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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

More Taxes, Bureaucrats; But Less Production

The following figures and facts from the debate on Supply in the Federal House of Representatives in June, concerning the growth of taxation and bureaucracy and the accompanying decline in production, speak for themselves.

Mr. Fadden: There has been a surplus of revenue of £46,000,000 beyond what was estimated for the present financial year.

As against that, there has been an increase of £6,000,000 in expenditure of an administrative nature.

In addition, estimated expenditure of £10,000,000 that it was hitherto intended to finance by loan is to be financed out of the buoyant revenue available.

There will, therefore, now be no necessity to finance the gap of £30,000,000 previously expected in the year's finances. Instead of that, we find there will be a balance as between revenue and expenditure, because of the methods utilised by the Government.

Huge Tax Collections

On the revenue side, the Treasurer's margin of error was about 12 per cent.

In other words, he based the whole of his planning for the 1947-48 financial economy of Australia on a grossly incorrect assumption with regard to the revenue capacity of the country. **For every £100, which he expected to collect in revenue, he now finds that he has received almost £112.**

There is an axiomatic taxation law called "the law of diminishing returns."

It merely means that an administration can tax so heavily that revenue starts to dry up, instead of increasing and expanding. The reverse of that law holds goods, too, but the Treasurer does not appear to have heard of it, and has certainly not practised it.

If he were to examine returns of indirect taxation of all kinds, from 1944-45 onwards, he would see how that law has operated. Despite reductions of individual items, the aggregate receipts from these sources have risen from £120,000,000 in 1944-45, to £137,000,000 in 1945-46, £166,000,000 in 1946-47, and it is estimated that the figure for 1947-48 will be £179,000,000.

Tax On Cigarettes, Tobacco

The Treasurer is an unwelcome guest wherever working men gather to enjoy their small pleasures.

They know that in his official capacity, the Treasurer, by means of indirect taxation, takes the equivalent of six cigarettes out of every packet of ten purchased, over half of every 2oz. packet of pipe tobacco purchased, and one full glass out of every bottle of beer purchased.

He scoops out of every box of face powder bought the equivalent of one-quarter of its contents, whilst business girls and others who regard the use of cosmetics as essential, know only too well that he clips off the equivalent of one-quarter of every stick of lipstick purchased.

Five-fold Tax Increase

In 1938-39, the last financial year before the outbreak of World War II., total tax collections of every description in Australia, direct and indirect, amounted to only £74,000,000.

That figure has now increased five-fold, and collections this year will reach an all-time record of £400,000,000, which will be £15,000,000 more than last year's figure, £47,000,000 more than in 1945-46, and £62,000,000 more than in 1944-45.

Those figures show how empty was the Treasurer's undertaking in Brisbane that he would reduce taxes when the financial commitments of the country, as revealed by his monthly reviews, permitted.

The Federal Treasurer has certainly cashed in on the higher wages resulting from inflationary tendencies in Australia.

Increases of the basic wage, which are intended to compensate wage-earners for the higher cost of living, have largely been withheld from them and their families, because every increase places them in a higher income group for tax purposes.

Every honourable member has heard complaints by individuals that when their wages are increased by 2/ a week to meet the higher cost of living, almost the whole of it is absorbed by an increase of tax.

The real beneficiary of higher wages is not the wage earner but the Treasurer.

Govt. Spends 1/3 Nat. Income

Mr. Holt: It is clear, from the financial proposals of which this measure forms an important element, **that the Government has accepted as a peacetime permanency the scale of finance which in the past we had thought to be peculiarly a feature of war and war causes.**

Today, some years after the cessation of hostilities, the Government's expenditure amounts to about one-third of the total national income of the Commonwealth.

Bureaucrats: 136% Increase

Mr. Harrison: In June-July, 1939, Commonwealth employees totalled 67,863, but

(Continued from 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

MORE TAXES, BUREAUCRATS

(Continued from page 1)

in October, 1947, that number had increased to 160,300, an increase of 92,436 employees, or 136 percent, in governmental employment.

When the Minister says that unfilled jobs are available for 95,400 persons he forgets that the Government has subtracted from the productive capacity of the community no less than 95,400 persons for employment in the Commonwealth Public Service.

Building Employees Decreased

The Commonwealth Statistician reveals that whilst in December last the number of Government employees in Australia increased by 3,000 to the record total of 574,000, the number of employees in the manufacturing and building industries, the two major industries in our economy, decreased by 4,800 during the same month.

These facts explain to some degree the reason why the Government maintains its present high rates of taxation, because it is obvious that administration eats up the revenue from taxes.

In 1947-48 the sum of £26,708,000 was voted in respect of government departments, excluding defence and governmental undertakings such as the post-office.

That sum was six times greater than the cost incurred in respect of the same departments in 1938-39.

Production Decline

I propose to compare our production in 1947 with that in 1942, the year in which Japan entered the war.

In 1942, three years after the beginning of the war, we produced 155,000,000 bushels of wheat, but in 1947 production fell to 117,000,000 bushels.

In 1942 the Australian production of wool was 1,151,000,000lb., and in 1947 it was 984,000,000lb.

The production of butter in 1942 was 171,000 tons, and in 1947 it was 143,000 tons.

As to beef and veal, 534,000 tons were produced in 1942 and 486,000 tons in 1947.

The figures for mutton and lamb are 413,000 tons in 1942 and 308,000 tons in 1947.

Turning to metals, the production of pig iron in 1942 was 1,500,000 tons, and in 1947 it dropped to 1,000,000 tons.

The production of copper in 1942 was 20,000 tons and in 1947 it was 17,000 tons.

As to lead, 263,000 tons was produced in 1942 and 197,000 tons in 1947.

In almost every field of endeavour, and particularly in the primary industries, production is lower today than it was in 1942. . . .

Coal and Shipping

In New South Wales, where 17,448 employees are engaged in coalmines, strikes in 1947 caused a loss of 1,671,000 tons of coal, or an average of nearly 100 tons of coal per man during that year; and that was the second highest loss recorded in the industry since 1942, in which year production reached its peak.

Although there were 350 more employed in the industry in 1947 than in 1942, production declined.

Whereas in 1942 production totalled 12,205,935 tons, which was an all-time record, in 1947 when there were 350 more employees engaged in coalmines, production decreased to 11,650,000 tons.

In that basic industry, upon which our economy primarily depends for power, production decreased to an alarming degree.

The figures in respect of the waterfront industry reveal a serious decline in the discharging and loading rates.

Whereas in July-December, 1938, the



Mr. FADDEN
Gives Facts on Taxation

discharging rate averaged 911 tons a day, the average was only 353 tons a day from July, 1946, to June, 1947.

That is rather serious because it means a slow turn-round of ships at ports, and that is something to which the Opposition has been directing attention in this chamber for a long time.

Let us have a look now at the loading figures. In the period July to December 1938, the average daily loading rate was 450 tons compared with 284 tons in the period July 1946, to June 1947.

On the basis of tonnage per man, we find that whereas in 1939 the average daily loading rate was .9 tons, in 1945 it was .5 tons, and from January to June 1947, it was .6 tons.

Tax Kills Incentive

Mr. Anthony: A few weeks ago, when I was travelling through a country district, I saw 700 or 800 fat bullocks being driven along the road to a paddock.

Meeting the owner, I said, "By jove, they are in the pink of condition, and are just ready to go to the meat works. You should get a good price for them."

He replied, "I am not sending them to the meat works. I am taking them to grass."

When I asked what was his reason for doing so, he explained, "This is April. If I sell these bullocks now, eight out of

every ten of them will go to Mr. Chifley. I am keeping them until after the 1st July. The proceeds from the sale of these bullocks at the present time, in addition to the amount which I have received for earlier sales, would substantially increase the rate of tax that I should have to pay."

