

# THE NEW TIMES

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

VOLUME 16, No. 15.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## Federal Election This Year? Menzies' Policies Under Fire

**There is every indication that the Menzies-Fadden Government will not complete its full term of office before being compelled to face an Election. Although Mr. Menzies boldly states now that he would welcome the Labour-dominated Senate forcing an Election, it is certain that the results of another six months of the Government's present policies will not make rank and file Liberal and Country Party Members keen to face electors who, having voted to have "the shillings put back into the pound," find their pounds have far fewer shillings in them than when Mr. Menzies took office.**

The Labor-Socialists are not going to force an election until they feel that the Government has thoroughly discredited itself. Already the Federal Government is coming under heavy fire from Liberal and Country Party supporters. As an example of the strong criticism being levelled against the Government's policies, we reprint, mainly for the benefit of our Victorian readers, the following item from the Sydney *Telegraph* of March 28:

"Delegates to the (N.S.W.) State Council of the Liberal Party last night attacked the Menzies Government's Banking Bill.

"The Council rejected a motion declaring the Bill contrary to Liberal policy by about 50 votes to 40 on a show of hands.

"Mr. F. M. Hewitt (Mosman), who moved the motion, said the Bill had bewildered Liberal supporters.

"He added: 'the last election was fought on clear-cut issues — socialism or free enterprise.

"One of the main issues was the Banking Act.

"Mr. Menzies proposed to do certain things which would give effect to the principle of free enterprise.

"But the present Banking Bill does not do that."

"Mr. Hewitt said the Menzies Government might have had good reason to frame the Bill as it had framed it to get it through a hostile Senate.

"But this would be a wrong sacrifice of the ideas of the party and the people who voted for the party," he added.

"The Bill, as framed, will give greater powers to bureaucrats than they had as members of the Advisory Council under the Chifley Government.

"Mr. A. H. Jago (Gordon), who seconded the motion, said the banking structure was the keystone of private enterprise.

"The present Banking Bill left banking in the control of the Commonwealth Bank, under the governorship of Dr. Coombs, he said.

"Mr. Jago added: 'Dr. Coombs is a product of the London School of Economics,

one of the most evil and vile training grounds in the world.

"Dr. Coombes remains as Governor of the Bank.

"I say we should not dodge a fight."

When, in spite of the use of the old "loyalty-to-the-party" racket, nearly 50 per cent, of the Liberal Party Conference voted against the Menzies Government's banking legislation, it is a definite sign that a lot of hard thinking is being done. It is encouraging to notice the attack upon Dr. Coombs and the London School of Economics.

Following its attack upon the banking legislation in its issue of March 29, the Sydney *Bulletin* continued its critical theme in an editorial in its issue of March 29. This editorial must have made Mr. Fadden's ears burn. We agree with those who say that much of the criticism being levelled against the Government's Banking Bill misses the real issue. But the significant fact is that an increasing number of people are beginning to realise that a Government elected on an anti-Socialist policy is vigorously pursuing a Socialist policy under the guidance of the very economic "advisers" who moulded the Chifley Government's legislation. So far, the Government has done little to please any section of the community — except the growing Federal bureaucracy. The further it continues along present lines, the louder will become the criticism from all sections. The economists will, of course, then advise more totalitarianism to try and deal with the situation. And if Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden accept this advice, they are doomed.

Not only is the inflationary policy now being imposed creating dissatisfaction amongst all sections of the community; it must increasingly cause friction between the Federal Liberal and Country parties, friction which has burst into flames in the State sphere in Victoria. Increasing inflation is causing Liberal Party members in desperation to advocate appreciation of the Australian pound in relation to sterling, a policy that has some limited merits. But the Country party is committed to oppose

appreciation. This issue alone could wreck the present uneasy alliance between the Federal Liberal and Country Parties.

If the Menzies-Fadden Government is to survive its full term of three years, and still have a chance of being re-elected, it must solve the inflation problem. The solution is simple, but will not be implemented until the rank and file of the Liberal and Country Parties apply the pressure to their leaders who, in turn, must reject their Socialist advisers and their present Socialist policies. Public opinion should be directed insistently against individual rank and file Liberal and Country Members, who should

(Continued on page 2)

### OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER.

## TO THE POINT

### **First Things First**

When Melbourne tramway employees on March 31 voted overwhelmingly in favor of continuing their strike, the Victorian Minister for Public Works, Sir James Kennedy, is reported as having stated: "This is staggering news. We will need time to consider this blow." Sir James's statement indicates that he, like many other public men, has little understanding of the basic cause of the industrial turmoil, which threatens to become progressively worse.

Reports of the tramway employees' meeting make it clear that even those speakers advocating a return to work were doing so because they felt that the tramway employees could not win the strike on their own. They agreed with the demand that an immediate wage increase was necessary to offset the rising cost of living.

It is true that the secretary of the Tramways Union, Mr. C. O'Shea, is a Communist, and is at all times endeavouring to further Communist policy. But it is also true that thousands of tramway employees continue striking because of the inflation, which the Menzies Government shows no signs of tackling.

Until the cause of inflation, the present financial rules, are removed, employees will continue striking, irrespective of whether their trade union leaders are Communists or anti-Communists.

\* \* \* \*

### **Taxation Gestapo**

The following item appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* of April 3:

"Two hundred new tax investigators will soon begin an Australia-wide inquiry into incomes of war-time profiteers and others, suspected of having understated their incomes.

Taxation staffs in all States are being strengthened to handle the increased investigation work.

"Because of wartime staff shortages, the check on wartime incomes has been postponed.

"But tax officials tonight said that, because assessments had been paid, it did not mean that the department had accepted all that the returns had stated.

"The department has built up dossiers on some taxpayers that equal those compiled by the Commonwealth Security Service.

"There is no time limit, as far as the department is concerned, where fraud or evasion is revealed.

