

THE NEW TIMES

VOL. 17, No. 33.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1951.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

More Taxation Robbery Ahead Price Subsidies the Alternative

There has been a lot of talk in recent months about the necessity of defence. The most urgently required defence measure at present is protection of the home against the proposed onslaught by the Menzies Government and its totalitarian "advisers." The anti-inflation Conference in Sydney proved beyond all argument that the Government has no understanding of the basic cause of inflation, and that its ignorance will be effectively exploited by the planners to suit their own purposes.

There was much nonsense talked at the Sydney Conference, but none worse than that of the Prime Minister who, in his concluding speech, said that the Australian people "must be prepared to deny themselves luxuries and trivialities and save money instead of throwing it away." We ask readers to ponder carefully this fantastic statement by Mr. Menzies. It pin-points Mr. Menzies' persistent contention there is an "excess" amount of money in the community, and that higher taxation is necessary to correct the position.

It is true that there are a few people in the community who may not spend their money wisely according to the viewpoint of the great majority. But it is this great majority who, although making sacrifices now, are being told they must be prepared to make greater sacrifices in the future. What are these "luxuries" and "trivialities" upon which the people are spending their money, presumably in preference to essentials like houses, adequate food and clothing? We have yet to hear an honest answer to this question. But we do obtain a general idea of what the Government considers luxuries by statements being made. We gather, for example, that electric washing machines and other household appliances which assist the housewife are "non-essentials," and that their purchase should be discouraged by the imposition of higher taxation. A high material standard of living is not the complete answer to Communism, but it does assist. Lowering the standard at present can only assist Communist propaganda.

In reality, the Government proposes to defeat inflation, not by reducing prices, but by actually increasing them! Presumably, it is hoped that the prices of "non-essentials" will soar so high that less people will be able to buy them. The disease of inflation is to be cured by intensifying the disease! It is amazing that grown men, politicians, can tamely accept this economic madness. All taxation on producers must be passed on in higher prices, higher taxation on personal incomes must further deplete the already

inadequate purchasing power of the great majority of the people. We are told that all must make sacrifices, but there is no mention of who is going to benefit from this sacrifice. As the entire community is deeply in debt, it is clear that those controlling the debt structure must be the principal beneficiaries. And, as the debt system is coming more and more under the control of the planners, both local and international, their power will be increased at the expenses of the independence of the individual.

We repeat what we said last week: Electoral action is urgently necessary to reverse the programme of deflation now to be implemented. In particular, we urge all our

Defence Powers Bill

"The Sydney Morning Herald," July 14, 1951, published the following letter to the Editor;

Sir,—The Prime Minister is reported to have stated that, as a means to prevent undue use of regulations under the Defence Preparations Bill, the regulations gazetted would be tabled in Parliament, so that members could reassure themselves of their soundness, and that Parliament would have power to disallow them.

There is nothing new in these provisions; they have been available for the last twenty years, but have proved ineffective in preserving responsible government.

The fact that regulations are automatically tabled in Parliament means nothing, unless members are given adequate time to bring them before Parliament for examination and sanction.

No time is specially allotted for this, and, if one is to judge by the disappearance of private members' bills and "grievance" days, no time would be permitted. Even Government business cannot be dealt with adequately during short sessions at long intervals.

-G. A. MARSDEN,

Artamon.

supporters to encourage the business community to start fighting now before they try and meet the position by subsidising prices, as they did during the depression, out of their own assets. We do not want any attempt to reduce prices at the expense of the producer or any other section of the community. The answer to higher taxation is an extension of price subsidies on basic items in the economy, the only way in which inflation can be defeated without a depression. Mr. Menzies did not mention this at the Sydney Conference. But this was not surprising, as he admitted he was being advised by his "economic experts."

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

Knave or Fool?

"Through his (Earl Mountbatten) vice-royalty of India and the subsequent transfer of India to independent status, he is Mr. Attlee's darling; indeed, the darling of the Labor Government and all leftists. The Mountbatten friendship with Mr. Nehru is universally known, and every time Nehru comes here he stays with the Mountbattens. There is almost no post that Mr. Attlee's Cabinet or Mr. Attlee's rank and file would deny Lord Mountbatten."

—Trevor Smith's London Round-up, Melbourne "Herald," July 2, 1951.

Constitutional Curbs

The Melbourne "Sun" of July 30 reports the Minister for the Army, Mr. Francis, with having said in Brisbane that "We are trying to govern this country with a hansom cab age Constitution." Like his Socialist "opponents," Mr. Francis ridicules a constitution which is more necessary than ever. Constitutions were evolved to check the will-to-power of politicians, whose activities have menaced the people's liberties throughout history.

