

THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

BEHIND THE SUEZ CRISIS

DOLLAR DIPLOMATS AND COMMUNISTS UNITE

The following brilliant article by A. K. Chesterton in "Candour" of August 24 must have special appeal to every Australian who is concerned about the future of what remains of the British Empire:

"You in Britain," said the Australian Prime Minister a week or two ago, "are concerned, for a threat to the Suez Canal will, if not resisted, encourage other acts of lawlessness and so reduce the economic strength of your country that the whole standard of living may be drastically reduced. This comment excludes the effect on Britain's prestige and authority in the world. It is apparently not fashionable to speak of prestige, yet the fact remains that peace in the world and the efficacy of the U.N. Charter alike require that the British Commonwealth and in particular its greatest and most experienced member, the United Kingdom, should retain power, prestige and moral influence." If allowance be made for the rather craven belief of all politicians that power must never be mentioned without a sop being thrown to the United Nations, no quarrel can rightly be picked with Mr. Menzies about the general tenor of his statement; instead he should be thanked for its forthrightness. I wonder, however, whether the thought occurred to him when making it that the implications of its acceptance by a virile nation would involve the impeachment of the members of every British Cabinet since the war.

Should it be true that a threat to the Suez Canal imperils the economic life of the British people, then no British politician who had any part in the scuttle from the zone, and in the abandonment to the Egyptians of hundreds of millions of pounds worth of property belonging to the British taxpayers, has any defence to the charge that he damnably betrayed his trust. His only possible plea would be on the grounds of stupidity so gross that it amounted to insanity. I remember a meeting at which Mr. Harold Macmillan, in seeking the suffrage of the electors of Bromley, boasted of the Government's adroitness in agreeing to the withdrawal of British troops from Suez:

the result, he declared in all seriousness, was that Anglo-Egyptian relations had been transformed and that hence-forward we would count on Cairo's boundless goodwill. Should Macmillan recollect the occasion, and then reflect on the sequel, the one thing certain is that he will not deem himself a simpleton and ass. Men capable of feeling a fool do not become members of modern Governments. Yet unless that description be applied to him, what other—unless it be sinister—serves?

Despite the almighty fuss which is now being made about the dispossession of the Suez bondholders the real threat to British interests arose when the British troops were withdrawn. Mr. Menzies spoke of the effect of Nasser's latest action on "Britain's prestige and authority in the world", but these things are not dependent upon share-certificates. Not one Egyptian in a hundred-thousand would recognize such a certificate if it were waved in his face, whereas not one Egyptian in a hundred-thousand would fail to recognize a British soldier standing guard at Suez or be incapable of understanding the lesson of that soldier's recall. Through the gas-bags and flaneurs who have been talking and posturing in London swell with as much importance as their skins can stretch to accommodate, prestige in the Middle East will not lie with those who hold bond-certificates, but with those who man the Suez bases. And effective power will go to the international banksters who, whether or not they hold the bonds, control the Government or Governments whose troops control the Canal. This belongs to a truth as old as the world, but a truth, which the dunderheads of the British Cabinet are apparently incapable of grasping.

Mr. Menzies said that the threat to Suez would encourage other acts of lawlessness, for all the world as though the nationalisa-

tion of the Canal was the first such act, instead of being one of a series of faith-breaking coups which have disgraced post-war history. Before the "threat" to Suez was the "threat" to Abadan, where the British were pushed out in favour of a cosmopolitan gang, which today has a much stronger grip on Persia than ever Great Britain tried to exert. Exactly the same kind of game is being played over Suez. The credulous world is told that Nasser embodies the spirit of Egyptian "national-

(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.

Behind the Suez Crisis

(Continued from page 1)

ism", just as it was told that Moussadek embodied the spirit of Persian "nationalism". When Moussadek had served his turn he was flung without ceremony into jail, and that is what international finance will do with Nasser the moment he attempts to diverge from the policy laid down for him. But Britain on that account will be no less assuredly "out" of Egypt than she is "out" of Persia. Whatever uniforms the future guardians of Suez may wear, they will all form part of the Baruchistan Army.