"An official said tonight that the department has the right at any time to demand from anyone statements about their own or anyone else's affairs."

The above is a striking commentary on the "progress" so often mentioned these days. As the demands, by all modern Governments, for more and more of the individual's money grow, it is not surprising that most individuals regard the Taxation Department as an oppression which they must resist in every possible way.

Increases in taxation staffs for the purposes of collecting taxes and snooping into the private affairs of people, does not indicate that Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden are going to reduce the Federal bureaucracy and make available more manpower for productive purposes.

Page 2 — "New Times," April 14, 1950

In a genuine economic democracy, electors would have direct control over the amount of their money they were prepared to allow Governments to have. They would then regard their taxes as an investment and there would be no necessity for a Taxation Gestapo to compel people to pay taxation.

\* \* \* \*

### **Decentralised Petrol Tax**

The Australian Automobile Association is concerned at the continued want of assurance from the Commonwealth Government that the proceeds from the Petrol Tax should be used only for roadwork. The A.A.A. is also insisting that Petrol Tax be considerably reduced.

Unless pressure is brought to bear upon individual M.H.Rs., the A.A.A. may as well accept the fact that the Menzies Government is neither going to reduce the Petrol Tax nor make the proceeds available only for roads. If this Federal Government were a genuine anti-Socialist Government, and therefore desirous of decentralising power, it would ensure that petrol taxation was made a State matter. The States should then make it a municipal council matter.

\* \* \* \*

### **"American" Foreign Policy**

Recent press reports say that, in order to "contain" Communism in South-East Asia, considerable American economic aid is being sent immediately. This has all the appearance of further ultimate support for the Communists. "American" foreign policy is consistently a policy, which supports the Communist conspiracy. This disastrous state of affairs will continue until the Zionist-Communist influence in the American State Department is destroyed.

\* \* \* \*

### **Finance, Communism, Divorce**

Dr. Raymond Boyer, of McGill University, convicted of espionage in 1946, was divorced by his wife, the former Anita Cohen Boyer, in 1947.

This former Cohen has now married Frederick Vanderbilt Field, leading U.S. Communist, and member of the Vanderbilt financial family, who recently delivered the 260,000 dollars bail to free the eleven Communist leaders convicted in New York.

Individuals such as Boyer are used by Zionist-Jews to further their Communist aims; but once caught and of no further use, they "divorce" them in a hurry.

Financially, Communism and Divorce — the Devil's Brew.

—*Social Credit* (Canada), February 1950.

\* \* \* \*

### **A Papal Encyclical**

In his famous Encyclical Letter, *Divini Redemptoris*, Pope Pius XI, said:

"For them (the peoples of the Soviet Union) we cherish the warmest paternal affection. We are well aware that not a few of them groan beneath the yoke imposed on them by men who, in a very large part, are strangers to the real interests of the country. We recognise that many were deceived by fallacious hopes. We blame only the system which its authors and abettors who considered Russia the best prepared field for experimenting with a plan elaborated years ago, and who from there continue to spread it from one end of the world to the other."

This statement indicates that Pope Pius

## The Governments' Rabbits

Governments and rabbits might well be termed the greatest curses the Australian people have to suffer. The following letter in the Melbourne *Age* of April 3, draws attention to the fact that Governments' failures to deal with rabbits on Crown lands has been largely responsible for the growing rabbit threat: 'I heartily agree with Professor Wadham's remarks in *The Age* (28/3). If Crown land rabbits were dealt with, the rabbit plague would soon be cleared up.

My property is adjoining Crown lands, on which, for 15 years to my knowledge, the authorities have never dug a rabbit out. So the vermin have been breeding all the time, and spreading out to adjoining properties.

Last season, I had 200 acres of oats and barley eaten. I couldn't poison them fast enough, being short of labor. I have been feeding and poisoning Crown land rabbits for years, and yet I have no redress. I cannot force the Crown to clean up its rabbits.

The local lands officer is handicapped. He has not any decent equipment. He has eight men to deal with thousands of acres. If the Lands Department would equip him with a Ferguson tractor and hydraulic plough, he could both fumigate and plough them out. A man on an outfit of this description could do more work in a day than eight men could do in a week, and do it more effectively.

On present conditions, it looks as if I shall be feeding my crop to Crown land rabbits again.'

## Factory Meetings Successful

Mr. J. R. Johnstone, secretary of the Victorian League of Rights, reports that last week the League commenced its industrial programme for 1950. Last year, approximately 800 lunch-hour factory meetings were addressed and very excellent relationships established with employees. This year's programme aims to extend the educational programme started last year, and to make it clear that the League is only concerned with principles, not with parties, irrespective of their labels.

From the response obtained at lunch-hour meetings, last week, it is expected that League speakers will be given an enthusiastic reception at all factories.

## FEDERAL ELECTION THIS YEAR?

(Continued from page 1)

be told that, if they desire to avoid a premature election, with consequent defeat for many of them, they must press for the immediate introduction of a scientific price-subsidy mechanism, operated through the retailer, to progressively increase the purchasing power of money.

XI was not unaware of the Zionist-Communist conspiracy. The Russian Revolution was made possible only by the financial support given to Jewish revolutionaries by Zionist financiers like Jacob Schiff.

# How to Increase Wages Without Increasing Prices

## AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY TO THE INFLATION MENACE

(Continued from last week)

### Real Credit

A country's capacity to produce is what might be termed its real credit.

But before this real credit can be used it is essential that adequate financial credit be made available.

The war proved how in Australia and other countries an expansion of financial credit through the banking system permitted a much greater use of the real credit than ever before.

Previous unemployed resources and unemployed manpower were used to the maximum. It can be seen, therefore, that expanding production requires increased credit facilities. It is, of course, now generally understood how the bulk of our money supply is created in the form of bank credit, notes and coins being a very small part.

