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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

INFLATION AND TOTALITARIANISM

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

When the Menzies-Fadden Government introduced its "Little Budget" last autumn, the Government spokesmen claimed that the restrictive financial policies imposed were necessary in order to halt inflation. In a commentary upon the Government's policies, I predicted that it was impossible to halt prices from rising by increasing taxation, most of which is charged into prices. I particularly stressed the fact that the substantial increase in the petrol tax must inevitably increase all transport charges and that these increases must in turn be reflected right throughout the whole economy.

The latest cost of living figures issued by the Commonwealth statistician prove beyond all argument that, so far from the "Little Budget" preventing prices from increasing the rate of price rises has actually increased in recent months. And, unless a major depression takes place, it is certain this rate of price increases will continue. Even the Federal Government now admits this, and Sir Arthur Fadden has made the dramatic announcement that the Commonwealth and States must meet on August 16 in order to deal with the growing crisis. Now I do not know whether the Federal Treasurer really believes that the coming conference on inflation will be any more successful than the numerous similar conferences the present Federal Government has been calling ever since it was first elected to office in 1949. But I am certain that the economic planners and the economists, who are the real framers of Government policy, are endeavouring to exploit the situation in order to impose more rigid centralised controls. Reports from the Canberra correspondents of the daily press all agree that there is strong advocacy of a return to Commonwealth price control and capital issues control. Already Dr. Evatt and his most vocal supporters, the Communists, are making political capital out of the situation by demanding controls which have a great amount of public support simply because most electors, increasingly worried by price rises, do not understand the basic causes of inflation. The business community will, of course, be shocked by any proposals that they should submit to more controls. But the business man should not be surprised if the general public does not offer him enthusiastic co-operation in

his resistance to controls, because most spokesmen for business groups have monotonously claimed that the only answer to inflation was increased production by the individual — in spite of the fact that production per man hours worked has substantially increased and is still increasing. And these same spokesmen have also given either positive or tacit support to the policy of wage control.

Because the businessman has refused to examine the financial rules under which he operates, and thus discover that these rules are the basic cause of inflation, he has not been able to advance any argument against the Communist and Socialist policy of controls. He continues to repeat nonsense which he would quickly realise to be such if he realistically examined the truth about present financial and economic policies.

It is true, of course, that increased wage costs must be reflected in higher prices, but increased wages are not the basic cause of inflation. It is certain that any attempt to prevent inflation by a rigid freezing of all wages will provide, the Communists with a perfect situation in which to develop Lenin's tactics. There is no doubt that an attempt will be made at the inflation conference on August 16 to get uniformity on the question of wage policies. It has been falsely argued by the newspaper "experts", who are always looking for any excuse to explain why events continue to defy their predictions, and also by spokesmen for the Federal Government, that the present inflationary crisis has been brought about by the State Governments refusing to implement the Arbitration Court's policy of freezing wages for an indefinite period.

With the exception of South Australia, all States continued to ensure that wage-earners under State awards should continue to have their wages automatically adjusted in accordance with the quarterly cost of living figures.

It is interesting to note that in the latest cost of living figures, the increase of the cost of living in South Australia, the only State to follow the Arbitration Court's policy of freezing wages, was seven shillings per week, the same as the increase in Victoria and N.S.W. I am not claiming

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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 where there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime. WHITTIER.

Inflation and Totalitarianism

(Continued from page 1)

that this of itself proves that wage controls have no effect upon rising prices, but it is a fact which should not be ignored.

There is no doubt that if the Commonwealth insists next month that the States should help defeat inflation by supporting a unified policy concerning wages, the four Labor State Governments will press vigorously for Commonwealth price and profit control. It is, of course, impossible to predict what will happen at the coming conference on inflation, but I can predict now that whatever is attempted under present financial policies there will be no genuine solution. The press pundits, who have not made one original contribution to the question of dealing with inflation, are telling us that this conference could be the "turning point" in the battle against rising prices, but this is exactly what they have said about all previous conferences. And no doubt they will continue to repeat the same type of rubbish before all future conferences.

The astonishing, and frightening, thing is that large numbers of people can continue to read this type of newspaper comment without protesting and pointing out that it is contrary to reality. The reality of the economic system, as distinct from the financial system, is easy to grasp. The production of all the requirements for a civilized standard of living is no problem whatever. And these basic requirements can be provided by a decreasing number of people. In fact, the progressive introduction of automation into some industries makes it possible in the immediate future to produce many goods with practically no employees.

Everyone with the most elementary knowledge of industry, both primary and secondary, knows that, accepting production per man hours worked as a realistic measurement of the cost of production, there has been a very considerable reduction in the cost of production in recent years. Once we grasp this elementary, but fundamental, fact we are faced with the obvious question of why do our financial rules contradict this fact and indicate in the form of rising prices that the cost of production has actually been increased.

Now, in order to answer this question first it is essential to understand that the financial system is not something sacred which cannot be altered. The bulk of our money today is what we call financial credit and it is created by the banking system by the simple process of using pens, paper and ink.

The modern system is fundamentally a book-keeping system. Now an accurate book-keeping system should reflect the truth about the economic system. It is clear that our financial book-keeping system does not reflect the facts, as we have already agreed. One of the first fundamentals in dealing with inflation is an insistence that financial rules shall be appropriately changed in order that they are in accordance with the facts. Before indicating the changes which are necessary, it is essential to emphasize the fact that while the unity of money, whatever form it was in — leather discs, shells, gold coins, etc. — could be described as a means of exchange back in the days when the individual, using simple tools, produced an article from start to finish, money today must be regarded as a distributive system when the individual makes a specialised contribution to a general pool of completed production from which he takes what he desires.

As automatic machinery displaces human labour, so the individual contribution to the growing general pool becomes progressively less. But rather than ensure that the individual has sufficient money distributed to him, irrespective of whether he is required in industry or not, to take at least the essentials of life from a pool of production which is mainly the result of a heritage developed and passed down over countless generations, those who have the monopoly of creating financial credit out of nothing insist that the individual must only get some of his own credit by participating in increasing economic activities.

Most of this activity does not serve the genuine requirements of the individual, but is designed merely to make work for work's sake. Only a few weeks ago we were told that we would not have a depression in Australia so long as we continued to expand the economy. In other words, expand new credit for capital production, the more useless the better.

At present all these new credits for this expansion is issued only as an interest-bearing debt. The tremendous increase in debt, both private and public, is one of the basic causes of rising prices because there must be an attempt to recover all debt through either prices or taxation. And as all taxation affects prices, we can see that it is the present debt-system of finance, and the insistence that the individual is not entitled to any purchasing power as a right and quite separate from the wage system, which make inflation inevitable.