Nor is it only in Suez and Abadan that British interests have been placed in mortal peril. The economic strength of our country, to which Mr. Menzies referred, is perhaps even more endangered by our proposed scuttle from Malaya and Singapore. There is at least an alternative route to the East, but once Malaya and Singapore have gone the entire East may also go, in the sense that our ships will find diminishing profit and safety in their voyaging in those waters, and our kith and kin there a diminishing

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scope for the employment of their skills. Moreover, if Mr. Menzies is indeed concerned with Britain's economic survival, and with the retention of her "power, prestige and moral influence", he must surely have cast his eyes upon what is projected for the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the West Indies. A bogus "nationalism" is being used in all these territories, as it has been used in Egypt and Persia, and as it being used in Malaya and Singapore to destroy Britain's power, nominally in favour of native demagogues, but actually for the purpose of substituting the power of international finance directed from New York and operated in a mysterious accord with Soviet imperialism. If the shuffling of Suez bonds seems to the Australian Prime Minister a threat to Britain's economic interests, how much more of a threat is the impending surrender of virtually all that remains of the British Colonial Empire? It is strange that Mr. Menzies mentions none of these surrenders of "power, prestige and moral influence", as it is strange that he did not

go on record as a violent opponent of the actual scuttle from Suez. Somehow or other opposition to the Suez bond-shuffling—unlike, opposition to, the scuttle-has become a very popular cause in the British world, even among those most addicted to policies of Imperial surrender, and one wonders whether the people who espouse that cause—however feebly and ineffectually—may, be animated less by a concern for British rights than by a desire to please Jewry's international financial cabal. We know from an interview, which Ben-Gurion gave to an Egyptian journalist, that Israel shared Egypt's desire to bring to an end Britain's influence in the Middle East. That desire was gratified when Glubb Pasha was kicked out of Jordan and when the last British soldier left Suez. There is thus no reason why the Jews should not now use Britain, albeit a country humiliated and despised by even the lowest Levantine brothel-keeper, as an agent to help in the task of placing the Suez Canal under direct order of Baruchistan. Should British Conservatives vehemently declare, as they always do when suggestions of this kind are made, that Anthony Eden may be trusted to look upon the Suez problem with British eyes and to act in the light of British interests, there could be no better way of replying to them than by letting the Prime Minister himself give the answer, which he has already done in these words: "The whole trend of the world today is against taking selfish action for purely national ends." In that short sentence lies the entire spirit of our betrayal. It is selfish, apparently, for nations to seek to ensure their own future, but unselfish for them to devil on behalf of international banksterdom.

Childbirth Without Fear

By Dr. Grantly Dick Read, M.A.,
M.D. (Cantab.).

This book, by an eminent medical authority, explains the principles and practice of Natural Childbirth.

Every woman who is expecting a baby, and, in fact, all potential mothers, will find this book of the highest importance to them both as a practical manual of preparation and as a source of reassurance and hope.

The author is the best known exponent of the theory of natural childbirth, and his methods have earned the widest and most authoritative support in the medical and nursing profession, as well as the confidence and gratitude of many mothers, since he first began to practise and write on the subject over 20 years ago.

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.

A SURVEY OF THE BRITISH SCENE

By MARY H. GRAY

Some time after my return to my native land two years ago, Mr. Editor, you invited me, a former occasional contributor to "The New Times," to give my impressions of the British scene as I saw it.

I am not so bold as to suggest that my observations are exhaustive — far from it — nor my inferences always correct; indeed I hope they may often be wrong. For I have neither the all-seeing eye nor wide opportunities for gathering information. My impressions are rather the fruit of a study of certain events and trends, and in that study I try to see a little farther than my nose.

Where shall I begin? At the moment events competing to be front-page news are: the Suez Canal hullabaloo and the mobilising of units of the three forces as if we really meant business; the Cyprus trouble, still unresolved; the "New Look" of the Soviet masqueraders; the tightening grip of the "Credit Squeeze"; automation, "redundancy" and strikes.

But this must not be a mere digest of the daily news. The above are all part of the panorama of life in these islands, it is true, but I want to look behind the scene, to find out, if I can, its hidden springs.