### The Source of Wage Increases

Increased financial credit also has to be made available to finance wage increases when the Arbitration Court rules that such increases are necessary. Not having the necessary financial reserves to meet an increased wage bill, industry obtains an advance of new credit from the banking system.

In other words, every increase in wages is financed by the banking system.

The new credit is paid out to wage-earners, collected from them through shops and service organisations and eventually is deposited in the banks with a resultant increase in total deposits, a fact which anyone can examine for himself by noting the manner in which bank deposits steadily increase.

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

There is no argument about the fact that the total amount of money in the community is increased by the banking system every time there is an increase in wages. But, as already pointed out, this merely creates still higher prices. The basic problem, then, is to make the new money available to the wage-earner in such a way that it will not increase production costs, and consequently prices.

### Suggested Policy

In the most general terms, the solution to the problem is to be sought along the lines of increasing the purchasing power of money in relation to increasing industrial productive capacity.

There are two possibilities: increasing incomes in relation to stable prices, and decreasing prices in relation to stable incomes.

It is true that attempts have been made to deal with the problem along both these lines over the past few years. Price control has attempted if not to prevent, at least to limit or retard, the steady increase in prices. What it has achieved is a demonstration of the impossibility of fixing prices at a given level without hampering production.

It has prevented the skyrocketing of

prices, which might have occurred from the exploitation of the great expansion of credit by which the war was financed. But it has not been able to prevent prices from rising. It has only been tolerated by the public because of fear of runaway inflation. It operates by compulsion and is therefore a deterrent and not an incentive.

### Price Subsidies

The second mechanism adopted during the war to deal with the problem of prices is price subsidies.

Price subsidies were introduced with comparative success in all English-speaking countries during the war.

The price-subsidy system is sound in principle.

This system was applied to certain commodities to prevent rising prices from upsetting the total "cost structure." Results prove that the system could easily be extended.

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

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

There is no argument about the fact that the stabilising of prices by the payment of subsidies has demonstrated the possibility of increasing purchasing power outside the present industrial costing system.

Further, the payment of a subsidy, particularly at an early stage in chain production may prevent the multiplication of a cost in subsequent stages.

### The Key to the Problem

The key to the problem is how to use expanded financial credit—the basis for which is increased production — OUTSIDE the wage-cost structure.

The following are suggestions as to how this could be done:

Let all applications for wage increases and/or shorter working hours be heard by existing arbitration authorities and be determined on the strict basis of actually increased or of increased production potential in industry. Arrangements could then be made to use, say, 50 percent, of the new bank credit necessary to finance the award granted, for the payment direct to wage earners of what might be termed a National Production Bonus—that is, a bonus in addition to the wages already being received. As the new money for this Bonus would not be paid through industry, there would be no increase in wage costs and consequently no increase in prices.

As the size of the increase of bonuses would be directly related to increased production or production potential in industry, wage earners would have a direct incentive

to increase production, safe in the knowledge that they would share in the benefits of this production.

### Our Heritage

The other 50 percent, of the new credit necessary to finance the arbitration authority's award could be applied to the lowering of prices to every member of the community by an extension of the subsidy system. This would have the effect of increasing the purchasing power of every individual's money.

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

Supporters of free enterprise and private ownership must take every opportunity of pointing out that our real credit today, our capacity to produce, is largely a heritage passed down from past generations.

The knowledge of how to do things and the capital resources possessed today are real profits passed on by previous generations. If electors will not stir themselves to press for a financial policy which will permit them to use these profits in such a way that every member of the community has greater independence, they will find that that heritage will be taken from us.

The following is a brief summary of the main benefits of the suggested policy outlined:

(1) It would provide the wage earner with the necessary incentive to co-operate in a system of free enterprise for the purpose of making increased production possible, confident in the knowledge that he would obtain increased purchasing power as a direct result of this increased production.

Show the wage earner a policy whereby he can share in the general prosperity resulting from increased production, and he will no longer be willing to listen to the Communist and other agitators who exploit his present grievances.

Unless the various employers' organisations and the advocates of free enterprise generally can place such a policy before the wage earners, all their advocacy of increased production will not arouse very much enthusiasm.

Genuine free enterprise must be based upon voluntary association.

A leading American Trade Unionist, Mr. Philip Murray, said in 1947: "The best way to preserve the American system of democracy and free enterprise is to make that system work better than ever before." This is the big issue confronting the advocates of free enterprise all over the world.

### Employers Should Endorse This Policy

(2) Employers of all descriptions should enthusiastically endorse a policy of Production Bonuses and Price Subsidies.

With this policy in operation they would not be in the unfortunate position of having to antagonise workers by resisting wage increases. In their desperate struggle to prevent costs from rising under present arrangements, they are compelled to resist wage increases.

Increased production resulting in increased purchasing power would mean stable markets. Here is an opportunity for employers to give a constructive lead to

(Continued on page 4)

# THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935

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

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

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1950

No. 15.

## SOCIALISM CONTINUED

*The Banking Bill introduced by the Menzies Government provides striking confirmation of our contention over many years, that the politicians are only a small and changing portion of Government, and that the dominating section of Government is the permanent bureaucracy, which, directed by the economic "experts," consistently pursues a policy of Monopoly. As Members of the Opposition, Members of Parliament may offer some criticism of this policy of monopoly, but when they sit on the Treasury Benches, they invariably support what they previously criticised.*

*When the Labour-Socialists introduced the 1945 Banking Legislation, we pointed out that this was a major step towards creating a complete Monopoly of Credit. Leading Members of the present Federal Government then agreed with much of our criticism. In a forceful speech on June 21, 1945, Mr. Menzies said: "At best this legislation will restrict the development of the trading banks and limit the services they render to their customers, and at worst it will crush the trading banks out of existence altogether and thus bring about the acquisition of their property, but not on just terms."*

