

THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

A SPECIAL APPEAL TO AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL CREDITERS

An Open Letter From Mr. John Macara and Mr. James Guthrie

Following discussions between leading Australian Social Crediters who attended the last Annual Dinner of "The New Times" and the first Social Credit Seminar, it was decided that Australian Social Crediters should be asked to make adequate financial support available for the intensification of Social Credit activities. Before the Christmas holiday break a handful of supporters had given a magnificent lead by subscribing approximately £500 of the £2,000 required. In order that our campaign for this year can go forward successfully, it is essential that the remaining £1,500 be subscribed immediately.

After reading the following Open Letter from two prominent stalwarts of the Australian Social Credit Movement, Mr. John Macara of Sydney, and Mr. James Guthrie of Hobart, we are hopeful that every Social Creditor will realise the urgent necessity of making the special financial appeal a complete success: "Dear Fellow Social Crediters,

We confidently seek your support for a new and comprehensive Social Credit advance. We believe that we are now presented with an opportunity, which may never come again. Current national and international developments indicate that during the next few years a decision may be reached in the struggle between those who seek to enslave mankind completely and those who desire genuine freedom and independence for all individuals.

While we do not wish to minimise the peril threatening what remains of Western Civilization, we honestly believe that the coming crisis will provide Social Crediters with perhaps their greatest opportunity to play a decisive role in pointing the way to a genuinely free society. But it is urgently necessary that we prepare for action NOW. We must make effective use of what may be our last opportunity of affecting the course of history.

"There is little doubt that the outbreak of war in 1939 forestalled a major Social Credit "break through" in the British Em-

pire. Under cover of war skilful efforts were made to change the structure of society and to enslave the individual in the Welfare State. It was no doubt hoped that the Welfare State would so undermine individual initiative and a sense of responsibility that the chains of serfdom could be forged without any opposition. Fortunately, however, the spirit of freedom has been kept alive. There has been resistance mainly because of the leadership of a handful of Social Crediters in all British countries.

"It must be admitted that the past fifteen years have been difficult ones for the Social Credit Movement. During the feverish economic activities of the post-war years, largely the result of huge rearmament programmes, many Social Crediters became so absorbed in improving their economic position that they withdrew from all Social Credit activities. Some even ceased to subscribe to Social Credit journals. If it had not been for the fact that a small handful of individuals kept the Social Credit torch alight during the recent difficult years, our position might have been desperate today as we approach a deep and growing crisis. We owe a great deal to these individuals because they have by their faithful efforts now made it possible for us to seize our greatest opportunity.

"Here in Australia we are particularly

indebted to Mr. Eric Butler who, immediately after leaving the armed forces in 1945, plunged into the difficult task of reviving Social Credit enthusiasm. Interstate tours were conducted, Social Credit training courses established, and vigorous efforts made to extend the influence of

(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

A SPECIAL APPEAL

(Continued from page 1.)

"The New Times". Although Eric Butler could have devoted the post-war years establishing himself economically much more than he has done, he made the necessary financial and family sacrifices to keep alive the Social Credit idea. Those who had the privilege of attending the last "New Times" Dinner and the first Australian Social Credit Seminar will agree that here was definite evidence of a vital growing Movement. Perhaps the most impressive feature of these events was the comparatively large number of young, competent people present. Most of these have been recruited and instructed by Eric Butler during the post-war years. The results achieved even during a period not generally favourable for the growth of our ideas, indicates what can now be achieved as we enter a period of growing crisis.

"We have no doubt that if all Social Crediters, both old and new, will now pull together in a concerted effort, we can make history. The Communist "peace" offensive has thrown the West into confusion. Under present financial rules even the halting of the expansion of rearmament programmes must have a serious effect upon the Western economies. The enormous post-war capital expansion programmes is rapidly producing a growing struggle for export markets and increasing friction between the Western powers. And finally there is the most dynamic factor of all, the growth of automation. The completely automatic factory is already causing widespread apprehension. And automation has only started.

"Now, while it is certain that every effort will be made to ensure that the individual does not obtain the paid leisure which automation can provide, we feel that it presents Social Crediters with a situation pregnant with possibilities. But we must act NOW if we are to prevent the perversion of what has been aptly described as the second industrial revolution.

"Already many preparatory steps have been taken to meet the challenge ahead. But what we urgently require is an immediate extension of nation-wide full-scale campaigning specially directed at selected sections of the community. Fortunately all that is required to get our proposed advance moving is sufficient financial support. The groundwork has already been done. At least three highly qualified young men who have worked under Eric Butler's direction in the past are available again for full-time activities, activities which we are confident will increasingly help to finance themselves. At least £2,000 is required immediately to get one of these men into the field and to finance various activities, which it is anticipated, will produce a flow of revenue which will ultimately enable others to be employed.

"In making this appeal to all Australian Social Crediters we express the hope that all will make their donations worthy of the cause for which we stand. An excellent start was made at the "New Times" Dinner when one man, Mr. R. Pritchard, of modest means, and a young family, donated £100. A further £125 was then collected amongst those at the Dinner. We believe that there must be a number of supporters who could make substantial donations to this appeal without any great sacrifice. Is it too much to suggest that there must be at least another nine individuals throughout Australia who could each give the same amount as the first donor? This would give us half the minimum amount required. However, irrespective of whether donations are large or small, we request that they be the maximum that supporters feel that they can give.

All donations will be paid into the Social Credit Action Group, Melbourne, of which Eric Butler is a Director. All donations will be acknowledged by receipt and through the columns of "The New Times". Those Social Crediters who are not already subscribers to "The New Times", and who donate £10 or more to this appeal, will be placed on "The New Times" subscription list. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Social Credit Action Group, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. We particularly desire to emphasise the point that full-time campaigners will be used to develop Social Credit and associated activities in all States. The 1955 interstate tour by Eric Butler was designed to prepare the ground for further activities.

"We conclude by asking all supporters to treat this appeal as urgent. Those who have been given a glimpse of reality bear a great responsibility. Let us all shoulder our responsibilities NOW and move forward to what may be a decisive battle in man's long war to win genuine freedom. Yours sincerely,

JAS. GUTHRIE,
JOHN MACARA."

Lord Hailsham Attacks Work Mentality

It is refreshing to report the following realism from Lord Hailsham:

"For I believe that the whole trouble with this country is not that we don't work hard enough, but that we have been working far too hard for far too long . . .

"If we are not careful we shall find ourselves a nation of ants, working overtime to make labour-saving devices for other people . . .

"It is perhaps time that the structure of the Welfare State was examined. And time, before we start working even harder, that the questions were answered:

"What are we slaving for? For how long must we slave? And "Is it worth it?" —"Sunday Graphic" (England), October 23, 1955.

WITNESS

By Whittaker Chambers

Price 27/6, post-free.