What, we may ask, is uppermost in the public mind at this moment? That's a hard one! The public mind, what is it? A bobbing, swirling sea of emotions for the most part— desires, hopes, fears, perplexity, frustration; a swaying mass of muddled thinking or no thought at all; a balloon blown hither and thither by the winds of propaganda yet moored to earth by the needs and practicalities of everyday life. But the British public mind is more than

Bruce H. Brown Presents Memorial to Governor-General

A Memorial to His Excellency the Governor-General on the "Economic Crisis", by Mr. Bruce H. Brown, has now been published in booklet form. This valuable material is most appropriate for widespread distribution at a time when there is growing evidence that the present financial and economic system is breaking down.

Not only is there a wealth of factual material, particularly quotations concerning the Money Power, in this Memorial; the author deals in simple language with the faults of the present financial rules.

Single copies of this booklet are 1/6, post-free. Orders for one dozen or more are 1 6/- per dozen, post-free.

that. It has a sturdy commonsense; the ability to laugh at foolishness and absurdity; the dislike of extremes and suspicion of ranting, raving agitators; albeit with a dogged purposefulness and a belief in being and remaining British. In short, a balanced, wholesome mind, capable of sensing truth and justice if only it were not so bedazed by the untruths, half-truths, concealment and

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obvious con traditions that are its daily portion of "news".

Take, for example, the "Credit Squeeze". Who can make sense of the Government's plan to halt inflation? Their argument goes like this:—"Prices continue to rise alarmingly; why is this? It is because, employment and wages being high, there is too much money about, too great a demand for goods, and the prices of goods are what they will fetch.

"We dare not reduce wages, but we can put the brake on spending. First, let us the limit use of hire purchase. It entices people to spend more than they can afford (there being too much money!). Next, we must hinder borrowing." A nod to the Bank of "England" and up goes the Bank Rate to 4½ percent.

Howls of dismay from manufacturers and other business people who find it hard to get money, in particular the Building Societies, so much a necessity to the not-so-well-to-do who want a home of their own. But the Government hears them not.

Instead, they urge John Citizen to save, to buy savings certificates or gamble on Premium Bonds. But John has too much
(Continued on page 9.)

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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The Vote Against Leisure

The elements of the economic situation are simple, and should be easily within the comprehension of the average worker. The financial mechanism, which maintains the situation, is more difficult to grasp, but an understanding of it is not necessary to everyone.

The basis of the situation is that the consumer, collectively, can only buy the things he wants on condition that he produces something he doesn't want, or can't get if he does want it — surplus factories, production for export in excess of import, 'public' works, etc.

A working week of twenty hours, or less, would produce all the consumer wants, if all workers were engaged on the production of consumers' goods. The workers engaged on production of consumers' goods have to work twice as long as necessary so as to feed, clothe and shelter the workers engaged on producing capital goods and goods for export surplus.

In the past, factories and capital equipment have been built by private enterprise. Most of the factories we want have been built, and there is no special hurry to build the remainder. We can leave something for our children to do, and why shouldn't we?

But since we do not need so much effort now devoted to factory building, governments plan to construct 'public' works, on a grand scale — to keep up 'full employment'.

By doing this they will take the labour which could be used to shorten the working week.

Economically, there is no immediate difference in the effect of maintaining an army, and maintaining workers engaged on construction that will be of value to their descendants but not to themselves. Both involve the sacrifice of the present standard of living.

To whom is this sacrifice made?

If it is a sacrifice to posterity, then posterity should inherit not a debt, but a dividend. A sacrifice to our forefathers is meaningless.

But we are the posterity of our sacrificing forefathers, and our legacy is the possibility of enjoying increasing leisure. Instead, we inherit increasing debt, which is reflected in the fact that we have to produce more than we receive.

The vital factor, which controls the length of the working week, and the standard of living, is the ratio between consumer-production and capital and export-production. The more workers engaged on capital-production, the greater the exploitation of the workers. Fewer men have to work longer hours on consumer-production, and, naturally, the rest of the workers have their working hours adjusted to that scale.

The current 'economic' argument is that if governments spend money on public works, they keep up the level of purchasing power, and hence maintain prosperity. The argument is false. Public works depress the standard of living. They put one section of the community to work at the expense of the rest of the community.