*While stressing the fact that Mr. Menzies' criticism did not touch the real issue involved, it is necessary to point out that the Banking Legislation Mr. Menzies now proposes endorses what he criticised in 1945. Mr. Fadden's criticism of the 1945 Banking Legislation was much more pertinent than Mr. Menzies'. He said that it was designed to provide "the key to the back-door of Socialisation in Australia." It is rather ironic that Mr. Fadden has now introduced legislation, which strengthens the key to back door Socialism; that a man who attacked Socialism so vigorously over the past few years should now be endorsing major steps towards the Socialist State. It is obvious that Mr. Fadden and Mr. Menzies have succumbed to the London School of Economics "experts," and that public opinion must be directed against individual rank and file Members of the Liberal and Country Parties, insisting that they honour their pre-election anti-Socialist pledges. Unless sufficient pressure is brought to bear, we predict that the present Government will, under the direction of Dr. Coombs and Co., intensify the Socialist policies of Monopoly so enthusiastically endorsed by Mr. Chifley.*

*Well may many people ask us whether, in view of the proposed policies of the Menzies Government, the defeat of the Chifley Government has not worsened, rather than improved, the political situation. Our viewpoint still is that the defeat of the Chifley Government was a necessary first step if there was to be a chance of defeating the policy of Monopoly. While the Chifley Government remained, the majority of anti-Socialists were inclined to blame all their worries on Mr. Chifley and merely work to replace him by Mr. Menzies. They were not prepared to give much attention to the real conspirators — the Financier-Socialists. But now we find an increasing number of people starting to realise the truth of what we have been saying for so long. As they see the Menzies Government carrying on from where the Chifley Government left off, they are asking searching questions. This is the most encouraging feature of a very desperate situation.*

*If all supporters of this journal "pull their weight" over the next twelve months, they may easily be able to score a major victory over the Monopolists. Our advice is: Do everything possible to make the lives of Federal Liberal and Country Party Members a misery until they honour their pre-election pledges; and never let them forget that the Labour-Socialists may use their Senate majority to force an election*

## HOW TO INCREASE WAGES WITHOUT INCREASING PRICES

(Continued from page 3)

their employees and to show them that the advocates of free enterprise are capable of genuinely progressive ideas.

### **For Those with Savings and Fixed Incomes**

(3) All those with savings and fixed incomes must give careful consideration to any policy which will ensure that the purchasing power of their money is not destroyed by rising prices. The application of Price Subsidies as a result of expanded credit against increased efficiency in industry would, of course, reduce prices and thus give their money increased purchasing power.

### **Producing Greater Stability**

(4) One of the most important effects of the policy would be to eliminate social friction resulting from inflation and to produce greater stability in the community.

Inflation always creates instability for the very good reason that people cannot plan ahead with any great certainty; there develops an attitude of "Well, what's the use. Eat, drink, and be merry now—goodness knows what will happen tomorrow." This dangerous attitude, all too prevalent today, can only result in the social disintegration, which the power lusters desire.

Rising price levels tend to aggravate the differences between the various wage groups.

Reduced prices have exactly the opposite effect.

Take one example of the social friction resulting from increasing prices: Before the war many workmen could and did own their own motorcars. In spite of wage increases, price levels have risen so high that it is becoming progressively harder for the wage earner to own his own car.

The Communists then exploit the situation, and those who have no cars and no possibility of ever obtaining them are subtly turned against those who have cars. This matter is much more serious than many people realise.

### **Implementing the Policy**

Well may the question now be asked: "Well, having heard about this matter, what can we do about it?"

Every individual impressed with the ideas outlined should first introduce them to as many other people as possible.

Get the fundamental idea discussed—in Trade Unions, Employers' Organisations, Housewives' Leagues, etc.

As already pointed out, it is not the function of the sponsors of this journal to lay down any technical method of implementing any policy.

As supporters of genuine free enterprise as the only basis for individual freedom and independence, they are, however, concerned with stimulating consideration of any ideas which may be suitable for the solving of the problems confronting free enterprise today.

### **Conclusion**

It is ridiculous to suggest that there are not competent financial experts who can evolve a satisfactory formula for the purpose of ensuring that (a) all increased financial payments to workers do not

(Continued on page 5)

# What About Communist Intellectuals?

Pertinent Questions by Mr. S. Keon, Labor M.H.R.

In his maiden speech in the Federal Parliament on March 14, Mr. Stan. Keon, Labor M.H.R., from Melbourne, raised certain aspects of the Communist question which we feel are of great importance. Mr. Keon said:

In the brief time at my disposal, I propose to say a few words about Communism which I regard as the second great fundamental problem with which the people expect this Government to deal. My views on this subject have been made known on many occasions. It is said that the Government proposes to take action to remove from office in trade unions those persons who are known to be Communists. If that is so, I am entitled to ask what the Government proposes to do about the other classes of people in the community who are also known to be Communists. If the Government is prepared to take action to remove from office trade union officials who are known to be Communists, I am surely entitled to ask what it proposes to do about those clerical Judases who grace Communist platforms in Sydney and Melbourne who do not scruple to betray the gospel upon which they live and who are the most valuable assets of the Communist Party. Does the Government propose to say to the churches in which those persons serve, "You shall not allow the Rev. Mr. so-and-so to continue in the ministry because he is a Communist"? Why single out trade union officials for action of this kind? I am not attempting to minimise the dangers of Communism in the industrial sphere, but I remind the Government that Communism is a disease, which is not peculiar only to the industrial workers and trade unions. It has a much more extensive range.