Export Prices

Professor Swan, of the National University, states that neither the Australian wage-earners nor employers were responsible for inflation. He even admits the obvious, that "profiteers" have not been to blame, "to any extent." But he then goes on to claim that the villain of the piece is high export prices. However, high export prices should permit us to obtain increased imports in exchange. Even a University Professor should be able to understand this,

Fear

The Melbourne "Argus" of July 28 reports Mr. G. H. Grimwade, chairman of the editorial committee of the Institute of Public Affairs, as having told a meeting of the Melbourne Junior Chamber of Commerce that "unemployment" was a promoter of energetic endeavour and respect for authority, whether benign or malign." If Mr. Grimwade infers that the world's best work is done because of fear ("respect" is, of course, quite different) of unemployment, or fear of anything else, we disagree with him. And history supports us.

The Talmud

"The Encyclopedia Britannica" (1949 edition, Vol. 21, P. 711) states: "The Talmud itself is still the authoritative and practical guide of the great mass of Jews."

A "Key" Position

"Robert Hirsch, 38-year-old French Jewish war hero and police prefect . . . has been appointed director-general of the French Surete Nationale, the French security police. He will be in charge of all police in France except the Paris metropolitan area, and will be responsible for counter-espionage and general intelligence."

—"The California Jewish Voice," April 27, 1951.

What Are Luxuries?

It is ironic to find these products of the academic ivory-tower telling the Australian people that they must cut down on luxury living. Never have the people had fewer luxuries than at present. First it becomes necessary to define a luxury in this mid-century economy.

For the first time since Captain Arthur Phillip landed his first convoy, the humble potato has become an unattainable luxury in most homes. Butter is another luxury. Milk has been cut down in recent weeks, so that it has become a luxury. Cream is a luxury. A lamb chop is a luxury beyond the reach of most people. The average home is already back to the soup kitchen standard of living. Food has never been so lacking in variety, or so difficult to get.

Compare present living standards with those operating early in the century, when £2 was a high wage. But then the average home had all the protective foods that it needed. There was no scarcity of meat, fruit, vegetables or dairy products. To-day, most families are unable to obtain the needed nutritional foodstuffs, no matter how high their family income.

Yet the planners are talking about higher taxation to reduce the standard of living still further, so that there will not be so much luxury expenditure. Their only plan appears to be the creation of more planners, more supervisors, more controls and more regulations.

—J. T. Lang, in "Century," July 27.

ANNUAL DINNER

We draw our readers' attention to the fact that the "New Times" Annual Dinner for this year will be held on Friday, September 21, at the Victoria Palace, Little Collins Street, Melbourne. As the Dinner is being held during Show Week, we anticipate that our country friends who are down for the Show will avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting one another and their Melbourne colleagues. Last year's Dinner was an outstanding success, with "New Times" supporters from nearly all States present. We anticipate that this year's Dinner will be even better.

In order that catering and other important arrangements can be made well in advance, all those desirous of attending the Dinner are urged to communicate with Mr. R. H. Weller, c/o Box 1226L., immediately. Please help us to make this important event a success by booking a seat early. If any supporters desire to sit together as a party at the Dinner, appropriate arrangements can be made.

The New Madness

The essence of the Government's proposals to defeat inflation is that the people's reduced standards of living can only be safeguarded by reducing them still further. A lower standard of living via austerity is allegedly the alternative to a lower standard of living via inflation.

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

Reconstruction on Christian Principles 8/-

R. G. Menzies and the Socialist Menace 1/6 per dozen

FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED
By C. Barclay Smith 2/9
A complete expose of Federal Union and its promoters.

THE ROAD FROM TAXATION AND NATIONALISATION
By F. J. Tuckfield 1/3
The solution to our present ills, written in simple question and answer form.

STOP THAT THIEF
By Stanley F. Allen 1/9
This book illustrates how the financial system has been used in the plan to enslave the peoples of the world.

THE ANSWER TO TAX SLAVERY
By C. Barclay Smith 1/3
Facts and figures on the Taxation System, its Use in destroying the Independence of the Individual, and some practical suggestions for dealing with this menace.

The Life of a Policeman 2/9
By A. W. Noakes. A hand story of conditions in the Inland. Plenty of good humour. Also much factual information.

Water For The Inland 1/3
By A. W. Noakes. A vivid outline of conditions in the out-back of Queensland, in which is embodied the Reid and Dr. Bradfield water schemes.

A survey of the first ten years of the Albertan Social Credit Government.

OUR MONEY, THE WAY TO FREEDOM
By Peta 7/9

A remarkably well documented and indexed book showing the domination of humanity by those who manipulate the Money System. A "must" for every student.

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

Another Promise

"We still believe that the rates of taxation must be steadily reduced as national production and income rise, and as economies are effected in administration.

"We will review the incidence of indirect taxes (which are a huge, though sometimes unrecognised, item in Australia) upon basic wage and cost of living items and housing costs."

—R. G. Menzies, in his 1949 Policy Speech.

Communism Can Be Defeated Without a Third World War

The above is the title of the Victorian League of Rights' second booklet in its How-to-Defeat-Communism Series. In this penetrating analysis of the real Communist menace, the author, Mr. Eric Butler, demonstrates that all Western countries are at present surrendering to Communist ideology; that so-called defence programmes are not genuine defence at all. The publication of this important booklet is most opportune at a time when the Federal Government is attempting to convince Australians that regimentation is necessary to defeat Communism.

