ТHЬ MFS

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1948

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

How to Increase Wages Without Increasing Prices earners pressing for further wage in there is a change in financial policy. earners pressing for further wage in-

An Alternative Policy to the Inflation Menace The following is the first installment of a very important booklet which "The New Times" will be making available for public distribution within a few weeks:

The steady increase in prices is a growing menace pressing more and more severely upon every section of the community. And it is becoming more widely realised that further increases in wages, such as are being advocated by Trade Union leaders in their claim for a basic wage of $\pounds 6/19$ / per week, can have no other ultimate effect than to force prices still higher and thus prevent the increased wages from having increased purchasing power.

However, it is unrealistic to suggest to wage earners that they should work harder and not seek increased wages unless they are offered a constructive alternative policy which will enable them effectively to increase their purchasing power.

The basis of genuine peace in industry must be a policy, which has the enthu-siastic support of the wage earner.

Defeating Inflation

In making suggestions as to a policy which would defeat the inflation menace, the publishers of this booklet desire it to be clearly understood that they are not attempting to propagate any tech-nical METHOD of financial or economic reform.

They are primarily concerned with directing attention to possible POLICIES, which would enable free enterprise to function as it could and should.

If the policy outlined here is one which electors feel should be implemented there is no doubt that there are the com

Reducing Taxation

There is, of course, a very considerable body of opinion, which contends that a heavy reduction in all taxation, both direct and indirect, would result in economic salvation. It is generally agreed that high taxation and other controls are being used to hamper the production system today.

One of the first constructive policies necessary is a drastic reduction in taxation.

This would immediately increase the incentive of both employer and employee and help increase production.

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

Prices Progressively Increase

However, although drastically reduced taxation and controls would be the first step in the right direction, it must not be forgotten that, prior to the war, when taxation was very much lower than it is now and when there was intense competition, prices generally were increasing.

If we go back over the past 100 years of economic history we must be struck by the fact that, in spite of continued improvements in methods of production,

prices have progressively increased. It is surely obvious that increased efficiency in industry should result in a steady reduction in prices. The fact that exactly the opposite has happened must be carefully considered by every thinking person.

creases, must continue to increase unless

It is obvious, therefore, that something more than tax reductions are necessary for a permanent basis of stability and prosperity.

The Basic Wage

At present wage increases may be granted for no other reason than to restore the purchasing power of wages which have already fallen because of a general rise in prices.

There are two problems concerned with wage levels—the right of the wage earner to a certain "basic" standard of living;

(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

- 1. The preservation of Australia's sov-ereignty 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 community's indebtedness and the sound business practice the of gradually reducing existing debt.
- 7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies

petent financial and other experts who could evolve a satisfactory method of making it operative.

Colac Radio Talks

Regular weekly Social Credit talks are given over Station 3CS Colac every Friday night at 8.45 p.m. Eastern standard time. Wavelength. 1,130 k.c. If you are able to tune into this station don't forget to listen to this stimulating session.

"The Great Depression"

It is true, of course, that during such occasional periods as the Great Depression there have been temporary reductions in prices, but, as Professor Copland, chief economic adviser to the Federal Government during the depression, has pointed out since-see particularly his book, The High Road to Full Employ*ment—this* was partly the result of an unrealistic internal financial policy.

The hard fact must be faced that prices have increased and, with wage

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, **WHITTIER** Silence is crime.

How to Increase Wages Without increasing

(Continued from page 1)

also the right to share in any increased prosperity of the country as a whole.

In Australia a **basic wage** has been defined since 1907, and the size of this wage has varied from time to time in accordance with variations in the cost of living as reflected by changes in certain index numbers maintained by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

By this means, **real wages**—i.e., actual wages measured in terms of effective purchasing power—have been held remarkably constant. Actual, or nominal, wages have, however, increased considerably, particularly over the past twelve years.

This means that the purchasing power of a unit of money has been reduced; and it means further that little progress has been made in enabling the wage earner to share in any increasing prosperity.

Economic Effects of Wage Increases

Wages are a cost of industry, and, since the solvency of industry depends on the recovery through prices of all costs, it follows that any increase in costs must result in increased prices.

If wages were the only cost of industry it would follow that a wage increase must be equalled by a price increase.

Industry, however, has other costs than wages (raw materials, plant charges, profits), so that collective prices must be greater than collective wages.

There is, of course, an **immediate** benefit from an increase in wages, and it is this, which forms the justification for demands for higher wages.

The above argument assumes that costs, other than wages, are fixed, but in the long run this is simply not true.

Higher costs due to wage increases are sooner or later reflected in an increase in the costs of plant and raw materials. As these increases become effective they more than nullify the original advantage from the increase in wages.

An increase in the wages of the coal industry, for example, is reflected immediately in the basic cost of coal; but this increase is further reflected in the increased cost of coal, which must in turn increase the cost of the delivered coal; both these costs enter into the price of steel, power, &c.; and the cost of transporting the steel is also increased. Without following this process in further detail, it can be seen that the effect of wage increases is multiplied in chain production.

Communist Argument

policy were pursued there would be no profits to be distributed, as no enterprise will function unless there is sufficient incentive in the form of adequate profits. The wage earner must realise that there is no basis for the glib argument that industry can pay increased wages without increasing prices.

Increased Efficiency

Some people argue that increased wages can be paid as the result of increased efficiency in industry.

By this is meant that improved processes may produce two or more articles where one was produced before, thus lowering prices.

While this improvement of efficiency may reduce individual prices, it will not justify an increase of wages. Wages always form an element of total cost, and total cost is necessarily increased by increased wages, with the results we have already outlined.

Improved efficiency should lower individual prices, but it cannot affect the solvency of industry as a whole—i.e., the ability of total wages to purchase total production.

Depreciated Purchasing Power

Where, as in Australia, wages are related by a formula to the cost of living, the wage earner can, it is true, keep abreast of price increases; but the tragic result is a continuous and accelerating depreciation of the purchasing power of the unit of money—a depreciation measured in part by a rise in the C Series Price Index from 1400 in 1933 to 1800 in 1943, or nearly 30 per cent.

This insidious but very real inflation is reducing the standard of living of those people with fixed incomes and is destroying the value of savings.

(To be Continued.)

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

ROOM 8, THE BLOCK, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. Books. Pamphlets, Periodicals on Social Credit Available. Send for List. Enquiries Invited.

SPECIAL SERIES OF

LECTURES

HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE!