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 unbiassed mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

Lunch Hour Address a Success

On Wednesday, July 18, Mr. Eric Butler gave the first of a series of lunch hour addresses at the Wentworth Cafe, Collins Street, Melbourne. One State Member of Parliament is attending the lectures, which will continue regularly at 1 p.m. every Wednesday. All supporters are invited to attend these luncheon addresses and to bring their friends. Many people who find it inconvenient to attend night lectures are willing to listen to a speaker while having their lunch.

An Inspiring Contribution

We have received from a most valued supporter, Mr. Leo Donoghue, of Northern Territory, a money order to the value of £30. Mr. Donoghue writes, "This is for a further contribution towards the trial subscription campaign and to continue the course of 'New Times' reading to the Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church."

Mr. Donoghue sent a similar contribution for the same purpose last year. Already we have evidence that Mr. Donoghue's contributions are producing valuable results. We thank him for his inspiring support and hope that it inspires others to emulate this genuine Christian action.

Special Financial Appeal

A trickle of donations to our special financial appeal continues to come in, but we have still not passed the £2,000 objective. We have been waiting until the appeal concludes before publishing details of contributions made over the past month. Please help us finalise this matter by the time our next issue goes to press. A few shillings each from all those who have not yet contributed would be more than sufficient.

JEW'S AND COMMUNISM

Father Denis Fahey, who was Professor of Philosophy and Church History at the Holy Ghost Missionary College in Dublin, is famous for his thorough research into the true nature of Communism. In keeping with its policy of supplying factual publications on ALL aspects of Communism, the Heritage Bookshop has imported a number of Father Fahey's most important works from Ireland.

The Rulers of Russia (5/6). This book (third edition, revised and enlarged) contains lists of the Jews who took part in various aspects of the Russian Revolution, as well as important facts on the part played by Jews in more recent history. Fr. Fahey makes it clear that Jewish International Finance is closely linked with Communism and other Jewish movements.

The Kingship of Christ and Conversion of the Jewish Nation (11/9). Contains important information on the Talmud and shows how Jews play an unhappily disproportionate part in the general attack on Christ. This book also lists the Jews holding high posts in the United Nations. Page after page contains important factual information not available in the normal secular or religious press. A book that should be in the hands of every anti-Communist!

The Kingship of Christ and Organised Naturalism (5/6). A magnificent document which exposes the world-wide war against Christ, with special attention to the part played by Freemasonry and to the power which B'nai B'rith has over other Lodges.

ALL PRICES POST FREE.

The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L,
G.P.O., Melbourne.

DOUGLAS REED

The Heritage Bookshop has just obtained from England copies of some of Douglas Reed's most important books. A fearless journalist, Reed saw behind the facade erected by the British "free press": he saw a totalitarian monster guided by Zionist-Communist brains and he was not backward in telling the world about it.

Reed's books are extremely hard to come by and supplies are limited. Order now from The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Titles available are:

Insanity Fair (19/-).

Disgrace Abounding (19/-).

Somewhere South of Suez (23/-).

The Prisoner of Ottawa: Otto Strasser (23/-)

ALL PRICES POST FREE

INTERESTING BOOKS

Tomorrow Is Already Here, by Robert Jungk (21/-). With 14 illustrations. Frightening study of technology in the United States, the mad thirst for power and knowledge which overcomes the problem of man simply by treating him as one more machine to be discarded like a machine when "obsolete".

Krupps, by Gert Von Klass (42/9). Interesting study of the Krupps Industrial Empire.

The Robots Are Among Us, by Rolf Strehl (27/9). Survey of the "Second Industrial Revolution", the age of electronic "brains". Strehl tells us that the "all seeing eye" and the "all hearing ear" are already being constructed by the amoral technicians in their monolinear laboratories.

Arrow in the Blue, by Arthur Koestler (23/6).

The Invisible Writing, by Arthur Koestler (27/3).

The Trail of the Dinosaur, by Arthur Koestler (19/6)

The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L,
G.P.O., Melbourne

ALL PRICES POST FREE

An Introduction To Social Credit

By Bryan W. Monahan

This excellent book is specially recommended to those who desire a clearly written, but authoritative introduction to the subject of Social Credit. Dr. Bryan Monahan is Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas.

Social Credit concerns much more than monetary reform, which was one of the reasons why Major Douglas established the Social Credit Secretariat. Dr. Monahan writes: "Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and more clear perspective. Equally, all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit."

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is divided into four parts: Physics, Economics, Politics and Metaphysics. The chapter on physics shows how increasing leisure and security for every individual are physically possible. The author writes: "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economics and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described: short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is inexorable . . ."

After dealing simply but comprehensively with the Social Credit A — B theorem in the chapter on Economics, Dr. Monahan points out that the emphasis in Social Credit has passed from purely technical considerations to the subject of credit control and policy. This leads naturally to an examination of the policy of Social Credit and the Christian philosophy from which it stems, as compared with the various totalitarian policies based upon an anti-Christian philosophy.

Dr. Monahan's book is well produced, has a comprehensive index, and contains two appendices: one giving Douglas's analysis of the financing of a long-term production cycle in order to present a simple and convenient formal proof of the Social Credit theorem, and the other outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is obtainable from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/5, post free.

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FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1956

No. 15

MELBOURNE "ADVOCATES" PITIFUL NONSENSE

During our unpleasant task of reading current press comment upon inflation, we were particularly disgusted to note the Melbourne Catholic "Advocate's" editorial of July 19. We do not know who wrote this pitiful nonsense, but it is a depressing example of the sickness of our society when a leader writer in an influential Christian journal can describe inflation as a moral problem while at the same time rehashing false statements concerning the cause of rising prices.

While the daily press leader writers, and other "experts", are still churning out the old theme about the necessity for greater production and more efficiency, very few of them are repeating the story about "too much money chasing too few goods". Perhaps they are more fully aware of the truth about the present economic situation, with retail stores full of a wide variety of goods which producers have no trouble in producing in adequate quantities, than is the leader writer for "The Advocate", who claims that "with supply constantly lagging behind demand and too much money chasing too few goods, inflation inevitably follows with its familiar upward spiral of costs and prices". The claim that the people of Australia have too much money and are making demands upon the production system which cannot be met is surely a classic example of how so-called educated men can be so mentally conditioned that they virtually claim that black is white.

Apart from a few, rare exceptions, Australian producers today are not primarily concerned about production problems. Their greatest worry, and it is growing daily as the (Government's restrictive financial policies take more and more effect, is how to sell their production. This fact, which can easily be verified by anyone honest enough to examine the present economic situation, indicates that so far from the people having too much purchasing power, they have insufficient to meet the prices of the production which already exists.

