is purely and simply an agricultural problem. This wild "run-off" that carries our life-sustaining topsoil into our muddy rivers, and thence into the sea—this EROSION we hear so much about in the papers and over the radios, is purely a matter of *bad farming*.

Correct agricultural practice—a return to sound principles of soil improvement, including a restoration of the humus content of the soil and an adequate earthworm population would automatic-

ally solve to a large degree the problem of "run-off" and consequent erosion, and the dangerous lowering of our water-table, as well as the disastrous floods with their incalculable losses to our national economy.

Organiculture

If the \$600,000,000 that has been proposed by our leaders in Congress, to be used in flood control and soil conservation, were devoted to building an earthworm populated, humus filled, bacteria-rich topsoil on American farms, the problem would at once be solved at its source. Patrick Henry said: "He is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies," and Patrick Henry knew something about patriotism, says *Life* Editor, John K. Jessup.

In my humble opinion, the best and smartest, and most effective way to "stop gullies" is to *prevent them from starting*. And nothing more or less than organiculture will do just that. Some "doubting-Thomas" will immediately say, "Where is your proof? How do you know so much about the cause of erosion, of gullies, of soil depletion?"

Men of Experience

"ME? I don't claim to know anything. But there are men who KNOW from experience just what this rejuvenation of eroded, washed out, depleted soil will do in solving the problem of "run-off" on American farms; and when you have solved the problem of "run-off" you have solved the problem of "flood-control."

Among them are men like Louis Bromfield, who, over a nation-wide radio broadcast not long ago, said: "There is not one ounce of 'run-off' on any of my farms." And if you have lived or travelled in that rolling, if not hilly, countryside near Mansfield, Ohio, you will appreciate the achievement indicated in Bromfield's claim. J. I. Rodale with his experimental farm in the rolling Lehigh Country terrain near Allentown, Pennsylvania, will tell you the same thing.

And last, but not least, is the near-miracle in soil restoration that I wit-

nessed last month (August, 1947) on the farm belonging to the founder and superintendent of the El Reposo Sanitarium, in the rolling environs of Florence, Alabama.

For seven years, Neil Martin, Pioneer in American organiculture, has been loading the red clay of his eroded Alabama farm with HUMUS—leaves, grass, weeds, peanut hulls, straw from nearby farms, cotton wastes, animal manures—all have gone into that old worn-out farmland. Result?

On Neil Martin's hilly farm there is no run-off. Erosion is a thing of the forgotten past. Here is his testimony: "After the third year of organic gardening practice; there was no washing or broken terraces. No muddy water ever runs off the place." What is even more remarkable, no water, even in the lowest spots, stands for more than an hour, after the heaviest downpour!

The Wrong Road

My theory is, that if these men have done it—every other American farmer could do it if he would. It is largely a matter of education. Sir Albert Howard tells us that agriculture "has taken the wrong road." The question is, are we willing and humble enough to learn? Give the organic gardeners that \$600,000,000, and they would go a long way toward "building a new country!" concerning the rightness of these fundamental principles of correct agriculture. Whereas the countryside was literally "burned up"—with thousands of, gardens and farms as desolate as the Sahara desert, these organic farms were in the pink of condition, without any additional rainfall or irrigation.

Further Questions

Why was Neil Martin's corn "standing up" during the devastating drought, while his neighbours who were following the accepted "scientific" procedures, faced a total crop failure? Why was Martin's corn a rich, deep green, while his neighbour's corn across the fence was seared and withered and brown? Why was Martin's corn eight to ten feet high, while his neighbour's across the fence was barely waist high? Why did Martin's stalks bare from two to three ears, while his-neighbour's were bare-without any fruitage whatsoever?

Both fields had the same amount of rainfall during the early growing season. Both were subjected to the same sweltering, blistering summer heat. Both

(Continued on page 11)

CAN AGRICULTURE STAND THE STORM?

(Continued from page 10)

passed through the long drought without irrigation of any kind. What made the difference between outstanding success on the one hand, and absolute, total failure on the other?

Humus

There is only one answer—HUMUS! When the crisis came, the organic farm prospered and did exploits. The moisture-retaining humus, the earthworms, and the friendly soil bacteria came to the rescue and saved the day!

We also observed the same near miracle in two crops of sweet potatoes. The one on the Martin farm was lush and green—the neighbour's across the fence, yellowed and spindly—barely visible among the weeds in the row. In contrast, Martin's patch had such vigorous growth the identity of the rows was completely lost, for the plants had closed up into a single mass of deep, living green.

Chemicals v. Organics

I asked Neil Martin to "give me the dope" on chemical vs. organic fertilisers. He summed it up in a few easy words that I want to pass on to all the readers of *Organic Gardening Magazine*:

"When two crops are planted at the same time," he says, "the chemically fertilised plants come on faster, and perhaps they will bear a little earlier—but they begin to deteriorate within a few weeks. If hot, dry weather comes, they 'pass out.' On the other hand, a crop grown the organic way, using compost as fertiliser, may start bearing a little later; but it will produce an abundant harvest of superior quality until frost hits it in the fall in spite of possible adverse weather conditions."

On this remarkable little farm, no commercial fertiliser has been used since 1941, and no so-called controls have been used since that date—no sprays, no dusts, no powders—and there has not been a

single crop failure of any kind for over five years!

Rejuvenation

Within these seven years, a worn-out, dying grape vineyard has been completely rejuvenated. A brush fire went through the vineyard nine years ago. The canes were badly scorched, resulting in disease. There was no crop until one year after mulching. Now, nine out of ten canes are perfect. The crop is heavy and has superior flavour and keeping quality.

Besides feeding from twenty-five to thirty persons a day (Sanitarium guests and staff) Martin sold over \$500.00 worth of excess produce from his little farm this season. Seventy-five percent, of the fruit and vegetables served at the institution were home grown. "We have stuff out of the garden nearly every day in the year, and we can in excess of four thousand quarts of fruit and vegetables each year," declared this enterprising humanitarian.

What more could any man do with a little chunk of "no-good," worn-out eroded land? My hat is off to Neil Martin and his sons! Wish we had more farmers like them!

Earth and Ability

In one of his syndicated news columns in U.S.A., Rodger Babson asks: "Why have the best brains grown in certain valleys in New England, New York State, Pennsylvania, and Virginia?" One reply might be that the soils in these "valleys have been enriched by the replenishment through flood-waters from large areas of surrounding country, of humus, minerals, and micro-organisms. The famous Hunza Valley, in India, owes much to its glacial deposits in like manner, an asset reflected in the health of its natives.

—*Health and Vitality*, Melbourne.

"God's Ploughs"

"The soil chemist can analyse soil and tell you very nearly the exact composition of the soil you sent him, but he cannot tell you just the thing you are most concerned with, and that is, how much of each of these different elements is available for plant food.

"He can only tell you how much is present, and that is all. The plant has the power of using only the food in an available form, so it can be quite readily seen that a chemical analysis of the soil is useless for practical purposes. All of which is sound, except for two very important factors—commonsense and the earthworm.

"It is into this picture that the burrowing earthworm makes its potent appearance. All the elements that are in the soil, but which are hidden and unavailable to the plant roots, are broken down by the earthworm and made available. Man has yet to invent, devise, or manufacture any machine, any solid or liquid fertiliser as efficient as the earthworm. In this invertebrate animal Nature has a perpetual soil builder, a four-in-one creature that acts upon the soil as chemist, triturator, cultivator, and distributor . . ."

—Dr. G. S. Oliver, in *Our Friend The Earthworm*.

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[Regd.]

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