I told this story to a high Government official who had complained about his inability to obtain sufficient supplies of meat for Great Britain.

He remarked that the attitude, which the owner of the bullocks had adopted, was general throughout Australia.

He pointed out that had the owner taken the bullocks to the meat works, the employees would have been obliged to work overtime in order to treat the cattle, and that they refuse to work overtime because the extra pay increases their rate of tax.

Dairy Production Down

Sir Earle Page: The Queensland Government Statistician pointed out that the number of dairy cows in that State had declined by 150,000 during the last five years, and that the number of dairy cows last year was 50,000 fewer than in the previous year.

A similar position is revealed in New South Wales and Victoria.

Since 1940, butter production in Victoria has been reduced from 73,000 tons to 50,000 tons—a decline of 40 per cent.

The number of cows milked in 1940 was 744,685.

This number decreased in 1946 to 629,049, a decline of 115,636.

Throughout Victoria the number of dairymen milking more than five cows and under nineteen decreased from 37,123 in 1940, to 28,610 in 1946, a reduction of 8,515. In 1945, the decrease compared with the number in 1944 was 1,734, and, in the following year, there was a further decrease of 1,827.

This drift is still continuing.

In New South Wales, where the population has increased by approximately 278,000 during the last ten years, the number of dairy cows has decreased by 150,000.

There are more people but fewer cows to provide them with milk.

A similar position exists in other States.

In Victoria, the increase of population during the last ten years exceeds 200,000, but the number of milking cows has declined by 115,000 and the number of calves, which will ultimately replace the dairy cows, is steadily diminishing.

Ten years ago the ratio was one to three, four years ago it was one to five, and today it is one to seven.

We shall soon be in the position of having almost all old dairy cows, none of which will be able to give milk in the winter.

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Communists Infiltrate Primary Produce Organisations

The Communist Party for years has had an Agrarian or Country Department under two trained leaders, King and Irvine.

There was a "milk and water" rural policy to deceive and impress the inquiring countryman, but the Party devoted most of its energies to trying to win over the rural workers, and in particular the Union to which most of them belonged—the Australian Workers' Union.

A terrific battle followed between Communists and non-Communists in that Union, but though the Reds for a time captured control of the N.S.W. Branch, ultimately they were beaten and their leaders expelled.

They still fight the A.W.U., but half-heartedly and with little hope of success. Their main campaign has now turned in other directions.

New Objective

The new object is to capture and dominate organisations of primary producers, and if their report to National Congress is correct, in this they seem to have had some success. Here are some extracts from that report: —

"The Party prepared the programmes adopted and published by the Vegetable Growers' and National Poultry Farmers' Associations. The 1947 congress of the Vegetable Growers' Association was under our leadership.

"At Shepparton (Vic.) the party organised Vegetable Growers', the Trades and Labour Council, and Building Workers' Union in a tomato strike.

"At Wagga (N.S.W.) the Party organised a conference of the Labour Council and Wheat Growers' Union, which set up a Farm-Worker Co-opera-

tive. The Ironworkers' Union and Wheat Growers' Union are also holding discussions at Wagga.

"The Poultry Farmers' Association in Queensland is under considerable influence, and is under influence, too, in N.S.W. and Victoria, where Party representation is improving.

Influential Positions

"The Party is influential in the 'Retail Fruit Shopkeepers' Association in N.S.W.

"In Queensland our comrades lead the Tobacco Growers' Association. We have strong Party influence in the Dairying Industry in Queensland. At the Sydney Soil Erosion Conference our Party scientists took the lead.

"Comrade J. Bailes is now Agrarian Secretary and is organising a Country Conference for 25th April, to be followed by a ten days' school."

—Reprinted from *Light*, Ballarat Diocesan Journal. June 1948.

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Mr. STRACHEY
Britain's Minister for Starvation

Why No Beef?

According to the *Evening Standard* of June 16, "with Mr. Costello, the Eire Premier, here for trade talks, is Mr. Dillon, his Minister of Agriculture.

"Mr. Dillon has a conundrum to pose to our Ministry of Agriculture: 'Why do you not buy our tinned beef, although you buy our tinned horsemeat?'"

In his opening address of half an hour Mr. Butler effectively covered material familiar to regular readers of this paper. His opponent made no attempt to answer factual material concerning the Soviet and its espionage system as revealed by the Canadian Spy Trials, but made full use of his time to present all the wonderful things the Communist Party promises to do for the Australian people.

Question time was skilfully used by the small number of Communists in the audience to keep their speaker on his feet.

Mr. Butler scored heavily when he said: "We have here tonight a classic example of how a small minority can outwit a majority. Although there are probably only a few dozen Communists

Free Medicine in N.Z.

A cable from New Zealand informs us that the cost of prescriptions written under the N.Z. free medicine scheme more than doubled between 1943 and 1947. In 1943 doctors issued 3,500,000 prescriptions, costing £563,000. In 1947 they issued 5,882,000 prescriptions, costing £1,439,000. The cable also adds: "More people are in hospital today than ever before."

Last year social security cost more than £35 for every person in the country, and was paid for at the rate of 1/6 in the £ on all wages, salaries and other income.

Loaves and Fishes

Twentieth century man as described by the Rector of Everdon, near Daventry (Eng.), the Rev. H. Whiteman, in his parish magazine: —

"He can circle the earth, kill others miles away, weigh and distance the stars, pump oil from the bowels of the earth, coax a hen to lay 365 eggs annually, make dogs smoke pipes and sea lions play ball, and so on.

"But show him five loaves and two small fishes for sale and five hungry adults and two small children without money to buy them, and he calls conferences, appoints committees and sub-committees, holds elections, and cries out that crisis is upon him.

"He does scores of useless things, then retires, leaving the five adults and two small children starving and five loaves and two small fishes unapproachable."

Milk Board Control

Mr. Dennett, a lawyer, who is Victorian Minister for Agriculture, stated that the Milk Board should embrace the whole State.

How these Liberals fight the Socialist menace!

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT DEBATE ON COMMUNIST DANGER

When Mr. Eric Butler debated a leading Communist at Donald (Vic.) on Monday, July 19, there was a record attendance for a political event at this centre. After people had been seated around the platform itself, and all standing room was filled, many had to stay outside the hall. The subject was "That Communism is a Menace in Australia."

among the hundreds of people present here tonight, this minority has organised so well that they have made use of the majority."

"Until such time as the majority wake up, small organised minorities will continue to drive them towards chaos." After this Mr. Butler received more questions and was able to expand on many points.

Dozens of leading citizens congratulated Mr. Butler after the debate and said that they had their eyes open to the real Communist menace. The way has now been paved for a follow up meeting at Donald at a later date.

Coal Board Has Big Salaries But No Results

Obviously the gentlemen who constitute the Joint Coal Board are quite satisfied with the jobs they are doing, because they continue to draw their big, fat salaries and expenses.

However, if they worked for a private company they would receive a rude awakening from their smug complacency. No private concern could afford to employ men who can achieve so little at such an enormous cost.

The Joint Coal Board was established under the Coal Industry Act, passed jointly by the Federal and N.S.W. State Labour Governments in 1946.

Frequent stoppages on the coalfields, often for trivial reasons, inadequate production over a long period, and persistent agitation by miners for a new deal, led to the establishment of the Coal Board.

Dictatorial Powers

The Coal Board's statutory function is to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal for Australia and for trade with other countries, as well as to improve the working conditions of the men employed in the industry.