Unfortunately, however, we cannot reasonably expect the leader writer for "The Advocate" to accept this obvious fact, because, believe it or not, he writes about "under-production and over-consumption". We ask all those interested in truth to ponder on this fantastic observation. Even a schoolboy knows that before he can consume, or "over-consume", apples, the apples must first be produced. If Australians have "over-consumed", whatever this means, then the logical conclusion is that there has been adequate production, not "under-production".

The present production system is more than adequate to meet the genuine requirements of the individual. What is required is not ballyhoo about "united effort and co-operation by all", but an insistence that present financial policies be changed in order that the individual has at all times adequate purchasing power to meet the prices of the goods and services which he has already demonstrated he is prepared to produce in co-operation with his fellows. Inflation is basically a financial problem. But rather than face this fact and its implications, "The Advocate" continues to mislead its readers and obscure the Truth. Fortunately a growing number of Catholics are learning the Truth and are treating the pitiful nonsense appearing in "The Advocate" and other Catholic journals with the contempt it so justly deserves.

Book Now For "New Times" Dinner

Will all supporters attending this year's Dinner, to be held on Friday, September 21, please make their bookings as early as possible this year. Early bookings help considerably in the organising of this important event. We would be specially pleased to hear from interstate supporters intending to be present. Those who desire us to make arrangements for accommodation should let us know immediately.

Each year's Dinner has been an improvement on the previous Dinner, and we are confident that this year's Dinner will provide further evidence of progress. Make a firm booking today.

Second Social Credit Seminar to Follow Annual Dinner

The first Social Credit Seminar held in Australia, following last year's "New Times" Annual Dinner in September, was so successful that there were requests that two Seminars a year should be arranged. However, the intensification of activities this year has made it impossible to organise a second Seminar before this year's Dinner. But we are pleased to announce that another Seminar will follow this year's Dinner in September.

As there is every indication that the attendance at this year's Seminar will be much greater than that of last year, we will decide upon another locale when we have some idea of how many will be attending. We suggest that supporters start now to prepare lists of responsible men and women who could be invited to attend, if not all, at least one of the sessions at the Seminar.

The following three papers will be given this year:

"The Hidden Role of Money Throughout History," by Mr. Noel Stock.

"Social Credit and 'Competitive Co-Existence,'" by Mr. John Weller.

"Social Credit and Christian Philosophy," by Mr. Eric. D. Butler.

The first two papers will be given during the Saturday afternoon, and the third on Saturday evening. Discussion and questions will follow after each paper has been presented.

It would help with the organising of this Seminar if supporters would at their earliest convenience give us some idea of how many will be attending.

Magazine Section

MARITAIN LOOKS FOOLISH

By AIDAN MACKEY

Being a devoted reader of the Sunday newspapers, I have long accepted the fact that it is the function of well-known cricketers to discuss The Revival of Religion and of film actresses to show us the path to World Harmony and Brotherhood.

Why these things should be so I am not sure, but they are so much a part of our national life and of such venerable antiquity that it would be impious to question their propriety. I am still, however, naive enough to be slightly shocked when a scholar of considerable international standing assumes that his learning in Christian philosophy entitles him to speak with authority in the field of practical politics, and I am embarrassed when the intrusion succeeds only in making a sound scholar look extremely foolish.

To make such a charge against the distinguished Catholic philosopher Professor Jaques Maritain may appear a little rash, but it is, in fact, the most charitable approach one can make to such a man when he writes a long essay in favour of a political world government and bases his arguments on the authority of a Jewish philosopher and a string of Red sympathisers. In a long essay: "The Problem of World Government", which forms the concluding chapter of his book "Man and the State", and which is addressed particularly to Catholic readers, Professor Maritain has done himself a tremendous disservice. It is in his own interest as well as that of his many admirers that he should be made aware of the errors of espousing such a cause.

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS

The case which Maritain advances rests mainly upon a group of "authorities" who are continually and approvingly quoted, and it may be well to mention these before studying the author's own thought. The first name we come across is that of Emery Reves, whose Communistic leanings are too well known to require dwelling upon. If professor Maritain is familiar with Reves's writings, he will know that in "The Anatomy of Peace" occur these passages: "If we cannot attain to universalism and create union by common consent and democratic methods as a result of rational thinking then rather than retard the process, let us precipitate unification by conquest"; and: "The Twentieth Century proves the complete bankruptcy of Christianity as a civilising force . . . modern science has destroyed or made

ridiculous most of the age-old superstitions and venerated symbols. . . ." A strange bed-fellow for a Catholic philosopher!

The next authorities to be held up for our admiration are Professor John U. Nef, of the University of Chicago, and no less a person than Professor Nef's friend and superior, Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor of the University. Hutchins's activities culminated in his appearance before the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of Illinois. He hedged about Communist groups at the University, but admitted that he was opposed to the suppression of Communism, that he regarded Communist Fronts as being merely "organisations of which the Attorney General at the moment happens to disapprove", and that he did not consider Communism to represent a clear danger. The charge was laid that low moral standards prevailed on the campus, fostered by Communist indoctrination of the students, some of whom were only fifteen years old. Hutchins could see no reason for concern when told that some sixty-odd persons listed as being professors of the university have four hundred and sixty-five separate affiliations with Communist fronts. Yet Maritain finds Hutchins a valuable guide to the political future of the world, and a convincing interpreter of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Again, we are told that although the Constitution of the new world state "can only be the fruit of common efforts, experiences and ordeals . . . the Preliminary Draft for a World Constitution" (the 'Chicago Plan') appears as a particularly valuable beginning . . . it seems to me to be both the best among the many plans of international organisation . . . and the most comprehensive and well-balanced ideal pattern that prominent political scientists could work out . . . "We are also told the names of the drafting committee. One can only assume that Maritain was ignorant of the fact that more than a third of these have been officially cited as having Communist-front affiliations! This of course, is no valid excuse. Political innocence is permissible in many people it is not per-

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CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

It is difficult for me to speak of liberty. I have never lost mine.

—J. Little, M.L.C., "News-Weekly" (11/7/56).

Mr. Little, like so many others, has been taken in by Orwell's trickery: he imagines that the horrors depicted rather crudely by Mr. Orwell are in the future, somewhere around 1984. Mr. Little will not be of much use in the Legislative Council until he realises that most of our real freedoms are already gone, taken by means far more subtle than those outlined by Orwell.

* * *

Susan Graham, 5, of Cummins Grove, Malvern . . . won the £25 Junior prize in the Australia-wide . . . textile design competition. . . . Sir Daryl Lindsay, chairman of the judging panel, described Susan's design as a "wonderful combination of rich colours", with an "almost barbaric" quality.

—Melbourne "Argus" (16/7/56).

So much for civilisation then! What has got into us when a leading member of our Art World can use the words "almost barbaric" as praise, and get away with it?