If the Government proposes to remove from office Communist trade union officials, I am entitled to ask whether it also proposes to say to Sir Keith Murdoch, in his Flinders Street establishment, "You shall not continue to employ Communists in your undertaking." Does the Government propose to say to him that all the Communists, parlour pinks, reds and near reds who rushed to worship Stalin in years gone by shall not be employed by him? Decent Labor journalists with decent Labor scruples have never been viewed with favor in the newspaper world, but the reds and pinks are welcome. Does the Government propose to say to the newspaper proprietors, "You shall not continue to employ Communists in positions in which they can influence editorial policy and thus become a menace to the preservation of our democracy"? We are entitled to demand that the newspaper barons throughout Australia shall be treated in exactly the same way as the Government proposes to treat the trade unions.

Does the Government also propose to go to the chancellors of our universities and say, "In charge of the minds of those in your care are pink professors, Communists, near Communists, and those who preach Communist policy. You shall no longer employ them"? It is those people who are more responsible than any others for the growth of Communism in this community.

Indeed, if I were asked who among the subversive elements in our midst I should consider the most dangerous, I should say that it is the intellectuals and the university professors who subscribe to the doctrine of Communism. They are far more dangerous than any trade union official could ever hope to be. The people of this country believe that if the Government proceeds to implement its announced policy of dealing with Communist officials in trade unions, it should also deal with the other classes of people I have mentioned. Communist trade union officials have never been game to attempt to use their power over the unions they control except for industrial purposes. It is true that in many instances rank and file members of unions have stopped their Communist leaders from trying to use the unions for political purposes. It is also true that Communist leaders have used industrial issues in order to create chaos for political purposes. Those with industrial experience agree that the Communists in charge of the Federated Ironworkers' Association of Australia have never been able to go further than rank and file members have permitted them to go. Despite the fact that the Communists may have caused unnecessary industrial turmoil, rank and file members of trade unions, with few exceptions, have not allowed themselves to be dragged into disputes by their Communist leaders on issues other than those connected with the betterment of industrial conditions. The professors and the newspapermen who mould public opinion, and have within their grasp the power to restore or to destroy democracy, are in a different category. The educationists in our community who lean toward the Communist ideology constitute our gravest danger. In proceeding along the lines of policy indicated in the Governor-General's speech in relation to trade union officials, the Government cannot avoid the questions. I have posed this afternoon.

## Build Your Own Home

Any intelligent, energetic man can build his own home in his spare time. He can build the first section in about 18 months and move in with his family, completing the house in a further 2½ years. In this way he can save approximately £1,000 in building costs. Hundreds of amateurs are building their own homes today. Tomorrow thousands will be doing it. "Build Your Own Home" is a book, which explains clearly the step-by-step procedure. 10/5 posted.

Obtainable from—NEW TIMES,  
Box 1226 L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

## How to Increase Wages without Increasing Prices

(Continued from page 4)

increase industrial costs; and (b) that prices, are subsidised in order that all members of the community can get the benefits of increased efficiency in industry as a whole.

Once agreement is reached that new financial credit expanded against increased production should reach individuals outside the wage system, public opinion should be mobilised to insist that our political representatives make the financial and other appropriate experts responsible for working out the technical methods necessary to make possible the results desired by the electors.

It is a matter of history that Parliament has never yet initiated a reform; that all reforms must be forced upon Parliament by electors. The growing menace of inflation will not be solved unless electors unite to demand that a solution be found.

The suggestions outlined in this talk are suitable as the basis of constructive action by all those who want to demonstrate that free enterprise has something greater to offer the individual than have the advocates of Socialism, Communism, or any other form of totalitarianism. But unless this action is taken before long, it will be too late to turn the totalitarian tide.

(Concluded)

## Action Group Financial Appeal

Although there has been a slight increase in the response to the Social Credit Action Group's financial appeal for 1950, a much greater response is immediately necessary if any worthwhile campaigning is to be done this year.

Mr. John Browne, Hon. Secretary of the Action Group, reports that, accompanied by Mr. Eric Butler, he expects to start some country campaigning on Monday, April 24. The North-West of Victoria will be the first area to be visited. It is felt that growing concern about the failure of the Menzies Government to honour its pre-election promises, particularly the promise to "put the shillings back into the pound," is compelling more and more people to pay serious attention to the ideas for which this journal stands.

The Action Group is desirous of financing the publication and effective distribution of a special brochure dealing with the inflation menace and the price-subsidisation policy as a genuine alternative. Other plans for campaigning have also been prepared, but unfortunately must await upon adequate financial support. The Action Group therefore asks every supporter to help the "front-line" campaigners to take advantage of the present political and economic situation. It is not suggested that anyone should make any financial sacrifices. If every supporter gave merely a small donation amounting to no more than a shilling per week for a year, there would be more than adequate finance to make 1950 a memorable year. So let's all pull together in a really worthwhile effort.

Nearly £200 of the £1,000 sought for this year has now been subscribed. As it is hoped to close the appeal within a few weeks, will all those intending to assist please send their donations to Mr. John Browne, Hon. Secretary Social Credit Action Group, C/o Box 1226 L., G.P.O., IMMEDIATELY.





# Grassland Management

**The Natural Way to Quality Grazing and the foundation to Healthy Cattle, by SIR ALBERT HOWARD, C.I.E., M.A.**

## *Historical*

The grassland of Great Britain was born in catastrophe. Its history begins in 1348-49, and the succeeding years of the fourteenth century, when the Black Death set in motion a new system of mixed farming, which soon replaced the hard-and-fast methods of manorial agriculture, in which the open fields under permanent arable were divided into strips.

The Black Death followed the gradual wearing put of the fertility of the soil under the system of farming which had been introduced by the Saxons. From one-third to one-half of the rural population perished; there was insufficient labor to carry on the traditional work of the manors; the worn-out arable fields began to be enclosed by hedgerows and laid down to grass to provide the wool exported to Flanders and Lombardy. This change from the open field system to small-enclosed areas was not completed till 1845.

