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INFLATION ASSISTS COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3NE Wangaratta and 4ZR Roma

The recent announcement by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician, that there has been a further substantial increase in the cost of living during the quarter ending September 30, has again forced keen discussion on the subject of inflation. And there are rumblings of growing industrial unrest as wage earners demand increased wages in order to try and maintain their living standards.

The Communists are delighted with the situation, particularly as their propaganda is being assisted by the claims of Socialists and woolly-minded people who claim that the basic cause of inflation is the high profits of the "capitalists". I do not dispute the fact that some business organisations are profiteering today. Neither do I dispute the claim that many wage earners are not giving a fair day's work for the wages they receive. But neither profits nor the hours worked by wage earners are the basic cause of inflation. It is true that increased wages help intensify inflation, because all increased wage costs must be recovered in increased prices, but to suggest that wage increases are a basic cause of inflation merely obscures the real causes and at the same time fosters the Communist idea of class warfare. Both employers and employees must realise that both are dominated by financial rules and economic policies, which prevent them from co-operating to their mutual advantage. Both must unite against the common enemy instead of accepting uncritically the widespread false statements concerning inflation. Let us briefly consider for example the ridiculous statement that the answer to inflation is greater efficiency and a reduction in the cost of production. Newspaper editors and financial "experts" have harped on this theme for so long now that they appear to have become victims of their own propaganda. It can be easily proved that the real cost of production, measured realistically in terms of man-hours worked per unity of production, have not only not increased, but have been substantially

reduced in recent years. And they are still being reduced. I challenge anyone to dispute this statement. In case it should be argued that my statement can only be applied to secondary industries, let me point out that speaking generally, Australia's primary producers have also been reducing their real costs of production. Tremendous strides have been made in soil management and increasing soil fertility with a consequent greater production per acre and per man. But in spite of this fact we are at present being subjected to an intensified campaign which alleges that primary producers are finding it increasingly difficult to sell their production abroad because our costs of production are too high. Measured realistically, the real cost of producing a pound of wool or a bag of wheat is less than it was, say, in 1939. And, of course, the immediate and inevitable reaction to this statement is: Then why is the price so much greater? In order to answer this question it is essential, therefore, to examine the nature of financial and economic policies, which produce progressive price increases in spite of greater production efficiency. The first point I want to make is that no one can understand the basic cause of inflation unless he understands that industry as a whole cannot, and does not, over any given period of time distribute sufficient purchasing power to individuals to meet the prices of goods produced during the same period. This could be proved by logical argument, but I will content myself in this talk by asking anyone who disagrees with me to point out to me one industry which over any given period of time distributes sufficient purchas-

ing power to consumers to buy what has been produced. Perhaps the most graphic demonstration of this matter is provided by the development of automation. There are in America today almost completely automatic factories turning out enormous volumes of production with a few mechanics and engineers. Clearly the wages and salaries these few employees obtain would not even meet the price of the bolts in the building housing the automatic machinery, still less the total
(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 to the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt. 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.

INFLATION ASSISTS COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

(Continued from page 1.)

prices of the output. Automation is, of course, only an extension of what has been happening ever since the start of the first industrial revolution. There has always been a deficiency of purchasing power, and when we examine how this deficiency has been generally overcome we begin to understand why inflation has increased along with industrialisation. Without going into details, it can be said that the deficiency has been overcome by Government activities of various types, with particular emphasis on rearmament in recent times, by capital expenditure which is quite unnecessary from the point of view of maintaining a reasonable standard of living for all, and production for export. Now that the Communist "peace offensive" is gaining ground, and that there is every probability that the rate of the rearmament programmes may be slowed down, there is serious discussion about such fantastic proposals such as space travel. Briefly, the individual has been increasingly forced to participate in various forms of activity, most of it not only useless but definitely harmful to the individual, in order that he may obtain access to consumer goods which can be produced in abundance. The second point concerning the basic cause of inflation is the fact that the unnecessary production I have mentioned is financed by the creation of new money in the form of bank credit. It is the distribution of this new money in activities, which do not produce, or will not produce for some time, consumer goods, which increases the community's money supply and prevents an economic breakdown. However, while this policy of increasing the total money supply by the creation of new money for capital production, both private and public—with increasing emphasis on Governmental production schemes—does prevent a breakdown, it also inevitably forces prices up. All costs must be recovered through prices and so, the bigger the industrial expansion programme, the greater the total costs to be recovered through prices. The "economic experts" admit this when they stress the fact that inflation is the price we must pay for what they term progress. Even a Government project like a bridge must also help increase prices under present financial rules. All new money is only issued as an interest-bearing debt, another important point I ask listeners to note carefully, and both the interest and capital must be recovered from the public in various forms of taxation. The greater the rate of capital production, the greater the total debt, both private and public. It is impossible to study the causes of inflation intelligently without studying the growth of debt. No reference whatever is made to this fact by the "experts" who are given adequate facilities to air their views on inflation. They make plenty of

references to the effects of inflation, with the results that today most people are mistaking effects for causes. The basic cause of inflation can never be overcome so long as it is insisted that individuals cannot obtain any purchasing power except through the wage system. This means that as production of consumer goods becomes progressively more efficient, leading in many cases to complete automation, there must be devised more and more schemes which do not produce consumer goods but which do provide the individual with an income. We are surely living in a mad world when we may have large numbers engaged in inter-planetary and similar fantastic ventures in order that we can get some money in order to eat some bread. It is the determination to maintain the work state, which makes inflation and all its evil effects inevitable. If persisted with there must either be a complete breakdown in our society or we will enter into a complete Communist Slave State as more and more controls are imposed under the plea that they are necessary to prevent inflation.

Curse of Adam Redeemed

It is doubtful whether there was any period in history when the ten commandments of the Old Testament and the one commandment of the New Testament were ignored so contemptuously by those in the seat of political power as today. Instead of condemning this deplorable tendency, as is their duty, some leading churchmen, even clerics, try to excuse it. There was a time when men became politicians from a sense of duty towards their fellow citizens. Now most politicians are professionals, i.e., going into Parliament is treated as a career. Although the moral deterioration has more or less coincided with the change in type of politician, it would be wrong to say that the former was a cause of the latter. It is not as simple as that.

Parliament being filled with careerists need not in itself cause moral deterioration. Invest those careerists however with power and we have a situation where men are thrown like froth to the top who are either themselves power maniacs or are content to appear to wield power while in fact serving occult forces of Evil the public know little or nothing about and the existence of which the majority not even suspect. The unperverted British Constitution had a safeguard against this situation, the intervention by the House of Lords. It was precisely the Lords Spiritual whose duty it was and is to condemn the moral deterioration in politics and its causes. The Lords Spiritual with the exception of a few half-hearted efforts has signally failed in their duty.