* * *

Before automation can get going here there must be a bigger internal market.

—Melbourne "Herald".

Men will not be able to understand the idea of consumer purchasing-power, issued to move goods to sane consumption, until they overcome this deadening jargon of our rotted business world.

"New Times", July 27, 1956—Page 5.

NEW YORK

PSYCHOANALYSIS

The Texas journal "Facts Forum" for July prints a list of official Soviet definitions of words, notably PSYCHOANALYSIS, which is defined as a "reactionary pseudo-science" especially popular in the United States. There is, we can see, no room in the Marxist picture of man for unconscious mental processes.

PSYCHOTHERAPY in the Soviet Union restricts itself, because of disbelief in the existence of the "unconscious", to suggestion, persuasion, argument, and a direct appeal to rational consciousness.

If the loathsome Reds are going to lead us in the sphere of the intellect as well as in hydrogen violence, we may as well give up.

HENRY JAMES

"Strange how all taint of art or literature seems to shun that continent," said Henry James on America, adding: "God knows there is little enough of it here" (London, 1912.) Heaven alone knows what James would think of the present squalor, mental, moral and political!

TOBACCO DANGEROUS?

Reports reaching here say tobacco is a depressive, so much so that Comrade Beria's campaign to break or degrade his enemies is greatly assisted by the use of the much publicised weed. Other drugs are more flamboyant, but research in some areas apparently indicates that plain cigarettes have helped people into more than, one asylum!

There is possibly no suggestion less likely to enter millions of otherwise fairly intelligent minds than dispraise of an advertised cigarette.

PRICE AND DEMAND

Nothing puts greater emphasis on Aristotle's perception that price depends on demand, NOT on value, than TV advertising in the United States.

HARRIMAN THE END

The total pessimists here are those who say that Harriman will get into the White House . . . meaning the end of the U.S. as a separate nation enjoying the remnants of freedom. Even Roosevelt was only working ON BEHALF OF the Usurocracy, but Harriman is himself a big usurer, with a long family history of usury behind him. Some years ago Harriman managed to secure a manganese concession in the Caucasus and he also did a spell as American Ambassador in Moscow. He is one of those happy financiers whose finance is truly international.—J.F.

Heritage Bookshop

Here are some more books available at the Heritage bookshop.

The Growth of a Central Bank, L. F. Giblin (31/-). Unconscious indictment of the whole Commonwealth Bank idea.

Foundations of the Australian Monetary System, by J. S. Butlin (59/3). "Orthodox" approach to the subject, but very valuable for details on the history of Usury in Australia. Shows how bankers managed their expansion-and-squeeze policy and how big English banks gradually forced smaller banks out of business.

The Economic Development of Van Dieman's Land, 1820-1850, by R. M. Hartwell (36/-). "Orthodox" but contains important facts about the monetary development of Australia.

DOUGLAS REED

From Smoke to Smother, by Douglas Reed (19/-).

Disgrace Abounding, by Douglas Reed (19/-).

The Prisoner of Ottawa: Otto Strasser, by Douglas Reed (21/9).

Liberties of the Mind, by Charles Morgan (16/3). Has a truly frightening section on scientific methods of brainwashing.

One Front Across the World, by Douglas Hyde (23/3). Latest book by a former British Communist leader who knows the workings of the party.

Witness, by Whittaker Chambers (27/3). This book is a must for people who want a close-up of the American scene and Communist white-anting.

Report of the Royal Commission on Espionage (6/3). The complete report of the Royal Commission on the Petrov affair. Includes an interesting comment by the Commissioners on the ever-present Mr. Skolnik.

Our Sham Democracy, by James Guthrie (1/-). A highly efficient appraisal of the present "democratic" farce.

The English Complaint, by Franklin Bicknell (13/-). Illustrates the modern tragedy of de-natured food.

The Crowd, by Gustave Le Bon (9/7). Brilliant study of Mass Psychology and how the mob lends itself to manipulation.

The State The Enemy, by Sir Ernest Benn (19/6). Competent attack upon the Planners.

The Fall of a Titan, by Igor Gouzenko (16/3). A novel about Power in the Soviet Union by a former member of the Soviet Intelligence Administration.

OTHER TITLES HELD BY THE

HERITAGE BOOKSHOP INCLUDE:

Brave New World, by Aldous Huxley (7/-).

Animal Farm, by George Orwell (4/5).
Nineteen Eighty Four, by George Orwell (4/5).

The Answer to Socialism, by C. Barclay-Smith (2/11).

Grand Orient Freemasonry Unmasked, the power behind Communism, by Mgr. George Dillon, D.D. (10/6).

To What End?, by James Guthrie (9d.).

The Architects Behind the World Communist Conspiracy, by Ron Gostick (2/9).

The Truth About the Chinese Communists, by Eric D. Butler (1/3).

Communism can be Defeated Without a Third World War, by Eric D. Butler (1/3).

The Policy of a Philosophy, by C. H. Douglas (1/1).

Twenty Years of Treason, by Senator Joseph McCarthy (9d.).

Humanum Genus, Encyclical on Freemasonry, by Pope Leo XIII (1/9).

Christian by Degrees, by Walton Hannah (17/9).

Notes for a Journal, by Maxim Litvinov (23/3).

The Menace of World Government, splendid documentation (9d.).

Portrait in a Mirror, by Charles Morgan (10/3).

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LITERARY DIGEST

A FABIAN HANG-OVER?

ALEX COMFORT is one of the few better known English writers worth luring away from whatever dull periodicals he contributes to in England.

There is no need to wait until we have made a proper and thorough study of all his work to make this clear statement. His "Authority and Delinquency in the Modern State" was published five years ago by a publisher whom we are far from regarding with total trust. The first impression is that Professor Comfort is at least 80 per cent, thoughtful; that he struggles with an abstract and unpleasant but unfortunately current terminology, avoiding several factors of the current pathology which we consider vital to any satisfactory discussion.

His examples of tyranny are mostly drawn from the horrible "enemies" of the tyrannies raging in England, Russia and the U.S. But the book was published five years ago, and it was published in England. If Comfort is struggling against a Fabian hang-over and against the pink pest that must have prevailed at Cambridge when he was younger, he, so far as we have read, does not openly denounce these detrimental "trends".

He does provide a very valuable correlation and survey of a dozen or so contemporary (1950) theorists. It would be unfair to judge him by a mere selection of footnote references to, let us say, Zuckerman on "The Social Life of Monkeys and Apes", in which ambience the ravages of Freud's disciples are not yet wholly analysed. Prof. Comfort says we "do not know enough of the society which exists among primates to be able to draw conclusions from their behaviour", but on the other hand he says that "the New Deal rehabilitated American politics". It is, let us add immediately, unfair to detach this phrase from its context.