Enclosure saved the food situation. After a rest of a hundred years under grass, the cropping power of the ploughed turf rose from some six bushels of wheat to the acre to eighteen or even more. The recuperative effect of the grass carpet became welded into the fabric of farming.

This lesson has never been forgotten. It was further developed in the form of the temporary ley when improved grasses and clovers began to be imported from the Continent. The clover and rye grass ley in due course became the chief plank of the four-course rotation, which Coke of Norfolk did so much to popularise.

The next notable advance was made after another hundred years by a Scottish landlord—R. H. Elliot—whose pioneering work of fifty years ago emphasised the need for deep-rooting plants in the seeds mixture. His work, which has lain dormant for half a century, is only now becoming widely adopted.

## *Trapping the Sunlight*

Of recent years, the importance of the temporary ley in British agriculture has been driven home by the enthusiastic labors of Sir George Stapledon and the staff of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth.

The value of a continuous green carpet to trap the energy of sunlight for providing cheap food for stock and for helping to maintain the humus content of the soil needs no argument. A sound base line for the next advance has been established.

These grassland developments, looked at as a whole, have taken just six hundred years to accomplish. Who, therefore, can maintain that British farming stands still?

## *Results of Enclosure*

Is the maintenance of the green carpet the only lesson to be learnt from our enclosed fields? When we have made the fullest use of the teachings of Aberystwyth, have we reached the end of the road? The answer to these questions is: Most emphatically no. We are not at the end, but at the beginning of another and still greater advance in grassland management.

As is well known, enclosure involves two things—the field and the fence. Up to now, attention has been mostly paid to the field: the fence or hedgerow has been neglected. Nevertheless, the lessons it has to teach us are every bit as important as those provided by the field itself.

The hedgerow separating two fields, one or both of which is in grass, may be looked upon as a narrow strip of forest or woodland, kept under strict control by methodical pruning and trimming.

One of its outstanding features is an extensive and permanent root system, which pulverises and combs the surface and the sub-soil in all directions, absorbing there from a continuous supply of various minerals, including trace elements for the work of the green leaves. In due course, most of these minerals fall on the ground below in the shape of the various vegetable residues of the hedge. These strips of forestland are also peopled by a wide range of animal life, varying from mammals and birds to minute invertebrates only visible under the microscope. The wastes of this animal population become duly mixed with those of the vegetation. All this litter becomes mingled, by means of earthworms and other agencies, with the residues left in the soil by the grass carpet itself. Continuous humus formation by means of sheet composting is the result. In this manner a constant supply of the ideal food needed by the population of the soil on both sides of the hedgerow is provided.

These strips of land in many respects resemble that of the forest itself, which, as is well known, is exceedingly fertile and never wears out because it is constantly manuring itself. All this re-fertilisation is accomplished automatically. There is here no need of the advice of experts; soil analyses are unnecessary; dressings of artificials are not required; poison sprays to keep the pests in check are unknown; even cultivating machines and manure distributors are superfluous.

What has our greatest expert — the grazing animal — to say about the herbage thrown up on the sides of our hedges? We have only to watch the behavior of these quadrupeds when they have access to a new ley to get their verdict. They invariably ignore the ley itself and proceed to the hedges and graze down the land on either side before paying any attention to the latest products of our plant breeding stations. But these narrow strips are composed of unimproved types; they are self-sown and always contain some weeds (herbs). No matter. The grasses, clovers, and herbs all promptly find their way into the ruminant stomach and practically no selective grazing occurs. All this suggests three things: (1) That the quality of this grazing is superior to that of the field; (2) that herbs are needed to keep the ruminant stomach in order and the animals in health, and (3) that it is more important to look after the soil conditions than to improve the grasses and clovers.

## *Imitate the Hedgerow.*

Can we apply to our grass fields these lessons suggested by the hedgerow? Can we imitate the action of the root system of the hedge plants and so improve the aeration and drainage of the soil, and, at the same time, speed up the circulation of minerals between the subsoil and the surface soil, and also provide ideal conditions for humus formation? We can accomplish all these things.

The first step is to restore to the surface soil the calcium carbonate, which so easily gets used up when a pan is allowed to form just below the surface. This barrier impedes the circulation of minerals; the soil above the pan soon suffers from a shortage of the essential calcium; it also becomes sour. These defects can most easily be made good by applying a dressing of two to three tons to the acre of ground limestone or chalk, preferably in the autumn. In this way, both the grass carpet and the soil population including the earthworms are provided with one of their necessities.

The second step is to shatter the subsoil pan. This is best done by any good type of wheel subsoiler. The shoe of these implements, when drawn by a tractor through the land at a depth of 12 to 24 inches and 4 feet apart, shatters the pan but does not bring up any of the crude subsoil to the surface. This operation improves the general aeration and drainage and helps the roots of the green carpet to penetrate the subsoil and the earthworms to make use of the deeper soil layers. The grass roots can then comb the whole of the soil.

The combined result of the sweetening effect of the ground limestone or chalk and of the subsoiling is at once seen by the improved growth of the grass and by the response of the grazing animal. More

(Continued on page 7)

# GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 6)

and better herbage results; the animals show their preference for the subsoiled land by always grazing on it. Moreover, they need less of this better quality herbage to satisfy their needs. Ground limestone and subsoiling, therefore, improve the quality of the bite and increase the stock-carrying capacity of the field.

## **Build up Humus**

The third step is to copy the hedgerow by building up the humus in the surface soil. This can be done by top-dressing the grass in the autumn or early spring with freshly prepared compost or good farmyard manure, at the rate of 10 tons or so to the acre. The more this material is pulverised at the time of application, the better. For this purpose, one of the new types of manure distributors should be employed.