Most instances of violation of Christian principles arise from adherence to financial "laws", most of which are mere custom with a superficial legal backing. As if such man-made customs and regulations could contend with God's Law, the Law of the Universe! Mercy, Charity, Self-development, Altruism, Generosity, Responsibility and all other Christian virtues can only be

exercised freely in a society where members are financially unembarrassed, economically independent. How is it then that the Churches have not yet openly condemned a policy that forces almost all people to work for a system that withholds that independence? Perhaps the Church leaders are waiting for pressure in that direction from their flocks. In an age of material abundance to withhold from the public the fruits of their own labour and that of their forefathers on conditions laid down by the controllers of finance should be condemned as a crime.

Abundance is a gift of God and we spurn it at our peril. It should be an opportunity for spiritual development and is therefore a Christian value. Freely distributed it would result in a high standard of citizenship, of individual responsibility and in freedom. It would enable men and women advocated by Communism, Socialism, and to give the free service that is a Christian ideal. It would substitute an incentive to render service for the compulsion to work Capitalism. Production for use is an element in Catholic tradition. Prostitution of hand and brain is a characteristic to today. That prostitution is forced on most of us to enable us to get access to the fruits of industry. To go on piling up the means of production when the means are already adequate to reasonable requirement is materialism gone mad, industrial cancer. As a nation we must realise that on the material plane our problems are solved; but that the solution must be so applied that we can devote ourselves to the far greater spiritual problems confronting us. The curse of Adam is redeemed; we can now redeem ourselves if the right action is taken.

The Churches appear to be ignorant of the situation and as a result their influence has declined. In the Middle Ages the Church despite grave failings was a spiritual power it has long ceased to be. The decline in the Church's influence runs parallel to the Church's increasing toleration of usury and its gradual lack of interest in the material well being of its flock. The inference is obvious. It is the duty of the Church to protest and protest vigorously against all social evils that arise out of artificial scarcity, compulsory labour, and other disorders that are threatening to overthrow Christian civilisation. Never in the history of the world have the forces of Light and of Darkness fought so openly and so desperately for the salvation of or the supremacy over mankind as in our day. The critics who contend that the Church should not interfere in politics or finance in active condemnation of evil practices are agents of the forces of Darkness, of Evil. Alas those in the armies of the forces of Light are few and Evil is entrenched in key positions. To many the situation seems hopeless because mankind seems smitten with a blindness that passes comprehension. Remember what difference a glimmer of light can make in a room up to then pitch dark. For the Churches to stand idly by without identifying themselves with so eminently Christian a solution, as we have been advocating, is nothing less than a betrayal of Christ. But we laymen are also members of the Church and as such we must continue to fight the Good Fight. —H. R. PURCHASE, in "Voice", England.

£2,000 Required for Australia's Biggest

Social Credit Advance

Ballarat Supporter's Inspiring Act

During the past few months Social Credit actionists have been preparing for what it is hoped will be the most fundamental advance in the history of Social Credit in Australia. In spite of the difficulties of the post-war years, when many Social Crediters ceased being active in order that they might make use of the situation in order to consolidate their own personal economic positions, a small group of enthusiasts led by Mr. Eric Butler, not only kept the Social Credit idea alive, but actually made very important progress, establishing a firm base for the coming advance.

But no genuine Social Crediter can ignore any longer the current national and international developments, all indicating that we are rapidly approaching a crisis, which will result either in greater disasters than Western Civilization has already suffered, or will provide us with an opportunity, which we may never obtain again. Those who have held the line now feel that all Social Crediters should rally for a major effort. One of the first major objectives is the raising of £2000. Without going into details here, we can assure readers that it is proposed that this money will be used to help Social Credit in all parts of Australia.

This is no ordinary appeal we are making. We are asking all readers to think and act commensurate with the gravity of the situation. The man who gave £100 at the "New Times" Dinner struck the right note. And now another man, a genuine Christian and a gentleman, Mr. James Lannen of Ballarat, Victoria, has followed up with an effort, which should inspire all. A man of modest means, a wage earner, Mr. Lannen has felt it his duty to make what we can only regard as a sacrificial donation of £50. Thousands of supporters can easily match this effort. Can we hear from them immediately? All donations to this special appeal will be acknowledged in "The New Times." Those who may not want their names mentioned should state this in order that we can publish only their initials.

Already £290 has been subscribed: £100 from Mr. R. Pritchard, Seville, Victoria; £135 from "New Times" dinner; £5 from Miss M. Macara, of Sydney; and a £100 loan from Mr. John Macara for the purpose of expanding book activities and thus increasing a valuable source of revenue.

The Iron Curtain Over America

By Colonel John Beaty.

This book is a "must" for every student of international affairs. It is one of the most important books published since World War II, but, like similar books which have been appearing in America over the past few years, it has received no mention whatever in Australia by leftist book reviewers for the "Capitalist" press.

The author of "The Iron Curtain Over America" is not only an outstanding American scholar; his work with the American Military Intelligence Service during the last war enabled him to learn at first hand of the manner in which the Zionist-Communist conspiracy was being furthered under cover of war.

Colonel Beaty deals objectively with the history of the Jews, with particular reference to the fact that the ancestors of most Jews of today were Khazars, originally a people from Central Asia, and had never seen the Holy Land. He writes most penetratingly on the Jewish invasion of the U.S.A. and the subsequent Jewish impact on America's foreign and internal policies.

After outlining the treacherous, pro-Communist activities of Jews in the U.S.A., Colonel Beaty asks — and answers — the question: "Does the high ratio of appointed persons of Eastern European or contacts in United States strategic positions reflect the will of the U.S. people? If not, what controlling will does it reflect?"

"The Iron Curtain Over America" proves conclusively that not only was the second world war organised, but that it was deliberately prolonged, and only concluded when the controllers of the Zionist-Communist conspiracy had achieved their major objectives. Detailed evidence is provided of the manner in which the truth about this conspiracy has been kept from the American people.

Colonel Beaty's conclusion is that America, and other Western nations, can only survive by first defeating "the enemy within." He points out that this first step is essential before a more realistic foreign policy can be implemented, one which would obtain the friendship of all anti-Communist nations and which would seek to widen the gulf which already exists between the Moscow gangsters and their unhappy victims.

It is not surprising that Zionist organisations in the U.S.A. have been campaigning vigorously against Colonel Beaty's exposure and that pressure has been applied to the press to prevent any reference to the book. Even Church "leaders" have been used to smear Beaty. But his book continues to contribute to the general awakening in the U.S.A., an awakening that Australians unfortunately know little about.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1955.

No. 22.

On The Eve Of Our Next Advance

As all the signs of a great crisis in human affairs make themselves progressively manifest, we confidently express the opinion that we are on the eve of a new and more fundamental advance to establish a genuinely Christian society; one in which every individual will sit under his own vine and fig-tree and none shall make him afraid. Those whose minds are completely dominated by materialism will, of course, point out that after twenty years or more of battle the Social Credit army has lost many members while making no apparent progress. It is true that there have been many casualties over the years, but these have been the result of that lack of philosophical understanding which Douglas saw early was one of the main obstacles to an acceptance of his economic and financial proposals. Those who closely followed Douglas's advice, particularly that given in his last years, are fortunate in that they realise that the higher strategy he advocated can make us invincible if only we apply ourselves conscientiously to the task ahead.