Comfort's reference to "an insensitivity to realities which psychiatry can ill afford" indicates his misconception of psychiatry, which was not designed to study realities but to impose a policy by progressive infiltration, corruption and final triumph. All of which Mr. Beria's policy ("New Times", June 29) illustrates. The milk and water-psychiatry of the British amateurs no longer covers the roots!

On page 91 of "Authority and Delinquency" Prof. Comfort does get round to a statement approximate to one made by Pound 15 years ago about the cultural level; but there is not a clause, not a scintilla of phrasing to indicate that Comfort has ever heard, of Wyndham Lewis, Confucius, Frobenius, let alone Del Mar. It is, in fact, interesting to note how completely the two

"cultures", the literary and the scientific are shut off one from the other in England.

Apart from a quotation from Blackstone isolated as motto over a section, there is not one of our favourite authors cited. Of course, the Fabians basically loathed humanistic culture. Perhaps the trouble with English culture is that too many Englishmen, of the upper reading public, are SATISFIED with Toynbee and the like?

Prof. Comfort is, however, astute in his remarks on errors of sentimentality and penalties "eminently unfitted to their supposed objects". But ever since Villon, and for centuries before that, as in the Latin tale of the pirate and the Emperor, the sentimental sympathy has been based on disproportion of the penalty applied to the small thief and to the large thief. Comfort stays away from the question of finance, and monetary issue, possibly in order to get printed, possibly from personal allergy or even partial blindness.—T.G.

PERSPECTIVES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Civilization has been built on good local government. The reader can spend several uncomfortable hours trying to discover whether extension has ever improved it.

An intelligent Swiss citizen, that is intelligent up to a point, once ascribed the existence of the British Empire to the notion that "they sell good government". Perhaps the market is shrinking or the quality of the merchandise has declined, or both?

QUANTITY

After "Ulysses" and despite the rise in printing costs, partly designed to impede diffusion of knowledge, numerous writers have attempted to impress us by the sheer length of their novels, as if a man can write 700 or 1,000 pages worth reading before he can produce an interesting page or a paragraph.—R.A.B.

MAILBAG

Pittsburgh, June 24.

Dear X,

I am about as competent to answer your query as I would be to state which way a wet hen will dodge in front of an oncoming Cadillac. It was thought that the gang, Lehman, Frankfurter, Baruch & Co., wanted Adlai to be defeated by Ike. That is where the health problem comes in. Some people in the know here are very nervous about Harriman, who is the worst, that is the most Rooseveltian of Democrats. He would, they say, mean the end of all American liberties and of all government by law and Constitution.—J.T.

WYNDHAM LEWIS

The Revenge for Love, by Wyndham Lewis (19/6). This famous novel which tears the veil off the Spanish Civil War was first published in 1937 and was one of the main reasons why Lewis was given the "silent treatment" by the pro-Red London literary world. T. S. Eliot has called Lewis "the greatest prose master of style of my generation".

Rotting Hill, by Wyndham Lewis (18/3). First published in 1951, this book tells the sad story of England since the Second World War. Lewis's masterful, biting style shows how the Planners have reduced the country to a heart-breaking shoddiness.

Self Condemned, by Wyndham Lewis (19/6). Possibly Lewis's greatest novel, "Self Condemned" tells of the destruction of an idealistic scholar in the contemporary world. This novel achieves almost unbearable horror without once stepping outside the world as we know it today.

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INTERESTING BOOKS

Money compiled by Montgomery Butchart (13/3). Wide selection of statements on money, ranging from Francis Bacon to C. H. Douglas.

Confucian Analects, translated by Ezra Pound (10/6).

The Hungry Sheep, by Sir David Kelly (28/9).

Double-Talk, the Language of Communism, by Harry Hodgkinson (21/9).

The Racial Factor in International Relations, by W. R. Crocker, former professor of International Relations at the National University (5/6).

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MARITAIN LOOKS FOOLISH

(Continued from, Page 5)

missible in a political propagandist. We would have been happier, too, if the example of a vicious regime had been Communist Russia rather than Germany. There appears to be some instinct governing contemporary humanitarians by which they freely criticise a regime which ended a decade ago, in preference to condemning one which existed before it and which is still triumphantly with us.

REAL CASE IGNORED

Professor Maritain's own observations are remarkably inept in many places, as is often the case when a scholar leaves the field wherein he is a master and seeks to break new ground. He is guilty of bandying the word democracy without offering the definition which that maltreated word now needs; he falls into the irritating trick of saying that the world is becoming smaller, as though he were advancing a serious argument for world integration; and he twice calls for "an organised international public opinion" without suggesting how that may be prevented from being a manipulated public opinion, as almost all public opinion already is. The case against World Government he evades by saying: "A good many objections have been raised, of course, to the idea of World Government. I allude only to the most obvious one, which insists that the idea is fine and beautiful, but utterly impossible of realisation. . . ." He must surely be aware that such a position is not opposition to World Government at all, but merely a belief that "efforts should be directed towards 'more lowly' but possible achievements." The real case against World Government, which Professor Maritain fails to mention, is that the World State will be a world slavery, under the domination of cosmopolitan financiers, in which he and his Church will have no place; in which the Godless United Nations, whose work he applauds, will give place to a positively anti-God universal republic; and that there can be no means of ensuring that a World Constitution would retain the slightest value once our new masters were firmly in the saddle.

"Let us imagine," writes Professor Maritain, "a kind of world council whose function would only be a function of ethical and political wisdom, and would be made up of the highest and most experienced authorities in moral and juridical sciences . . ." With all respect, that can only be described as puerile nonsense. Could anyone be simple enough to imagine that such a council "directly elected by the people of all nations" could be anything but an evil thing? What men have the people of

Christian Britain been duped into accepting as their moral and political leaders? Bertrand Russell, Donald Soper, Julian Huxley, and a score of similar men. And the propaganda which would make those men the representatives of this country would choose their like from over all the world.

There may well be scope for a genuinely philosophic inquiry into the future political organisation of the world, and Professor Maritain is likely to be in a position to make a valuable contribution to the inquiry. He will be in an even better position if he will bear in mind the warning of Pope Benedict XV: "The advent of a universal republic, which is longed for by all the worst elements of disorder, and confidently expected by them, is an idea which is ripe for execution. From this republic, based on the principles of absolute equality of men and community of possessions, would be banished all national distinctions, nor in it would the authority of the father over his children, or of the public power over the citizens, or of God over human society, any longer be acknowledged." ("Moto Proprio, Bonum Sane," 1920.)