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

The Complete Canadian Royal Commission Report. The few copies of the Canadian Report on hand will only be made available to genuine political students. The Real Communist Men-

ace, by Eric D. Butler 1/8d. This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report Red Glows The Dawn, by Michael Lamb 8/d. A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow. Communism in Australia, by J. T. Lang, M.H.R 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. 2/2d. 20 Questions About Soviet *Russia*, by H. W. Henderson 7/d. More Questions About Russia, by H. W. Henderson. 10/d.

What Are Russia's Ultimate Aims? by H. W. Hender son 7/d. The Red Spider Web, by

Bernard Newman 18/6 A famous mystery writer deals with the thrilling story of the Canadian Spy Trials. He shows that truth is stranger than fiction. Report On The Russians, by

W. L. White 17/-This famous book is the one, which caused considerable consternation amongst the Comrades all over the world. White visited Russia during the war years. A brilliant firsthand

account. Communism — Why Not? by "Advance Australia." ... 2/8d A well-documented book dealing with the Jewish influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book banned during the war years.

Communism in Action. . . . 3/2d This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress. The Answer to Socialism, by C. Barclay-Smith 2/8d 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. Inside Red Russia, by J. J. Maloney, M.L.C 4/8d In this book, the former Australian Minister, in Moscow, "pulls no punches" about what he saw in Russia. He saw Russia as an Australian Labour man officially visiting a Socialist State, and returned to Australia horrified at what he had seen. All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Perhaps we should at this point answer the argument usually advanced by the Communists that increased wages can be paid out of profits, thus obviating any increases in prices. But a brief examination of a few official figures proves that this policy is impossible.

The latest Commonwealth Statistician figures show that even if the **total** profits of all Australian industries were distributed equally amongst the employees in these industries, each employee would only receive 7/ per week. But if this The second of a Special Series of Lectures by *Mr. W. R. Browning* will be given at room 8, The Block, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, at 8 p.m., next Monday, August 30.

The subject is *How Totalitarian Government Has Corrupted Human Thought and Institutions.*

You are cordially invited to be present and hear this brilliant speaker.

Page 2 — "New Times," August 27 1948

Dire Results of Centralised Control of Power Resources

By J. R. JOHNSTONE

(The Last of Special Series of Three Articles on the Victorian State Electricity Commission)

(The Last of a Special Series of Three Articles on the Victorian State S.E.C., and of discussions on the S.E.C. outside Parliament over the past few years, has been the almost complete lack of suggestions for an alternative to centralisation, and the almost universal acceptance of the inevitability of dependence upon a State monopoly.

It is quite wrong to say, as so many of our prominent Liberals say today, that our brown coal deposits could not have been developed by private enterprise. Evidence is available to show that had the State Government not been prepared to develop the generation of electricity by brown coal, W. L. Baillieu, who did much in the initial stages for the establishment of the S.E.C., was prepared to form a syndicate for the purpose.

form a syndicate for the purpose. It cannot be denied that had this happened it would have produced its own crop of faults and dangers, nor can it be denied that either scheme provided a safe investment for the finances of the Baillieus and others, but had our brown coal deposits been developed on a decentralised pattern by private enterprise, most of the more obvious and more pressing of the present dangers would have been avoided, and the elector would not be at the mercy of one all-pervading monopoly, which his Parliamentary representatives dare not question or oppose for fear that it will collapse round their ears with disastrous consequences for everybody.

Key Planners' Control

As it is, Victoria is progressively being made dependent upon a bureaucracy which can control the conditions under which industry operates, and can influence the development of the State according to the theories of a few key planners.

If this concentration of control proceeds any further, it will be possible for quite a few men to mould the whole future of the State and to decide who shall or shall not be permitted to produce and what industries shall or shall not be fostered in the different parts of Victoria.

Co-ordination and unification in any sphere give rise to a growth of officialdom greater than that required under decentralisation.

The interlinking and centralisation of control of the various centres of activity calls for additional officials to maintain contact between those centres and to exercise control over them. It also gives rise to additional form filling and record keeping, and leads to deterioration of morale and efficiency, because of the distance of the officer doing the job from the ultimate centre at which the final decision is made as to what is to be done with regard to his work and with regard to his own career. The Royal Commission possibly had that in mind when it drew attention in its report on schism in the relationships of the various departments of the S.E.C. In connection with this schism the report stated: "We are not able to point

with certainty to any major dire result of this schism. We know that it has left its imprint, and that, as would be expected, the discouragement' which it has bred has spread downwards through the component departments. We are convinced that the result must have been detrimental to the pooling of talents and to the best use of the means of service available to the S.E.C."

Abundant Resources

Victoria has been blessed generously with fuel in the enormous beds of brown coal stretching across its southern parts, which contain enough coal for hundreds, if not thousands, of years of exploitation.

In addition we have waterpower yet to be tapped in the streams flowing from the Australian Alps.

Considering the wide area of our coal beds, there is no reason at all why their development should have been centralised other than the need to satisfy the desire of a few men to plan in a big way and to satisfy financiers who prefer one big investment to a lot of smaller ones.

Even at Yallourn it would have been more advantageous to have had two or more bodies in different areas, compelled by virtue of the competition one with

(Continued on page 5)

Time was when "the Englishman's home was his castle." Apparently it is so no longer.

All over the British Empire, governments and local councils may send their inspectors into private homes to check everything from the sanitary conveniences to the number of curtains dividing sleeping accommodation, or the height of the walls.

The mere formality of giving the

The laws may seem reasonable now it's their inherent future dangers we should guard against. Let us realise that if we are to avoid them the time for a fight is right now. The spirit, which led our forefathers to colonise N.Z. and Australia, was the spirit of freedom, recognising the inalienable rights of the individual.





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. (19/3 Post Free.)

owner minimum notice is sufficient to gain entry. The Auckland City Council has now agreed to reintroduce right of inspection of private homes into its bylaws on housing standards.

This right was abandoned in face of public objection in 1945. The right isn't really necessary, because the Council could inspect under powers given in the Government Housing Act. A similar British Housing Act dates back to at least 1936.

. Since about 1920, N.Z. municipal sanitary inspectors have had similar rights under the Health Act.

Viewing the liberties individuals have lost in 25 years. It looks as if we shall be completely subservient **to** State or council in another 20. That spirit must not die, but in the teeth of expanding bureaucracy must be nurtured as the heritage of our children.