Mr. Butler states that there is little likelihood of an immediate major military offensive against the West by the Communist leaders in Moscow. He quotes an interesting extract from Major-General Fuller's booklet, "How To Defeat Russia," supporting his contention that the Communists are not relying primarily upon military aggression to achieve their objectives: "Does this mean that Russia does not want militarily to conquer Western Europe? I think it does. Not because she could not do so, for, as things stand, she easily could. Not because she fears the atomic bomb . . . But because actual war does not fit her revolutionary technique, and, were war carried into Western Europe, the probability is that it would be under-mined. The aim of this technique is not to persuade the enemy to change his mind by force of arms—the traditional method—but by internal revolution, by force of ideas. Its means are propaganda, fifth columns, strikes, rebellions and civil wars. It is a technique of conspiratorial subversion, of mental bacteriological warfare, and not of physical attack. . . ."

Mr. Butler's thesis is that "the threat of war" is being skilfully used, not only by the Communists, but also by other totalitarians, to force the Western countries into accepting more and more centralisation. He sees this as the greatest danger to-day to the independence of the individual. Military preparedness is necessary, but the productive capacity of the West is so enormous compared with that of Soviet Russia, that it is ridiculous to accept the proposition that adequate rearmament must result in regimentation and "guns before butter."

Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

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

Flight from the City is the story of an experiment which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/9, post free.

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, Melbourne.

The west must demonstrate, as part of a genuine defence against Communism, that it can easily produce both guns and butter. Mr. Butler claims that Soviet Russia's military strength has been grossly exaggerated for evil purposes.

The most stimulating section of "Communism Can Be Defeated Without a Third World War" is the programme for a genuine offensive against Communism as opposed to what is described as a disastrous policy of "containment." The author provides encouraging evidence of the strength of the anti-Communist underground movements, which he urges the West to make use of immediately. The West must launch a form of psychological warfare, making it clear that it regards the Russian people as friends and allies in the struggle against Communism. The West should immediately (announce that it no longer recognises the Communists as the genuine representatives of the Russians and all other peoples under Communist domination.

"Communism Can Be Defeated, Without a Third World War" is obtainable from the Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price, 1/8, posted.

"Nothing Is Inevitable"

We are indebted to "The Social Crediter," England, of July 7, for the following important statement made by Dr. Selwyn, the Dean of Winchester, last, Easter:—

"Can we deny that, just as our outward lives are conditioned, to an insecure extent, by machines, so too our minds are conditioned by mechanistic ways of thinking? Is it not clear that vast numbers of people to-day are quite content to regard themselves as cogs in the social machine, to look to governments who manipulate the machine as the proper authorities to regulate their whole lives, to let decision after decision go by default, because in their circle, or their trade union, or their nation, a majority, whether real or faked, is on the other side? Morality to-day seems to have become submerged under seas of politics and economics; and the robust foundations of the individual conscience on which our country's greatness has been built, seem to be in peril of being swept away.

"Such, as I see it, are some of the principal mind-conditioners of the present day; and they are formidable enemies all the more because they insinuate themselves so speciously and catch us unawares. . . . Few things are more mischievous than the light talk you sometimes hear about the spiral of Communism being inevitable, for little more reason than that it is the largest political theory in the field, and has been imposed on in an increasing number of nations in recent years. Does that make it any more true? To think so, to take this 'whispering campaign'—for that is what it is—at its face value, to accept the fatalistic assumptions on which it rests—all this is treason to the Christian faith. Nothing is inevitable for those who are resolute to defeat it. . . ."

Does Mr. Menzies Remember?

When he was Leader of the Federal Opposition, Mr. Menzies issued a special statement on July 20, 1947, in which he outlined nine conditions which he said would prevent a depression in Australia. The following are six of the nine conditions:—

A wage policy which gives real extra reward for extra skill and production.

Drastic reduction in the cost of Government.

All-round reduction in taxation.

Removal of unnecessary regulations and controls which retard enterprise.

An increase of productive effort by progressive reductions of the vast armies of temporary Government employees.

Reconsideration of company taxation to encourage expansion of production and the building up of reasonable reserves for the stabilisation of employment.

Mr. Menzies' nine points to avoid a depression were publicised in the press of July at 21, 1947. Mr. Menzies was also reported as having said: "If we have a depression, it will be Mr. Chifley's own handiwork, for his policy has run counter to the whole of the nine propositions to which I have referred."

Now that Mr. Menzies is implementing policies directly opposed to the major pro-

positions he made in 1947, the only conclusion is that he is deliberately trying to create a depression. Or is Mr. Menzies merely a shallow, panic-stricken politician, being used by the permanent economic "experts" to further the "New Order" in Australia?

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

(VIC)

Now Meets on
THE THIRD THURSDAY
of Every Month.
All interested are invited.

CORRESPONDENTS, PLEASE NOTE

The recent increase in postage charges has immediately increased considerably the growing burden of costs which "The New Times" has been struggling with for a long time. We therefore ask all correspondents to help lighten the burden by providing a stamped and addressed envelope when they write requesting any information or advice.