(The above article by Aidan Mackey is reprinted from the forthright British Views-Letter "Candour", of July 13th, 1956)

POETRY AND CRITICISM

The Literary Essays of Ezra Pound (51/-). This book includes in its pages the most important literary criticism of our time. Pound does not talk about "literature", or chatter just for the sake of writing essays, but draws attention to specific poems or prose.

ABC of Reading, by Ezra Pound (15/-). First published in 1934, this book provides a sound guide to the best in English literature and includes substantial quotations from key poems. Written by a man who believes literature has important work to do, such as the protection of the language from corruption, propaganda, etc.

Translations of Ezra Pound (51/-). Poems translated include sonnets by the medieval Italian poet, Guido Cavalcanti; the Anglo-Saxon poem, "The Seafarer"; work by the Chinese poet, Li Po; and songs of the Troubadours of Provence. In some cases the poet recreates the original in English verse of a high order; in others he aims merely at giving the reader some idea of excellences of rhyme or sound or feeling which cannot be brought over into English.

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LITERATURE AND LIFE

Murder in the Cathedral, by T. S. Eliot (13/9). This verse-play, written by one of the two or three most important poets of the 20th Century, was first performed at the Canterbury Festival of 1935.

The Cocktail Party, by T. S. Eliot (18/3). This is probably Eliot's most successful play. It was first produced at the Edinburgh Festival in 1949.

The Confidential Clerk, by T. S. Eliot (18/3). Written in the same kind of verse as "The Cocktail Party", this play was produced at the Edinburgh Festival in 1953 with successful results.

Predilections, by Marianne Moore (30/9). Marianne Moore is a minor poet, but one of the most distinguished minor poets of our time. This book of Miss Moore's essays throws interesting light on modern literature.

What Is a Classic?, by T. S. Eliot (9/-). Text of the first Annual Address to the Virgil Society, of which Mr. Eliot was the first President, 1943-44.

The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism, by T. S. Eliot (18/3). These studies in the relation of Criticism to Poetry in England were delivered at Harvard University during the Winter of 1932-33 when Mr. Eliot was the Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of Poetry.

Collected Poems, 1909-1935, by T. S. Eliot (20/9). Contains some of the key poetry of our time.

Four Quartets, by T. S. Eliot (13/-). Contains some of the poet's most important work, most of it written after the appearance of the "Collected Poems".

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EDUCATION WITHOUT CULTURE

"Deprived of their cultural tradition, the newly educated Western men no longer possess in the form and substance of their own minds and spirits, the ideas, the premises, the rationale, the logic, the method, the values, or the deposited wisdom which are the genius of the development of Western civilization. The prevailing education is destined, if it continues, to destroy Western civilization, and is in fact destroying it.

"Modern education rejects and excludes from the curriculum of necessary studies the whole religious tradition of the West. It abandons and neglects as no longer necessary the study of the whole classical heritage of the great works of great men.

"Thus there is an enormous vacuum where until a few decades ago there was the substance of education . . .

"The institutions of the Western world were formed by men who learned to regard themselves as inviolable persons because they were rational and free. They meant by 'rational' that they were capable of comprehending the moral order of the universe and their place in this moral order . . .

"Yet, the historical fact is that the institutions we cherish—and now know we must defend against the most determined and efficient attack ever organised against them—are the products of a culture which, as Gibson put it, 'is essentially the culture of Greece, inherited from the Greeks by the Romans, transfused by the Fathers of the Church with the religious teaching's of Christianity, and progressively enlarged by countless numbers of artists, writers, scientists and philosophers from the beginning of the Middle Ages up to the first third of the nineteenth century.'

"Modern education, however, is based on a denial that it is necessary or useful or desirable for the schools and colleges to transmit from generation to generation the religious and classical culture of the Western world."

—Walter Lippmann in "Education Without Culture."

AN INDIVIDUAL

An Autobiography, by Frank Lloyd Wright (57/- post free). With 76 illustrations. This is the story of a great architect who has spent his life trying to make buildings MEAN something, in the cultural sense. His turbulent career brought him up against the money problem and he was not slow to speak out. Any mistakes he made regarding current affairs were not so much Wright's fault—he was a busy man—but the fault of the weak-minded literati who did not provide him with the real facts. A lively book.

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DOUGLAS REED

The Heritage Bookshop has a number of secondhand copies of hard-to-come-by volumes by Douglas Reed, including the following:

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Douglas Reed was one of the few English journalists of standing who had the courage to name the enemy when he located him. His books contain important facts about the Usurocracy and Zionism.

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THE NAMELESS WAR

The Nameless War, by Captain A. H. M. Ramsay (8/- post free). Captain Ramsay, who died last year, was the British patriot and Member of Parliament who almost succeeded in getting to Mr. Neville Chamberlain information which might very well have changed the course of history. Captain Ramsay enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain during the critical months between Munich and September, 1939. They discussed the trans-Atlantic power group which was trying to force England to get the Second World War started. Captain Ramsay was to have provided Mr. Chamberlain with certain information—but the War Party intervened. Before he could get to Mr. Chamberlain with this information, Captain Ramsay was thrown into prison, without trial, and was kept there until September, 1944. After his release he was still bound not to reveal certain facts regarding documents which passed between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, BEFORE Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister.

"The Nameless War" contains a great number of important quotations, many of which are not easily accessible elsewhere. One of the main virtues of this book is that one can disagree with some of Captain Ramsay's forthright opinions, but at the same time thank him heartily for an abundance of factual material of first-rate importance.

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BACK TO REALITY

By Gustave Thibon

This book, by one of the most original and provocative thinkers in France today, has been described by Mr. John Mitchell, founder of the Christian Campaign for Freedom, as representing "a rebirth of Christian thought in France, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate."

Thibon's appeal is for realism in social and political thinking. In particular, his chapter "Christianity and The Democratic Mystique", provides some excellent examples of realistic thinking. He shows just how ridiculous it is to believe that freedom can be won by the mere recruiting of political power. In his Foreword Thibon writes, "I am relentlessly opposed to the law of numbers and the power of the masses." He points out that the abstraction of the political vote is not a genuine substitute for economic independence. Food is much more importance to a starving man than the "right" to place a mark on a ballot paper.

Thibon warns that not only freedom itself, but the taste for freedom, is dying. "The age of organisers and technocrats has begun. The human person, deprived of every living attachment, is no longer a member of an organism but a cog in a machine, a figure in a particular set of statistics. He has become an isolated slave amid a multitude of slaves.

"But the worst danger of all is that in losing his external freedoms man is losing the sense of freedom and even the taste for it. Slavery, it has been rightly said, is so degrading to men that it even brings them to like it . . ."