It was the evidence of ex-Communist secret agent, Whittaker Chambers, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which caused top Communist espionage agent in the U.S.A., Alger Hiss, to be indicted and convicted on a charge of perjury. Not only the American people but many people in other countries were startled by the disclosure that the official who advised President Roosevelt, helped draft the disastrous Yalta Agreement in 1945, and who was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, was a Communist agent.

Before being finally convicted, Alger Hiss, aided by some of the most influential people in America, fought back against Chambers, who was subjected to a whispering campaign described by one prominent American writer as "one of the most repellent in modern history". Chambers replies to this campaign in one of the most important autobiographies of our times. Not only does this book deal exhaustively with the Hiss-Chambers battle before the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Courts; it is a moving human document, which explains how Chambers first became a Communist, his work in the secret Communist apparatus, how he met Alger Hiss and worked with him and how eventually he came to repudiate Communism.

Near the conclusion of his book, Chambers makes one of the most important observations yet made on the Hiss-Chambers case: "No feature of the Hiss case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as reveal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them. It was, not invariably, but in general, the 'best people' who were for Alger Hiss and who were prepared to go to almost any length to protect and defend him. It was the enlightened and the powerful, the clamorous proponents of the open-mind and the common man, who kept their minds shut in a pro-Hiss psychosis, of a kind which, in an individual patient, means the simple failure of the ability to distinguish between reality and unreality, and, in a nation, is a warning of the end."

"Witness" must be read and studied by those who want to know the truth about Alger Hiss and his part in the Communist conspiracy in the U.S.A. Every student of Communism and international affairs must have this work on his shelves. No one with an unbiased mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

THOUGHTS ON REALITY

By H. A. MARSH

"Things are not what they seem." Whoever said that, long ago, it might have been Wordsworth knew a little more about the nature of things than most of us today. Who would think that in looking at a majestic canyon, or a rose, that each was a different arrangement of identical units? "The hills," said Tennyson, "are shadows."

Underlying all the "shadows", these objects we experience with our five senses, there is a basic Reality. Our senses can't detect this Reality, neither can we detect it with the aid of our wonderful scientific instruments, but nevertheless it is there, always has been there, and always will be there. We may change, but it won't.

What is man's place in the scheme of things? Where do we come in? If we read our newspapers we find that life has many aims: win the war, win the peace; get your man, get a home; get a better job, be beautiful, be strong. Become educated. And millions of us strive for them year after year with the utmost courage and devotion.

Even in what remains of Christendom, with freedom everywhere in retreat, most of us are tolerably happy (if asleep), prepared to take the rough with the smooth. We may still have our little moments of triumph, perhaps even periods of vivid happiness, and for these we are prepared to pay with spells of disappointment, boredom, regret. Have we ever thought that all our bustling activity resembles the antics of patients in a madhouse?

We were told 2000 years ago by our Leader that He came that we might have life, and have it more abundantly. I wonder if He meant the type of life we are having today in our great machine age? I don't think so.

What is man's purpose? Is it to serve and know the Machine, the State, Big Brother? Or is it to serve and know God? It's what we believe! Surely C. H. Douglas meant this when he said that the basic cleavage in society is cultural. Against the backdrop of our timeless Reality all our feverish activity looks inconceivably silly. If then our purpose, as every Christian must believe, is to know and serve God, why are we doing largely the opposite? Increasingly we are serving and knowing the Machine, the State, Big Brother. What is the perverse force, or groups of forces, driving man into misery and destruction? Are these forces conscious, or unconscious? Fortuitous, or planned? Again C. H. Douglas has analysed these forces in the greatest detail, tracing them to their source in the monopoly of financial credit, and the policies of the monopolists. As policies stem from philosophies it requires no deep insight to become aware that our monopolists are as attached as they can be to this material world. The whole philosophy of materialism is theirs. Faith, and "the peace

that passeth all understanding" are not theirs. With the organs, powerful as never before, of world propaganda almost exclusively in their hands, twisting and distorting the truth for their own ends, it can be seen that what is happening is a concealment of Reality. Recall again the words of Douglas—"we are attempting to release Reality". No wonder Mr. Molotov was so concerned about Social Credit. But Reality will not be concealed indefinitely; "truth will out".

"The Truth will make us free". Free from what? Free from bad health? Free from financial worries? All that, and more. Freedom to live our lives the way surely God intended. Free to serve and know Him. We can't serve two masters, the Machine and God. Free to be in tune with Reality, of which we are a part, "Let the water-drop merge with the ocean".

As long as we are content to perform our mad-house antics, as long as our so-called leaders of political and economic life remain hypnotised, drugged by make-believe, following the way of expediency, ignoring the fundamental truths, and as long as we ourselves remain attached to this world, setting all store by material abundance (My kingdom is not of this world), then just so long shall we have monopolists with their wars, depressions, revolutions, and their accursed plan for world control.

It all comes back to our Reality. It is there, waiting for us. It will always be there. It's really quite a battle. The Money-Power is attempting to conceal Reality, and we are attempting to release it. Until it is released man's continued inability to develop his divine spark, to live the life, which God desired, is certain. Let us get on with the job of releasing Reality.

BE HAPPIER, BE HEALTHIER.....16/9

Hauser's latest book in which he reveals his knowledge of the great cycle of nature: the relationship of the natural forces — the Worlds of the Sun, the Earth, Air and Water— to healthy bodies and happy minds. Here is the must up to date advice on natural living, complete with diets, menus and recipes. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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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No. 1.

Money Power Helps Drive British From Malaya

We were not surprised when Mr. David Marshall, Jewish Chief Minister of Singapore, announced last month that he was "very happy" as a result of his talks with the British Colonial Office. It is clear that Mr. Marshall and his fellow demagogues are to obtain their way in Malaya and Singapore. There is little doubt that the British decided to scuttle from yet another part of the Empire, handing it over to Mr. Marshall and his ilk. But what most people do not understand is that the political demagogues are only the instruments, even if unconscious instruments, of more powerful forces.

The Communists are, of course, most interested in the moves towards "independence" for both Malaya and Singapore. But the International Bank is also keenly interested in developments in this part of South-East Asia. In 1954 a mission from the International Bank visited Malaya and Singapore and suggested, amongst other things, that a Central Banking system be established. We do not know if the Australian Government is keeping itself fully informed on the terms upon which Malaya and Singapore are to obtain "independence", but we suggest that it has every right to do so. What is the use of sending Australian troops to help with the defence of Malaya and Singapore — the flashy Mr. Marshall and his type are obviously unable to defend themselves — if the final result is either a Communist victory or the financial enslavement by the international financial groups?

When the British were dispossessed of their Persian oil assets it was generally overlooked that it was the international financial groups who finally took control of the assets, not the Persian political bosses.

Most commentators on international affairs only deal superficially with international Communism because they ignore the important fact that this conspiracy has been aided and abetted by the Jewish international financial groups. The factual evidence concerning the relationship between Jewish international finance and international Communism is overwhelming. When confronted with this evidence some people suggest that perhaps the international financiers have been forced to try and come to terms with the Communists. This explanation simply will not stand investigation. There is not the smallest iota of evidence suggesting that the International Money Power has seriously opposed Communism on any occasion.