"New Times," August 10 1951 — Page 3

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: MU 2834.

Subscription Rates: 25/- Yearly; 13/- Half-Yearly; 7/- Quarter.

VOL. 17.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1951.

No. 33.

THE DIRECTION OF LABOUR

Soon after the British Socialists came to power in Great Britain after the war, Sir Stafford Cripps said that "No country in the world, so far as I know, has yet succeeded in carrying through a planned economy without compulsion of labour." As Mr. Menzies is proposing to further the policy of centralised planning, he will be compelled to resort to compulsion of labour. We are not suggesting that we are threatened with the open direction of labour. That would cause an open revolt. But financial policy is to be used to achieve the same totalitarian result. Mr. Menzies made this clear in his concluding speech at the Sydney Anti-Inflation Conference, when he said that, "Under the Defence Preparations Act, manpower and materials would be directed away from non-essential production." (Vide Melbourne "Age," August 1.)

The evil results of the direction of labour during the war years are well known. The attempt to introduce direction of labour during peacetime will make no contribution whatever to genuine defence against Communism. Rather will it help the Communist conspirators. If Mr. Menzies cannot obtain voluntary and enthusiastic co-operation from the Australian people for a defence programme, it is surely obvious that the people have no faith in that programme. But Mr. Menzies says that the Australian people must co-operate — or else! He openly proclaims his moral bankruptcy by advocating Socialist controls as an alternative to Communism. It is true that he and his colleagues shy away desperately from the accusation that they are resorting to Socialism. They claim that their controls are different from those of the Socialists. Mr. Menzies knows as well as we do that centralised planning is the central theme of Socialism, and that it is dishonest to claim that centralised planning by the Liberal Party is not Socialism, while the same planning by the Labor Party is Socialism.

What the Australian people must realistically face up to to-day is the fact that they can place no reliance whatever upon the words of their politicians. They must judge them by their acts and proposed acts. The Communists have made themselves expert in the perversion of words to camouflage their real intentions. They claim that they stand for "liberty," "peace," "democracy" and many similar objectives which result in a certain emotional response from their intended victims. The anti-Communists now resort to the Communists' techniques. Before the last two Federal elections, Mr. Menzies and his colleagues created considerable public enthusiasm throughout Australia by their promises to abolish controls. In particular, they stressed the danger of the direction of labour under complete Socialism. But, having voted for those who promised an anti-control policy, the people begin to perceive that a betrayal is proposed. Is it any wonder that the morale of the individual is lowered and that he becomes susceptible to Communist propaganda?

Individuals are motivated by either fear or inducement. The greatest contribution this country can make to the anti-Communist cause is to demonstrate that a genuinely free people can, by voluntary cooperation, provide themselves with a rising standard of living while, at the same time, building up adequate military defence forces. Centralised direction of labour and materials by Socialist planners merely brings closer our destruction as a free people. The programme outlined by Mr. Menzies must be defeated and reversed, and we urge every patriotic Australian to spare no effort to achieve this objective while there is still time.

Bucking the Power Buccaneers

There are healthy signs in Mosman, a harbourside suburb of Sydney.

The president of the local branch of the Liberal Party has resigned as a protest against the Defence Powers Bill. His letter of explanation to "The Sydney Morning Herald" appears on another page. Mr. Paterson is to be congratulated in acting on his right to contract out.

The Mayor of Mosman is on the right "tack" in demanding the decentralisation in the control of electricity. There should be plenty of supporting wind for his sails, but it remains to be seen whether or not he can out-manoeuvre the centralising buccaneers.

The following report is taken from "The Daily Mirror," Sydney, July 12, 1951:—

"Mosman Council should strive to prevent the unwieldy and inefficient Electricity Commission from expanding, and press for the decentralised control of the precious commodity of electricity," the Mayor of Mosman (Ald. Ferris) told a Council meeting this week.

"We would be much better off with our own little plant than relying on the efforts of this overgrown Colossus," he said.

The chairman of the works committee (Ald. Gamble): The Commission has succeeded only in effectively organising black-outs.

Ald. Ferris moved a motion that; "In the interests of decentralisation and the development of this State, Council believes that the Commission should be abolished, and the generation and distribution of electricity be the responsibility of local government and private enterprise."

Advising caution, Ald. Morton, M.L.A., warned Council to be careful and not delve too much into a "political question."

He was opposed in this by Ald., Gamble, who said: "This blunder is the concern of everyone, whether on a political level or otherwise."

The motion was carried unanimously.

In a spirited attack on the system of regional councils proposed to be brought into operation in this State shortly, Ald., Ferris said that when finally functioning, these councils should at least be elected by popular vote.

The suggested method of members of the component local government bodies in these regions electing their own representatives to the overall council was "unjust and most unreasonable," he said.

"It would be like members of the State House voting in their fellow representatives as members of Parliament," said Ald. Ferris.

The Local Planning Clerk (Mr. Mee) said that, as 80 per cent, of Mosman municipality came under the Foreshores Protection Act, council would have to seek the approval of Cumberland County Council planning committee before permission to erect building of more than one storey in most parts of Mosman could be granted.