-Better Business, June 1948.

"Our Sham Democracy'

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted

"New Times," August 27, 1948 Page 3

More Light in Dark Corners

The following article, condensed from the Canadian journal, "Social Credit Challenge," of May 13, sheds some more light on the position in Canada and the opposition to Social Credit: -

The late Premier Aberhart once remarked: "When the *Edmonton Journal* or the *Calgary Herald* is attacking me, I am happy, for I know that I am on the right track. But if by chance one of them gave me a pat on the back, I would sit down and think hard what I had done wrong."

William Aberhart had a shrewd insight into the nature of the forces against which he was leading the Alberta Social Credit Movement. It was one of the many attributes, which made him a great man and caused his opponents to fear him.

No Longer Attacked.

Alas, gone are those days. The traditional opponents of Social Credit represented by the *Edmonton Journal* and the *Calgary Herald* no longer find it necessary to attack the Alberta Movement.

In fact, these two newspapers have, during the last three years, been almost enthusiastic supporters of the Movement.

It is, therefore, with a great deal of satisfaction that we read the following comment by the *Calgary Herald* and reprinted by the *Edmonton Journal* under the title, "Full of Fuzzy Ideas": "A. V. Bourcier, M.L.A., erstwhile

"A. V. Bourcier, M.L.A., erstwhile Chairman of the defunct Social Credit Board, has revealed some of the recommendations of that body which led to the dismissal of R. E. Ansley from the Cabinet and of L. D. Byrne from the Department of Economic Affairs.

Control of Representatives

"The recommendations are not new. They have bobbed up, with monotonous regularity, in every annual report of the Social Credit Board. One of them, however, is so palpably absurd that it deserves comment. It is that the electoral system should be changed so as to progressively increase the political power of the individual and bring representatives under the effective control of their constituents."

The "fuzzy ideas," of course, have become abhorrent to the *Calgary Herald* and, by inference, to the *Edmonton Journal*—to the point of being dismissed as "fuzzy ideas," but it is even more significant that the editorial in question should consider it as "palpably absurd" that the electoral system should be changed "so as to progressively increase the political power of the individual and bring representatives under the effective control of their constituents."

or the financial proposals of Social Credit.

Why should they? The Bretton Woods agreement and the International Monetary Fund so thoroughly organised by Eugene Meyer (with the able assistance of Messrs. Morgenthau, Rasminsky, et al) ensures that nothing will be *done* in that sphere.

Besides, with the world for all practical purposes on a system of rationing and supplies of goods controlled by the Planners, the dangers of economic reform except in the direction of the Slave State —are remote.



WILLIAM ABERHART The Late Albertan Premier

Social Credit Feared

That the powers-that-be now fear the political reforms of Social Credit just as previously they feared the financial and economic "proposals is evident from their behaviour.

The focus of their attack is concentrated against Douglas, against the adherents of Douglas, and against those sections of the Movement which are pursuing an action policy to mobilise electors in a manner that will bring their representatives and their political institutions under their control.

Anybody who has any doubts on this score need only consider the evidence.

The Works Of C. H. DOUGLAS

In a review of his latest fulllength 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.

The following list of Douglas's works are available:

Credit, Power, and Democracy, 6/9 An analysis of certain aspects of the credit system.

The Brief for the Prosecution, 11/ Douglas's latest full-length work. A brilliant exposure of the international groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between the two world wars.

The Programme for the

Third World War..... 2/2

This book is particularly appropriate at the present time.

The "Land For The (Chosen)

2/2

People'' Racket, Deals with the politics of the land.

The Tragedy of Human

Effort..... 1/1

One of Douglas's most outstanding addresses on the principles of human association.

The Policy of a Philosophy, 11d. An address dealing with the definition of Social Credit.

Realistic Constitutionalism. 1/1 A special address given to the

Significance of Outburst

The significance of the *Herald's* attack being centered on this essential reform in the electoral system lies in the fact that this is the one aspect of Social Credit which the powers-that-be fear. They do not mind anybody *talking* about monetary reform (whatever that means)

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the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

ZE/79/51/45/A

(From London "Punch," May 12.) This is your **National Insurance Number**. Nobody else has got a number quite like it.

What Ought I to Do with My Number Now I Have Got It?

First of all add up all the digits, beginning at the left. Thus *I* and 9 make 16 and 5 is 21, and so on. (Disregard the letters at this stage. Make a careful note of the total. Now add up the digits in your *National Registration Number* and subtract the lesser total from the greater. If you are unable to do this, take the two numbers to your local Executive Council Office and ask them to help you. There may not be an Executive Council in your area at present, but the point to remember is that any help given to you, whatever the length of your numbers, is **Free.**

The resulting or **Residual Number** may be the same as other Residual Numbers in your area, but there is no need to worry about this. It does not affect the success of the scheme in any way.

Do I Have to Do Anything with the Letters Which Form Part of My Number? You should take them Now to the doctor of your choice. This need not be the nearest doctor, but in your own interests you should try to avoid choosing the *farthest* doctor. If your chosen doctor is not taking part in the scheme, he will advise you to take your letters elsewhere, but he is not entitled to make any charge for this advice, nor, on the other hand, is he bound to tell you where to take them. In case of difficulty you can go to a post office or public library for a while.

If your doctor *is* taking part in the scheme he will give you a form **Free** on which you can write down your letters as an aid to memory. It is important to remember that the *first two letters* only should be written down on the form.

The doctor will retain the single letter at the end of the number (in your case A) for his own use.

Furniture News ...!

Beautiful 4-piece and 5-piece Bedroom Suites, featuring large three-door lady's robe, fitted if desired; gent's robe, fitted with 3 drawers or shelves; a choice of several attractive dressing tables; vanity stool optional; and a double or two single beds, complete with fittings.

Suites, polished any colour, are available for immediate delivery direct from our factory, at prices ranging from $\pounds 49/10/$ to $\pounds 62$. Inspection invited at any time. Once you have got your first two letters back from a doctor who is taking part you should always quote them on entering a post office or National Insurance Office. Others with the same letters may be in the building and in this way it is expected that Health Groups of sick people with a common "letter interest," *e.g.*, the ZE Group, will gradually be formed.

Is it Any Good Taking My Number to a Dentist?