In recent years a growing number of new recruits have joined the Social Credit ranks primarily because they realise that Social Credit is, as Douglas always insisted, the policy of a philosophy. That philosophy is one of genuine Freedom. Social Credit is concerned with the incarnation of Christian values in the physical world. Without genuine Freedom there can be no genuine Christian society. And just as the early Christians could not hope to gain acceptance of Christian values by mere weight of numbers, neither can Social Crediters today rely upon material factors only. They must intensify their demands that rightness shall prevail in all policies, economic, political and financial. Rather than act unrealistically by expecting individuals living in a pagan philosophical climate of opinion to support policies designed to produce genuine freedom, Social Crediters must now campaign to insist that the Christian Churches consistently proclaim the Moral Law in relationship to all public as well as private policies. We also believe that every effort should be made to recruit support from all those cultural groups whose members are concerned with the destruction of all those values, which are the basis of Western Civilization.

It is certain that the philosophical climate of opinion has been so poisoned by the enemies of Christendom that far more than technical financial and other reforms are urgently required if we are to avert the descent into another Dark Age.

The real fight now is for the very minds and souls of men. But we are prepared and equipped to wage and win this fight. Social Crediters are the spearhead of what we believe will be one of the greatest advances in the whole history of Christendom. We therefore make a special appeal to every supporter to participate in the campaign now getting fully under way. The first and most important thing for us all is to make certain that our campaign to raise £2,000 is a success.

Circulation Drive Grows

As we approach the latter part of 1955 we can now say that the special circulation drive has been one of the most important activities of the year. There is no doubt that these activities will have far-reaching effects. However, we are still a long way from our objective of 1,000 trial subscribers for the year. Cannot the great majority of our readers, who have not yet participated in this campaign, now ensure that we do reach our objective by sending in trial subscriptions before Christmas? A small handful has, between them, provided well over 500 trial subscriptions. We can assure all those who have assisted in this circulation drive that their efforts will pay dividends. It is true that not a large number of the trial subscribers continue as permanent readers, but we believe that the majority who do receive the paper, are favourably impressed. A seed has been sown which ultimately may result in growth. Let us make a major effort before the end of the year and ensure that many more seeds are sown in the minds of responsible members of our community. Send 10/- with the name and address of each person to whom the paper is to be sent.

Give a Book for Christmas

Most people are now thinking about Christmas gifts. We suggest that "New Times" readers can give no better gift than a suitable book. We have a large variety of books from which readers can select. Most of these books would make most appropriate Christmas books because they are concerned with upholding those values with which the Christian is associated. If we do not have a required book in stock we can obtain it for you.

Rev. Norman Hill to Launch Special Project

The Rev. Norman Hill, Vicar of St. Mark's, Fitzroy, Victoria, is keenly desirous of furthering the Christian Campaign for Freedom in Australia, and to this end he proposes shortly to start issuing a monthly roneoed bulletin dealing with this subject. He proposes concentrating upon his own fellow-clergy for a start. As we point out in our editorial this week, there is heartening evidence that we are on the eve of a new and more fundamental advance in our work. We trust that all readers will seize what may be our last opportunity in our lifetime of decisively defeating the forces of evil.

Magazine Section

THE CLASSICS AND THE NEW AWARENESS

By William Fleming

"The Classics" (Capital) is the name given to the extant production of authors writing in Greek or Latin who lived before or a little after the time of our Lord—therefore non-Christian. (Definition 1) To read them for oneself is to cease to wonder at their continued prestige.

If a man's investigation of literature is to be serious he must read the Classics, and therefore there is no let-out but that he must learn some languages other than English. Education post-World War I being what it is, this is undoubtedly a tall order . . .

"Yes, yes, yes . . . but why MUST I read the Classics? Maybe I'm not interested in any literature!" — One reason why you might read the Classics is so that you will not mistake anything else for a classic (lower-case). That is to say, having once been acquainted with the perfection and the sensibility that language and human intelligence are capable of, you will not be taken in by inferior or lower-voltage products, e.g., comics and the writings of Mickey Spillane, OR the work of Dickens, Somerset Maugham, Stephen Spender, etc.

To permit pertinent development of some important implications, a more comprehensive, workable term than 'Classics' as defined above is required, yet one which does not exclude the standard Greek and Latin texts. Let us say: The classics (lower-case) is the name that might be given to that body of writing comprised of ALL works of standard literary perfection, that is works to which you cannot add and from which you cannot subtract even one word without impairing them. (Definition 2.) One reads the classics, pre-eminently, for knowledge, for enlightenment. The actual repertoire which should be at the finger tips of a man of proper education is not a large one: for the genuine landmarks — like the "Iliad", the "Odyssey", the "Divine Comedy", Villon's best works, Flaubert's "Madame Bovary" — are phenomena of rare occurrence.

The works to be embraced by such a definition are subject for demonstration, NOT for personal whim or taste. The infallible hallmark of the true classic is that it eschews generalisation and works entirely in the concrete. It is also observable of the classic that it "says something", and having said it leaves it alone.

. . . "On" the Classics: title for a chatty essay? The purpose of writing is (should be) to communicate information, NOT to advertise one's "personality" or "originality", i.e., defectiveness . . .

The bulk of the writing that comprises

the classics is in the form of poetry — naturally; for poetry has greater concision and attains maximum effect with minimum means. Confucius recommended his son and his disciples to study the "Odes", China's ancient poems: in the Occident — we have "Philosophy" and we have "the Arts".

CLARITY

Confucius recommended the Odes because they had taught him, among other valuable matters, how to use words. Let us hear from Confucius himself on the vital importance of clear language (from a recent translation of the "Analects" by Ezra Pound):

"Tze-Lu said: The Lord of Wei is waiting for you to form a government, what are you going to do first?"

"He said: Settle the names (determine a precise terminology) . . .

"When words (terminology) are not (is not) precise, they cannot be followed out, or completed in action according to specifications . . .

"Therefore the proper man must have terms that can be spoken, and when uttered be carried into effect; the proper man's words must cohere to things, correspond to them (exactly) and no more fuss about it."

NOW, good writing, and a fortiori good poetry, concerns itself with being faithful to the received language, with conserving the tradition, with "calling things by their right names", that is to say with precision of language (which is not to say that it is merely quantitative or that it limits itself to subjects having in themselves clear outlines). The classics, by being concrete, by being faithful to fact, achieve clarity of definition without unnatural intellectual strain and without strain to language, that is without the necessity to invent a technical language. Again: classic literature maintains the tradition of the "living word" by means of which clear, honest thought may inhere in the common spoken language and be available thereby to the rudest unlettered swain. Compare Richard of St. Victor's dictum: "Names are the consequences of things".