The fact that international finance is openly favourable towards Mr. Marshall should be causing all Australians to be doing some clear thinking. The Money Power must surely know that once the British are forced out of Malaya and Singapore, it is only a matter of time before the red tide in Asia rolls further south towards Australia. If the Money Power were genuinely opposed to any further Communist advances in Asia, Mr. Marshall and his associates would not be openly encouraged to threaten the British with another Cyprus unless they retreat in the near future.

If Australians think that they can safely ignore this breaking up of the British Empire by the joint forces of international finance and international communism, they are due for some painful disillusionment in the near future.

Don't Forget The Social Credit Barbecue

All "New Times" supporters living in or near Melbourne are asked to make a special effort to attend the annual Social Credit barbecue at the home of Mr. W. J. Carruthers of Ringwood on Saturday, February 25. This social event will be even better than last year. Supporters are not only invited to attend with their families—the children will love it—they are urged to bring as many friends as possible. Those who attended last year will support our claim that no one could wish for more ideal surroundings for a barbecue. Start arranging a special party of friends now.

Guests may arrive during the late afternoon, when afternoon tea will be provided. Appropriate refreshments and entertainment will be available for the children. This is a social event, which no "New Times" reader living within reasonable distance of Ringwood should miss. The financial proceeds of the event will go towards helping our 1956 campaign drive.

Those requiring transport from the Ringwood railway station should let us know in plenty of time. Directions can be supplied to those coming by car. Mr. Carruthers' property is on the corner of Canterbury Road and Maryborough Road.

Help Distribute This Brochure

We have now republished in brochure form the important article, "Work For Work's Sake Is Not a Christian Maxim", which appeared in our issue November 18, 1955. We appeal to all supporters to participate in an Australia-wide campaign to place this brochure in the hands of the clergy of all Churches. The brochure can, of course, also be placed in the hands of responsible members of the community.

We suggest that members of all Churches request that their clergy consider the issues raised in the brochure and pronounce upon them. We would be pleased to receive reports concerning reactions to the brochure.

While we are not making any charge for supplies of the brochure, those who can should send a small donation, even if only a few shillings, to cover portion of the printing costs and postage.

Magazine Section

A RENAISSANCE AND PRESENT DAY AUSTRALIA AGENDA FOR 1956

There is probably energy enough in Australia to fuel a Renaissance, but no sign yet of the half dozen active intellects needed to produce the original VORTEX and to give it guidance. However, a few signs of life have appeared — outside the official cliques, of course — so it may be worth while to indicate a possible direction for 1956, in the form of some of the jobs that need doing.

It is to be hoped, first of all, that among those interested in literature and exploration—and not just concerned with re-doing in tired publicly-acceptable fashion what genius has done already—is somebody willing to tackle the Sumerian language and report to us on the actual poetic quality of the epic of Gilgames and the later Babylonian and Hittite retellings.

Bedrich Hrozný points out that the story of Gilgames was known in Asia Minor, "so that it is well possible that the Odyssey composed (by Homer) was influenced by it." Gilgames, like Odysseus, was a pilgrim "who had seen everything."

Basil Bunting has translated later Persian poetry, and Persia has always been important as a bridge between China and Western Asia. The Gilgames epic however should give us some idea of 'humanising' influences at work in that part of the world at a much earlier date—the third or fourth or fifth millennia B.C.

On top of this we need a really scientific examination of evidence available today on the pre-historic indigenous populations of Greece and Italy, where Law-and-Order as we know it was first practised with the object of giving the individual room enough in which to develop his talents. The Hittites had a system for limiting the oriental absolute authority of their king, a system said to have been due to the Indo-European elements among them. Greece and Italy, however, are of real importance here and now and Cicero's "De Officiis" ("a work which for centuries was read by every educated man in Europe and now scarcely read at all") is worth bringing back as a handbook of Public Life.

Certainly, there is moderation about the religious habits of the farmers of Alba Longa, which deserves a closer investigation than it seems to have got.

Another desperate need of the immediate present is a translator and publisher for the "Erlebte Erdteile" of the great German anthropologist Leo Frobenius. That this

* An article on Frobenius by Guy Davenport appears in "Motive and Method in the Cantos of Ezra Pound" (Columb. U. Press, 1954). Another article by Davenport on Frobenius appears in the Summer, 1955, issue of "Meanjin".

work has not yet been translated is a crime. Future generations of English-speaking peoples would owe a great deal to any person who undertook the task.

Another problem still to be "solved" is the one stated by L. A. Waddell in "Makers of Civilisation" and in his other, more detailed studies on the alphabet, Egypt, and the Sumerian seals. This problem concerns the great sheaf of poems known as the British Eddas and once thought to belong to Iceland. Waddell sees a definite link between the Eddas and Sumer and also makes out a good case for the Sumerian origin of Egyptian civilisation and for the death of Menes of Egypt (also known as Minos of Crete) in County Tyrone, Ireland.

And the "Oera Linda Book" would also appear to be worth a serious look by somebody with the right equipment—the right equipment being a Classical background sufficient at least to save him or her from naive acceptance of 2nd-rate material, but at the same time possession of a realisation that "there are more things in heaven and earth" . . . than in even the most extensive of the twentieth century's text-book educations.

I have already mentioned that we probably have the energy but lack the few active intellects needed to make a start: if this seems harsh, then I would point to the fact that the compiler of the Harvard Chinese Dictionary lives in a Melbourne suburb, untrumpeted. If Mr. Mathews had compiled his dictionary aided by a staff and filing cabinets, it would still be worth a mention. But the remarkable thing is that it was written "out of his head". And it is still honoured and used by those who know.

The Lord Lindsays and C. P. Fitzgeralds are lauded, subsidized, given platforms on which to meander and qualify endlessly about the "New China". Mr. R. H. Mathews, with his deep knowledge of the Chinese people and love for the China of homesteads and family life, is neglected and UNSubsidized.

I repeat: What we need is half a dozen active intellects, for a start.

—NOEL STOCK.

CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

Washington. —Echoing the demand made by leaders of 29 Asian and African countries at Bandung, Indonesia, last April, a Catholic group here has supported the abolition of colonialism. The condemnation was made by various speakers throughout the three-day session of the 28th annual conference of the Catholic Association for International Peace . . . "As for the job of re-orienting the economies of the former colonies," Mr. Deverall. . . continued. . . "The truly revolutionary vision of Harry S. Truman in enunciation of the self-help principles of the Point Four Programme, launched a plan for industrialisation and the modernisation of agriculture in the underdeveloped areas of Asia which today are such ripe regions for the communist colonialist or the authoritarian would-be dictator."

—"Catholic Weekly", Sydney,
(Nov. 24, 1955).