Not yet. But later on, when a sufficient number of men have been directed into dentistry, you can go to any surgery that has **British Dentists** on a brass plate outside it, exchange numbers with the dentist in the ordinary way, and ask for treatment. You can have up to six teeth out **Free**, but if you insist on an unreasonable number of extractions you will have to pay the extra cost yourself.

Do not go to a post office to have your teeth attended to, except in an emergency.

What is to Prevent Me from Having Six Teeth Out at One Dentist's and Immediately Going on to Another for Further Extractions?

To counter possible abuses of this

Dire Results of Centralised Control of Power Resources.

(Continued from page 3)

the other to find new ways to reduce the cost of winning and burning the coal.

As it is there is no inducement for the S.E.C. to reduce costs, particularly if the gasification of brown coal should lead to the entire absorption of the gas industry.

Decentralised Development

Now that the combined actions of the Communist plotters and the Coal Board have brought about a crisis in Victoria's coal supplies, frantic efforts have had to be made to develop the Bacchus Marsh and Wensley Bray fields at a time when labour and materials are both very difficult to obtain.

Both these fields, and more particularly Wensley Bray, which contains the best brown coal mined in Victoria, could have been developed many years ago, and even equipped for briquetting, if our politicians had not been obsessed with this passion for centralised development.

The generation of electricity could likewise have been encouraged on a decentralised scale, and large stocks of fuel built up at a number of points throughout the State.

A body could have been established by the Victorian Government to assist the various supply bodies with advice and finance towards the decentralised development of our power resources and towards the provision of safeguards against a blackout in any part of the State in the event of a breakdown. Had we shown sufficient foresight to have done that some years ago the present coal crisis would not have occurred, but it is not too late even now for a departure to be made from this suicidal policy of big plans and allpowerful planners.

nature the dentist who first attends you will colour any teeth you may have left after the interview with a special green dye, which will be detectable for a period of eight or nine weeks after application.

The Government is taking powers (under the Creation of Dental Offences Bill) to prohibit the pulling out of dyed teeth by any registered dentist.

Can I Be III as Often as I Like Under This Scheme?

Yes. There are no limits to the number of visits you may pay daily to your doctor, and later on, when the new Health Centres have been opened, rest rooms will be provided to save patients the trouble of going home between one consultation and the next. But it will help to make the scheme a success if you will try, as far as possible, to have only one complaint at a time.

There are, moreover, certain scheduled diseases that it is an offence to have more than once (*e.g.* mumps), unless you can prove that the first attack occurred *before* July 5.

If I Already Have Mumps Ought I to Go Now to a Public Library?

No. You can get a form to cover your special affliction from one of the new Infectious Post Offices which may not yet have been set up in your area. Or you can send for a doctor who is *not* taking part in the scheme. He won't be quite so busy writing down numbers on cards as the rest of them.

H.F.E.

"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.

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"New Times," August 27, 1948 — Page 5

THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935 Published every Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.Telephone:MU 2834.Vol. 14FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1948.No. 34

BANK NATIONALISATION

In spite of the usual jargon about the "will of the electors" being opposed by the "anti-democratic" High Court, the decision of this judicial body on the Bank Nationalisation issue was a vindication of the value of the written Federal Constitution. Once again the value of the Federal Constitution as a barrier to the creation of the complete Monopoly State has been demonstrated. The members of the High Court did not, of course, express any opinion about the political aspects of Bank Nationalisation; they merely judged the matter as related to the Constitution itself. Apart from the merits or demerits of Bank Nationalisation itself, it must be more widely recognised that it is the fostering of the idea of the Divine right of Governments which is destroying Western Civilisation today; the idea that once a set of politicians has received a majority of votes, irrespective of methods used, they are completely free to do as they like for several years.

This journal has, of course, very definite views on Bank Nationalisation, which are affected in no way by the High Court's decision. Neither will they be affected by the decision of the Privy Council, to which, strangely enough Mr. Chifley and his associates are going to appeal apparently oblivious to the political effects. We have consistently opposed Bank Nationalisation, not because we are not enthusiastic supporters of a financial policy, which would enable every individual to have more independence and a higher standard of living, but because a Government Monopoly of Credit would make modifications to present financial policies very much more difficult.

While the Governmental system is kept separate from the financial system, electors can take action through Government to have financial reforms introduced. But if the financial system is amalgamated with the financial system, the Monopoly of Credit is strengthened. Many money reformers unfortunately believe that it is merely the "private" Monopoly of Credit operating through the present banking system to which we are opposed. We are opposed to a Monopoly of the people's credit, irrespective of whether this Monopoly be "private" or "public." The individual must have direct control over his own credit. In other Words, we want to see a progressive decentralisation of credit power, and not a further centralisation as proposed under Bank Nationalisation.

If the trading banks are desirous of maintaining their existence as institutions with an important part to play in a genuinely free economy, they must realise that any resistance they offer to a more liberal financial policy will merely help to pave the way for their ultimate destruction. The financial proposals we support would mean increased business for the banks. It is true that they would mean the end of the control of the community now exercised by the international financial groups through the Central Banking system. But we presume that large numbers of banking personnel in this country are not in favour of furthering the centralisation of power by any means. The first step towards decentralising credit power would be the use of new financial credits to lower prices by an extension of the subsidy system, and to pay production bonuses to wage-earners as an addition to their wages, thus ensuring that all individuals in the community have an increase of effective purchasing power against increased production.

DO YOU LUNCH IN MELBOURNE?

If so, why not be present at the D.S.C. Rooms (Room 8, The Block, Elizabeth Street), at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, September 2, to hear the first of a proposed series of lectures by Mr. Eric D. Butler on "Topical Issues."

All those who lunch in Melbourne are urged to bring their lunch on the above date and while eating to listen to a stimulating and informative lecture. Tea will be supplied at a small charge. All those *New Times* readers whose

All those *New Times* readers whose lunch hour is between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. should be present. Mr. Butler's lecture will finish at 1.45 p.m., which will give all those attending plenty of time to return to their place of work.

If the first lunch-hour lecture is a success, it will encourage the sponsors to prepare a special series. It is felt that it may be easier to get people to attend lunch-hour meetings than evening meetings.

Underground Munitions For Palestine

Joseph Untermeyer, adopted son of the late Louis Untermeyer, was caught redhanded a few days ago with a great quantity of expensive munitions.

The war materials were found in a loft in the Jewish garment section of New York City. The late Louis Untermeyer is the one who was credited with having really started the warmongering propaganda for World War II back as early as 1932. His exact speech was published by Father Charles K. Coughlin in the *Social Justice*, and Father Coughlin was branded as anti-Semitic for publishing Untermeyer's speech just as he himself had written it.