The decline in studying the Classics has kept pace with a loss of love for all classic

(Continued on page 7)

CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

Australian wheatgrowers had in no way contributed to the great world surplus of wheat, and consequently Australia had no moral responsibility for the surplus, said the Minister for Commerce, Mr. McEwan. — "Weekly Times," Melbourne

Melbourne businessmen hope to do, extensive dollar business with seven ton American executives who will visit here this month . . . The President of the Institute of Sales and Business Management Mr. H. Gordon, said last night that 50(Melbourne business executives hoped to learn . . . some secrets of American success techniques.

—Melbourne "Sun"

It seems incredible . . . only ten years after the war, that the Japanese should so confidently assert their right to a sa3 in Pacific affairs . . . the typical Japanese trait of bargaining to the limit and of the arrogance that is a national characteristic

—From the R.S.L. magazine, as reported in Melbourne "Sun"

Also Australia is a great military supply base for the protection of the United State! and for this eastern bastion to be fully effective it is imperative that Australia's industrial deficiencies be removed.

—An Australian Chamber of Manufactures Journal

* * *

If the Government is really serious it must take direct action through its banking powers.

Australia's standard of living must drop Whether it will drop through the uncontrolled forces of inflation reducing the purchasing power of money or whether it will drop through a controlled deflationary policy which will be less disruptive to the economy and of living standards of workers on constant wages, will depend on the success of government policy.

—"Voice," Sydney "progressive" Journal

We are not prepared to tolerate the Portuguese, even if the Goans want them.

—Nehru, speaking in the Upper House in New Delhi,

The American people may be head over heels in debt — but they are only in debt to themselves or each other.

—Melbourne "Herald" Finance Editor.

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COMMENT FROM TASMANIA

Men of Yalta

By Norville Brannon

We suffer from the lack of prompt communication with Europe, and this is especially irritating when the delay prevents our estimating George Ollivier's book "Franklin Roosevelt", or at any rate seeing a criticism of it done from some point of view not so specifically French as that of Pierre Dominique. See "The New Times," 9/9/55.

We can however summarize the score, as we see it, regarding the late American President.

Apart from such trifles as having perjured himself when taking official oath to support the U.S. Constitution, there remains the suppression of naval intelligence, which would have allowed the attack on Pearl Harbour to remain quite provocative but far less costly in American lives. There is the question of swindling the American Sucker in the purchase of metals once reputed precious, and the placing of Harry "White" in the Treasury with most extraordinary functions. (For which see for once the "American Mercury" for September of the year current.)

There remains the signal imbecility—for which we, as Britons, or at least confederated with what was the Empire, must hold Messrs. Churchill and Eden to some extent, minor or not, responsible—namely the attempt to balance Europe on France. A nation, which had signally proved its unfitness for this onerous job in 1870 and yet again in 1917. They should have made use of the more southern parts of Europe, victimised we admit by a vigorous press campaign.

Then again the unfitness of the allied governments to deal with a really able Russian character, the steel man, who gave nothing much and won almost everything.

Anyone with a rudimentary knowledge of history, or an ounce of honesty or common sense would have allowed Adolf to go on and on into Russia until both the barbarian countries were worn out.

On top of this we have those kind gentlemen close to the President handing over engraved plates (for the printing of monetary notes backed by the United States) to the Muscovites, at considerable expense to the American Sucker, who is even more precipitate than the more stolid Britisher. And on top of THAT, the struggles of the lower echelons of the American Military who did not want, who most emphatically did not want a lot of technical equipment valuable in peace as well as in war, handed over to the Russians.

Then of course there was the strange diplomatic set-up for central or north-central Europe round the time of "the great conflagration". The Count Potocki, hot headed Junker getting his ideas of Weltpolitik from Constantine Brown, ready

to "fight anyhow" even if warned that Britain had a reputation for leaving fools out on limbs, was ambassador to Mr. Roosevelt; followed by Jean Ciechanowski, brother-in-law of the late Montague Norman's wife. Said to have written a book of no interest, which I cannot find in our local library.

Needless to say the Ciechanowski family is still in very comfortable circumstances, although other less felicitously mated members of the ex-Polish nobility are not.

The stability of that more than celticly temperamental people is perhaps further from today than it was before Waterloo. The Bourbons were eager students if measured by Polish incuriosity.

FORGOTTEN DOCUMENTS?

There is a singular lack of logic, as it seems to me, in the views of the materialistic naturalists. While they consider classification, or, in other words, their expression of the relations between animals or between physical facts of any kind, as the work of their intelligence, they believe the relations themselves to be the work of physical causes. The more direct inference surely is, that, if it requires an intelligent mind to recognise them, it must have required an intelligent mind to establish them. These relations existed before man was created; they have existed ever since the beginning of time; hence, what we call the classification of facts is not the work of his mind in any direct original sense, but the recognition of an intelligent action prior to his own existence.

--Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), a student of Alexander von Humboldt, who later became a great teacher and naturalist in his own right.

* * * *

All commodities exchanged must be able to be compared in some way. It is to meet this requirement that men have introduced money . . . money is called nomisma (customary currency), because it does not exist by nature but by custom (nomos), and can be altered and rendered useless at will . . .

Money serves as a guarantee of exchange in the future: supposing we need nothing at the moment, it ensures that exchange shall be possible when a need arises . . . Money it is true is liable to the same fluctuation of demand as other commodities, for its purchasing power varies at different times . . . Hence the proper thing is for all commodities to have their prices fixed; this will ensure that exchange, and consequently association, shall always be possible . . . Money then serves as a measure that makes things commensurable and so reduces them to equality . . . Though it is impossible for things so different to become commensurable in the strict sense, our demand furnishes a sufficiently accurate common measure for practical purposes.

—Aristotle in "Nichomachean Ethics",
322 B.C.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the Government, that institution has become the scourge of the people.

Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose to strengthen it in a political contest; the extraordinary extension and contractions of its accommodations to the community; its corrupt and partisan loans; its exclusion of public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings; the unlimited authority conferred on the president (of the bank) to expend its funds in hiring writers and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority . . . have through various channels been laid before Congress.

. . . a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months had been needlessly produced by it (the Bank), with a view of affecting through the sufferings of the people the legislative action of Congress.

. . . so that on the 1st October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a national bank more than one-half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults or in the hands of foreign bankers.

—From the Sixth Annual Message of President Andrew Jackson, delivered in Washington, on December 1st, 1834.

* * * *

Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasure and monies in a state be not gathered into few hands, for otherwise a state may have a good stock and yet starve; and money is like muck; no good except it be spread.

—Francis Bacon, "Essays, Moral and Political", 1625.

* * * *

President Eisenhower was well enough yesterday to write to Soviet Premier, Bulganin, and to begin reading Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The White Company", for the 30th time.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?