. . . Australia's balance of payment problems. . . The fundamental need was an improvement in the true worth of our productive efforts. A greater effort on all fronts for less in the way of immediate reward was the only way out.

—H. D. Giddy, chairman of National Bank of Australasia Ltd., Melbourne "Age",
(Dec. 2, 1955).

It is not an easy book to read, but it is an important book (Adler lists it among his "Great Books") . . .

—"News-Weekly", Melbourne,
(Nov. 23, 1955).

To meet Russia's rouble rattling in Asia, for instance, an Australian scientist and administrator, Sir Ian Clunies-Ross has suggested that we'd do well to increase our contributions to the Colombo plan tenfold. Even then, he has pointed out, the cost would be only one-quarter our defence vote, and we'd be getting better value for our money.

—Douglas Wilkie, Melbourne "Sun",
(Dec. 2, 1955).

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NEGLECT OF A HERITAGE

Notes from the U.K.

by Rev. Henry Swabey

I heard the other day from a friend in Germany who has kindly been looking for the scientific works of Robert Grosseteste. Delay was due to the time it took to exhaust all possibilities, and now the publisher has written that all copies not sold were destroyed in the war.

Grosseteste was an Englishman and I happen to be an incumbent in the diocese of which he was bishop for eighteen years (1234-53). Yet no trace of the book could be found in England outside distant libraries, and I had been advised to try German edited works and they were published in Germany in 1912.

Other examples of neglecting the British heritage easily come to mind. One book on Erigena, the ninth century Irish theologian, appeared in English in 1925, although Germans had written on him sixty years earlier. His works are available in Migne, which costs a good deal now. Richard of St. Victor, the Scot, also available in Migne—the compendium of Greek and Latin fathers—is the subject of a French work.

We hear much about free constitutions these days, most of it nonsense, but little reference to the Charters. These, with the exception of Stephen's second or Oxford Charter, were translated by an American in 1899. The last appeal to the Great Charter was probably made by Chatham in the eighteenth century. Blackstone can still be found in his four delightful volumes, but his work has been under attack for 180 years—Bentham led the attack—and his principles ridiculed by Whig historians or neglected. He visualised a totally different government as the result of centuries of common law from a prime minister and a party system; and he was particularly severe on the national debt and other "Dutch" measures, like Excise.

The philosophical and moral works of Cicero enjoyed, I understand, a wide popularity until the close of the eighteenth century, after which they were neglected. Such neglect I would attribute to a purposeful change in interest and education rather than to forgetfulness. Anyone who had read "De Officiis" will appreciate that Cicero taught civilised ethics from a full experience, and that his readers would have welcomed Christian values, as distinct, from a pseudo-Christian muddle. "Honesty works", Cicero concluded. Indeed, this book alone would be reason enough for the dishonest to abolish classical study.

A tabula rasa is all very well, but it depends who is going to do the writing. We may abolish history, which is better than distorting it, we may neglect classics, charters and common law. All this could be beneficial, perhaps, if Marx and his worldwide offensive were erased as well. Racial pride and decencies might be for-

gotten if something inferior were not to take its place. Aristophanes described a place called Cloud-Cuckoo land: possibly people may have their heads in the clouds while the cuckoo introduces itself.

Perhaps it might be wiser not to dismiss as barbarians those who dealt effectively with human problems in their time, for they may have been nearer the source of light than modern herdsmen, with Macchiavelli up their sleeve. The ideal parliamentary arrangement is a couple of knock-about demagogues like Churchill and Bevan to amuse the public. But even failing such riotous popular lowest denominator government, we note that politicians always praise their opposite number in the shadow show. I am a politician: all politicians are splendid men: therefore . . . And if at last some of them die, the funeral orations of the other puppets play the farce out solemnly to the end. No cap and bells on his coffin.

The serious and adult writers, however, are still waiting to illuminate, and those who make their works available do more for their contemporaries than any political adventurer would consider suitable to his professional code.

THE CHURCHILL MYTH

Sir Winston Churchill, a man of great talents, has always remained a child, he never grew up. A farcical man, who has usually known what was right, but has consistently done wrong; an impressive echo chamber wherein rumbled good and bad ideas with equal opportunities; a man of insatiable pride who could never resist a Big Show. Brainier than Roosevelt, perhaps, but destined only to be that man's "able lieutenant". The following extracts prove nothing in the strict legal sense, but they indicate briefly the seamy side of "the greatest Briton who ever lived".

"There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and for the most part atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one: it possibly outweighs all others. With the notable exception of Lenin, the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover the principal inspiration and driving power comes from the Jewish leaders."

- Winston Churchill, writing in the "Illustrated Sunday Herald" of February 8, 1920.

"One of my colleagues at Brixton Prison was maitre d'hotel at the Savoy, and he had an interesting tale of constant dinner parties in a private room at which Lord Southwood, Lord Bearsted, Sir John Ellerman, Mr. Israel Moses Sieff and Mr. Churchill generally formed the company."

— Admiral Sir Barry Domville, in his book, "From Admiral to Cabin Boy", writing of the period immediately prior to World War Two.

"You ask, what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war, by sea, land, and air, with all our might . . . against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark,

lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask what is our aim? . . . Victory — victory at all costs."

— Winston Churchill, House of Commons, May 13, 1940.

"I can still see him at Chequers, one August day, raising his fists towards the sky as he cried: 'So they won't come!' " 'Are you in such a hurry?' I said to him, 'to see your towns smashed to bits?'

" 'You see,' he replied, 'the bombing of Oxford, Coventry, Canterbury, will cause such a wave of indignation in the United States that they'll come into the war!'

—General de Gaulle, on Churchill in 1940, quoted in "Candour" (Sept., 1955).

"For this war is in its essence merely an immense revolution in which the war of 1914, the Russian Revolution, and the counter revolutions on the Continent are earlier phases."

—Professor Harold Laski, "New Statesmen & Nation" (11th Jan., 1952).

". . . whatever be the length to which others may go, H.M. Government will never resort to the deliberate attack on women and children, and other civilians, for purposes of mere terrorism . . ."

—Mr. Chamberlain, House of Commons (15th Feb., 1940).

" . . . a book entitled "Bombing Vindicated", which was published in 1944 by Mr. J. M. Spaight, who was principal assistant secretary at the Air Ministry during the war. As its title suggests, this book is an attempt to justify the indiscriminate use of bombers against the civil population. In it Mr. Spaight boasts that this form of bombing "saved civilisation"; and reveals the startling fact that it was Britain that started this ruthless form of war on the very evening of the day on which Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister, May 11, 1940."

—Captain A. H. M. Ramsay, in "The Nameless War".