The board has dictatorial powers. It can open, shut down, and conduct all mines. It can determine methods of mechanisation, and decide the price of coal. It is Australia's sole distributing authority for all the coal won in N.S.W.

In December 1946, Mr. K. A. Cameron, then aged 44, was appointed chairman of the board for seven years at a salary of £5,000 a year.

Mr. Cameron was former manager of North Broken Hill Ltd., and is said to be a metallurgist and mining expert.

Large Staff

The following year Messrs. A. E. Warburton (46) and R. P. Jack (50) were appointed to complete the board at

salaries of £2,500. They also were appointed for seven years.

Mr. Jack is a coal mining expert and Mr. Warburton an accountant and former member of the Shipping Control Board.

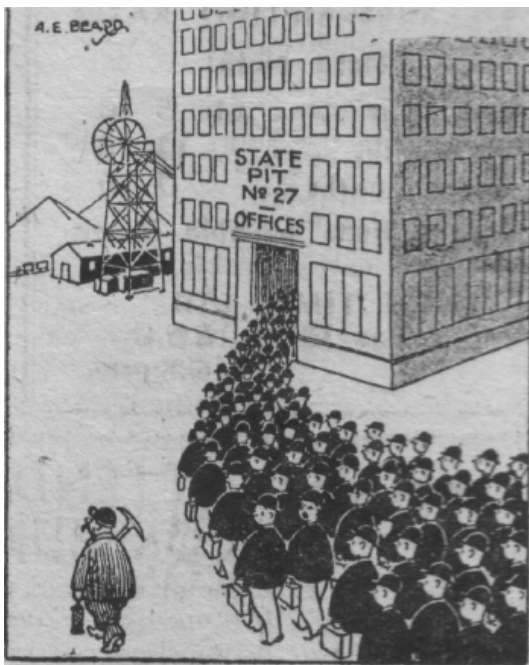
Between the three of them they have managed to amass, in the brief period of the board's existence, a staff consisting of 42 administrative and clerical officers, 26 mining experts, 35 typists, eight welfare officers, three draughtsmen, 18 sundries, and one public relations officer.

The taxpayer has to fork out **more than £70,000 a year in salaries to keep this team going.**

Generous With Public Funds

The Joint Coal Board has been remarkably generous with public funds.

For instance, on July 1, exactly nine days after the board had announced to



"Oh That's George—He gets the Coal" —

From "The Recorder" (London) the public the most drastic coal cuts in the history of the State, the chief welfare officer of the board handed to the Deputy Mayor of Newcastle a cheque for £ 10,000 to encourage cultural movements on the coalfields.

Up to April 30 last the board has allotted nearly £125,000 in grants to councils in coal mining areas for cultural development, playgrounds, school camps, and the like.

Not So Good At Getting Coal

The board has proved itself remarkably efficient distributing the taxpayer's money to make the lot of people on the coalfields more cheerful and cultured.

Securing and maintaining adequate supplies of coal for Australia and for trade with other countries, however, has been quite a different matter.

To deal with the present grave coal crisis, which was permitted to descend upon the public without a word of warning, the Coal Board seems to have been able to do no better than produce a half-baked scheme for building up coal supplies right in the heart of winter.

As a consequence all that the taxpayers, who are providing the board's juicy salaries, are getting is no coal, no gas, no hot water, and no heat at a time when these deprivations are most injurious to the community's health, and cause the maximum inconvenience.

Plenty of Excuses

When the Coal Board is criticised for making what the average man can only regard as a most unholy mess of its job, all that is forthcoming are explanations and excuses.

In the opinion of this newspaper, the Coal Board has proved a failure, and its members ought to be replaced.

—Reprinted from Sydney Truth, July 18, 1948.

Who Is Mrs. P. Podbielsky?

Dr. Evatt: On the 6th May, the honourable member for Bendigo (Mr. Rankin) asked the following question: —

Will the Attorney-General inform the House whether Mrs. P. Podbielsky—also known as Miss Schneider—whom he said recently was an Australian nominee of the staff of the United Nations, at a salary of £2,500 a year, is the wife of a man who was interned in Australia during the war as a dangerous alien?

Will the right honourable gentleman also say by whom this woman was nominated, and what is the nature of her duties?

I now inform the honourable member as follows: —

Mrs. Podbielsky, whose maiden name was Miss Schneider, was not sponsored by the Government in her application for a position with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

In answer to a question by the honorable member for Richmond, Mr. Anthony, on the 11th March (question No. 34, notice-paper No. 199), **Mrs. Podbielsky's position was described as Economic Affairs Officer in the Research and Reconstruction Division, and her salary range was given at \$4,410-\$6,700 a year.**

This information was obtained from a United Nations publication.

Mrs. Podbielsky is not connected in any way with the Department of External Affairs, and it is presumed that she applied for a position direct to the United Nations Secretariat from outside Australia.

With regard to the first part of the question, Miss Schneider was married on the 25th June 1946, after Mr. Podbielsky had been granted permanent admission to this country. On the 4th July 1946, he applied for naturalisation, which was granted. —Federal Hansard, June 25.

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HOW AUSTRALIANS ARE BEING SWINDLED BY THE PARTY POLITICAL GAME

By H.R.

Continued from Previous Issue

Primary Produce Control

Mr. McEwen admitted when he stated on 2nd December last: "I desire to inform the House that the Australian Country Party, which originated the plan for the organised marketing of primary products, associates itself with this measure for the organised marketing of eggs. An examination of the official records will show that most of the boards established to control primary products were set up while a member of the Australian Country Party occupied the position of Minister of Commerce. I have only to mention the boards which were established to control dairy products, meat, canned and dried fruits to show that that was so. He took the initiative."

Mr. McEwen did not deny when twitted by Mr. Pollard on 2nd December, 1947, and again on 8th June, 1948, that the Chairmen of the Australian Wheat Board, the Australian Wool Board, and the Australian Meat Board were all elected by the Government of which Mr. McEwen was a member, the members of those boards being elected by primary producers only in rare instances, and that all the boards were subject to ministerial control.

Control of the acreage under wheat, which is now subjected to much criticism and loud laments from the Opposition, was advocated in 1940 by Sir Earle Page, who urged that the farmers be licensed and that the licensee should sow the acreage authorised from year to year, and market through the Wheat Board all wheat harvested as grain and cut for hay in any year on such acreage as might be directed by the Government.

International Wheat Control

When Mr. McEwen criticised the Chifley Government on June 6th for having encompassed the wheatgrowers with a thousand laws which they must obey under threat of dire penalties, he was reminded by Mr. Scully that his own colleague, Sir Earle Page, was responsible for their introduction.

When the same Mr. McEwen criticised the International Wheat Agreement Bill 1948 as being socialistic, Mr. Lemmon replied that it was a government composed of gentlemen like the present Opposition which in 1931 first mooted an international wheat agreement, and that Sir Frederick Stewart had tried to a degree successfully to have brought into effect an agreement which dealt mainly with surpluses. He was also reminded by Mr. McLeod that when wool was sold in 1939 at 10d. a lb. the growers were not consulted by the government then in power.

Paid Not to Grow Wheat

The payments to wheatgrowers in Western Australia not to produce wheat during the war, which was one of the talking points of the Opposition during the Referendum campaign, originated from a suggestion from the leader of the wheatgrowers in Western Australia, that the growers in that State be given a "wheat holiday" because wheat was stacked at all country sidings and was becoming infested with weevil.

Egg Control Bill

When the Opposition criticised the Government's Egg Export Control Bill in December last, Mr. Lemmon was able to remind them that the Liberal-Country Party Government of Western Australia had recently introduced similar legislation to control the wheat industry in that State, which reserved for the Minister of Agriculture the right to exclude from the Board any producers of whom he does not approve, and endowed him with power to veto any decision not to his liking.