The Untenmeyer boy and his partner in smuggling munitions Isaiah Warshaw were freed. They claimed they were smuggling munitions for use in Palestine. Of course, if we were caught with \$100,000 worth of guns and munitions would put us under the goal.

The way to keep out of goal when smuggling war materials is to say it is for Palestine.

It is believed by expert observers here that many *munitions* are being smuggled In the name of Zionism which, in fact, are being laid aside for use in case of a Communist revolution.

The attorney who represented the two munitions smugglers was Paul O'Dwyer, brother of the Mayor of the City of New York.

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- The Letter Washington, U.S.A., May 18.

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP (VIC.) Now Meets on THE THIRD THURSDAY of Every Month. All interested are invited.

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TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE VOTING

By W. WILSON

Continued from Previous Issue

The Economic Factor

We have already seen that every form of social power has, in turn, succumbed to money power. The present-day electoral system does not work, simply because it is based upon a fallacy; that the political sanction (the Vote) can be operated separately from and in opposition to the economic sanction (money). The vote, by its very nature tends towards a *decentralisation* of choice, whereas money is almost completely *centralised*. The result is that the power of money nullifies the power of the vote.

A refusal to vote for any programme, in which the money cost to the voter is not clearly set down, would be a real challenge to money power. For it would imply that the individual had the right of choice over the projects for which he is taxed.

There is an important bearing between the idea of aligning political and economic power and the aligning of power and responsibility. It is part of the natural order of things that individuals should benefit or suffer according to the results of the policies to which they give their sanction. In a properly ordered society the economic sanction would operate automatically to reflect this law.

Instead, the idea of money has been so perverted by those who have cornered that sanction that it acts merely as an arbitrary instrument of reward and punishment. We can observe it being used to *punish* by confiscation and taxation those with any trace of economic power remaining; and to *reward* the economically powerless by means of extra pay, extra leisure, and extra rations. This state of affairs is made even worse by the fact that, whereas the punishments are ruthless and real, the rewards are tardy and nearly always turn out to be nominal rather than actual.

If the "sovereignty of the people" is ever to have any real meaning, the voters will have to succeed in securing for themselves the power over the distribution of the profits and losses of their own society. Having done this the power will be maintained only if they devise some means of apportioning responsibility among the individuals who take advantage of it.

The Secret Ballot

Most people have been schooled into the belief that to cast one's vote *secretly* is "in the fine old British tradition." This is just another of the fables fostered by Whig journalism. In point of fact, the idea had not entered the Britisher's head a mere century ago. The only defence put forward for the secret ballot is that it acts as a safeguard against victimisation. Nobody thinks to ask why the great emancipating force the universal vote—should require the protection of secrecy against the very evil from which it is supposed to have been emancipated! Victimisation, so far as it exists, can be overcome only by *open* attack and exposure.

John Citizen cannot have it both ways. Let him either relinquish the vote as being an impotent weapon, or embrace it as a true instrument of power, to be utilised openly for the profit it can bring him, and with full responsibility for any loss incurred as a result of his misjudgment. Should he take the former view, then anything I have written here will avail nothing; if not the sooner he presses for the abolition of the secret ballot the better.

So we arrive at the first three factors to be taken into account if we want a responsible voting system; (a) the secret ballot to be abolished and replaced by an open, recorded, and published vote; (b) the Party system to be retained; and (c) prior to each election, each Party to put forward an outline of any legislative proposals, together with both the cost to the taxpayer and a designation of the interests and specific individuals affected.

Conclusion

Lastly, we have to consider the machinery needed for ensuring that responsibility is properly placed.

sibility is properly placed. Bearing in mind that responsibility implies readiness to be answerable for the results of one's actions (in business language, to risk loss for what seems a fair chance of gain), the question arises: "How could the electoral system be operated so that individuals may be held automatically responsible for the consequences of their votes?" Clearly, we shall *not* find the answer in arbitrary Orders and Regulations coming from some extra-electoral centre; but rather by some formula, which can be simple in essence, which has been agreed upon among the electors themselves. Such a formula was given in *The Social Crediter* of March 16, 1946: —

"The cost of Legislation by the successful Party, together with the proved loss to any individuals not having voted for the successful Party, to be borne solely by those having recorded votes for the successful Party; and any reduction of taxation directly attributable to specific legislation to be shared as to 25 percent by recorded supporters of the unsuccessful Parties and 75 percent by the supporters of the successful Party so long as it may remain in power, after which the gains will be equalised."

The survival of the British people as a Christian culture may well depend upon the quality of action they take on their own behalf during the next few months. None of the centralised powers can be expected to raise a finger in our aid neither the law under the New Despotism, the Party caucuses, the Trade Unions, nor Big Business in any shape or form. No matter what they may preach, all these groups will continue to accede to the Dalton-Shinwell-Strachey policy.

Our chance seems to be a frail one, but since the punishment for failure is social death, the chance is worth taking.

MR. MENZIES SUPPORTS COMMUNIST POLICY!

In his book, 'The Coming Struggle For Power" (Gollancz, 1932), "ex"-Communist John Strachey, present British Food Commissar, wrote:



"Just as Communism provides the only possible solution of the class conflict **by abolishing classes,** it also provides the only solution of the international conflict **by abolishing national sovereignties.**... A Communist economy cannot possibly admit of national boundaries...."

Mr. Menzies now supports Mr. Strachey: "There would be no real international law or security until the national sovereignties of the nations were abated in favour of world sovereignty."—(Melbourne *Herald*, August 9, 1948.)

Several of those convicted in the Canadian Spy Trials said that it was the fostering of loyalty to an international ideal by Strachey and others which broke down their loyalties to their own country. Although he would probably hotly deny it, Mr. Menzies is simply fostering Communist policy when he urges the abolition of national sovereignties. Have the "Liberals" any idea of where their "leaders" are taking them?

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Mr. R. G. MENZIES

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The Work of a Progress Association

By A. W. NOAKES

The above is the title of a very informative booklet we have received from the Electoral Campaign, Brisbane. The main objective of this booklet is to show how electors can take action concerning political and economic matters through their Progress Associations. Mr. Noakes is the Hon. Secrettary of the Bardon (Brisbane) Progress Association, and in his booklet tells of the excellent work, which his Association has done.