"Take, for instance, the accusation so often levelled against the Germans, as a reason for their moral ostracism, of having starved 20,000 people to death in Belsen and other camps. On the 13th and 14th of February, 1945, Dresden was attacked by British and American bombers at a time when it was crowded with refugees, mostly women and children, fleeing from the advancing Russian armies. The slaughter and maiming were appalling. About 25,000 people were killed and 30,000 injured in a night and day of horror when crowds of homeless and helpless refugees 'surged this way and that in search of a place of safety in a strange city amid bursting bombs, burning phosphorus and falling buildings.'"

—Captain Russell Grenfell, in "Unconditional Hatred".

"As far as I can discover he [the Moravian Jew banker, Sir Henry Strakosch] had only two enthusiasms: one was golf . . . the other was Winston Churchill to whom he left £20,000 in his will. He died in 1943 . . ."

(Continued on page 8)

LITERARY DIGEST

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF MENCIUS (MENG-TSEU)

A NEW TRANSLATION BY DAVID McCALL GORDON

(Biography of Mencius: If is gnomic in Chinese Literature that his mother raised a ruckus (broke her loom) when she heard that Mencius had quit studying. He wrote this work probably about 335 B.C. Not much else is known, except that he spoke with the voice of Confucius. Not only is Mencius' writing inherently beautiful, but is woven tight of strands of tough, practical wisdom.)

BOOK I. Part I. Chapt. II.3. If you do not interfere with agricultural timing on the farms (the Chinese ideogram suggests: the progress of time on blades of rice.), there will be superabundance of rice. If the close-meshed nets be kept out of the pools and ponds, fish and turtles will be more than can be consumed, and lumber in reserve, the people can then nourish their living and offer sacrifices to the dead, with resentment towards none. This is how you begin administering for an empire.

4. Plant mulberry trees on the homesteads of five mow and people of 50 can wear silk. Do not let the breeding of chickens, pigs, dogs and swine fall into neglect, and people of 70 can have meat. Do not hinder what is due for the just cultivation of the farm of a 100 mow and the big family depending on it will not be exposed to the horrors of starvation. Give special attention to the schools, showing the intelligence of filial devotion and the equity manifested in respecting old people. Then the grey-heads won't be seen struggling under heavy loads on the highways. If people of 70 wear silk and have meat, if the young black-haired people don't suffer from cold or hunger, you will never fail to attain to imperial dignity. (Translator's comment: see The Odyssey III, 52. Athene rejoices at the man's wisdom and judgment in showing respect to his elder. Pythagoras makes a distinction between education and development of intelligence and instruction as the academic cluttering of the mind with miscellaneous information. In *Pelo Pardi's For World Peace* we have: "The concept of fatherland springs from agriculture, which is the source of knowledge and the best human virtues. Even today country life is morally better than city life . . ." See also *Macbeth*, V-iii-23 "And that which should accompany old age, As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.")

5. But instead of this, your dogs and swine devour the nourishment of the people and you don't seem to know how to make any intelligent arrangements to remedy it. The bitter sword of famine (ideogram suggests: sword chopping off hand reaching for food.) leaves corpses on the main roads and you don't know how to make issues from the grainery. You see the rotting corpses and you say: "Not my fault; poor harvest." Is this kind of reasoning any different from stabbing a man and then blaming it on the sword?

Don't put off the blame on the harvest

(ideogram suggests: cutting the grain under the auspices of an ordinance from Heaven and storing it in a barn) and immediately the whole empire will flock to you like a loving father.

Chapt. VII. 12. If the filial devotion that I have for a parent and the fraternal deference that I show for my brothers inspire in other men the same sentiment; if the paternal tenderness with which I care for my children inspire in other men the same sentiment; — do this and you can have the empire turning in the palm of your hand. (Translator's comment: See *Lear III-iv-14*

Filial ingratitude

Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand For lifting food to it?

The Book of Odes (Classic Anthology) as translated by Ezra Pound, has it this way (III.i.Vi.2): patterned his mate, which pattern his brothers caught; thru whom he managed clans and the state.)

This shows that it is necessary to cultivate the family sentiments in the heart and act on them. That's why he who puts them into action can protect and sustain all within the 4 seas. But he who does not put his love into effect will not even be able to protect his own wife and children. The thing, which places the ancients over us, is nothing more than this. They followed the order of nature in the application of benefits. Now your kindness is extended to animals, but no benefits to man. What about it? (Comment: Dante's *Inferno XI.99*: come natura lo suo corso prende

how nature takes her course

and also in the *Purgatorio XVII.94*:

Lo natural e sempre senza error.)

The natural is always without error.) BOOK I. Part II. Chapt. V. 5. The king said: "I like beauty." Mencius replied: "In former times King T'ai was fond of beauty; he adored his wife. The Book of Odes has (III,i,III, 2):

Old Duke T'an Ru galloped his horses along the western watercourses

along their banks to the slopes of K'i

and took Lady Kiang for his company

to set up the House of Dynasty.

(Comment: See *Pelo Pardi*: "Woman decides the destinies of the world. Her spirit influences the actions of men and determines their direction. When woman ceases to be the influence urging men towards good, the

(Continued on page 8.)

DEFINITION

The right aim of law is to prevent coercion, either by force or by fraud. — "Strike" (U.S.A.), Aug. 1955.

SUMER

Professor Bedrich Hrozný of Prague, in his "Ancient History of Western Asia, India and Crete" * sums up his investigation of the city-culture created in the Jemdet-Nasr Period (c. 3100-2900 B.C.) under the guidance of the Sumerians:

"Its main characteristics are: a well developed plough-agriculture; a higher type of metallurgy; the picture, later cuneiform writing; and a finished world-view based on astronomy and astrology. There is documentary evidence proving strong influence of the Sumero-Akkadian culture upon Egypt, the Hittites, and the ancient culture of India. Sumero-Akkadian influence upon far-off China is somewhat less tangible but still obvious. The same can be said about the cultures of the Mediterranean Sea. Thus, the Sumero-Akkadian culture became a lighthouse whose rays fell upon the whole of the ancient cultural world."

MANIFESTO

1. We must understand what is really happening.

2. If the verse-makers of our time are to improve on their immediate precursors, we must be vitally aware of the duration of syllables, of melodic coherence, and of the tone leading of vowels.

3. A function of poetry is to debunk by lucidity.

This manifesto was drawn up by a group of young Americans and published as part of a prologue to Basil Bunting's *POEMS* (Kasper & Horton, N.Y.).

Anybody interested in literature will ask themselves whether the above is logical successor to the original three-point *IMAGIST* manifesto. They will also ask whether there are any poems available to back this new manifesto, as there were splendid poems available to back the *IMAGIST* manifesto.

AN OBSERVATION

The only honour that will persist in countries governed by dishonest men is the honour among the criminal class, where the law-breaker can feel he is a hero when he refuses to squeal to the police

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

From Pakistan, this news: the Russians print a page of the Koran at the front of their propaganda pamphlets; this ensures that no Moslem will cast them away or destroy them.

A FACT

It is not the arsenic in bottle and labelled but the arsenic in good soup that is dangerous.