The author obviously agrees with the view of the late C. H. Douglas that individual integrity is the only thing which can save the world. He writes: "Instead of trying to baptise the unbaptisable, it would perhaps be better for us Christians to try to realise fully the logical consequences of our baptism and our Christianity. It is not our task to attract impurities but to make ourselves pure. The thing that is important is not to dally with caricatures but to show to the world the true image of Christ; not to compromise with false ideas but always more and more to distinguish our own from them."

We can recommend this book, without necessarily agreeing with all points made by the author, to those engaged in the Christian Campaign for freedom. Price 21/-, post free.

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"New Times", July 27, 1956—Page 9.



WATER HARVESTING AND KEYLINE: AN ANALYSIS

By E. J. BREAKWELL, M.Ag.Sc.

Reprinted from "The Riverlander," June, 1956.

"Water Harvesting" or "Keyline"—which is the better method for making every inch tell in the higher rainfall country? Of late, both have been widely discussed. Geddes' Water Harvesting uses part of the property as a catchment for irrigation supplies to the rest. Yeomans' Keyline seeks to use all rainfall just where it falls. The Riverlander asked the Pastures Adviser to Australian Mercantile Land & Finance Co. to analyse the two methods for the benefit of farmers in the upper valleys of the Murrumbidgee and its tributaries.

When two agricultural methods are opposed in principle, it should not be inferred that one of them must be wrong. No single agricultural method is the be all and end all for every conceivable situation. A range of methods will always be required. The important thing to ensure is that any method used is agriculturally and economically sound. I have "a lot of time" for both water harvesting and keyline and I have seen properties on which I would like to introduce both methods, water harvesting some part and keylining the rest. At other times faced with the advisability of either water harvesting or keyline, I am assailed with doubts. The scope for water harvesting may be clearly apparent—but not the economics of the method for the particular situation. Similarly, the topography may be ideal for keyline, but the soil not of the type to respond to the degree contended by keyline theorists. Only a very intrepid man would make definite recommendations on either method for any situation; for after all, both are still very much in the experimental stage. There appears no doubt about the agricultural soundness of water harvesting, but economics are sometimes questionable. The economics of keylining do not loom large, but it is the agricultural soundness of all the arguments for keyline which cause concern.

Mr. H. J. Geddes has presented his facts and figures on countless occasions. He concedes that his storage costs, ranging between £11 and £22 per acre foot according to the type and situation of the dam, are rather lower than could be expected by many land-holders for similar work. The terrain and soil type at Badgery's Creek are very suitable for dam building purposes and the contractors were

efficient. In an excellent publication by the Bank of New South Wales, "Spray Irrigation of Pasture and Fodder Crops", there is a table giving particulars of thirteen dams in the County of Cumberland, N.S.W., constructed during 1954 and 1955. Cost per acre foot varied from £10/18/- to £61, the average being slightly more than £30 per acre foot. If we assume, as the booklet suggests, that a storage of one-and-a-half acre feet is required for every acre to be irrigated, then dam building would represent an average of £45 per irrigated acre as capital investment. To this must be added the cost of contour drains, and the like, constructed to feed the dams. This figure of £45 per acre should bring home to those who have permanent rivers or creeks suitable for irrigation purposes how fortunate they are.

Costs of installing an irrigation plant and operational costs are much the same whether the water is pumped from a creek or a dam. Here again the Bank's publication provides much useful information—capital costs of irrigation equipment (medium pressure) varied from £27 to £90 per acre on a series of fifty farms studied. Where diesel engines were used for pumping, acreage costs rose £10 to £20 per acre, but operational costs were lower. It would appear that a round figure to keep in mind for capital costs of water harvesting and irrigation equipment is £100 per acre. Whether the initial outlay is warranted will depend on the value of the produce from each irrigated acre. Geddes supplies irrefutable evidence that the profit is considerable as far as Badgery's Creek is concerned; but there the produce is city milk—a relatively highly priced commodity. Would there be a profit from fattening?

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

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By F. C. King. Describes how vegetables can be grown without digging, also describes method of compost making.

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WATER HARVESTING

(Continued from page 10.)

Assume the initial outlay is £100) per acre. Overall depreciation of engine, pumps, piping and the dam itself (silting up, bank repairs, etc.) might be put down at eight per cent. Operational costs will vary, but as a guide, average pumping costs of one-and-a-half acre foot is £3/3/- with diesel, and £5/17/- per acre with use of electrical power. Then there are labour costs. They are not necessarily high with modern equipment, and existing farm labour could conceivably attend to the irrigation of forty to fifty acres of pasture or lucerne. It will be soon, however, that considerable profit will be required to cover depreciation and working costs before the farmer gets a return for his capital investment. It should also be seen how important it is to plan an irrigation scheme very carefully—to keep capital costs down and to design the system so that working costs are reduced to a minimum.

Irrespective of the final outcome of water harvesting as a method, Mr. Geddes must be given much credit for fostering interest in farm irrigation schemes generally. Many visitors to Badgery's Creek have returned home to their properties with the urge to do something whether it be pumping from a previously neglected creek or throwing dams across convenient gullies.

I cannot see the validity of Mr. P. A. Yeoman's arguments for irrigation on the Keyline pattern, explained in the December issue of "Keyline". This, I freely admit, may be due to my ignorance of the method; but theoretical doubts come to mind.

The one figure which Yeomans gives for water storage costs—£540 for a 15,000,000 gallon dam—is impressive, but difficult to reconcile with Geddes' higher figures for his contract dams or with those given in the Bank of New South Wales' booklet. A much more important query is whether keyline dams will collect enough water to permit regular irrigation. The main function of the keyline method is to prevent surface run-off by bringing about greater absorption of rain. Once the soil is saturated water will begin to move down the slopes, through the soil, and it will either reach the valleys or be caught in the drains feeding the keyline dams. All dams at Nevallan and Yobarnie, Mr. Yeomans' two keylined properties, are full now; but then so is every other dam in County Cumberland—or all those without burst banks.

Many graziers lament that with the run of good seasons and the temporary absence of rabbits, their properties have become so well grassed that they experience great difficulty in collecting sufficient water for stock, let alone irrigation. Since keyline is supposed to increase surface cover, as well as the water-holding capacity of the soil it is surely reasonable to assume that surface water will be even harder to collect

on a keylined property. Seepage into drains feeding the keyline dams might help from time to time. But will the water conveniently seep into these drains in years of average, or below average, rainfall? I don't think so; but sincerely hope that it may, because, if so, we have a means at least of overcoming the stock watering difficulties mentioned. I suspect that the efficiency of the drains in collecting seepage water will be influenced by soil type. A firm and relatively impervious sub-soil would help, but I cannot visualise drains being very effective on deep, well-structured soil or sandy soil.