This book by a former Victorian Premier provides a wealth of factual material concerning the Communist conspiracy in Australia. It is also a frightening history of the Communist domination of the Australian Trade Unions and the influence of the Communists in the Australian Labor Party. An excellent reference work for anti-Communist workers.

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THE CLASSICS AND THE NEW AWARENESS

Continued from page 5)

literature and therefore with a decline in the communication of truth, of basic information. The Classics began to be deleted from the curricula late in the last century: by post-World War II their abandonment has been so final as to constitute an historic fact. Army statistics, any-day newspaper items, and common experience attest the now manifested illiteracy even of the "well-educated". Once, in living memory, a Leaving Honours student might be capable of composing passable Latin verse — a feat that is now beyond the capacity of the graduate.

IMAGISM

It is frequently held that modern literature's "break with tradition" is essentially responsible for the absoluteness of the general abandonment of the Classics. This is only partially true. To Ezra Pound — English literature's pioneer modernist — "breaking with tradition" meant "breaking with the more obvious imbecilities of one's immediate elders": likewise, when Jean Cocteau, on being at last recently admitted to the French Academy, was asked what it felt like to be the enfant terrible within those sober ranks, he replied: "On the contrary, I feel like the only grown-up among a bunch of kids".

The first heave of the 1910's was marked in English literature by the "Imagist" movement. Technically "Imagism" was a decided revolution, but in essentials it was a "binding-back" to the most ancient and tested standards . . . There exists always the tradition of good work, perhaps composed within, but always independent of, whatever schools, movements, revolutions.

However, in the official histories Imagism is described as a movement of the "twenties"; and the manifesto usually quoted is a set of six rules framed by some second-hand adherents, whereas the original manifesto consisted of three rules, including a rule, "to use absolutely no word that does not contribute to the presentation", which the later signatories saw fit to omit . . . There are rules that are intrinsic to the nature of the matter in hand and there are rules that are arbitrary programmes.

"Modernism," diluted and perverted, has become since, as a loose, diversified "movement", just another manifestation of the tempora et mores — as a stamping-ground for exhibitionists, cranks, idiots. More so: now everybody is modern: "progressiveness" is the new orthodoxy. So that, to this degree, chief part of the blame for the disastrous neglect of the Classics WOULD seem to fall squarely, not on the unfortunate barbarians but, on the new generation of "intelligentsia", who have failed to show even the most rudimentary curiosity about what has been the traditional guide to knowledge and conduct.

PIETY

In "politics", too, there exist two approaches: the approach of civics, service, piety, conservation — in contrast to the approach of "progress", doctrine, programme; needless to say, these two approaches have little or no relation to existing party divisions. It would be superfluous to attempt to illustrate which approach is currently the "orthodox".

It so happens that the persons who have cared most vigorously for the genuine tradition in literature have cared also for the genuine tradition in public matters. This focusing of awareness probably inheres in the classic characteristic of concentrating on fact rather than on theory . . . "A physical fact is as sacred as a moral principle. Our own nature demands from us this double allegiance". — Louis Agassiz (19th century naturalist).

Since about 1950 this simultaneous double awareness seems to have been communicated to a sizable army of people throughout the world, manifesting itself in the form of the publication of some solid booklets and newsletters; it has advanced hand in hand with the discovery by a new generation of the long-observed Ezra Pound and Wyndham Lewis. From the United States are issued the newsletters "Strike" and "Current" and especially the Square Dollar Series of booklets — "A set of texts intended to foster the spirit of reverence for the intelligence working in nature — a tradition that runs from Mencius, through Dante, to Agassiz, needing no particular theories to keep it alive"; in England there are the booklets published by Peter Russell and an independent project to publish shortly Blackstone on the Common Law, the Anglo-Saxon Charters, Zielinski, Richard of St. Victor, Waddell, and other vital but obfuscated documents.

It would be fatuous to pretend that this new awareness is at all widespread or even very influential. Nevertheless.

A fair test of the validity of a "movement" is its attitude towards the Classics and towards Christianity, which is generally made explicit . . . An extract from the Communist "plan of attack", published in "The New Times" of October 21, 1955, makes explicit the attitude of "the enemy" — of, I suppose, the whole (perhaps unconscious) "spirit of the times": "Classicism, as also any form of study of ancient history, in which there are more bad than good examples, we shall replace with the study of the programme of the future or with the examination of empty theories: Darwinism, Marxism, Nietzsche-ism, etc. We shall erase from the memory of men all facts of previous centuries which are undesirable to us, and leave only those which depict all the errors of the governments."

Scholars Attack University Sloppiness

Alarmed by the neglect of the Greek and Latin classics, milleniar source of light and guide in judgment of ideas and forms in the Occident; by lack of curiosity concerning what is current in contemporary foreign languages both in the west and in the orient; by growing carelessness in the use of language both private and public, and insensitiveness to the values of the literary arts which serve to maintain language in a healthy condition for civilized use; by the torpor of a pseudo-scholarship which does not mean any activity of the mind but mere retrospect.

We urge, toward a reorientation, that instead of hunting out the provenience of every bit of rubble used in the construction of literary works, the student of literature ask, and answer on the basis of evidence supplied by the works themselves, these three questions:

1. To what degree of awareness has the given author attained?
2. What was his aim and purpose in writing at all?
3. What part of his discoveries is of use now, or is likely to be of use tomorrow, in maintaining the life of the mind here or elsewhere?

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BOOK REVIEW

By Noel Stock

"The Wandering Islands" by A. D. Hope. Edwards & Shaw, Sydney. 15/-.

In a country like Australia — a province, which plays no part as yet in World Literature — it is only to be expected that critics will mistake local cuteness and honest attempts at "classicism" for urbanity. Professor Hope, in this, his first collection of verse in book form, is often cute, certainly never urbane.

He is nevertheless one of Australia's best poets, exasperating from the point of view of craftsmanship, yet nearly always readable (which is more than one can say for most verse written in Australia today).

This readability is scattered through the book and is a very pleasant change after the juvenile frenzies and dry ineptitudes of so much contemporary verse. Here is a sample of what I mean by Professor Hope's readability:

The City of God is built like other cities;

Judas negotiates the loans you float;

You will meet Caiaphas upon committees;

You will be glad of Pilate's casting vote.

This smoothness is not urbanity, it should not be confused with the urbanity of Pope, for instance: Pope's method was to take various aspects of the world around him, melt them down, and then remould them under terrific pressure to create a new world. Dr. Johnson, who went to the trouble of discovering his own limitations, never attempted this remoulding process; he was content to record, with precision, the fruits of commonsense observation. In Goldsmith's hands the Augustan urbanity was diluted by irrelevancies. And Professor Hope — if he does have any real link with Augustanism, has more in common with Goldsmith than with Pope.