(Continued on page 5)

The De-Humanisation of the Human Race

By JOHN CALHOUN

In his terrible book "1984" the late George Orwell presented a picture of the end towards which modern State totalitarianism is moving — the "deliberate dehumanisation of humanity."

The truth has been discerned by others besides Orwell — for example, by C. S. Lewis, who uttered his warning in the lectures published as "The Abolition of Man," and by Aldous Huxley in his "Brave New World" of the '30's. And now Hannah Arendt, in "The Burden of Our Time," is "plugging" the same alarming message.

As Dr. Arendt and Mr. Lewis both understand very well, this process can be carried further than ever before in the world of our time, because of the growth of technical knowledge—particularly the knowledge of how the human mind works, and how it can be affected by various kinds of physical stimuli.

Again, the extinction of religious faith and the flight from reason among the "modern minds" of our time has left the infidel intellectual with only one cause to which he can dedicate his life — that of the increase of man's power—which means, really, the increase of the power of a few men over the multitude, and their ability to determine the destiny (or even the existence) of mankind for the generations ahead.

Able men in the Middle Ages could, and did, dedicate themselves to the task of enlarging man's understanding concerning God and His creatures. To-day, for very many the terms "God" and "creature" have become — as the positivists would say, "meaningless." There is nothing left but the alternative of accepting frustration or "playing God" yourself by going in for social planning, changing men into a more streamlined pattern, and so forth, with all the dehumanisation which invariably accompanies these processes.

That's why we find — to our perplexity — that the master technicians of nuclear fission, the "higher-ups" in atomic research, are so perilously responsive to the propaganda of the new Red Power-Revolution.

The use of words like "medieval," "reactionary," "dictatorship," etc., to describe this new menace is hopelessly misleading, because it sets men thinking about past despotisms, which were altogether different in their objectives, and which never even imagined the kind of thing now being attempted.

For the new kind of power is not just power to push men around or stop them from moving, or shove them into gaol for opposition to the Government. It involves the management of the whole life of the individual; the systematic simplification of the patterns of thought, so that they may serve the purposes of the new masters; or to put the thing in terms of Christian humanism, the corruption and brutalisation of men according to plan.

The most terrifying thing is that the totalitarian systems have had such an appalling success in destroying the moral sense of plain people, and in making them soft clay on which power can impress whatever stamp is desired.

Inside the propaganda prison, vast multitudes are enclosed and bombarded with "facts" and "ideas" without ceasing, until they come to take them

for granted; selected victims are "nobbled" in childhood or youth, cut off from normal human ties, and subjected to a more intensive "reconstruction," which produces monsters who seem no longer to be abnormal or unhealthy human beings, but beings of a different sort altogether — robots, if you will, who will serve the purposes of the power-State without hesitation or pity, and who are incapable of thinking except along the lines laid down for them by the hidden controllers of policy.

There are, if observers are to be believed, a large number of this sort to be found among the instruments of the new totalitarianism; people who can be relied upon to do anything required of them, no matter how detestable, and who can turn on and turn off the propaganda smoothly according to requirements.

As examples, there are Gromyko and Malik, the robot diplomats; Beria, the model police chief; and these are only three of the biggest of the new type of men-machines.

Behind them stand a vast multitude of others, wholly or partly "mechanised," who have become seemingly impervious to human emotions or standards of thought and conduct.

The false liberalism which accepted everything as a matter of opinion and denied the necessity of any kind of system of truth has laid the whole world open to this kind of corruption.

The facile over-simplified concepts of the Communists take in our "intellectuals" all too easily. They accept the problems in the terms put forward by the interested party, and denounce as biased or "reactionary" anyone who refuses to accept what the Devil says about himself without criticism or verification.

They cannot see — or are unwilling to admit — that Marxists build opinions and ideas by a different process from that of rational humanity, and that, when they use familiar words, they do so with an altogether different meaning.

And to-day, while in the Soviet orbit the work of training minds in the Marxist pattern of dehumanised amorality is undertaken at enormous expense and with great thoroughness, the defence of humanity on the "ideological" level continues to drift, so far as we are concerned.

We are beginning to see what we are crusading against; but the plain man has no inkling of what we are crusading for.

We have not only to take up and expose the enemy's lies—constantly, systematically, perseveringly, by way of educating our own "masses"; but we have also to reassert our own in simple terms so as to convince all men that we have a treasure

worth fighting for, and that our cause is that of all mankind -- including that section of it which lies in the Red house of bondage.

Dr. Arendt believes the new foundation, for "human community must be "created," and not merely discovered — but she is wrong.

You cannot re-create humanity, because "It is He Who made us, and not we ourselves." You can only, "create" new monsters, doomed, in the end, to self-destruction.

The moral wisdom which is the basis of human community is a law of Heaven which is there already; the task of those who fight for liberty, an organised effort is to open the skylight of the prison of secularism so that the Light of God can flow in and bring new life with it.