Thus when an appeal is made to our prejudice against "maintaining people in idleness", it is simply a trick to keep our own noses to the grindstone. The real physical meaning is that some of our leisure time is taken to put others to work. Penalised unemployment is simply the misdistribution of leisure, and 'abolishing' unemployment is the theft of leisure.

A grasp of this situation ought to make it clear to the worker that a vote for 'full' employment is a vote against the reduction of his own working hours. 'His' Governments are simply leading him up the garden path; and when he realises that, we can show him what to do about it.

—The Social Crediter

Special Financial Appeal

Since passing our objective of £2,000 for the special financial appeal we have received a number of donations, which arrived too late for acknowledgement in our last issue. We propose in our next issue to publish a further list of donors. Readers should now have the latest Social Credit Action Group report outlining the self-assessment scheme, which it is hoped will provide a regular flow of revenue in order to maintain and extend our present programme of activities.

THE TASK OF SOCIAL CREDITERS

"The task of Social Crediters is to bear witness to the truth. Every day, innumerable issues are raised in Parliament and in the Press. If Social Crediters constantly accepted the challenge, taking up each item of the agenda as it appeared, and dealt with each *realistically*, if they considered themselves as actual members of Parliament as it ought to be; if, as Douglas advised, they constituted themselves as a Civil Service of policy, then democracy of policy, which is Social Credit, could begin to take root." —"The Social Crediter," April 29, 1956.

WATERFRONT

Although the Australian waterfront strike of January-February, 1956, is now generally regarded as past history, it provides a classic example of how the Communists exploit the legitimate economic grievances of the workers to further their own objectives.

"Red Hand Across The Waterfront", written by one of the best authorities on Communism in Australia today, should be closely studied by all those who desire to understand how the Australian Communists are applying Lenin's teachings on political strategy and tactics. The author of this important booklet shows how the waterfront strike was a major victory for the Communists. He shows how even the daily press and the radio capitulated to Communist tactics.

"Red Hand Across The Waterfront" is a most valuable weapon for those endeavouring to oppose Communism at the industrial level.

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A SURVEY OF THE BRITISH SCENE

(Continued from page 3)

sense. He knows little about High Finance but he knows that at the rate the pound is losing value his savings will soon vanish. So he spends his surplus money on a television set or a washing machine for his wife. But the Government still sees "too much money chasing too few goods", so they raise taxation to take away some of the "surplus" money.

To crown all these artifices—significantly termed "weapons"—they call for increased exports and reduced imports, so that people will have less to spend their money on. They cannot, or will not, see that since taxes, like other expenses are charged into prices, to raise taxation only increases prices (inflation). Similarly, if there are too few goods, as they assert, then to export more and import less makes them fewer still. Which shows their policy is upside down. And now, with inflation well in hand (so we are told), we should be able to settle down and be happy ever after.

But to prove them wrong, prices still keep rising. Firms who were doing a good trade before the "squeeze" now have to sack men in large numbers or go bankrupt. Manufacturers complain bitterly about inordinate taxation and the "tightness" of money. The building societies in conference agree either to refuse further loans or drastically to reduce the percentage advanced, while raising their rate of interest by more than half. This in spite of a woeful shortage of houses.

All the while the people, not knowing how they are being deceived, grudgingly put up with this austerity, believing it necessary. To keep them quiet they are given a few sops, —an increase in widows' pensions and an (unsought) increase in family allowances. But I need hardly relate all this; isn't it just what is happening in Australia? The same policy in every country dominated by the Money Power.

Because FINANCE has been — deliberately — elevated into a mystery, the people believe whatever they are told about it. What would they do, if they found out how easily money is created by the banks; that the financial credit of the nation is being filched by this means and turned into debt against them; that the whole nation is being taxed to pay the colossal interest bill on the National Debt, now in the region of £30,000,000,000?

In a written reply to a question in Parliament in June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that whereas in 1900 it was £15 per head, last year it had reached £528 per head! No matter what may be said in defence of the practice, the MONOPOLY OF CREDIT remains the most gigantic swindle ever put over an unsuspecting world.

But I am exceeding bounds in my indignation. There are so many things I want to say about the changing face of Britain; they must wait till next time.