The amount of water required to irrigate keylined country is a further consideration. It is difficult enough to get water to flow evenly on land which has been properly graded and check-banked. How much more difficult would it be to get an even flow over country which had been merely keylined? No doubt water would move steadily over country which had been keylined perfectly, but perfection in keyline is virtually impossible to attain under practical conditions. Development of boggy patches with consequent wastage of water would be inevitable in most situations. No, I cannot, see much application for irrigation on the keyline pattern. I hope that time and experience prove me wrong; if so, there will be new horizons.

Doubts about the efficiency of keyline irrigation in no way affect my views regarding the application of the keyline method of cultivation in pasture work. It has some very good features. Time and practice over a wide range of soil types and under a variety of climatic conditions will resolve its virtues and limitations; but in the interim certain aspects of the keyline principle are attractive. I like the mechanics of keyline. While appreciating that contour furrows for erosion control on pasture country were a necessary evil to prevent soil erosion, I was never very happy about them. Properly constructed contour furrows will arrest the downward flow of water, but they are unsightly and a nuisance to transport and stock. The furrows, too, are often barren. Being pugged with water as they are, they do not always support healthy pasture growth. However, they have served a useful purpose. Chisel ploughing on the keyline, particularly as a means of cultivation to get improved pasture established on sloping country, appeals to me. Certainly contour furrowing and chiselling parallel to the furrows would have much the same effect, but the furrows are redundant if the country can be keylined and would create unnecessary expense, apart from the nuisance aspect. Furrows are more permanent than chisel marks, but once the pasture is established the need for any type of construction for surface water control becomes unimportant. Originally I believed that keyline could not be widely applied, but, having seen a few practical examples, apart from that on Yeomans' properties, I am now sure that it could be applied over

millions of acres as far as topography is concerned, if it is proved worth while.

The relationships which Yeomans observes between the slope of the valley and that of the ridges on either side appears to be a fairly constant one. Ridges might have bumps and hollows, the valleys might be steep and short, or have a long, gentle slope, but in many places under study the keypoint in the valley, as described by Yeomans, was clearly seen. Above the keypoint the slope of the valley is greater than that of the neighbouring ridges, below it the slope of the valley is less than that of the ridges. Keyline is built on this relationship; and ploughing paralld to the keyline, working up-hill from the keyline and then downhill from it, must result in furrows which will carry any surplus surface water away from this valley and towards the ridges. Actually on country which has been chiselled on the keyline there is little movement of water. There is no accumulation of surface water such as there is with contour furrowing. The chiselling assists rapid penetration of rain, and keyline chiselling prevents surface water from careering down into the valley. If it moves anywhere it must move towards the ridges and eventually soak into the soil. When the soil becomes saturated with excessive rain, the excess must go somewhere. It can't stay perched up on the ridges; most of it will soak through the soil and seep down into the valleys. With severe storms which cannot be absorbed rapidly enough, excess surface water must work its way downhill in spite of the keyline pattern; but the innumerable ridges find furrows from the chisel ploughing should prevent the development of any dangerous velocity of water.

So where a seed-bed has to be prepared on a slope for the establishment of permanent pasture, the method, not only gives good control of surface water, but the chiselling assists moisture penetration which, in turn, should help the seeded pasture, particularly in a dry year. It should be most effective on clay loam soils, which tend to pack and shed surface water, but which have a high water holding capacity if the rain can get in. I should not expect the method to be as efficient on a granite or sandy soil. Those take in rainfall readily in their natural state, but have a low water holding capacity. So much for this aspect of the keyline method, I can see wide applicability for it as a means of establishing a vigorous permanent pasture.

Yeomans places great importance on keyline ability to increase soil fertility rapidly. Keyline cultivation is carried out in the first instance to provide a safe and efficient seed-bed for pasture establishment. Once established the pasture is chiselled each year, again on the keyline, and, according to Yeomans, within as little as three years, a deep, fertile friable topsoil is produced, earth-worms come into the

"New Times", July 27, 1956-Page 11.

WATER HARVESTING

(Continued from page 11)

picture and the soil may require no further attention, not even fertiliser.

I saw Nevallan for the first time last year. There is some nice looking topsoil there. Pastures are healthy, though by no means dense. Planted tree belts are doing exceptionally well. I did not know the property before. No doubt it was eroded, but, nevertheless, country around Nevallan carries citrus orchards and market gardens, and the soil quality of the North Richmond district, where Nevallan is situated, and that at Badgery's Creek, are in no way comparable. Keyline has recently been introduced at Yobarnie, near Nevallan, but last time I saw it there were virtually no visible results. The progress on Yobarnie and on other properties recently purchased by Mr. Yeomans will, to my sceptical mind, carry more weight than the present appearance of Nevallan.

Soils do, of course, build up under healthy pasture. Some soils improve more readily than others. Those with a reasonable clay fraction are more likely to improve in texture, through the influence of increased humus, plant roots, bacterial gums and resins, "etc.", than are open sandy soils. Once a healthy pasture is established, an improvement in soil texture becomes quite obvious. Annual keyline working with the chisel plough, according to Yeomans, greatly accelerates this rate of improvement. He attributes that to greater aeration. Chiselling is simply another form of pasture renovation, a relatively cheap and effective one admittedly; but I fail to see why it should have magical powers denied to other forms of renovation practised for years. The effects of renovation on a pasture are not clearly understood, but one of the main results is that by severing

roots and burying surface residues and growth, it incorporates fresh organic matter into the soil. This brings a flare up of soil-microbial activity which decomposes the fresh organic matter, releasing nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus, and assisting growth. Soil bacteria and fungi, stimulated by the addition of fresh organic matter, attack and decompose some of the inert organic matter already present in the soil and bring it into circulation. Renovation is a form of green manuring. But while it may be desirable practice, it does not follow that renovating will have a profound effect on all soil types. It may be that at Nevallan the soil was marginal and that incorporation by chiselling of relatively small amounts of organic matter made all the difference—particularly to soil structure. But it is difficult to foresee a rapid improvement on most soil types. Sandy soil, for example, requires the addition of about a hundred tons per acre of organic matter to have any appreciable influence on the moisture-holding capacity of a soil. Yeomans attributes great importance to the fact that the soil is regularly aerated by chiselling, but few agricultural scientists would subscribe to this theory. A pasture soil on sloping country is usually adequately aerated. An increase in earthworms has been noticed at Nevallan. This is a healthy sign, but not necessarily an epoch-making event. Earthworms are rather fickle creatures, and among the hundreds of scientists who have studied them, there is no great unanimity of opinion that they have a profound effect on soil fertility.

So let us leave Keyline there. I like the method for seed-bed preparation of pastures on the heavier soil type on suitably sloping country. I think that regular chiselling as a pasture renovation practice might be a good thing. Whether the method will bring about the miraculous soil changes contended remains to be seen.

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