* Publd. by ARTIA of Prague; undated, but quite recent.

"New Times," January 13, 1956—Page 7.

DEFINITION

(Continued from page 5)

INTELLIGENCE WORKING THROUGH NATURE

"It is true that scientific results grow out of facts, but not till they have been fertilised by thought. The facts must be collected, but their mere accumulation will never advance the sum of human knowledge by one step; it is the comparison of facts and their transformation into ideas that lead to a deeper insight into the significance of Nature . . . facts are the words of God, and we may heap them together endlessly, but they will teach us little or nothing till we place them in their true relations, and recognise the thought that binds them together as a consistent whole."

"The connection of all the known features of nature into one system exhibits thought, the most comprehensive thought, in limits transcending the highest wanted powers of man."

"The parallelism between the graduation among animals and the changes they undergo during their growth, exhibits thought, as it discloses everywhere the most intimate connection between essential features of animals which have no necessary physical relation, and can, therefore, not be understood otherwise than as established by a thinking being."

— Louis Agassiz. Extracts taken from "GISTS FROM AGASSIZ", edited by John Kasper.

OUTSIDE OFFICIAL CLIQUES

The silence surrounding Francis Brabazon's book "PROLETARIANS — TRANSITION" is one more example of the complete lack of curiosity among our critics. There is a real freshness in Brabazon's mode of feeling. His work is valuable for this mode of feeling, even more than for any intensity of poetry, and he should be read alongside Whitman.

I have finished with the violins of Europe.

I have not yet learned the guitars of Mexico:

Less still the vinas and flutes of India.

I play upon the drum of a continent.

Present Australians!

who amongst you

will study the notes of this music?

Who amongst you

will be the singers of this new Song, to which I am giving only the initial drum-beat?

— From "Present Australians", by Francis Brabazon.

Come Muse migrate from Greece and Ionia, Cross out please those immensely overpaid accounts,

That matter of Troy and Achilles' wrath, and Aeneas', Odysseus' wanderings, Placard "Removed" and "To Let" on the rocks of your snowy Parnassus, . . .

For know a better, fresher, busier sphere, a wide, untried domain awaits, demands you.

— From "Song of the Exposition", by Walt Whitman.

TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING HISTORY

Medieval law (according to Tellenbach in "Church, State and Christian Society at the time of the Investiture Contest", Oxford Press, 1940) "is nothing more than the totality of the rights of individuals".

And in "Anglo Saxon Writs" (Manchester U. Press) we read that "in the writs more impressively than in any other documents appears the importance of individual liberties and rights".

"In A.D. 726 the Emperor Leo III of Isauria and his son Constantine V, then a lad of nine years old, published at Constantinople a code of law which they called an Ecloga." Since the Ecloga has been described as the "first Christian law book", some idea of its importance can be gauged immediately. There is a splendid introduction to this period in "Roman Law in the Later Roman Empire", by E. H. Freshfield (Cambridge, 1932). A wider study covering many aspects of the East Roman civilisation is "Byzantium", edited by Baynes & Moss (Oxford, 1949).

Not only did the Roman Empire bear the tremendous physical responsibility of barring Asian barbarians, but inside it many fine ideas were nurtured and went into action: the Just Price, guild organisation and various methods of dealing with problem of power.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

There is a dickens of a lot of talk presently about "academic freedom", but little or no talk about academic responsibilities.

We would like to see some signs of professional pride among professors, we would like to see them resenting, in clear terms, the infamies of other professors — that is, resenting them as insults to the profession. There is absolutely no need for professors to enter municipal or State politics, they can serve the community well by cleaning up their own dirty houses. Otherwise "academic freedom" is, like "democracy", a great big joke.

In short, if the agitation, shouting, screaming, etc., for "academic freedom" is to have any real meaning, it must be on behalf of live minds as well as the normal university left-wingers and liberals — it must NOT be restricted to men whose supreme achievement has been to reduce some important aspect of the past to a footnote in a volume of clever pastiche.

— N.S.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

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SELECTIONS FROM MENCIOUS

(Continued from page 7.)

reason is that she has deserted her place to follow illusions.") "In those times, in the interior of the house there were no resentful women and no unmarried men abroad in the kingdom. If you like beauty, make sure no one is deprived of the pleasure of marriage and you won't have any trouble attaining the royal sway."

BOOK II. Part I. Chapt. VI. 4. We can see that bound up very closely with man is this compassion; also a feeling of shame and disgust is an essential part of man; so is the idea of modesty and deference, and also the idea of agreeing or disagreeing is essentially an intrinsic part of man's natural make up.

5. This feeling of compassion is the principle of humanity; the feeling of shame and disgust is the principle of loving equity. This feeling of modesty and deference is the principle of propriety. The feeling of agreeing or disagreeing is the principle of knowledge.

6. Man has these four principles just as he has four limbs. When man having these four qualities, says he can't practice them — he's a total loss, and those who excuse their prince by saying that he can't put them into practice, have lost their prince.

7. Since all mankind has these four principles, if he develop them and cultivate them to their full expanse it will be like a flame which air and fuel blazes up (Comment: Purgatorio, XXV. 89:

La virtu formativa raggia intorno the formative virtue radiates around)

Developed and cultivated they will love and sustain all within the 4 seas. If they be denied this care and cultivation there would be nothing fit to serve one's parents with.

THE CHURCHILL MYTH

(Continued from page 6.)

—Banker-diplomat R. H. Bruce Lockhart in "Your England" (1955).

"One day President Roosevelt told me that he was asking publicly for suggestion about what the war should be called. I said at once 'The Unnecessary War.' There was never a war more easy to stop than that which has just wrecked what was left of the world from the previous struggle."

—Winston Churchill in preface to "The Gathering Storm".

— JAMES FORREST

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION BILL

During the last hours of the last Federal Parliament, while many of the Members were half asleep, legislation was passed to help further penetration of international finance into Australia. The legislation is known as the International Finance Corporation Bill. This Corporation will enjoy all the immunities conferred upon the International Bank. Although Government spokesmen admitted that the exemption from tax on income earned as a result of investments in Australia was contrary to the Australian practice of taxing all profits originating in this country, they still urged that the Corporation be permitted to operate in Australia.

Introducing the legislation in the Senate on October 27, Senator Spooner said:

"It is the purpose of the bill to obtain the approval of the Parliament to Australian membership of the International Finance Corporation. Proposals for the establishment of an International Finance Corporation have been under discussion in the Economic and Social Council and in the United Nations General Assembly since 1951. The proposals have always had the strong support of the under-developed countries but there was an important development in November 1954, when the United States Administration announced that Congress would be asked to approve United States participation in the proposed corporation. In December 1954, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution supporting the concept of an International Finance Corporation and requesting the International Bank to prepare and secure agreement on a suitable charter. There followed some months of intensive examination of the proposal by the International Bank and after consultation with representatives of member countries, including Australia, the bank drew up and submitted to governments for acceptance the articles of agreement, which are reproduced as a schedule to this bill.