The first board to control the sale of eggs in South Australia was established by a Liberal-Country Party government, and the chairman of the board was an officer of the Department of Agriculture.

Victorian Socialism

Coming nearer home we find that the non-Labour parties in Victoria have a better record for the introduction of socialistic legislation than their opponents.

It was a government led by Sir Harry Lawson which established a State monopoly over the generation and supply of electricity, and in the S.E.C. Act empowered the Governor in Council to make regulations on the recommendation of the Commission, prescribing all such matters and things as are necessary or convenient to be prescribed so as to secure the ultimate co-ordination or unification of all electric supply undertakings in Victoria.

It was, also a Liberal-Country Party Government which recently gave indica-

Councillor Demands Communist Investigation

At a recent meeting of the Ballan Shire Council, Mr. G. P. Ryan moved that the following resolution be submitted to the Annual Municipal Conference:

"That this Conference demands that the Federal and State Governments set up Royal Commissions to be established on similar lines to the Canadian Royal Commission."

Mr. Ryan will be Ballan Shire Council's delegate to the Conference.

tions of desiring to bring the development of the Wensley Bray coal field under the management of a State monopoly in spite of the fact that the socialists of the Cain government had already moved to encourage the development of the field by private enterprise.

Social Services

It must not be forgotten that the non-Labour parties in the Commonwealth Parliament were responsible for initiating many of the social services, which tend to make the individual more and more dependent upon government hand-outs and subject to control and discipline by government officials, whilst being bled through taxation, not only for the cost of the "free" services, but for the cost of the bureaucracy as well.

To all this evidence of similarity in the objectives of the opposing parties in the Commonwealth Parliament, must be added Mr. Holt's statement when speaking on behalf of the Liberal Party recently, that the Party stands for the planned development of Australia and accepts the Tennessee Valley Authority as a model!

(To be Continued.)

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SHOULD WE ABOLISH THE FORTY-HOUR WEEK?

Mr. Chifley has returned from abroad with no greater message than that we all must tighten our belts and work harder. But what for, he does not say. It is clear that large numbers of wage earners and the best executive brains of the country no longer see any great purpose to be served by slaving for the benefit of a Taxation Department, which already manages to drain-off one-third of the national income.

Obviously, as a result of this crippling taxation policy production has continued to seriously decline. Overwhelming evidence of this has been produced in the Federal House recently to put this matter beyond dispute. Some of it we have recorded on other pages of this issue.

The obvious solution to this is to slash taxation, by, say, fifty percent for a start, which would automatically entail a wholesale reduction in the non-productive and expensive bureaucracy.

Having said that we come now to a solution to the declining production which is being advocated by many of the employers' organisations in this country: The return of the forty-four or forty-eight hour week.

We suggest to those employers who are genuinely concerned to improve employer-employee relations that no action could be better calculated to play into the hands of the Communist agitator by increasing the antagonisms, engendered between wage-earner and wage-payer. The "worker" would be losing his hard-fought for rights, and the Communist would play a merry part as champion of the "workers" against the "capitalist bosses."

It should surely be recognised by now by any intelligent person that modern productive capacity is such that Australians could produce all the goods and services they require with a THIRTY-HOUR week. But at the present time a large section of the population is filling in time in Government Departments hindering the rest of the population, who, in their turn, have discovered that along with the arrangements made by the tax-gatherer, it is more profitable to do as little real work as possible.

Under these conditions a SIXTY-HOUR week would be no solution.

If the employer would give a lead to the wage earners in demanding that these impediments be removed the basis of harmonious employer-employee relations would be laid and if these demands were met there would be no reason to abolish the forty-hour week. All parties would benefit except the agitator, who would no longer have a situation of discontent to exploit.

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Our representative will call on anyone considering taking advantage of our offer to make limited space available for advertising.

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"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P.,
Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal
Universities, Dominican House of Studies,
Ottawa.

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

Price 1/1 (post free). Order now from:
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"The Folly Of Public Enterprise"

An Address

By ALLAN STEPHENS

Next Thursday, August 5,

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D.S.C.M. of Vic. You are cordially
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INSIDE RED RUSSIA

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The author of this revealing book was Australian Minister to Moscow from 1943 to 1945. He saw Russia as an Australian Labour man officially visiting a Socialist State. He was horrified at what he saw. He has outlined in detail a record of tyranny, which must be given the widest possible distribution throughout Australia.

Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, 4/8 (post free).

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TOTALITARIAN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Bill Debated in Victorian House

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3CS, Colac.

We have often stressed the fact that all Governments tend to try and increase their powers at the expense of the individual. The policy of centralising all power, political, financial, and economic, has been furthered by the skilful exploitation of the will to power inherent in Governments. This will to power is just as inherent in State Governments as it is in Federal Governments.

Fortunately, however, the division of power between the States and the Federal Government has prevented the establishment of a complete monopoly of power.

Irrespective of their political labels, the State Governments all tend to oppose Canberra, even if only because Canberra seeks to take from them the power, which they themselves desire to use.

Now, while the battle between the States and the Federal Government has been to the forefront of the political scene over the past few years, it is not so widely known that the States have also been seeking to centralise power within their own boundaries.

Local Government Attacked

Some months ago we directed attention to the offensive against local governing bodies being conducted by the State Labour Government in N.S.W. The Victorian Government, elected to fight Socialism from Canberra, has itself been persuaded in more ways than one to further Socialist policies.

This Government recently introduced a Town and Country Planning Bill (providing certain alterations to the 1944 Town and Country Planning Act), which is totalitarian in conception and intent. This Bill is likely to lead to an attack upon local government similar to that launched against local government by the N.S.W. Government.

Apparently very few members of either the Liberal or Country Parties knew very much about the Bill, as the great majority of them did not even bother to speak on the matter.

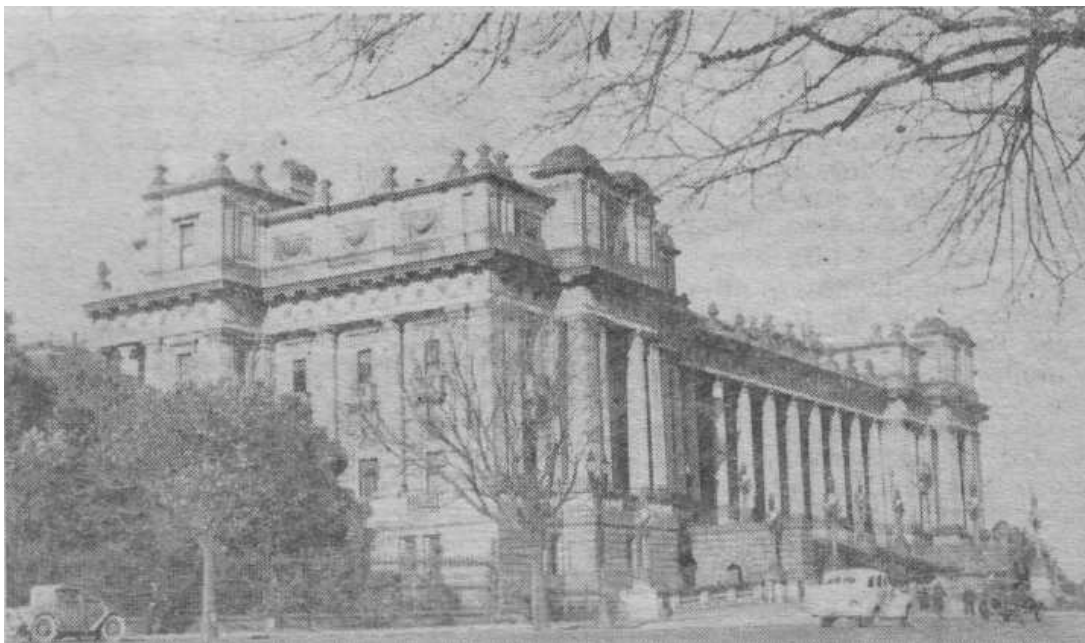
Similar To Cain Bill

Labour Member Hayes made a very significant remark in his address on July 6. He said: "The present measure is similar to a Bill which was under consideration by the Cain Government, and in view of the fact that that Government to a large extent drafted these proposals I can see no reason for raising any objection to them. The Opposition is heartily in accord with the measure."