In the chapter "Basis of a Progress Association," the author gives the following practical advice: "It is most essential for the efficient working of a Progress Association that members take clippings from newspapers on any matters which they consider are in the interests of the residents of their locality or the State generally, and bring such matters before their Association for discussion, and action if desired. This applies also to public statements by members of all governing bodies. Such members should be congratulated and supported or censured according to their statements. "A copy of the Federal and State Hansards should be obtained. These are, we believe, supplied free to any Association having fifty or more members on their roll. By this means members are encouraged to take a much greater interest in the activities of their elected representatives. This is very necessary for the maintenance of what we term our democratic way of life."

We would like to see this excellent booklet widely circulated amongst Progress Associations.

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, Price 1/1. Post free.

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To be run by D.S.C.M. Social Committee. Can you make up a party and come along? Tickets may be obtained from Room 8, The Block, Elizabeth St., or from the New Times office. Fifth Floor, 343 Little Collins Street. Tickets are 3/6 each.

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 "metaphysical analysis which, when understood, cannot fail to thrill and inspire the Christiar 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

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

(Lectures and Studies Section.) ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION.

The next Examination for the Diploma of Associate will be held in March 1949.

The books set for special study this year are: —*Social Credit* and *The Realistic Position of the Church of England*, by C. H. Douglas.

Students wishing to take the Examination can obtain fuller particulars from Miss G. Marsden (Representative in Australia), 6 Harden road, Artarmon, N.S.W.

HECKLE HOUR DEBATES

The following two debates scheduled for the 3DB (Melbourne) Heckle Hour should be of interest to those of our readers who can tune into this station on Saturday night at 8.30 o'clock: — **August 28:** "Can a World Government Prevent War?" Affirmative: Mr. Fox (Federal Unionist). Negative: Mr. J. Weller (Vic. League of Rights). **September 4:** "Will the New (Victorian) Racing Act Increase Gambling?" Affirmative: Rev. J. Arthur Lewis (Collins St. Baptist Church). Negative: Mr. J. Bradshaw.

The Science Of Life Books

The following Science of Life Books are now ready: One Hundred Secrets of Good Health.....2/-Eat and be Well.....2/-Vitamins Work Wonders 2/-3. Be Your Own Doctor!...... 2/-4. Constipation-Cause and Cure 2/-5. 6. Stomach Troubles-Cause and 7. Appendicitis - - Cause, Prevention, and Cure..... 2/-Rheumatism — Cause and Cure 2/-9. 10. Kidney Disease — Cause and Cure 2/-11. Cancer—How Caused and Pre vented 2/-12. Catarrh — How Caused and 13. and Cure 2/-Skin Trouble—How Caused and 14. 15. Liver Trouble—Cause and Cure 2/-16. Nerve Troubles - - Cause and 17. Cured 2/-T.B. — Cause, Prevention, and 18. Cure..... 2/-21. Improve Your Sight Without 22. 23. 24. A Fool-proof Formula for 25. 26. Cured, and Prevented 2/-Hemorrhoids -- How Caused and Cured...... 3/6 Anemia — How Caused and Prevented 3/6 It should be noted that Hemorrhoids,

Anemia, and Diabetes are all dealt with on the Chart of Good Health. Add

ld. postage when ordering a booklet. Order by number.

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colour.

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Sydney.

BOOKS ON THE JEWISH PROBLEM

The "World Food Shortage" A Communist-Zionist Plot. 3/8

By B. Jensen.

Well documented, this amazing book proves beyond all argument the association of the Communists and Zionists in the present world drama.

Does It Fit The Facts? ... 6/2

C. H. Douglas's correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Sallis Daiches concerning the "authenticity" of The Protocols.

The War Behind The War. 4d.

By Eric D. Butler.

Although written early in the war, this brochure is still an excellent introduc-tion to the "Jewish Problem." Shows the difference between anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism.

Hitler's Policy Was a Jewish

Policy 1 /2

The International Jew ... 2/8

By Eric D. Butler.

The most detailed commentary on The Protocols yet written. Packed full of explosive factual material.

The Mysterious Protocols . 2/8

Full text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

The"Unrra" Infiltra (i) tors 1/2

Reveals the manner in which Unrra has been used to further Communist-Zionist policies at the expense of the British people.

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Estb. 1884. The Old Original Firm. Known all over the world. Successful business firm with good reputation. Strictly confidential. Advice Free. Cent. 5302, Talma Bldgs., 119 Swanston St.. Melbourne. —[Advt.]

Eric Butler Visits New South Wales

At a special conference of the Citizens' Rights Groups of Western N.S.W. held at Dubbo on Saturday, August 14, Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, was the guest speaker. Mr. Butler made a powerful appeal for the non-party Citizens' Rights Groups to continue their excellent work as distinct from party political activities.

He arrived in Dubbo on Friday morning, August 13, and addressed a public meeting that night. He also addressed an excellent open-air meeting on Saturday morning, large numbers of shoppers stopping to listen.

Mr. Butler returned from N.S.W. on Tuesday of last week. This week he is in Horsham under the auspices of the Horsham Voters' Policy Association. Reports of his addresses will appear in our next issue.

Is There a Jewish Menace?

Eric D. Butler's "best-seller," "The International Jew," will provide you with the answer to the above question.

At a time when Western civilisation is being shaken to its foundations, and the forces of evil appear to be in the ascendant, this detailed examination of those amazing documents, "The Protocols of Zion," must be read by every responsible citizen. Mr. Butler takes extract after extract from these documents and compares them with actual events. The result is frightening.

"The International Jew" is worth purchasing even if only to read the comprehensive introduction, which deals with the origins of "The Protocols" and the arguments which have been advanced attempting to prove that they are a "forgery" or a mere "plagiarism."

The Jewish influence behind Communism is exhaustively analysed. Detailed information is given of the financing of the Russian Revolution by the German-Jewish international financial groups. "The International Jew" clearly reveals Soviet Russia's role in the present world drama.

"Anti-semitism" is shown to be an instrument used by international Jews to further their policy of world domination.

"The International Jew" remorselessly places the spotlight of exposure upon those individuals responsible for the present world turmoil. Mr. Butler does little speculation; he lets the facts he has collected tell their own dramatic story.

GENERAL BOOKS

The Autobiography of William

That Hideous Strength .. 11/3 By C. S. Lewis. We specially recommend this book by one of the most penetrating of English writers. "A fairy story for grown-ups," which snows how the weaknesses of the human being are exploited to further the policy of creating the Supreme State. One of the most important books of recent times.