Yes, to "wage the peace," as Paul Hoffman has well said, we must "carry the doctrine of the free world into every village, neighbourhood, shop, farm, community, union hall, or other group," as well as destroying the credibility of the Communist doctrine by detailed and dramatic exposures.

But what is the doctrine? Is it the faith of our ancestors, who built the civilisation and values we have inherited — or some variant of the "free man's worship" of Bertrand Russell, founded on a march of secular darkness and doubt where no one can stand?

It is time to decide....

—"News-Weekly" (Melbourne),

July 11, 1951.

Bucking the Power Buccaneers

(Continued from page 4)

If flats were to be erected anywhere in this area, the council would have to apply to Cumberland County Council, and the outcome would depend on discussions between that body and the Minister, he said. Aldermen registered surprise at this phase of the Act, and the report was listed for further debate at the next meeting of the works committee.

Books On The " Jewish Problem"

Hitler's Policy Was a Jewish Policy 1/3

The Mysterious Protocols 2/9

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

Does It Fit The Facts? 5/-

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



Horses or Horse-power

Second Thoughts on Farm Mechanization

By JORIAN JENKS

The oft-repeated claim that "ours" is the most highly mechanized agriculture in the world" is perhaps a better tribute to the ingenuity and salesmanship of our engineering industry than to the quality of our farming. For while our production per acre is undoubtedly higher than that of, say, Canada or the United States, it is still markedly below that of our North European neighbours, whose economic and climatic conditions are comparable to ours, but whose farming remains relatively unmechanized.

An equally serious consideration is the extent to which our agriculture is becoming dependent on industrial products, and so on skilled industrial man-power and imported materials, since it is thus becoming progressively less able to protect our national economy against financial strain in times of peace and enemy blockade in times of war. The recently-threatened cut in sulphur imports, for instance, would have affected quite seriously the output from farms which rely extensively on artificial fertilisers, and fears have already been expressed that a drop in steel output will prejudice the supply of farm machinery; while any substantial contraction in oil imports, such as might well arise from disturbances in the Middle East, would cripple the working of almost every farm in the country. In thousands of cases, the only alternative to the internal-combustion engine would be a reversion to spades, scythes and wheelbarrows.

In his presidential address to the 1960 annual meeting of the British Association, Sir Harold Hartley estimated that, in England and Wales alone, total farm supplies of power (excluding transport) rose from just over one million horse-power in 1908 to two million in 1939, and no less than five and a half million in 1948. Of the latter, horses themselves provided a mere 7 per cent. Further small fractions are of course supplied by electricity and steam; but by far the biggest generator of power on British farms to-day is the oil-driven tractor.

In 1939, there were 55,000 tractors on British farms, which even then were considered fairly well mechanised. At the beginning of this year, there were 332,000, and, by the end of it, there may well be 350,000. Although, according to the experts, a medium-powered tractor should replace four horses, there have in fact been more tractors bought in recent years than horses disposed of. Since 1939, it is true, there has been an increase of some five and a half million acres (nearly, 50 per cent.) in the arable acreage; but, even so, there are some grounds for thinking that British agriculture is now over-mechanised.

There are, of course, several reasons for this forced growth, but the chief one is that, whereas it takes several years to breed, rear and break a farm-horse, and almost as long to train a carter, tractors can be manufactured and drivers trained in a matter of months. When, therefore, a neglected and under-manned agriculture was urgently called upon in 1939 to produce all the food it could, the only possible way of coping with the situation was to speed up the supply of tractors and other machinery, either to the Warag Committees for contract work, or direct to farmers. Though the Warags have now mostly given up this form of activity, the habit of relying on machinery to meet recurrent emergencies has remained. At the same time, the farm labour force had to be diluted with relatively unskilled and often temporary workers —

(Continued on page 7)

A Selected List Of Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"The Minerals in Plant
and Animal Nutrition" 3/10

"Soil & Health"..... 8/-
Howard Memorial Issue. A
number of writers deal with the
effects of Sir Albert Howard's
work on agricultural practice, and
its relationship
to health and disease.

"The Green Leaf" . 1/10
Extracts from Sir Albert
Howard's Works.

"Organic Surface
Cultivation" 13/5

"The Earth's Green
Carpet" 15/3

By Louise E. Howard. In part 1
of this important book the
widow of the late Sir Albert
Howard deals with the wheel
of life, the growth of the plant,
and the agricultural effort and
its reward. In part 2 the
application of the principles out-
lined in part 1 are studied. Part 2
outlines the new approach to the
problem of health and
disease.

"Vegetable Seeds for the
Ordinary Man" 6/6
By David Harris.

"Simple Pruning" 13/5
By N. Catchpole. A very
practical book which covers a
wide range of plants.

"The Fruit, the Seed and
the Soil" 6/6
Collected leaflets of the John Innes
Horticultural Institution.

"Gardening without
Digging" . 3/-
By A. Guest.

"Vegetables in the Home
Garden" 1/1
By George Hyam.

Prices Subject to Alteration
without notice.

Order now from
NEW TIMES LIMITED

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydroelectric schemes, but reveals them as part of a world-wide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

Price, 8/-
Including Postage.