We have stressed the fact time and time again that a change in politicians does not in itself mean a change in fundamental policies.

Unless electors are alert all the time and carefully watching for encroachments upon their rights and liberties, they will find that the power lusters operating through Governments will eventually accomplish their objective of the complete Monopoly State.

Rank-and-file members of the Liberal and Country Parties must find it thought provoking that Socialists should "heartily" endorse policies brought down by an allegedly anti-Socialist Government.



Victorian State Parliament House

It is true, of course, that the "arguments" presented to support the attack upon local government sound very conclusive.

Menace of Centralised Control

For example, it is pointed out that most local governing bodies are in financial difficulties. Little or no mention is made of the cause of these difficulties.

It is argued that the amalgamation of certain local governing bodies would result in greater efficiency and less financial expense. This argument is similar to that advanced in favour of the abolition of State Governments.

It is alleged that they are too expensive.

All the facts prove beyond doubt that the centralisation of government never results in greater efficiency or less financial cost. It is the centralised control of financial policy, which has helped to cripple financially local governing bodies all over Australia.

Instead of exploiting the results of centralised financial control, the State

Governments should be doing all in their power to resist this centralisation and to make it possible for local governing bodies to function adequately. **There can be no genuine democracy and protection of individual rights unless there is genuine local government.**

This matter is of vital interest to all Victorians living in the country. With approximately 50 percent of the State's population in Melbourne, the proposal to weaken local government is disastrous and should be resisted vigorously.

Totalitarian Board

It will, of course, be stated by Liberal and Country Party members that they have no intention of weakening local government; they will also probably deny that the Town and Country Planning Bill is totalitarian.

However, even if the powers of the Planning Board established as a result of the Town and Country Planning Act

are somewhat limited at present, a start has been made to give a group of central planners the right to dictate the development of every part of the State.

If this idea of central planning is extended, and it is obvious that in the absence of determined opposition it will be extended, there will undoubtedly be an increasing attack upon local government.

In order to show that we are not exaggerating the inherent dangers of the idea of centralised town and country planning, we point out that one Liberal member, Mr. Dawnay-Mould, said in the Victorian Parliament on July 6 that in his opinion, the Victorian Town and Country Planning Act does not go far enough. He went on to say, "Those of us who . . . are interested in planning, would do well to consider the provisions of the English Town and Country Planning Act of 1947. We are fortunate in

(Continued on page 8)

Town and Country Planning Bill

(Continued from page 7)

Australia, and in this State particularly, to receive a visit by a leading town planning authority from England, and I hope the Town and Country Planning Board will have the opportunity of sitting under him and framing ahead amendments that will make the Act work."

The Minister responsible for the English Town and Country Planning Act is the arrogant Jew, Mr. Silkin, who has openly said that he is opposed to the old English idea that the individual's home is his castle.

British Example

In a special article in the *Melbourne Age* of July 3 there are some pertinent comments on the totalitarian features of the English Town and Country Planning Act which some "anti-Socialist" members of the Victorian Parliament are so keen to take as their guide:

"This Act simultaneously creates revolution in Britain's system of land tenure. From July 1 an owner has lost the automatic right to develop or redevelop as he wishes. . . . All that is left to the owner is the right to use his land for its existing purpose, plus a right to apply to the planning authority for permission to develop or redevelop. . . . The landowner can still erect a greenhouse in his garden, but if he wants to add a room or build a garage he may have to get permission.

"Moreover, if his house is thus enlarged he may have to pay a development charge. As the Act is a revolutionary measure it is still under fire. A new Board has been created to assess and levy the development charge. It is contended that this Board, by levying a high charge or none at all, can, at will, stop or encourage all building conversion—in other words, it has totalitarian power over every brick."

Apparently our Victorian "anti-Socialists" believe that they can start out along the same road that the "British" Socialists have taken and reach a different destination.

Decentralised Planning

If centralised town and country planning is extended, we can predict now that the "reviewing" powers of the Town and Country Planning Board will have to be extended.

That is the beauty of centralised planning from the point of view of the Socialists: **it automatically creates problems, which are used as an excuse for the introduction of more and more rigid planning.**

We do not wish it to be inferred that we are opposed to all planning. It is obvious that there must be planning before a house can be built.

But planning of all descriptions should arise as the result of individual requirements.

The individual can look after his own planning if permitted to do so.

Through his local governing bodies he and his fellows can make their own plans about the development of their own locality.

But this is not the type of planning visualised by many advocates of town and country planning.

They visualise a Board of officials zoning the entire countryside and dictating what can be done or cannot be done in each zone.

There will have to be infringement of private property rights—all in the name of that blessed abstraction known as the common good.

Dealing with the manner in which, under the Town and Country Planning Bill, the Planning Board can prohibit any development in an area if such development is not in accordance with the Board's plan for that area, Labour member Keon pointed out in the Victorian Parliament on July 6 how it is not necessary for any notice to be served upon the owner or occupier of any land in that area. Provision is only made for the insertion of a statement in the *Government Gazette*, which no ordinary individual reads, and in two daily newspapers.

Mr. Keon's Comment

Mr. Keon commented: "... it is extraordinary that (this proposal) should come from this Government, the supporters of which were gathered together



Mr. KEON

in Lonsdale street recently, condemning the Federal Government for acquiring property on which it intended to erect Federal buildings by the simple publication of a notice in the *Government Gazette*. I read a letter in *The Argus* today—doubtless it was written by a supporter of the Liberal Party—dilating at length on the wickedness of the action of the Federal Government in acquiring property and interfering with the rights of owners of land and buildings by simply publishing a notice in the *Government Gazette*. The party which supports such attacks brings this measure before Parliament to delete from the (1944) Act the sub-section requiring notice to be served upon the occupier, owner, or lessee of any land, substituting therefore a notice published in the *Government Gazette* . . . I suggest to Liberal and Country Party

members that they have an obligation to the people who support their parties and who believe there should be no interference with the rights of private property if it can be avoided. . . . Coming from a Government of this nature, it is peculiar to find a clause giving power to a group of bureaucrats . . . by publishing a notice in the *Government Gazette*, and by virtue of it prohibiting people from developing their land or using it for any particular purpose."

Must Renounce Socialism

If the Victorian Hollway Government is really determined to fight Socialism, it is high time that it made a determined effort to renounce all Socialist policies. Planning Boards are the necessary prerequisite for Socialism.

Victorian electors must make it clear that they want no further bureaucratic interference with their right to plan their own lives and their own localities. If they don't, they will eventually reach the Socialist objective, even if by a little slower journey than that proposed by the declared Socialists.

Not only must we strip Canberra of many of its present powers; the State Governments must also be stripped of some of their powers.

We want power decentralised right back to local governing bodies and thus to the individual.

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.**

H. N. SMITH

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

Inspection of Stock Invited. All Work Guaranteed. 1st Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins street, Melbourne. Phone MU2115.