A Chesterton Omnibus .. 17/2 Contains three of G. K. Chesterton's famous novels: "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," "The Man Who Was Thursday," and "The Flying Inn.'

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One of the most successful books of recent times, covering the whole Australian scene. This hook has proved a best seller overseas. It contains some very penetrating comment on social and economic developments in Aus-tralia. An outstanding feature of the book is the 33 fine half-tone plates. Manalive 1/10

 Manalive......
 1/10

 By G. K. Chesterton.
 11/6

 By A. G. Moyes. This book is the most intimate study of Don Bradman yet published.
 11/6

The Man Born To Be King 15/3 By Dorothy L. Sayers. This great book con-tains the text of Miss Sayers' famous series of broadcast plays on the life of Christ and associated material.

Orientations..... 13/3 By Sir Ronald Storrs. The author of this important book was at one time Governor of Jerusalem. A most authoritative work on Palestine and the Middle East, which is of particular interest at the present time.

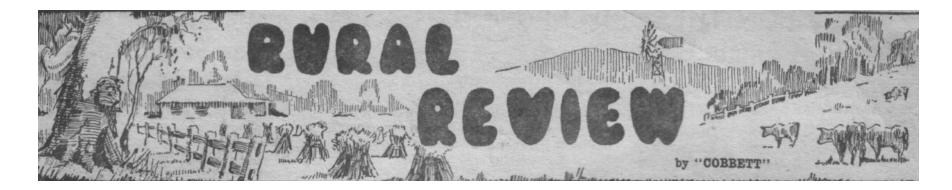
Waltzing Matilda 16/3 By Arnold L. Haskell. Another book on Australia which has had a big sale overseas.

Years of Victory..... 5/6 By Arthur Bryant. Available at a specially reduced price, this book, by a great master of English covers one of the most important periods in British history—1802-1812. The Golden Middle Age .. 19/8 By Roger Lloyd. A fascinating study of social life in twelfth century Europe. This century was undoubtedly one of the most im-portant in Europe's development. The Gentlemen Talk of

ORDER NOW! Supplies of this book are being sold nearly as fast as they come from the printer. Owing to great printing difficulties, only one edition may be published. Don't be disappointed. Get YOUR copy while supplies are still available.

"The International Jew," Price 2/8d, post free, from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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THE HOMESTEAD ECONOMY

By JORIAN JENKS

(Continued from Previous Issue. Reprinted from "The Small Farmer")

What the economist sets out to do is to reduce economy, which is essentially an aspect of living, to elements and factors that can be symbolised and measured quantitatively by mathematics. This method obviously involves gross over-simplification (or "purification") both of premises and of deductions.

For anything that cannot be expressed mathematically must, in economics, be set aside as mere sentiment, romanticism, or obscurantism.

Yet sentiment and romance are real enough to influence profoundly human conduct; and much that is real may well seem obscure when viewed through a particular kind of lens. Hence has arisen the concept of Economic Man, a mythical creature actuated purely (and therefore quite unrealistically) by material self-interest.

Use of Statistics

The materials, moreover, with which the economist chiefly works are statistics, that is, mathematical interpretations of events which have already occurred and can therefore be envisaged in static form.

He is thus incapable, except by risky *a priori* deductions, of interpreting current events, and still more so of foreseeing future ones. That is why the present food shortage, which has been impend-ing for years, has taken most of the economic experts unawares.

Their apparatus is incapable of dealing with food until it is in the warehouse —static; it cannot register the creative impulses in and on the soil which de-termine the size of future crops. That is why no doubt, Astor and Rowntree had the hardihood to assert as late as 1945 that "after this war there is still likely to be too much food, at any rate in relation to purchasing power, and the problem will be to increase consumption. That is probably why, too, P. Lamartine Yates is of the opinion that "world food production appears capable of expanding quite as fast, and perhaps faster than, world food consumption.

Theoretical Economics

we are only now beginning to perceive its limitations. But a very simple, homely illustration can be given of them.

A Real Economist

A good housewife undoubtedly practises the art of household management; she is a real economist. She uses the resources at her command in such a way as to produce the maximum of satisfaction for her family.

But the professional economist, if he were to keep strictly to the particular methods of his trade, would find her uneconomic. For she works more hours a week than any Trades Union would allow, and yet her "output" is negligible, there being no known mathematical means of measuring comfort, health, and happiness. comfort, health, and happiness.

Indeed he might very well bring forward a neat calculation to "prove" that the replacement of 1,000 housewives by a staff of 200 females operating a com-munal restaurant, dormitory, nursery, and laundry, would not only effect a substantial cash saving, but would "re-lease" 800 units of labour for making goods for export—thus enabling us to "raise our standard of living" by buying more goods from shread more goods from abroad.

What idiocies can be perpetrated in the name of economics, and how am-biguous an adjective "economic" is!

Judging Small Production The standard then by which we must judge small production is that of Economy.

Does it or does it not represent good management of resources for the promotion of wealth, health, and happiness?

Resources can be defined without great difficulty.

They consist of (a) natural assets such as soil fertility, climate, geographical situation, usable minerals, and control-lable inorganic forces, and (b) human skill, energy, and ingenuity.

(Continued on page 11)



Economics therefore is simply a highly specialised and incomplete symbolisation of past activities, as incapable of presenting us with a true picture of vital economy as a freak snapshot of a galloping horse is of giving us a true picture of his action.

We have so long been accustomed to accept the "scientific" method as the one correct interpretation of the truth that

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ENGLISH RURAL SCENE

THE HOMESTEAD ECONOMY

(Continued from page 10)

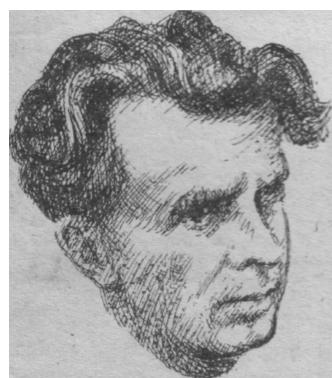
But the type of economy practised by any community at any particular time depends to a considerable extent upon the relative scarcity or abundance of each of its resources, and also upon its current ideas as to how wealth, health, and happiness can best be achieved.