DOUGLAS REED

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

Lest We Regret (11/9)

All Our Tomorrows (11/3)

A Prophet at Home (11/3)

Somewhere South of Sues (13 9)

Disgrace Abounding (11/3)

Insanity Fair (11/9)

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.

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

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 important 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 not longer a member of 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 tint in losing his external freedoms man is losing the sense of freedom taste for it. Slavery, it has been rightly said, is so degrading to men that it even brings them to like it . . ."

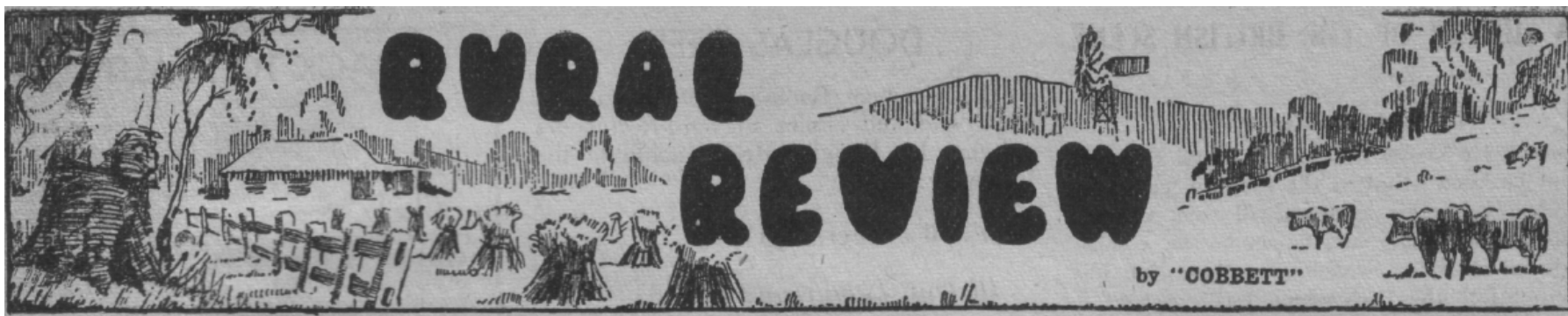
The author obviously agrees with the view of the late C. H. Douglas that individual integrity is the only thing, which can save the world. He writes: "Instead of trying to baptise the unbaptisable, it would perhaps be better for us Christians to try to realise fully the logical consequences of our baptism and our Christianity, 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", September 7, 1956—Page 9.



WATER HARVESTING AND KEYLINE THE ANSWER

In our issue of July 27 we republished from "The Riverlander" an article on water harvesting and keylining by E. J. Breakwell, M.Ag.Sc., who mingled commendation and criticism of Keyline methods. In the following article from August issue of "The Riverlander," Mr. P. A. Yeomans, pioneer of the Keyline system, replies to Mr. Breakwell's criticisms:

Any article by Mr. E. J. Breakwell on pasture improvement is always worth reading. In his comparison of Keyline and water harvesting, there might, however, be some misconceptions; and for the benefit of those who are pinning their faith on Keyline, or trying it in a smaller way, I will discuss his article in June "Riverlander". First to put the two in right perspective, I mention that immediately on the purchase of Yobarnie in 1944, a scheme of water conservation was instituted. Within the next couple of years a large amount of water was in dams constructed to use it for irrigation purposes. The methods sometimes described as "water harvesting" were in use then. At the present time, one valley area of 330 acres on Yobarnie has a water storage capacity of over 60,000,000 gallons. Water from three of the dams of this valley system is used for effective irrigation by the mere turning of an eight-inch valve. All dams, which are on the Keyline or in the lower valley sites, have pipelines through the walls controlled by valves.

Over the course of twelve years, practically every type of irrigation has been used from these dams—and naturally, as all money spent was from my own resources, comparative costs are known. While Keyline seeks to use as much of the rainfall as possible where it falls, and retain it in the soil for much longer periods than normal, there is, under our climatic conditions, where run off can be expected generally twice a year, still a large volume available for storage in the various types of dams enumerated in the Keyline Plan. It has to be remembered that Keyline is a method of land development which is based primarily on two main features: climatic, which, of course, includes rainfall and its incidence; and the shape of the land—planning contriving to make shape work for the owner.