WANTED

Battery, 6-8v., motor-cycle; must stand test. Also "Harley, 2nd gear, 1929 S.C. Ring or write Urgent, New Times Office today!

BIG SOCIAL CREDIT ADVANCE IN QUEBEC

The following report from the Canadian "Social Credit Challenge" of May 27 reveals encouraging evidence of the tremendous advance of Social Credit in the Province of Quebec (Canada):

Our esteemed contemporaries, *Vers Demain* and *Voice of the Electors*, have announced that the Social Credit forces in Quebec, with their powerful Union des Electeurs organisation, will contest every one of the 92 provincial seats in the Quebec provincial elections to be held this summer.

For the first time, the people of Quebec will have an opportunity to elect a really responsible government pledged to take orders from the people alone—not from the party machine or "vested interests."

The policy of the Union of Electors is to support any Member who truly serves his electors and takes direction from them instead of his party machine. But in Quebec both old-line parties have refused to accept direction from the electors, ignored the demands of the Union of Electors, and continued to play party politics while utterly failing to serve the people of Quebec.

Consequently, the Union of Electors has no alternative but to teach these party politicians a lesson by kicking them out. Accordingly, the U. of E. will endorse a candidate, pledged to carry out their programme and serve only his electors, in every one of the 92 provincial constituencies.

Powerful In Quebec

It is slowly becoming well known that S.C. is particularly strong in Quebec. Their Union of Electors organisation is undoubtedly the most powerful Social Credit force yet organised in any country.

They elected Real Caouette in Pontiac in a 1946 by-election; and put up a powerful fight with the Liberals in the Liberal stronghold of Richelieu-Vercheres, a few months later, as the "Progressive" Conservative candidate sank out of sight, losing his deposit. Since then

We are sorry to announce that results do not warrant a continuation of our scheme of prizes for supporters obtaining new subscribers. This scheme was, of course, an experiment to try and get a quick increase in circulation. We thank all those who have obtained new readers; they will receive the prizes for which they qualified.

We have received some criticism of our scheme of offering prizes for those getting the most readers, but we point out that the situation demands that we explore every avenue of getting a quick increase in readers. Any suggestions which readers have to make will receive careful consideration.

Although we have, over the past twelve months, done increased business — our receipts showed an increase of approximately £6 per week—we have not been able to expand rapidly enough to meet our rising printing costs. Salary costs have been reduced by approximately £3 per week. We desire to obtain an increase of approximately 500 new readers as quickly as possible in order that we shall have a sufficient margin of profit for greater expansion activities.

the U. of E. has been bounding ahead throughout the province, gaining support from all quarters.

An indication of the steamroller strength of the growing movement in Quebec; is to be seen in their weekly rate of nearly 2,000 subscriptions to their French-language Social Credit journal, *Vers Demain*, which is now driving to a circulation of 65,000—by far and away the greatest of any S.C. publication in the world.

Opposition Worried

Until fairly recently, the old parties and their Charlie McCarthy politicians tried to ridicule Social Credit and laugh it off. But their smiles have now vanished. They're worried, plenty worried. They now cry "fascist" or "communist" or some other discredited epithet, and cry, "help! help!"

They grumble about our growing movement, and fast-expanding journal. They whine because we expose the dirt and corruption of party politics, and would have the government ban our dynamic journal *Vers Demain*. The heat's on, and they are beginning to squirm.

Reliable reports indicate that the old parties, confused and bewildered by the Social Credit advance, are now trying to hide behind and involve the Church and Clergy in the issue. This is an old and shabby tactic, which can be used only on an ignorant electorate. But the electors of Quebec, as well as their clergy, are becoming ever more aware of the fact that the Christian principles of Social Credit offer the only constructive alternative to the Communist menace. The issue today is not Liberal or Conservative vs. Communism; it is not Liberal or Conservative vs. Social Credit; it is Social Credit vs. Communism. Only Social Credit embracing real security and free-

This matter is urgent and we make a special appeal to all our supporters to make a really special effort over the next few weeks. Supplies of back issues are available for all those who are willing to ensure that they are distributed to the best advantage. Surely this is a line of activity, which many of our readers can pursue.

If only every present reader would obtain one new reader, our income would be sufficient to put one new man on permanently on expansion work.

We have outlined the realities of the position briefly, confident in the knowledge that our supporters will make the necessary effort to ensure that we can increase our work on behalf of our way of life.

dom for the individual can stand up to and defeat the false doctrine of atheistic communism. This is the one and only great issue today. The people of Quebec are realising it more and more, as they turn to Social Credit in ever-increasing numbers.

(*New Times* readers interested in learning more about Social Credit organisation in Quebec should obtain a copy of the booklet, *Social Credit and Catholicism*, advertised in this issue.)

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP

(VIC.)

Now Meets on

THE THIRD THURSDAY

of Every Month.

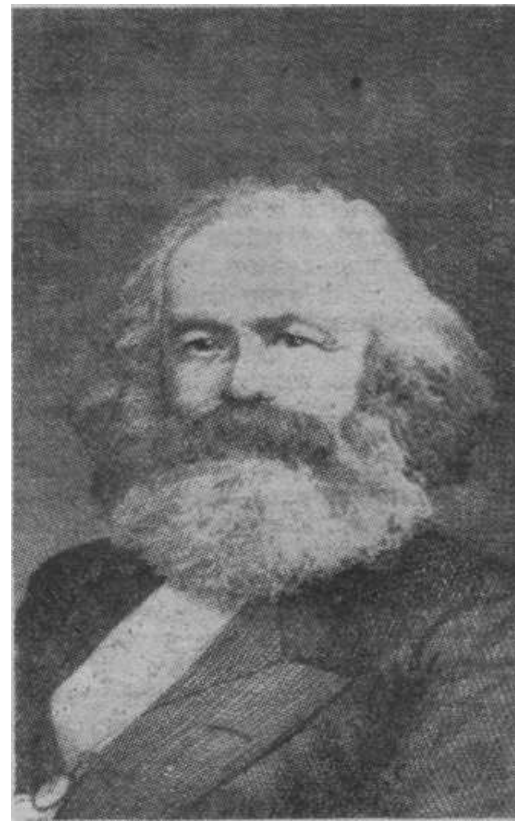
All interested are invited.

Third Degree

"George Washington couldn't tell a lie. Franklin D. Roosevelt couldn't tell the truth; and Harry S. Truman couldn't tell the difference."

—*The Individualist* (U.S.A.).

THE RED PRUSSIAN (Karl Marx)



By Leopold Schwarzschild

This is the most powerful debunking of Karl Marx yet published. The author strips away the legend of Marx and reveals Marx the man. The extracts from the private correspondence of Marx and Engels will make bitter reading for Socialists and Communists. Every anti-Communist propagandist must have this book.



N. Z. FERTILISER SCANDAL

The following pamphlet has been issued by the forthright firm of seedsmen, Arthur Yates & Co., of New Zealand.

Do You Know?

- (1) That this fair country (New Zealand) is becoming more and more controlled by combines and monopolies.
- (2) That the world is roughly divided up by the world chemical combine into three interlocking chemical group corporations controlling
 - (a) Europe;
 - (b) the British Empire, India, and China;
 - (c) North and South America.
- (3) That the majority of the chemical fertiliser works of the British Empire are controlled or influenced by the huge chemical group.
- (4) That some of this country's Super phosphate fertiliser agents are on semi-public bodies, and for years past have voted special subsidies to their companies from taxpayers' and farmers' money, which subsidies they have refused to other fertilisers, hence the higher price.
- (5) That for some reason the Government refuses to drop their fertiliser rationing regulations, although there is now more raw material available than this country's labour and transport can manufacture and deliver.
- (6) As our Department of Agriculture now acknowledges that furnace-treated phosphates are becoming popular the world over, the antagonism of some officials to the new local Basic Slag industry, producing health-giving fertilisers, savours of collusion with others.