Hope has read Yeats and Eliot; but in Eliot's case, at least, he has read on his own terms and not on the poet's. In the thirties the young men dislocated one particular segment of Mr. Eliot's poetry (even then they could not see straight!) and neglected his precision. Today we find A. D. Hope taking a certain "primness" from Eliot, but neglecting the essential control. Four lines of the early Eliot show clearly the meaning of urbanity and control:

The ladies of the corridor

Find themselves involved, disgraced,

Call witness to their principles

And deprecate the lack of taste.

(This Gautier-style verse of Rhyme and regular strophes was written (partly) as a counter to 2nd and 3rd-rate writers of "free" verse whose sloppiness had got beyond a joke and was threatening to, and in fact did, swamp the middle and lower grounds of English Poetry. And English Poetry today is still up to its neck in this sloppiness.)

Probably the closest thing in Australian verse to the quatrains of Eliot is Slessor's short burst:

And mixes up the lower classes

So hopelessly with those above,

in which the natural emphasis falls very nicely on "So hopelessly".

The most alarming feature of Professor Hope's poetry is his drift towards perversion of language. I don't mean "unnatural" adjectives, Auden-style, only, but real perversion as it occurs in Dylan Thomas. At times words become severed completely from things; sometimes with Thomas poetry has no connection with any world except perhaps one that exists in the poet's imagination. Some children have very active imaginations.

Occasionally Professor Hope is unfair to himself as when he includes in his book verse plastered with clumsy Sunday-Supplement adjectives:

When, darkly brooding on this Modern Age

The Journalist, with his marketable woes,

Fills up once more the inevitable page

of fatuous, flatulent. Sunday-paper prose.

But Professor Hope's greatest handicap is his use of only one rhythm — the old tick-tock, which he keeps alive by inserting occasional skips. Marlowe and Pope achieved remarkable variety within a tight couplet form by paying attention to the problem of SOUND. We do not ask Professor Hope to write poetry on a par with that of Marlowe or Pope; but until Australian poets take note of the fact that these men existed, then Australian verse will remain a product of the back blocks, of no interest to an educated Frenchman or educated American — except as social phenomena.

What Australian poets have to learn is that fusion of syllables, the zoning of sounds, the pitch of syllables is more important than the number of heavy bumps per line. Professor Hope and Mr. McAuley, whose work is so much better than that of most other Australian poets, unfortunately have settled for a compromise mixture of "free" verse and "regular" metres.

All in all, Professor Hope's "The Wandering Island", is an interesting book of poems and establishes him as one of our country's best poets. The well educated man in, say, Rome, will recognise a good deal of it as waste from the slag heap of the 19th century, but will certainly enjoy a poem like "William Butler Yeats" and will make a note to purchase Mr. Hope's next book. For Hope, whatever his faults, indicates in the "The Wandering Islands" that with more attention to the Arts of Writing he could produce a perfect poem. Very few people in any age ever do that.

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DANGEROUS STUFF

FREEDOM continued)

By James Guthrie

A CHRISTIAN CHARTER OF FREEDOM

Unless a man is to be a slave of circumstances, blindly submitting himself to the domineering influence of evil men, he must be able to step aside from those highly organised regimented activities which have led consistently to disaster, and to the loss of that priceless and hard-won heritage, spiritual and physical, which has been bequeathed to him by the wisdom and labour of his forebears.

This means that a man must have the power to contract out of unprofitable situations without victimisation, and must have a reasonable chance of making a choice when he considers the need important.

A choice which is artificially limited to a choice between two evils is not a reasonable one; the freedom to vote for one of two political parties which have but one policy C. H. Douglas described as a choice between "being boiled in oil or hanged by the neck."

The choice of working or loafing in one of two monopolies is not a reasonable choice. The late Henry Ford is alleged to have said, when selling his T model car, that "you can have any colour you like as long as it is black," and that is the nature of the choice presented to men in the political, financial, industrial and religious world of today.

You can have Full Employment, but not leisure; you can have reams of information; but not the Truth; you can have bread and circuses, but not Freedom. You can have any religion you like so long as it is not Christian; you can have any political party you like so long as it is Red; you can have any future you like so long as it is black.

These are the pseudo choices offered to you in the name of Progress and Democracy; and the future is indeed black unless we can establish a free Christian society where a man can choose or refuse one thing at a time, and where the power that tends to corrupt is held in check by the Voice of Authority.

We come back, therefore, to our definition of what freedom is: "the ability to choose or refuse one thing at a time." This postulates at least: —

1. That Consumers control Production—i.e., That the products (not the administration) of the production system are controlled by the consumer, which can only happen if there are independent producers competing to cater for his needs. These producers must be free of government interference with either their administrative arrangements or the pricing of their products.

2. That Employees control Employment—i.e., That the employee is able to ensure reasonable conditions of work by having the freedom to move from one employer to another, no monopolies, State or otherwise.

3. That Labour-saving Machines should produce Leisure—i.e., A recognition that the proper object of technological advance

and labour-saving machinery is to release men and women from labour. Full Employment as a policy is false. In its place there should be a steady pursuit of a policy of paid leisure, endowment, with an education system adapted to prepare people for creative leisure—an education system free from State interference.

4. That an honest National Balance Sheet be presented—i.e., A recognition that the power derived from the monopoly of credit creation and the misuse of that power has been the chief source of the evils from which we suffer; that this power must be broken together with the debt system which it has fostered, and made subservient to the needs of producers and consumers as exhibited in a national balance sheet, prepared by long established and well-tried principles practised by all business accountancy.

5. That the Voice of Authority be Heard—i.e., A recognition that "The business of the Church in politics is to be the Authority of the Mills of God, which, are, of course, inter alia, Political Principles which can be checked like any other genuine Laws, by their observed operation over a sufficient period of time."

6. That Democracy be made Responsible—i.e., A recognition that secret, anonymous balloting by an ignorant, propagandised and irresponsible electorate is no basis on which to found responsible government; and that in its place a system of responsible voting must be substituted.

7. That Confiscation of Property is Stopped—i.e., All property taxes, including estate duty, to be abolished; and any taxation that is necessary to be levied directly on income.

8. That there be Freedom from State Control—i.e., All the professions and productive enterprises to be freed from Governmental control and interference.

Other measures are necessary, but the above will serve to indicate the direction in which we must go.

Note 5.—"The Future of Industrial Man," Peter Drucker, Heineman.

Note 6.—"The Voice," Belfast, Nov. 6, 1954.

Improving the "New Times"

We have for some time been giving considerable thought to improving the quality and scope of "The New Times" as part of our new campaigning activities, particularly those directed towards recruiting support from more responsible members of the community. Our last issue introduced new features which we will be expanding as we progress. Already we have received widespread favourable comment.

Communist Penetration Into Australian Churches! By V. L. Borin, former Czech Communist Writer

FOREWORD BY
ERIC D. BUTLER.

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This important booklet should be introduced to all those Christians who have been deluded by the Communist "peace offensive". As a former Communist writer, Mr. Borin writes authoritatively upon his subject. He sees happening in Australia what he experienced in Europe. The Communist penetration of the Christian Churches in Australia has proceeded much further and much deeper than most people realise.