HORSES AND HORSE-POWER

women, prisoners-of-war, conscientious objectors, and, subsequently, demobilised trainees.

The result has been a profound change, not only in the land-use pattern of farming, but also in its work pattern. In place of the regular, well-balanced team of men and horses which used to characterise a well-managed farm, one now usually finds an extensive range of tractors and other machines, operated by the farmer himself, his family and one or two permanent employees, with the less skilled work relegated to such other labour as may be available, often on a casual basis. It is naturally a much less stable pattern, with many fewer opportunities for a man to acquire a close personal interest in a particular responsibility; and when one of the frequent, "bottle-necks" occurs, the solution nearly always sought is the purchase or hire of still more machinery. But it is the inevitable outcome of an unstable agricultural production policy which is dictated by expediency and is trying to operate in the absence of a long-term agrarian policy such as would repopulate and refertilise the land itself. Other factors have been operating, too, Farming profits, though by no means high by comparison with those of other enterprises, have been markedly above pre-war. But so, also, has been the rate of taxation, in consequence, farmers have had every inducement to capitalise some of their earnings, and there is no easier way of doing this than by buying machinery, though naturally this adds nothing to the capital of the land. Farm workers, again, have been encouraged to expect industrial conditions and the nearest approach to these is work with machinery, starting and stopping at fixed hours, with no early or late or week-end work, tending animals. In many districts, it is hard enough to find cowmen (even at high wages), let alone carters; and

the position has been made worse by the official policy of subsidising Council housing in the large villages, rather than private housing on the farms themselves.

Finally, there is the highly efficient sales-and-service organisation which necessarily accompanies the mass-production of tractors and other equipment. There is no such organisation to encourage farmers to breed or buy horses, or to use them more efficiently; on the contrary, the greatest enterprise shown in this field is that of the horse-slaughterer, with an almost unlimited market at his disposal.

The situation has at last begun to create some uneasiness among the more discerning. At a recent Farmers' Club meeting, for example, both the Director and an ex-Director of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering adopted a noticeably cautious attitude towards the future of mechanisation, the former stressing that "the time is NOW ripe for efforts to be directed towards the reduction of working costs and increased production per acre." The capitals are mine, since there seems to be a popular illusion that mechanisation almost automatically achieves these ends. Far from it. The conclusion reached by agricultural economists is that, despite the unprecedented expenditure on mechanisation (agriculture now spends over £40 millions a year on new equipment alone), the volume of production per person engaged in agriculture is now slightly below the pre-war figure.

If, therefore, there is taken into account the considerable amount of labour absorbed in the production, servicing and fuelling of the machinery itself, it seems clear that mechanisation, far from saving labour and reducing costs, actually represents a substantial, addition to both, though it has, of course, certain advantages which cannot well be reduced to figures, such as enabling a particular job to be done quickly.

This conclusion is unquestionably a serious one for a nation which has been at some pains to establish a condition of "full employment" and is now called upon to find man-power and materials for rearmament. For it means that increasing home food production (which is needed just as badly as are arms) will not only absorb more man-power directly, but also make increasing demands on major industries—notably engineering and chemicals—which will in any case be fully extended on rearmament work. As matters now stand, we might conceivably have to choose between high explosives and fertilisers, between tanks and tractors, between oil for the military machine and oil for the agricultural machine.

On a broad, national view, therefore, the case for making agriculture more self-sufficient, both in soil fertility and in motive power, seems unanswerable — provided always that the upward trend in food production is not thereby reversed, or even retarded; and there is a good deal of evidence to show that it need not be.

Seen in this light, the mild but quite perceptible reaction in favour of farm-horses, to which even the Ministry of Agriculture is lending some support, becomes quite understandable. It is, however, im-

portant that the two main arguments hitherto advanced in favour of mechanisation should be re-examined.

The first of these is that the tractor, together with the larger and more complex implements which it makes possible, enables a man to get through more work in a given time. If one compares a man ploughing three-quarters of an acre a day with a pair of horses, with a man ploughing three to four acres a day with a medium-powered tractor, this is obviously true. But why must this particular example be taken as a standard? In countries like Australia, teams of ten, twelve, and even more horses are common. Even here, teams of three or four are still to be seen in some districts; and four horses are roughly the equivalent of a medium-powered tractor, taking the yearly cycle of farm operations as a whole.

Therein lies the explanation of the apparent paradox already mentioned — that, while mechanisation can increase the efficiency of labour on a particular job, it hasn't increased the efficiency of labour in agriculture as a whole. Farming doesn't consist only of a few major operations, in which work done is proportionate to the power applied. It is made up of hundreds of different jobs, large and small, carried out under a great variety of conditions; and for the majority of these, the small flexible and adaptable power unit represented by the horse is not only more convenient, but positively more economic. How often, for instance, does one not see two men sent with a tractor and trailer (say £400 worth of equipment) on some little carting job which would formerly have been done by one man with an old horse—more slowly perhaps, but with far less damage to farm roads and gateways, and at no cost in imported fuel?