That new chemical drugs, fertilisers, and sprays now being marketed in increasing numbers cannot permanently lessen plant and animal diseases or increase production permanently, because they are contrary to "NATURE'S LAWS OF LIFE."

In the early days of New Zealand our virgin lands bore plentiful crops which were affected by few diseases, and they nourished a healthy people of remarkable stature, from which small population the celebrated world-beating All Black football team was selected. The soils were then rich with reserves of balanced soil life and minerals which fertile soils contain.

Strong Acids Are Killing

By using chemical acid forming water-soluble stimulating manures, such as

Sulphate of Ammonia and Super, these reserves have largely been consumed. We have been living on our soil's capital and mining the reserves with chemicals, and now the capital is giving out.

Consider our overflowing and ever-growing hospitals containing "many troubles which are obviously the result of sick soils, because we are what we eat."

Bad Teeth and Health

We have now become a people with some of the worst teeth in the world. About 80% of our children grow up with bad teeth. We are told by our medical examiners for military service that we are fast deteriorating into a C3 nation.

Modern Unnatural Diet

For a country with the finest climate in the world, with ample stocks of food, sunshine, plenty of clothing, and an outdoor life, this is an absolute disgrace.

COMPOST

"One aker well compost
Is worth akers three
At harvest thy barne
Shall declare it to thee." —
Thomas Tusser (1557).

The truth is that the theory of chemical fertilisation was founded on a misconception. It is argued by the chemical experts that because a plant is formed of chemicals, they need only to be applied to the soil in chemical form for the plants to get all they need, but this is an unnatural process. The fact that plants do not naturally absorb these chemicals in their chemical form, but extract them from the living organisms of the soil is ignored.

Acid Stimulant

In the Waikato, one of the greatest users of artificial water-soluble Superphosphate stimulants for top-dressing, the average useful life of a dairy cow as a result of disease is now only three or four seasons, less than half that of the "good old days."

Combines' Absolute Power

To alter the process now is to fight the vested interests of the chemical world with their hundreds of millions of pounds capital with which to buy or kill opposition.

The Government for years past has yearly paid to this combine each year

something like £4,000,000 (1945) as a "fertiliser subsidy," which New Zealand taxpayers have had to find every year. What for?

Unjust Favouritism

This fertiliser subsidy is nearly all paid to the Superphosphate manufacturers, who have been subsidised since about 1931, very little being available for bone dust, blood and bone, basic slag, &c., which industries are far more economic and self-supporting than Super, which uses practically - all imported raw materials. Why?

Further Evidence of Bias

Another significant fact is that you will seldom hear the Department of Agriculture give favourable mention to any other top-dressing manure than Superphosphate, which is absolutely wrong because the Government now acknowledges that about 90% of all water-soluble phosphates (Super) applied to clay soils are fixed and lost to plants.

A Natural Healthy Soil

There is a close relationship between the soil population and the digestive juices of the hair roots absorbing the soil nutriment and minerals. A soil which is healthy is crowded with life—about 50 million to every tablespoonful of soil—working to create fertility. Unfortunately water-soluble acid manures such as Super or Sulphate of Ammonia tend to kill this soil life or make it sick.

Criminal Waste of Money

Such being the case, it is absolutely wrong to force this country to pay millions of pounds each year for foreign acid (Super being half sulphuric acid), when our own country's rotting vegetable matter forms acids, and our heavy rainfall (30in. to 100in. per year) also collects weak carbonic acid from the air, while local acids steadily use up the lime and non-acid minerals of these soils.

It is hard to overdo the use of lime and/or Basic Slag, which should be applied to your soil. The average North Island garden soil requires 4oz. to 6oz. per square yard each year (1oz. per square yard equals 3cwt. per acre).

We Are Different

As the average rainfall of our North Island is two to three times that of most continents of the world, we should not follow their practices blindly.

In a Crisis The Truth Comes Out

Most progressive chemists are afraid to openly criticise the practices of the chemical group because of fear of reper-

(Continued on page 11)

SOIL EROSION SERIOUS IN VICTORIA

The following pertinent questions were asked the Minister of Water Supply by Mr. Fulton, member for Gippsland North in the Victorian Legislative Assembly on June 16:

1. Whether he has full knowledge of the serious erosion on the Eaglehawk Creek at Glengarry?

2. Whether the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has taken any steps to correct or minimise the erosion on this creek?

3. What steps have been taken by the Commission in connection with the serious blockages in the Thomson and MacAlister rivers and the consequent loss of valuable land along both these rivers?

4. How many acres of land have been lost on the Avon River from the Valencia Creek bridge to the Stratford bridge?

5. Whether it is the intention of the Government to implement the report of the Public Works Committee in relation to the control of rivers and streams?

Mr. McDonald (Minister of Water Supply). — The answers are—

1. Serious erosion is occurring on many of the rivers and streams throughout the State, including Eaglehawk Creek, and the Government is preparing legislation to deal with the question of river erosion in the comprehensive manner its importance requires. It is proposed to submit this legislation to Parliament during the present session.

2. The Commission has no funds for work of this character nor under present legislation is it responsible for erosion prevention operations?

3. The Employment Council, some twelve years ago, made available to the Commission several thousand pounds from unemployment relief funds for

snagging portion of the Thomson River, and valuable work was done in co-operation with the shire council. The money made available enabled only part of the work to be completed. The MacAlister River was also included in the programme submitted to the Employment Council, but sufficient funds were not available for work on this stream.

4. According to a survey in 1936, over 1,700 acres had been lost along the Avon from Valencia Creek to a few miles below Stratford over 66 years since the river was surveyed in about 1870. In addition, other land had been lost along tributary creeks. Since 1936 further losses have occurred.

5. See reply to question 1.

N.Z. Fertiliser Scandal

(Continued from page 10)

cussions and disciplinary action, but when things were desperate in 1937 the British Government, to build up soil fertility in anticipation of the war, gave farmers a 50% subsidy on Basic Slag, but refused it on Super—a significant act. In New Zealand, a much more acid and high rainfall country, we do the opposite. We subsidise Super. Why?

Volcanic Soil

In making a true Basic Slag, Nature's natural processes are copied. Undoubtedly the correct way of introducing minerals, which are lacking in acid soils, is either as a natural non-acid Basic Slag or organic manure.

Nature's method of treating minerals to make them available to plants is the volcano.