The advantage of this top-dressing is at once realised if one-half of the field is unmanured, or if one of two connecting fields is used as a control. The animals invariably graze the manured areas down to the ground and only lightly pick over the untreated portions. Obviously the ley by itself cannot make all the humus it needs. The results of this simple trial demolish the current argument that the temporary ley can maintain the fertility of our soils. We must always supplement the natural supply made by the grass carpet.

The fourth step is to include in the seeds mixture the herbs most liked by the stock. To ascertain which are the best herbs in any locality to add to the mixture, it is desirable to determine the botanical composition of our best grassland and to include seed of some or all of the herbs. Another and perhaps simpler method would be to allow a portion of the best of our pastures to run to seed and to use the mixture for sowing the new ley.

These four steps will enable any up-to-date farmer to get the most out of his leys. They will also provide interesting subjects for discussion groups and also a whole series of trials, which our Young Farmers' Clubs can carry out for themselves.

The stage will then be set for a further advance. Fields so treated will soon provide the conditions for the non-symbiotic fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the members of the Azotobacter group. These organisms need three things for their work—a well-aerated soil, an ample supply of carbonate of lime, and an abundance of humus. They are then able to convert some of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere into organic combinations, which the grass carpet can utilise in the synthesis of protein in the green leaf. Such fields will manufacture their own nitrogenous top dressings, and so manure themselves.

## **Another Neglected Lesson**

Besides the directives supplied by our hedgerows, the grazing animal has something more to tell us—how to manage our meadows and pastures and how to look after our precious manure and compost heap.

Cows and bullocks are, perhaps, our best professors in these matters. When these animals void their dung on a pasture, humus formation at once begins under and around the cowpat. But the proportion of animal to vegetable waste is here in excess;

there is too much animal waste in proportion to the small quantity of vegetable matter. The oxygen supply is totally inadequate. The consequence is that low quality humus is temporarily formed, whose defects are duly passed on to the herbage; the grazing animal confirms this loss of quality by leaving the grass round the cowpat uneaten. In wild life the animal roams far and in due course Nature readjusts the balance. In our farming the animal is confined; a loss of efficiency results; we waste valuable material in the shape of the cow dung; land is also unused; poor quality produce results.

The chemistry and biology of the cowpat are mistakenly repeated in the management of our manure heaps; there is too high a proportion of animal waste to vegetable waste; there is too little air for the organisms which make the humus; second-class manure results; a serious loss of the priceless organic nitrogen occurs. A bastard form of nitrogen in the shape of sulphate of ammonia is then purchased to make up for losses, which need never have occurred. This lunacy is now urged upon our farmers by bodies like the Ministry of Agriculture almost as a moral duty.

The number of times this simple lesson (of what to avoid in looking after our animal manure) is repeated on our meadows, and pastures every year must run into millions. Nevertheless, it has never, to my knowledge, been heeded. We go on repeating the biological errors of the cowpat in our manure heaps. Little or no trouble is ever taken to provide therein the correct balance of vegetation and animal wastes. Only on a few of our best pastures is any effort now being made to break up and distribute the cowpats over the field, so as to make the most of this valuable factor for the production of high quality humus and high quality herbage. On many of our farms the constant chain harrowings of our fathers and grandfathers have been forgotten.

## **Summary**

The hedgerow and the grazing animal indicate very clearly the line of advance in getting more out of our permanent grassland and our temporary leys.

All land under grass must be prepared to receive the improved grasses, clovers and herbs furnished by the plant breeders. This preliminary preparation involves:—

(a) Top-dressing with ground limestone in the autumn at the rate of two to three tons to the acre.

(b) Subsoiling to a suitable depth 4 feet apart.

The established grass carpet should be assisted by the following operations:—

(a) Top-dressing in the autumn or early spring with compost or farmyard manure at the rate of ten tons to the acre.

(b) Breaking up and distributing the dung of the grazing animals by means of suitable harrows.

By these means the yield and quality of our grassland can be improved. The stock-carrying capacity of any farm will increase.

The stage will then be set for the grass to begin to manure itself by means of non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation. This will make all top-dressing with devil's dust unnecessary.

## THE FARM EXCHANGE

(J. E. Harding & A. E. Webb)

If you should think of coming to Central Queensland to live, we shall be glad to advise upon, and assist you to find, Farming, Grazing, Business or House Property. We are Farm Specialists, both having had extensive practical farm experience. Write to us about your needs. Social Crediters will be very welcome. Central Queensland has much to commend it.

## THE FARM EXCHANGE

Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers.

DENHAM ST., ROCK HAMPTON, C.Q.

Phone 3768.

After Hours 3199 and 2161.

*It must never be forgotten that the yield of grass depends on a combination of two factors: (1) better soil conditions, and (2) improved types of grasses, clovers, and herbs. The former of these factors—better soil conditions—is the more important of the two as is proved by our hedgerows. The best results can only be obtained by a judicious combination of improved soil conditions and better types of herbage.*

—The Farmer, England.

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

(VIC.)

Now meets on

**THE THIRD THURSDAY**

of every Month.

All interested are invited

## Are You a Direct Subscriber?

At present the *New Times* is reorganising as a preliminary to an expansion drive which it is hoped to get under way within the next few weeks. Every supporter of the *New Times* who is not at present a direct subscriber can help our expansion drive by becoming a direct subscriber—if his newsagent is making no attempt to display the *New Times* and thus encourage new readers.

Needless to say, we desire all those supporters who get their *New Times* through their local State Electoral Campaign or Social Credit organisation to continue doing so. We are mainly concerned with eliminating newsagents who will not co-operate with the *New Times*.

The direct subscriber is the most profitable financially to the *New Times*, and also requires the minimum of office organisation.