"The main purpose of the corporation is defined in its articles of agreement in the following terms: —

"To further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas . . ."

"We all know that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been highly successful in channelling public and private funds into development projects in different parts of the world. Australia is not only a member of the bank, but is also the largest recipient of International Bank loans. It may be asked, therefore, why it is necessary to establish a new international institution in the foreign loans field. Briefly, the answer is that there are two important limitations to the scope of International Bank activities. In the first place, the bank is not permitted to lend direct to a private enterprise unless the

member government in question guarantees repayment of the loan. I understand this proviso has severely inhibited direct lending by the bank to private enterprise. In some cases firms have been reluctant to borrow on such terms from the bank because of a fear that a government guarantee would lead to government interference in business operations. In other cases, governments have been unwilling to single out individual business undertakings and favour them with a government guarantee. In the second place the International Bank can only make loans bearing fixed rates of interest with agreed schedules of amortization. In other words the bank does not advance risk capital. But in many cases it is risk capital, which is required to establish or expand a particular project. For example, though the long-term prospects of an investment may be favorable, there may be no possibility of immediate returns on the investment and the financial position of the firm may not permit it to carry interest and amortization payments in the meantime.

"From what I have said it will be obvious that many promising projects may not be pursued because of the guarantee requirement in the bank's articles, and because of the bank's inability to make risk capital available. The International Finance Corporation has been specifically designed to fill this gap in the foreign lending field."

WORLD GOVERNMENT ATTACKED

We are glad to see reported in "The Listener", a talk by Sir Llewellyn Woodward, which condemns the idea of World Government in the most explicit terms. He said:

"At the worst, which is more likely than the best, [a World Government] would be a world police state . . . We might not even exist quietly in this prison-house since our gaolers might quarrel among themselves . . ." Was there an answer? It would probably not be found in some grandiose act of state or some vast transformation of our political machinery, but according to the saying in the New Testament about the coming of the Kingdom, "like a thief in the night . . ."

—"Voice" (England).

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By V. L. Borin, former
Czech Communist
Writer

FOREWORD BY
ERIC D. BUTLER.

Price 2/3, post free. 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

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the Earthworm"
17/7

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FARM & GARDEN SCIENCE

CHARLES H. COLEMAN in "Organic Farming and Gardening", U.S.A.

From around the world scientists report on an unknown growth stimulating gas issuing from soil and compost, a new seed growth stimulant present in the lowly cactus, how hog pastures can cut feed costs, how to have better lucerne silage, how to use conifers as a feed supplement, and many other items.

Soil gas stimulates growth

Experiments run by D. J. Persidsky and S. A. Wilde, Soils Department, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, show that there is a gas issuing from soils, humus, and compost which has a stimulatory effect on plant growth.

The tests, performed on the excised roots of a common plant, indicated that natural organic matter released an unknown gas capable of stimulating growth as much as 294% over a control of pure water. The tests were run to check the theory that there are certain gases directly above soil, which contribute to the organic nutrient substances for plants.

Coniferous greens stimulate hogs, sheep

The green parts of fir and pine trees and juniper shrubs are valuable stimulatory vitamin foods for hogs and sheep, reports K. Brencis, Institute of Animal Technology, Academy of Science, Latvia, S. S. R.

Tests made on these conifers showed that they are rich in vitamin C, and other vitamins. A daily feeding of about one-half lb. of ground conifers to hogs weighing 200 lbs. stimulated their appetite, boosted their food consumption 20% and caused a resulting considerable increase in body weight. Sheep fed at the rate of one-half lb. per head per day gave like results in stimulated appetite and body weight gains.

For feeding, the green supplement must be fresh and should be ground up into a coarse meal. Not much more than the amounts recommended above should be fed, says Brencis. This is because overlarge feedings over stimulate the animals. Hog pastures cut protein costs

Good hog pastures will cut protein feed costs by one third to 50 percent says extension livestock specialist Dick Carlisle, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

In a series of five tests run in Illinois and Michigan, Carlisle says, one acre of alfalfa saved 13 bushels of corn and 1,200

pounds of protein feed supplement. Test results were even better at Purdue. Hogs fed there on Ladino clover ate only half as much protein supplement as hogs on alfalfa pasture.

A good idea is to rotate the forage pasture for the hogs. This is the best way to control diseases and parasites. Carlisle recommends changing the forage pasture site every year.

Hogs fed on legume forage pastures are more thrifty and vigorous than feedlot hogs, says Carlisle. The legume pastures supply the hogs with protein, vitamins, and minerals. Altogether, one acre of hog forage pasture has been found to save \$80 or more of purchased feed at present prices.

Cactus has organic seed stimulant

A Spanish patent has been issued to Ernesto Ambul for an organic seed growth stimulant. The patent covers the process of soaking seeds for from 1 to 5 hours in water containing one part by weight of opuntia juice to two parts of very finely ground olive leaf. The opuntia is a succulent plant commonly known as prickly pear cactus in the United States. It is claimed that this pretreatment of seeds stimulates growth by speeding up cell multiplication in seeds and shoots.

Better lucerne silage

Scientists Isajev, Franz, and Novak, recommend adding one half to one percent molasses to lucerne and lucerne-hay mixtures for better silage. The addition of the molasses slows down the growth of molds. At the same time it speeds up the growth of the bacteria, which preserve the silage. These bacteria are the lactic acid bacteria. They produce lactic acid, the same acid that makes buttermilk sour. The lactic acid preserves the silage. However, the lactic acid bacteria grow rather slowly on fodder, which may mold and spoil before the bacteria have a chance to produce enough acid to preserve the fodder as silage. The addition of molasses remedies this situation by furnishing an easily converted food source for rapid growth of the bacteria, while at the

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"The English Complaint" . 12/6

by Franklin Bicknell, D.M., M.R.C.P. A well-known English authority on nutrition examines the causes of the decline of the British peoples. He points out how the goodness of food is destroyed by refining and the addition of chemicals.

"Compost for Garden Plot and 1,000-Acre Farm"..... 8/10

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FARM AND GARDEN SCIENCE

(Continued from page 10.)

same time slowing down the growth of molds. The scientists say that if molasses is not available, then about 25 percent of dry straw should be added to the fresh green fodder. This slows down the growth of molds by reducing the moisture content of the fodder.

Soil bacteria require vitamins

Scientists of Science Service, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, report that studies they have been making on soil microorganisms show that they can be divided into 10 groups. To live and grow all of the bacteria require vitamin B1 and vitamin B12.

New protein source

A. C. Hulme, Ditton Laboratory, Food Investigation Organization, Maidstone, Kent, England, reports that a new amino acid has been found in the peelings of unripe apples. Amino acids are used by the body for building muscles and other proteinaceous structures.