Discriminating Subsidies

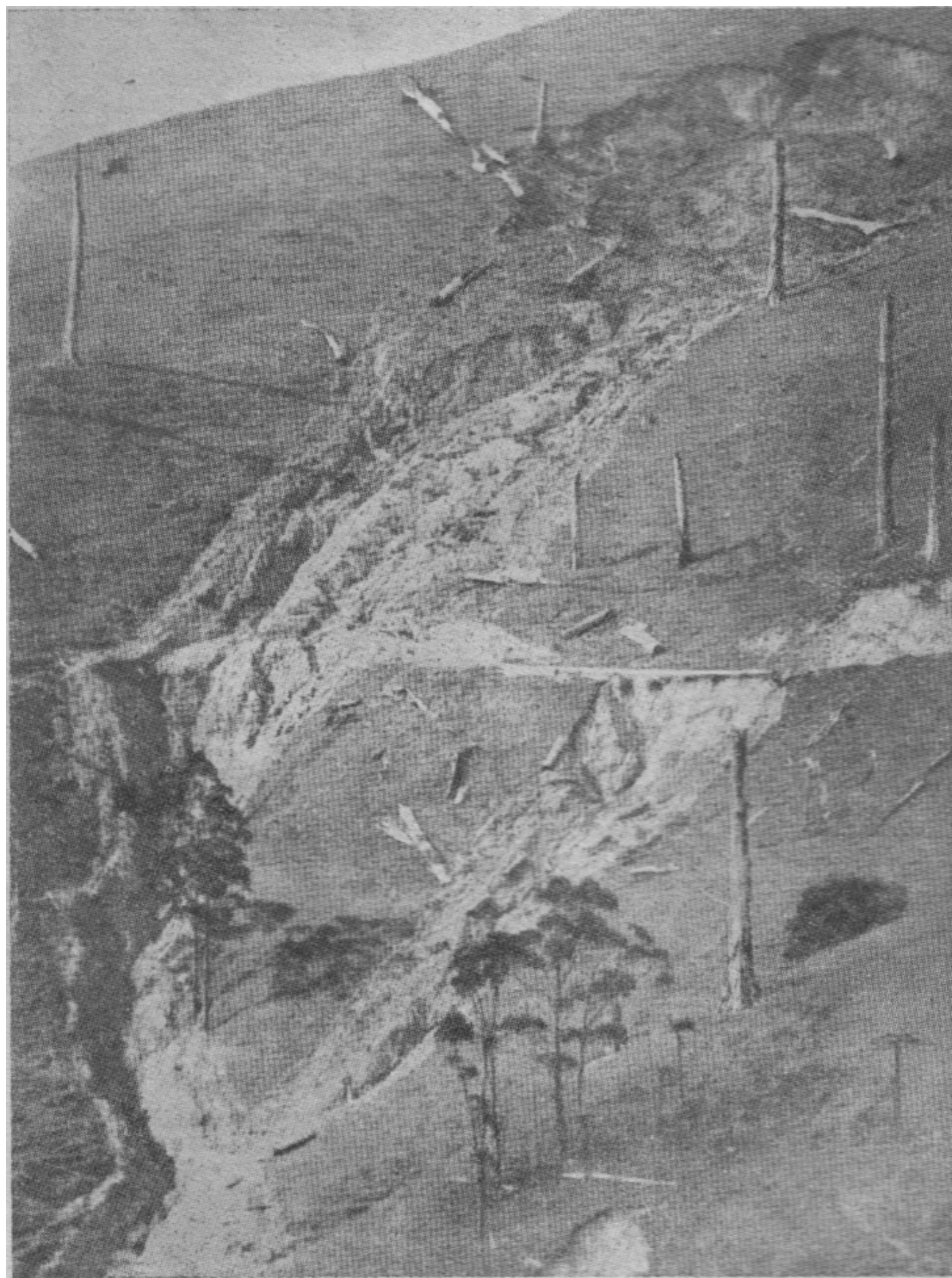
Apart from the rich alluvial swamp lands which do not need fertilisers, the most prosperous class of North Island farmers are those on light, well-drained pumice areas of the Waikato and elsewhere. Super gives results on these light soils, and a benevolent Government hands these farmers a huge fertiliser subsidy to make them even more prosperous. On the other hand, there are tens of thousands of struggling farmers on heavy clay and wet acid sour soils who cannot use Super with advantage to themselves or the country. These men really do need a fertiliser subsidy to help them.

Poor Taxpayers

Ask your candidate to explain why the full fertiliser subsidy is at present only given to the acid Super fertiliser; the farmer using Super being only asked to pay about one-third of the cost (£4) and the unfortunate non-Super user and taxpayer somewhere between £6 and £10 per ton of the unpublished total cost of about £12 per ton of Super made. . . The actual subsidy payment from various accounts to this near monopoly is about £4 million per year (full details have never been published).

THE PRESENT POSITION IS ALMOST CRIMINAL BECAUSE far less dollars for foreign exchange and other costs are necessary to make the non-acid Basic Slag. The making of Basic Slag in

(Continued on page 12)



AN ERODING HILLSIDE

COMPOST

For Garden Plot Or Thousand Acre Farm

By F. H. Billington, N.D.A., N.D.D.

Here is the very book for the gardener or farmer who has had no previous introduction to the subject of compost making. It is a most comprehensive survey of the whole subject of organic farming and gardening. Price 3/8d, post free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

FAITH, POWER, AND ACTION

By L. D. Byrne.

In this thought-provoking and stimulating booklet, L. D. Byrne, former economic adviser to the Albertan Social Credit Government, and one of the greatest thinkers in the Social Credit Movement, outlines a "meta-physical analysis which, when understood, cannot fail to thrill and inspire the Christian with a fuller realisation of the tremendous implications of his Faith. . . . It provides the foundation for a personal policy without which there can be no basis for an effective association of Christians." Byrne prefaces Part I. of his booklet: "Faith is the very essence of Social Credit and the only basis upon which an enduring human society can function."

Price, 2/2d. post free, from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a state-controlled system are beginning to experiment with a way of life which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/8, post free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"I Planted Trees"

By Richard St. Barbe Baker

This beautifully written book should be on the bookshelves of every tree lover. One of the world's greatest authorities on forestry tells of his work in all parts of the world, including Australia. A thrilling story which cannot fail to inspire the reader. The book contains a large number of really excellent photos.

"But trees cast a shadow. The forest resources of the world are dwindling, and the author's urgent warning of difficulties ahead unless we plant now and plan wisely for the future cannot be ignored "

Price 17 3. post free. Order from New Times Ltd.. Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

N. Z. Fertiliser Scandal

(Continued from page 11)

New Zealand yearly saves £500,000 or more of sterling exchange, and can considerably help male employment and also ensure a considerable saving in bags.

Serious hold-ups and demurrage with railway trucks are avoided, as are transport peaks, by delivering Basic Slag in off-seasons and storing on the farm, which is not possible with Super. This sound industry can provide the country with a scientifically designed furnace - treated non-acid fertiliser of any specification desired, and collect thousands of pounds in wages tax, &c., for our Government.

Superphosphate Inquiry

We need a Royal Commission to thoroughly investigate the whole of the fertiliser business. The Director-General, in September 1945, said that "the principle of subsidising the acid Super, and not non-acid Heskett Basic Slag, is open to criticism."

All Prospective Candidates for Parliamentary Honours should be asked to CLEARLY DEFINE THEIR ATTITUDE towards: —

- Restricting and killing a new sound secondary industry to satisfy the desires of the existing Superphosphate manufacturers' monopoly.
- Killing fuller employment in a new industry that is efficiently manufacturing natural fertilisers.
- The need for a Royal Commission to investigate the whole of the fertiliser business, including compost and drainage utilisation.
- The Government continuing their rationing control of fertilisers now that there is a surplus of raw materials to make them.

Investigation of the misleading statements of subsidy amounts paid to, or on account of, the Super interests.

- Better conservation of sterling and dollar funds by locally manufacturing Basic Slag, which prewar used to be imported into this country to the extent of 100,000 tons per year.

Investigation of the unnecessary Railway transport peaks and waste because water-soluble Super cannot be stored in bags for months like Basic Slag.

Investigation of the connection between water-soluble and acid fertilisers applied to the wrong soils, with stock diseases, &c.

Although we sell and supply what our customers demand, we have formed our own ideas by generations of experience of the workings of Nature, and we have taken the liberty of expressing some here, although loss of sales of Super, insecticides, plants, trees, &c., will result through a general improvement in the health of plant life.

If you do not push for freedom and equality with subsidies now for all local fertilisers and against monopolies, you may lose your freedom altogether.

Yours sincerely, for our country and against "rackets."

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