Mr. Breakwell's comment on Keyline pattern irrigation is, as he admits, without having seen the system. Another made by an American agriculturist, Dr. Jesse E. Skoss, who inspected the method, is somewhat different—he says the Keyline method of water conservation and irrigation is unquestionably the best in the world today. However, I freely admit that few have had an opportunity of judging its effectiveness. The book "The Keyline Plan," merely mentions it in this way: "There are two types of drains used in the Keyline system of water storage, one for the conservation of water and one for the dispersal of stored water for irrigation." At the time of writing the book, although irrigation experiments had been going on at Yobarnie for ten years, the complete answer to even distribution of flow water was evolved only after the Keyline method of cultivation had been used in conjunction with it. I also have heard from graziers that it is difficult to get enough water now that properties have become well grassed. But in any reasonable rainfall areas the problem can be overcome by the method I have suggested in "The Keyline Plan". Where water conservation is a serious problem in the first year or two of soil development, it will be found that increased moisture generally results in much more water being available because of downwards movement to the lower sites on a property. However, where all the water can be absorbed into the soil, and Keyline techniques are used for the maximum development of fertility from newly absorbed water, then this method of land development is logical, cheaper and much more profitable than any other in areas of lower rainfall.

Mr. Breakwell's comment that it is virtually impossible to take water evenly over land under Keyline methods, and that exact Keyline methods are virtually impossible under practical conditions, is a long way from our recent experience. Irrigation areas under Keyline are selected first

"Protection from Polio"

A most illuminating summary of the causation of Polio and an expose of the failure of orthodox drug methods to solve this problem is contained in a new book under this title by Australia's 'well-known Health writer, Mira Louise of Adelaide.

We are reminded that during the past 2 or 3 years, while the newspapers have been concentrating upon a build-up for vaccine, not a single paragraph has been published concerning the cause of this much-dreaded complaint. Indeed Organised Medicine, whilst admitting that it did not know the cause, has gone as far as to say that there is no known cure for Poliomyelitis.

In striking contrast to this "don't-know-don't-want-to-know" attitude that typifies orthodoxy in this country, comes the welcome news of the outstanding results obtained by the well-organised chiropractic associations overseas. Men, we are told, who have worked unceasingly without endowment or subsidy for an ideal until their reward came in remarkable results in such methods as the "Dunn Five-Day Polio Cure" which makes it possible for the worst cases of crippling polio to be completely recovered in a week or less. The same cures are being made in the Mills Chiropractic Clinic in Burlington, Kansas; in the Spears Hospital in Denver and elsewhere.

Dr. Mills has discovered that the cause is generally faulty nutrition, and adds as contributing causes, fatigue, falls, tonsil surgery and D.D.T. sprays while Dr. McClosky of Melbourne Children's Hospital who investigated 375 cases of polio in 1949, disclosed a definite relationship with injections against whooping cough and diphtheria.

A personal friend of Madame Louise's, on a recent tour of U.S.A. writes, "I am having a wonderful time here, investigating the chiropractic five-day polio cure . . . have already been to 3 clinics and seen acute victims restored to complete, normal health, with no paralysis or distortion, in three to five days."

In conclusion, Mira Louise touches on the subject of Animal Experimentation, or Scientific Research as it is known, and after reading these details we thoroughly agree with Mark Twain who declared, "Man is the only animal that blushes . . . or has cause to."

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Water Harvesting and Keyline

(Continued from page 10.)

in relation to the best Keyline water storage sites, and secondly because of suitable land shape for irrigation. Rarely can more than one-third of a property be developed for irrigation under Keyline, so that there is an obvious selection of possible land. Mr. Breakwell always states very clearly the Keyline principle of valley cultivation, but misses the second obvious explanation, which is that because land contours are rarely parallel, we can select a specific contour as a guide for cultivation in such a way that the parallel Keyline cultivation will tend to "drift" water where the farmer wants it. This is the principle that gives even distribution in Keyline pattern irrigation.