Up to the nineteenth century the range of inorganic forces which men had learnt to harness was limited to wind and water; these, though of considerable economic value, have obvious limitations. The amount of wealth that could therefore be produced depended very much upon the expenditure of human energy, which again has obvious limitations.

There was generally, however, a welldefined pattern of social economy, based upon husbandry and craftsmanship and governed on more or less authoritarian principles. If it did not give to the great mass of people a high standard of living according to modern ideas, it did at least represent considerable skill in management.

Development of Machine Power

Prom 1775 onwards, however, a dual revolution took place, completely changing in the course of time the whole outlook of Western civilisation. The antiauthoritarian Liberal Revolution established the political creed that "all men are created free and equal" with in-



Mr. HUXLEY
"Science, Liberty, and

alienable rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The contemporary Industrial Revolution, by applying the newly harnessed steam-power to machinery for manufacture and transport, placed in men's hands instruments of unprecedented potency for putting these rights into effect.

Inevitably the old social order was shattered, giving place to a competitive scramble for acquisition, for economic power, or—for most common folk—just plain survival. Just as inevitably, the opportunities yielded by liberty and by the new industrial inventions were very unevenly divided.

This was particularly true of Britain, where political and economic power tended to pass steadily from the old landed aristocracy to a large and rising class of merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, while the great mass of peasants and craftsmen, as the old pattern of livelihood dissolved about them, drifted into the towns or clung miserably to their villages to become a rootless, propertyless, and largely functionless proletariat.

Cult of Material Progress

Political economists of the time, fascinated no doubt by the new machinepower, seem to have had no difficulty in envisaging society itself as a mechanism whose working could be systematised according to mathematical principles.

Self-interest, they decided, was the only driving force that really mattered. Given full scope, its capacity to extract wealth from natural resources and convert it into consumable goods would constantly be expanded for the benefit of the nation.

Increasing output per man would automatically increase consumption per head and thus raise the standard of living. So political Liberty led naturally to Free Trade, and the cult of enlightened self-interest to the legend of Perpetual Material Progress.

This legend seems now to have passed almost intact from ultra-individualist to ultra-collectivist philosophy, so persistent is the modern belief that Power.... can accomplish anything.

Social Revolution

The impact of these revolutionary changes upon agriculture inevitably had

revolutionary consequences. The traditional semi-communal "open-

A Selected List f Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"The Living Soil" 19/9 By Lady Balfour. This is a most exhaustive survey of the relationship of human and animal health to soil fertility. This excellent book is suitable for either the layman or the agricultural specialist.

"The Rape of the

"The Land Now and

"The Earth's Green

The Farming Ladder" 14/3

By George Henderson. Acclaimed by A. G. Street in the English *Farmers' Weekly* as "the most valuable book on farming published during the last hundred years." An intensely practical book for practical farmers. Henderson shows how he has been able to make over £3,000 per year off approximately 80 acres.

"Humus—And the

Farmer".....£1 By Friend Sykes. The story of how a leading English farmer sold his property in the fertile Thames Valley and proved how soil worth only £4 per acre could be improved to give big yields. This practical writer answers convincingly the argument that organic farming can only be conducted on a small scale. Deals with large-scale compost making by suitable machinery. The prices listed above include postage. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.



By Aldous Huxley.

The central theme of this important book by a great writer and thinker is to show how every increase in technological development has been exploited to concentrate increased power into the hands of a small minority of power lusters. Huxley clearly postulates the basic problem confronting modern industrial civilisation.

Price 5/8d, post free, from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

field" system which had been inherited from the manorial economy was clearly a serious impediment to the general adoption of those improved agricultural methods which had already been worked out on private estates and were badly needed to meet the food requirements of a fast-growing population with few alternative sources of supply. But what was accomplished during the last quarter of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century was not just an agricultural revolution. It was a social revolution, which forcibly (and often harshly) disrupted the centuriesold fabric of rural society and created (Continued on page 12)

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The Homestead Economy

(Continued from page 11)

the mass of "displaced persons" from which our present-day proletariat has emerged.

Moreover it converted farming from a subsistence economy into a commercial enterprise, dominated, like industry, by the [money] profit-motive and subject to the same economic criteria.

The Enclosures

From a purely technological point" of view, the Enclosures which destroyed our peasant economy are usually held to have been justified by the rapid improvements which followed in cultivation, stock-breeding, and land-utilisation generally.

Indeed by the middle of the nineteenth century commercial British agriculture had reached a pitch of perfection which was not unjustly regarded as a model to the whole world. But this success had been achieved at the expense of those intimate vital relationships between men and soil, which underlie all true culture.

Thereafter few families could hope to obtain either food or home except through the impersonal wage-labour-rent mechanism of finance-industrialism.

To no small extent the land-hunger which is manifesting itself today is a belated and largely subconscious protest against this unnatural divorce.

(To be Continued.)

More Control Of **British Farmers**

LONDON, Monday. —Under a new order un-co-operative farmers who put down to grass too large a proportion of their farms can be directed to do their proper share.

It is hoped the new powers will help to obtain a million more acres of tillage in the next three years. —A.A.P.

-Melb. *Herald* July 20.

COUNTRY LIVING

"The Family Farmer" 17/3

By F. D. Smith and Barbara Wilcox.

In their foreword to this fascinating book the authors write: "The expert will tell you how to grow crops. The econo-mist will tell you whether the small farm can pay. But only the family farmers themselves can tell you about the family farmers and how they live."

"Where Man Belongs" .. 15/9

By H. J. Massingham. In this book the great English writer on rural matters out to show how such giants of literature as Shakespeare and Jane Austen drew inspiration from the rural craftsmen. Shakespeare, sprung from his native soil and haunted by his home throughout the whole range of his plays, he sees as the genius of the essential England."

"The Small Farmer"..... 10/6

Edited by H. J. Massingham. In this book six practical authorities give a comprehensive picture of the conditions, values, achievements, history, and gen-eral husbandry of the type of farmer who has been the foundation of the national life. Although dealing with English conditions, it should be read by all those concerned with fostering the growth of the small-scale mixed farming in Australia.

"A Country Living Book". 3/4

Articles deal with Fruitgrowing on Two Acres, Why Not Houses of Earth? and other interesting subjects.

"More Country Living" ... 3/4

Articles include: Sir R. George Stapledon on Grass Management; H. J. Massingham on A Way to Help the Small Farmer; G. H. Edwards on A New Industry in Geese.

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"I Planted Trees"

By Richard St. Barbe Baker

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