Legumes and Bacteria are Practical Partners

Legumes, an American agriculturist once remarked, "not only work for nothing and board themselves, but they pay for the privilege." Farmers everywhere know that legumes give this good account of themselves because of a unique group of bacteria.

Legume-plant roots are the home of these microorganisms. They have the ability to absorb and fix nitrogen from the air, so that it becomes available to the bacteria's host plant.

The arrangement is advantageous to legumes and bacteria alike—and highly satisfactory to the farmer. Protein-rich legumes need plenty of nitrogen, an expensive chemical element to buy. A well-inoculated legume crop makes its own nitrogen.

But since science still has a lot to learn about the legume-bacteria partnership, L. W. Erdman and U. M. Means, working at the U.S. Plant Industry Station, are helping to find the answers as they search for better strains of bacteria and improved methods of inoculation.

Every year these scientists isolate new bacteria from soil and nodules collected around the world. Promising finds are added to a legume-bacteria bank that now contains more than 1200 strains. Starter cultures are supplied to firms that make inoculants for farmers.

Legume bacteria are choosy. For example, those that fix nitrogen on alfalfa won't work on clovers, peas, beans, or soybeans. And the effective organisms for these last four plants are worthless for alfalfa. Fortunately, it is not necessary to provide a separate culture for each of the fifty legumes grown in the U.S. Scientists simplified this problem many years ago, when they found that a number of strains can be combined in one culture to inoculate several

related legumes. Farmers now buy cultures in seven cross-inoculated groups.

But the matter is far from settled. Further research has shown that many points must be considered in building good group mixtures of bacteria:—

(1) Some strains work best on only one species of legume—or even on a single variety. (2) Of the bacteria that work on any given legume, some are good nitrogen fixers, many are mediocre, and others are poor. (3) Some poor strains can invade a plant and prevent the activity of a good strain. (4) There are parasitic strains that live in the roots, and produce nodules, but fix no nitrogen at all. (5) Effective bacteria must be found for the new legume varieties released from time to time.

It is plain that culture production is a complex problem, but a great deal of progress has been made. Today's commercial cultures are highly reliable.

Yet, legume crops sometimes peter out for lack of nitrogen because the inoculation fails to catch. Why?

Causes of such failures are being studied in sixteen experiments begun in cooperation with American South-eastern stations. Records are kept on temperature and rainfall, as well as on moisture and temperature of the soil. Samples of test-field soil are undergoing chemical and mechanical analysis. Field trials are supplemented by fundamental studies in the greenhouse.

Over a five-year period, many special cultures will be compared with commercial mixtures. Researchers will test different methods and rates of applying inoculants to seed. Also to be checked is whether adding chemical nitrogen will help plants get off to a better start. Some of the trials will be run on irrigated fields.

This work should tell much about the physical, chemical and biological factors that affect bacteria.

In the meantime, says Erdman, more farmers ought to use the good commercial cultures available. Inoculants are being applied on less than a fifth of the 75 million acres planted to legumes each year in the United States.

It is rarely safe to assume that soil contains enough effective bacteria to inoculate a legume, even when that crop has been grown on the field before. Many bacteria are sure to be lost from sun and drought, acidity and lack of food, hard rains and poor drainage.

* * *

The conference agreed that a continuing effort should be made by all newspapers to impress on popular opinion that Press freedom was not a private privilege, but a fundamental public right.

—Commonwealth Press Union Conference, Melbourne "Sun", 25/11/55.

A.B.C. ON COMMUNISM . . . 1/-
by E. W. Fawkes.

An American publication, couched in simple terms, gives a good historical background to the Communist conspiracy.

Life from the Soil

By Col. H. F. White and
Sir C. Stanton Hicks

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This is the first Australian book on organic farming and associated subjects. Written by two distinguished Australians, Col H. F. White, well-known New England grazier, and Sir Stanton Hicks, Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Adelaide, this book should be on the shelves of all Australian farmers and gardeners. In fact it should be read by all responsible Australians, because it deals with matters, which affect all individuals.

The book is in two sections: The by Col. White deals with his own experiences as a practical farmer; the second by Sir Stanton Hicks is a comprehensive survey of all aspects of man's relationship to his environment. Col. White relates how, after finding that he was failing to maintain improved pastures in spite ceasing annual applications of superphosphate, he was introduced e organic idea. He immediately switched to a system of ley farm-ing and noticed an almost immediate improvement in his soil structure, his pastures and the health of his stock. Col. White's practical experience with organic farming methods under Aus-tralian conditions should be studied by every genuinely progressive farmer.

Sir Stanton Hicks is a recognised world authority on nutrition, and when he warns that there is a direct relationship between the increasing incidence of degenerative diseases and man's exploitive farming methods, every sensible person should take heed. As Sir Stanton points out, the subject of the quality of food concerns every individual, not only farmers.

In his chapter on Ecology, the author makes the penetrating observation that the "excessive uprooting of man from his true relation to his natural environment, focuses his attention to an increasing extent on a highly artificial feature of his ecology, namely sociology. This pre-occupation finds expression in a much abused term, "standard of living", and since government is based upon numbers, urbanisation which follows industrialisation, concentrates political attention upon the towns."

Order from New Times Ltd. Box
1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

Eggs & Mad-Hatter Economics

The Minister for Commerce and Agriculture (Mr. J. McEwan) stated recently that Australia is to spend £20,000 in the next three months to publicise Australian eggs in Britain.

N.S.W. lost £600,000 last year on eggs she exported to Britain. With losses by Victoria and other States, upwards of one million pounds must have been wasted in selling our eggs overseas.

Poultry farmers are levied 9d. per dozen by the N.S.W. Egg Board to make good

There can be no naive assumption that the heavens will be moved and the kingdom of darkness rolled away without the use of force . . . Without a determination to add combat soldiers to the economic attacks on poverty and the intellectual attacks upon intolerant provincialism, any primary organisation looking toward one democratic world will fail.

—Dr. Gerard C. Mangone in "The Idea and

* * * *

Practice of World Government", quoted in "The Menace of World Government". That is the positive approach to industrial safety. . . it pays dividends. It means more production, greater efficiency and reduces waste.

—Speaker at managerial conference, Warburton, Vic., (1954).

losses on eggs exported. This 9d. per dozen is subsequently recovered from local egg consumers.

By spending £20,000 on egg publicity in Britain. Australia presumably hopes to sell more eggs at a loss, which loss will be charged into the price of eggs bought by Australian housewives.

This is surely the zenith of mad-hatter economics. There is nothing in "Alice in Wonderland" to beat it; the Mad Hatter's Tea Party thrown in.

Instead of losing upwards of a million pounds in selling eggs below cost to Britain why not use that sum to subsidise the price of eggs to the Australian consumer, who, given the slightest encouragement of lower prices, would soon reduce the Australian egg surplus to manageable proportions.

Indeed we might reach the stage of being able to eat all our own eggs, instead of going without, because they are too expensive, and selling them at cheaper rates overseas.

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