Mr. Borin deals in detail with what happened at Dr. Hromadka's meeting in Melbourne on September 16, 1954, when the audience insisted that Mr. Borin be permitted to reply to Dr. Hromadka. The full text of Mr. Borin's reply is published in this booklet.

Mr. Eric D. Butler writes a foreword in his capacity as Director of the Victorian League of Rights, which publishes the booklet. Mr. Butler points out that "Karl Marx specifically repudiated the democratic conception of man as a sovereign being, claiming that it was founded on 'the illusion, the dream and postulate of Christianity, namely, man has a sovereign soul'. Communism is only concerned with man as a member of 'the class', 'the mass', or 'the group'. All those who support any of the collectivist policies of the Communists are therefore assisting the Communist ideological assault upon men's minds."

This booklet should be placed in the hands of all Christian clergymen.

Order from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and
the Earthworm"..... 177

A description of the original investigation of the habits of earthworms and the role they play in soil building.



IS GRASSLAND FARMING BUNK?

By Gale Evans, in "Organic Farming"

Contrary to the popular theory that grassland farming is the best way to build soil, our experience has been that it is one of the poorest.

Our farm, consisting of 300 acres, is located near Otwell, Indiana, in the south-western part of the state about 50 miles northeast of Evansville. It is typical of the flat, gray, tight clay soils so characteristic of southern Illinois and Indiana—both surface and subsoil being very acid and having poor internal drainage, low in organic matter and subject to erosion. Rainfall averages about 42 inches per year, but usually falls in hard-packing rains concentrated at certain seasons of the year with a period of intense drought and hot weather during the growing season being almost an annual occurrence. From both the standpoint of soil structure and climate, organic farming is necessary.

For several generations, this land had been operated as a general farm using rotations and commercial fertilizer practices prevalent at the time, which produced rather low yields and little or no improvement in fertility. During World War II it was decided that a program of grassland farming would best serve the purpose of making a living, building productivity and holding the soil. But here's what we found.

Grassland farming, to be profitable, requires pasturing or the removal of hay or silage. In either case the result is the removal of most of the organic matter except the root system. In the case of a grain crop, all plant growth except the seed is returned to the soil, and since the seed accounts for one half or less of the plant growth and since 90 percent or more of this growth comes from sunlight, air and water and only a small portion from the soil, this results in a considerable net gain to the soil.

Perhaps you will object to this reasoning by stating that cattle return much to the soil in the way of manure. But this theory needs closer examination. First, all manure dropped in woodlots, fencerows and inaccessible places is lost to the productive acres of the farm. Secondly, droppings which fall on the fields and lay exposed to sunlight without being worked into the soil contribute practically nothing to soil fer-

tility. As can be readily seen, the two above conditions can account for a very large proportion of the manure produced by a pasture programme.

Third, continued trampling by cattle is very injurious to soil structure low in organic matter, as this farm is, especially when the ground is full of moisture. Because of these reasons, we discontinued a grassland programme as a means of building soil fertility. It is possible that some system could be devised whereby all cattle would be confined all the time, and all feed and forage hauled to them and all manure saved until it could be sheet composed; that would eliminate the objections we have found to this type of farming.

In 1946, we decided to add a commercial broiler and turkey operation. We began using commercial poultry feeds and operations were more or less satisfactory until 1949. By this time disease germs built resistance to the so-called wonder drugs to the point where they were largely ineffective. Since that time, the poultry man's problems have increased so much that it is almost impossible to produce a saleable bird raised on commercial poultry feeds without constant medication, vaccinations and debeaking.

We attribute the success of our early operations to the fact that immediately following the war the amount of commercial fertilizer available to farmers was very limited. By 1948 large amounts of fertilizer were available and recommendations of the USDA and the agricultural colleges were urging farmers to use more and more.

The amount used has increased rapidly during the past five years and during this time poultry disease problems have increased enormously. There seems to be a close parallel between the increased use of commercial fertilizer and disease in poultry. There are numerous diseases rampant in poultry today that were unheard of five years ago and resistance to infection seems to be declining each year. The only permanent solution that we could see was to return to organically raised feed.

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NEW TIMES LIMITED

IS GRASSLAND FARMING BUNK?

(Continued from page 10.)

But the average farmer may say, "I can't raise enough grain following an approved rotation on my farm to support a very large livestock operation." Or can't you? The organic method, vigorously applied, opened opportunities of productivity to us never before considered possible. Crop rotations, as we now understand them, can be disposed of and any system of cropping can be followed which will most completely fill the needs of the individual farm.

Perhaps you will say that this will result in soil depletion. It would if followed according to commercial methods. Just remember that organic farming is an entirely different type of agriculture. In the hands of an organic farmer any crop can be a soil-building crop, while in the hands of a chemical farmer any crop can be a soil-depleting one. Like the human mind, the more the soil is used the more it will produce. Nature keeps all soil capable of producing vegetation in constant production. It is no more wearing on soil to produce a food crop than a crop of weeds or brush.

Our poultry operation required about 500 tons of commercial feed annually and produced about 200 tons of poultry manure in addition to litter. At first it looked impossible to expect a 300-acre farm to produce this amount of grain year after year, so we began to consider a plan of operation to make the most of the possibilities at hand.

We decided upon a two-year rotation consisting of "turkeys and grain," to operate as follows: half of our tillable acres are planted to corn in the spring, while turkeys range on the other half. When the corn is being picked, another tractor will follow the picker with a whirlwind mower to shred the stalks. Then we level the ridges with a tandem disc and drill wheat or barley, which can be used for turkey feed the following summer.

Korean lespedeza is sown in the small grain in the spring to supply green forage for the turkeys after the grain is combined. Any not consumed by the turkeys will be combined for seed.

After the small grain is combined in late June or early July, the stubble is gone over with a whirlwind mower and the shredded stubble left on the ground. As soon as the straw has been shredded, the turkey range equipment will be moved in and by this time, the turkeys will be ready to leave the brooder houses and go to range. Thus in two years we have taken from each tillable acre a crop of corn, a crop of small grain and a crop of lespedeza and provided range for 6,000 to 8,000 turkeys. We have returned to the soil in the way of crop residues to be sheet composted under the turkeys: corn stalks, barley or wheat straws, and whatever lespedeza has not been consumed by the turkeys.

Our soil building efforts are performed on the turkey range in the fall, to be followed by corn the next spring. The turkey range equipment is moved once each

week to control disease and spread the droppings. The same day that the turkeys are moved, the turkey manure, straw and lespedeza residue are worked into the ground (sheet composted) with a Graham Hoeme plow and subsoiled 20 inches deep with a pan breaker. Rye is then drilled into the soil.