It is for this reason that farmers with fairly large acreages often prefer to maintain a balanced force of tractors and horses. But what of the small farmer, who cannot well afford both forms of motive power? The tractor appeals to him in that it enables him to rush through a few hours of field work between his morning and evening jobs with

(Continued on page 8)

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., ROCKHAMPTON, C.Q.
Phone 3768
After Hours 3199 and 2161.

"THE COMPOST HEAP"

Published by the
Victorian Compost Society.

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO COMPOST MAKING

Written by experts, and containing
results of all the latest research in
this field.

All Composters, experienced or
beginners, will find this booklet of
inestimable benefit.

Price, 1/9, including postage.

NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226 L, G.P.O.
Melbourne.

HORSES AND HORSE-POWER

(Continued from page 7)

livestock. But, if he relies on it exclusively, his bill for depreciation, repairs and fuel is likely to be disproportionate to his earnings, even if he can raise the £2,000 or so of capital needed for a tractor and full set of equipment. Probably the best answer, though it is not always easy to apply, is that he should keep one or two horses and some horse implements (which are relatively cheap and easy to maintain), and get some of his major operations done by contract or in co-operation with his neighbours.

There is a further point, in connection with the improvement of marginal upland now at last being begun. Land of this class comprises many slopes too steep to be worked across with a tractor without risk of overturning. Up-and-downhill working is therefore unavoidable if tractors are used, which not only involves great waste of power in repeatedly hauling a considerable weight of machinery to the top of the field, but leaves the land in an ideal state for erosion (soil wash nearly always starts in downhill furrows). The best unit for such land is a team of two or three stocky hill-bred horses with a light reversible plough, working across the slope — "on the contour," in soil-conservation parlance.

The second main argument against the horse is that he consumes produce that might otherwise be fed to food-yielding animals. There is some substance in this contention, though it is often grossly exaggerated. A farm-horse in constant work (including ploughing) requires from three to four acres for maintenance, more or less equally divided between oats, hay and grazing. But where the work is light and intermittent (i.e., where a tractor is also employed), few oats are needed; and, if Lucerne is used for hay and green fodder, two and a half acres are probably sufficient.

But the main point here is that the horse

is not an exporter of fertility. All he eats stays on the farm and — as any mushroom grower will testify — is increased in fertilising value by its passage through his digestive system. This is not to say, of course, that his keep is negligible; simply, that on a well-run mixed farm with, say, two horses per 100 acres, the net loss in terms of food production is probably well under 5 per cent. In Denmark, it may be noted, the typical mixed farm of fifteen to thirty acres invariably maintains one, usually two, horses; yet these farms are among the most productive in the world.

How many farm-horses should we actually need to keep our land in a good state of cultivation if no oil imports could be spared for agriculture at all? At a rough estimate, three per 100 acres of crops and grass, or a million altogether, assuming some aid from existing steam tackle for threshing and ploughing. We have now less than 400,000!

In an emergency, we might have to revert to bullock-teams, or (more likely) import horses from the Continent, where they have been much less severely bitten by the mechanisation bug. But it would be much wiser to start now to breed up our own stock again, at any rate to the 600,000 or 700,000 mark. Admittedly, this would need some official encouragement and, even more, a vigorous educational campaign on the part of agricultural organisations. It would also necessitate a change in rural housing policy; a carter cannot live miles away from his charges.

Critics of such a policy—and there would be many—must ask themselves in all seriousness whether an agriculture increasingly dependent on skilled industrial man-power, and on imported fuel and materials, may not prove more of a liability than an asset in the years ahead. And, as one of the younger leaders of the National Farmers' Union wrote recently, Britain is entering upon a "virtual state of siege."

Sound Advice

One of our Courier-Males yesterday phoned economist Colin Clark, who galloped up from his lucerne paddock, dealt with the query, and then offered some advice. And, as Colin Clark's professional advice commands wide respect and usually costs money, we're happy to pass it on:

The thing for Brisbaneites who can do it is to move out of town a little, get a cow, hens, and grow fruit and vegetables, he urges. In the uncertain state of the world, that's one sure way of getting milk, butter, eggs and vegetables for the family.

Colin Clark, we gathered, has ten acres, two cows, hens, and some pigs (still); takes his own advice seriously.

—"Brisbane Courier-Mail," June 4.

USE **ENWITE** specialities

TEXIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinet work.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL. Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For removing rust from motor bodies and metal work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street,
Collingwood, Vic.

PHONE: JA 5967

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To THE MANAGER,
NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne

Please enrol me as a subscriber to "The New Times" from issue of.....
Quarter
for Half-Year
Year

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

I enclose Cheque
Money Order to the value of.....
Postal Note

SUBSCRIPTION RATES are:—25/- Yearly, 13/- Half-Yearly, 7/- Quarterly.
Post Free.

CODNER BROS.

Builders and Hardware Merchants

CALL AND SEE US FOR
YOUR HARDWARE
REQUIREMENTS

Wheatsheaf Rd.,
GLENROY
FX 1130