"New Times," April 14, 1950 — Page 7

# Bomb Happy

By FOOTLE

You never know what to make of scientific announcements nowadays: one simply can't keep up. It used to be hard enough to keep pace with scientific discoveries after they had been made, but, nowadays, to be really up to date, one has to anticipate the achievements of applied science. Leisure, like peace, has departed from us. You never nowadays discover, in the darkest jungle, the felicitous individual who welcomes a visitor from "civilisation" with an inquiry whether income tax is still sixpence in the pound or whether it has been lifted altogether. Nor do you meet the modern Crusoe who, on being rescued, asks who won the war—meaning the Boer War. I believe that even the Society affirming that the earth is flat — I forget what they are called — has lapsed for want of a quorum. In one generation we have leapt from leisurely innocence to frenzied awareness.

I feel that our mentors do not make sufficient allowance for our strenuous mental pace. We haven't really mastered the social theorems of the industrial age propounded by them. Well, I haven't, at any rate. Admittedly, I started with a serious handicap, in the shape of a lot of preconceived notions. For instance, I used to think the King, through his ministers, controlled the nation's money, and that anyone else who messed around with the money we use was a counterfeiter, quite rightly headed for gaol. I also used to think that the idea of making things was to use them and that the more we made, the better off we must consequently be. I even thought that science was the friend of man in seeking to abolish labor. All entirely erroneous, of course. I see now, at long last, that I have been entirely subversive, the sad and difficult truth being that the king and all his ministers have no more to do with the control of money than I have: that making things does not get us above the subsistence level, and that to speak of abolishing or even diminishing labor is treason. To manage to give credence to all these not at all obvious things is an achievement I owe to science, in the form of the teachings of the late Professor Coue. The method, as you no doubt remember, consisted in reiteration, and usually followed the formula: "Every day in every way, I am getting fatter and fatter — or thinner and thinner — or brainier and brainier—" and so on. And, in the end, you were just as you said you were or, at any rate, you thought you were — which is the same thing from the point of view of individual satisfaction. I will say this about science: though she supplies some tough propositions, she also provides the means to overcome them. So, however daft the thing might look, I always approach with great caution, taking care to keep commonsense in the background.

But, in spite of these somewhat abnormal mental exercises of the past, I find myself confounded by the atom and hydrogen bomb business. Some aspects I can grasp, of course. I mean, when it became apparent that Russia was present by proxy when certain set firework pieces were being

deliberated, it obviously became necessary to convince her that it didn't matter, anyhow; that she wasn't in on the latest because it wasn't out yet; but she'd better look out for our "H" bomb when it did come out. That is an easily understood mental process. It was precisely my own as a boy, on Guy Fawkes night, when someone pinched my Chinese crackers. I would immediately say: "Pooh, that's nothing. Wait till you see my double crackers!!" I didn't really expect them to wait, and there weren't necessarily any double crackers. I wasn't aware of it at the time, but what I was doing was applying psychology.

It appears to me probable that the bomb experts are indulging in the same exercise, with benefit of publicity. The drawback about publicity is that so many people believe in it. Consequently, when you simply desire to frighten your enemies — real or potential — you can't avoid frightening yourselves. So, once again, science has to come to the rescue as, for instance, Prof. Otto Frisch, who announces, according to my newspapers: "The world is safe from disintegration through any hydrogen bomb explosion . . . there is no danger that the whole world will go off in one day."

No doubt, this announcement is liable to cause a hardening of the Bolshevik heart, but it is nevertheless timely. For we — I mean thinking, painstaking blokes like myself — had practically reached that cul-de-sac of philosophy where the only possible reply to the query: "What's the good of anything?" obviously is: "Why, nothing!" We were beginning to doubt the wisdom of laying up store for the future by investing in the Umpteenth Security Loan. Some of us were becoming so convinced of the imminence of cosmic disaster that we were contemplating postponing instalments on the home and bailing up on income tax altogether.

Nevertheless, (I feel that, with the utterance of Prof. Frisch, something great has gone out of our lives; not only is science a smaller thing than we thought, but we are being denied the spectacle of the logical outcome of everything nationally done and said for the last 200 years; the obliterate in one grand explosion of everything the good God doesn't love.

Something always survives. And the end of all our frustrations is yet another frustration.

## Strachey and Groundnuts

Regular readers of these pages will recall that we recently published a detailed exposure of the Socialist groundnut Scheme in South Africa. Leading Socialist Strachey and his colleagues have done all in their power to ensure that there has been no independent investigation into this gigantic racket. But not only has Mr. Strachey opposed an investigation: he has taken action to prevent the publication of a book exposing the groundnuts scheme.

The following is from the English *Sunday Dispatch* of March 5, 1950:

"The country has been disturbed by the

# TEXTIT

## WATERPROOFER and SEALER

FOR WATERPROOFING AND  
SEALING BRICK, CONCRETE,  
FIBRO- CEMENT SHEETS,  
WOOD, CANVAS, Etc.

Surfaces treated with TEXTIT can  
be painted, lacquered or calso-  
mined afterwards with the cer-  
tainty that any such coating will  
not come off.

news that a book revealing the whole inside story of the groundnuts muddle has been stopped as the result of action by Mr. John Strachey, who, as Minister of Food, was responsible for the scheme.

"The book has been written by Mr. Alan Wood, who was formerly chief of the Information Division of the Overseas Food Corporation, which runs the groundnut enterprise. He resigned in September 1949.

"It is in type and was due to be published in April by Victor Gollancz, Ltd.

"Last Thursday it became known that Mr. Strachey (as reported in most national newspapers, but *NOT* the pro-Government *Daily Herald*, the *Daily Mirror*, and the *News Chronicle*) had written a confidential letter to Mr. Gollancz containing an implication of libel proceedings, with the result that the book has been stopped. . . ."

A series of articles by Mr. Wood, giving a condensed version of his book, is being published by the *Sunday Dispatch*.

# CODNER BROS.

Builders and  
Joinery  
Manufacturers

HOMES AND  
HOME SITES  
AVAILABLE

Wheatsheaf Rd,  
GLENROY