The Graham plow is a very effective tool for this purpose as it does a splendid job of loosening the hard ground in the fall of the year and can be used in almost any circumstance provided crop residues have previously been shredded with a whirlwind mower. It leaves the soil in a loose and somewhat rough condition to absorb moisture during the winter.

The following spring, the rye green manure crop can be worked in, and a fine seedbed without clods or weeds can be prepared by discing four times with a tandem disc. We are also able to eliminate the destructive operation of moldboard plowing, leaving all drop residues and poultry manure on or near the soil surface where it can do the most good.

The chicken manure from the broiler plants is either sheet composed on portions of the turkey range not required for the turkeys or sheet composed in the spring with the green manure crop. If weather conditions make it impossible to sheet compost when the material must be removed from the building, it will go into a compost pile to remain until it can be worked into the ground.

This procedure of working animal manures into the ground immediately after spreading cannot be stressed enough. Any manure spread and left on the surface of the ground a few days will lose a great proportion of its fertility and will contribute very little to crop production. It is strange that this point is seldom if ever mentioned by agricultural authorities.

Perhaps this is the reason that so many farmers do not fully appreciate the value of animal manures and have turned so readily to the commercial fertilizer bag. In our opinion, manure spread and left on the surface is hardly worth the hauling and might just as well be sold or given away. On the other hand, when worked into the ground immediately, together with crop residues and roots present in the soil, spectacular results will follow.

We have had wheat yields up to 80 bushels per acre from wheat seeded in corn stalks, which had followed sheet composting on the turkey range. Average yield for southwestern Indiana is 17 bushels for wheat and 35 bushels for corn. Last year we had a corn yield of 50 bushels per acre without plowing and without commercial fertilizer. The yield was greatly reduced from what it otherwise would have been by the lowest rainfall on record.

In our opinion, the best market for organically raised grain is the farmer's own livestock. Several benefits accrue to the organic farmer who uses his own grain as feed. First, and most important, is the

improvement in livestock health. For the farmer who is changing to organic methods from chemical methods of farming, an improvement in the general health of his livestock will probably be the first benefit to be observed if he is feeding his own grain, even before an increase in yield or improvement in soil texture is noted.

This will place the organic farmer in an excellent competitive position with those who use orthodox methods and commercial feeds. The realization of a profit in any enterprise does not depend so much upon prices as upon the ability of the business to produce a product at less cost than its competitors. The plagues, which are raging in livestock and poultry make health the difference between success and failure. Disease always increases costs and decreases quality. You may not be able to sell the buyers on the superior quality of organically fed livestock, but quality will always command the best market.

This, in addition to lower production costs, which the organic farmer enjoys, adds up to a good advantage. By using his own grain an organic farmer is securing the bulk of his feed at the source, eliminating expensive freight and handling costs, which add nothing to the nutritional value of a feed. Grinding and mixing equipment are available which are not expensive to buy and which will eliminate much of the labor in making your own feed. Furthermore, the expense of bags and bagging can be saved.

Feed can be made and used fresh, which is always a nutritional advantage and excessive processing which further robs feed of its highest vitamin value can be eliminated. Perhaps you can not raise all the ingredients necessary to make a satisfactory formula, but there are concentrates on the market which can be mixed with a large proportion of one or more home grown grains and secure results equal or superior to any commercial feed on the market.

Our own broiler feed is made by grinding shelled corn on a slow speed burr mill and mixing 70 percent corn and 30 percent concentrate. Cobs are ground on a high-speed hammer mill for litter, and the fine material sifted out and used for mulch on the garden or around fruit trees. It is an interesting fact that a bushel of ear corn will provide enough litter for all the broilers the bushel of corn will feed. A bushel of corn will produce ten three pound broilers and will provide 14 pounds of cob litter, which is sufficient with proper ventilation for the ten chickens.

We buy tobacco stems for turkey litter. They can be purchased in bulk in carload lots for less than \$20.00 per ton and contain a high percentage of nitrogen and potash. Thus they serve a dual purpose first as splendid litter for poultry or bedding for the milk cows and later as a valuable organic fertilizer.

In spite of extreme drought, we have been able to grow 70 percent of all the

(Continued on page 12)

"New Times," November 4, 1955—Page 11.

IS GRASSLAND FARMING BUNK?

(Continued from page 11)

feed for 300,000 pounds of live poultry. With slightly more than 100 acres in crop production, this means that each acre is supplying feed for 2,100 pounds of meat. With favourable rainfall this could perhaps be doubled, and by sheet composting all crop residues together with some 200 tons of poultry manure produced each year by this feeding operation, we feel that we can continue with this high level of productivity year after year and at the same time build soil fertility.

We hope that we have been able to show by this account of our own operations that organic farming opens up vast opportunities for producing better food at lower costs without sacrificing soil resources.

Mulching

"Mulching cherry trees with straw or legume hay increased yields 100 percent in experiments conducted by Dr. A. L. Kenworthy, horticulturist at Michigan State College.

"This increase occurred on trees receiving only mulch and no fertilizer as compared with trees which received complete fertilizer but no mulch. Yields increased 100 per cent. Tree size and the content of nitrogen and phosphate in the leaves increased 25 percent over the unmulched trees. Potassium content of leaves increased 30 percent. Sawdust, used as a mulch, failed to increase the yield, tree size or nutrient content of the leaves, unless fertilizer applications were increased."

—"Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.).

Keyline Your Property And Help "New Times"

Mr. John Macara, who is a Licensed Land Surveyor and Engineer, is prepared to carry out surveys of property, large or small, and to mark on the ground KEY LINES and GUIDE LINES, and to locate suitable DAM SITES, as described by Mr. Yeomans of key line farming fame. He will perform this service without charge; provided an amount equivalent to the value of such service is paid to the credit of Mr. Eric Butler, to enable him to carry on the CHRISTIAN CAMPAIGN FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. Macara has carried out this service for Mr. Butler, on his property, "Runnyrne", at Panton Hill, Victoria.

Anyone desirous of securing the services of Mr. Macara is invited to communicate with him at 69 Lucas Rd., Burwood, N.S.W.

He will travel to any part of Australia or Tasmania, on his out-of-pocket expenses being paid.

A Bit of Ground

To own a bit of ground, to scratch it with a hoe, to plant seeds, and watch the renewal of life, —this is the commonest delight of the race, the most satisfactory thing a man can do.

—Charles Dudley Warner,
"My Summer in a Garden".

Spring

When Spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil.

—Reginald Heber.

Childbirth Without Fear

By Dr. Grantly Dick Read, M.A., M.D.,
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This book, by an eminent medical authority, explains the principles and practice of Natural Childbirth. Every woman who is expecting a baby, and, in fact, all potential mothers, will find this book of the highest importance to them both as a practical manual of preparation and as a source of reassurance and hope. The author is the best known exponent of the theory of natural childbirth, and his methods have earned the widest and most authoritative support in the medical and nursing profession, as well as the confidence and gratitude of many mothers, since he first began to practise and write on the subject over 20 years ago.

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