After favourably reviewing Keyline cultivation and its effect generally on clay soils, Mr. Breakwell doubts its efficacy on soils derived from granites, sandstones, etc. He states that these soils take in rainfall readily in their natural state—the inference being that Keyline cultivation cannot add to that. There is a great deal of difference between the penetration of rainfall into these soils and absorption when they are improved. In recent floods three feet of rain soaked into our recently acquired Campbelltown property, which is all sandstone shelf country with no run-off. But exactly the same soils at the west end of Nevallan with two years or more of Keyline development, actually shed water in the same rains—the reason being, of course, that as these soils developed a humus content, they increased absorption capacity. That holds moisture in the soil longer and replaces the earlier "run-through" capacity, virtually useless in soil development. At present those sandstone soils at the west end of Nevallan are somewhat compacted and need Keyline cultivation to aerate them, which we were unable to give in the heavy rainfall of last autumn. Generally, in the course of development to highly fertile soils of light, sandy types, the first change brought by a build up of humus results in some run off that may not occur in the natural state. Keyline methods of cultivation are needed to bring them up to highest fertility.

I am afraid Mr. Breakwell is "way off the beam" when he fails to see the close relationship between the soils at Badgery's Creek and those on Yobarnie and Nevallan. In each instance the clay soils are derived from the horizontal Wyanamatta shales, at the same height above the sea and having identical rainfall characteristic. Yobarnie, on which Mr. Breakwell suggests the Keyline has had virtually no result, was, when he saw it, at least 500 percent better than when we acquired it. Yobarnie in 1944 had probably eighty percent of surface covered with soil—very poor, but still soil; whereas Nevallan might have had twenty percent, or less, showing soils at that time. Since Mr. Breakwell's visit both Yobarnie and Nevallan are greatly improved.

I do not entirely agree that clays are more likely to improve rapidly under Keyline than sandier soil. The powers of Keyline cultivation which Mr. Breakwell fails to see are based on one simple conception: where environment is perfect and food supply plentiful for any given form of life, then that life will develop rapidly to a climax. That is just what happens with Keyline. Bacterial life is given good living conditions by a supply of air, with moisture present at the dead root zone. This life immediately digests the organic matter, which forms humus. This action, continuously accelerating in the soil, will always result in higher fertility. That is my underlying of renovation of pastures, which Mr. Breakwell says is not clearly understood. The fertility effect is several times as great as the ploughing in of a heavy green manure crop. That has been my experience. Mr. Breakwell says all sandy soils require the addition of about a hundred tons per acre of organic matter to have even appreciable influence on moisture-holding capacity. I suggest that what this type of soil needs is sufficient neutralised superphosphates, with some inoculated clover, plus at least, one coarse deep-rooted grass, to produce an effect seemingly miraculous. On the sandstone area of Nevallan the coarse deep roots of Rhodes Grass add in one year—provided they are properly aerated in the autumn—convincing fertility development.

I am very surprised Mr. Breakwell speaks disrespectfully of earthworms, doubting the great part they play in the development of perfect soil. To me, a rapidly increasing, healthy and large earthworm population is the ultimate sign of success. Nevallan soils have enormous numbers, and recently Mr. Schenek, Head of the Farm Bureau Movement of America, described them as among the best he had ever seen. His words were: "Boy, this must be just about the best soil ever was!"

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"New Times", September 7, 1956—Page 11.

SOIL IS BEST

RESERVOIR

Junior farmers at a tractor school at Kyogle, N.S.W., were told that the soil itself was the best reservoir that could be established on any property.

The district soil conservation officer, Mr. F. Hardy, said this was the principle behind most of the soil and water conservation measures advocated by his department.

Stressing the need for soil conservation, he said the wise use of land was of paramount importance, particularly in the prevention of soil erosion.

A longer time between crop plantings and rotating crops with pastures were two examples of wise land use given to the junior farmers by Mr. Hardy.

"For grass or pasture land we generally aim at increasing the absorption of water on hilly country," he said.

"This is usually attained by contour or pasture furrows, which are level plough furrows running around the hill and spaced at varying intervals according to the steepness of the country.

"By these measures the twofold purpose of retaining run-off water and reducing erosion is obtained," added Mr. Hardy.

The use of contour renovation, where the renovation marks were placed at right angles to the flow of water, was another measure, which could be used on undulating or hilly grass country.

The principal method used on cultivated land was to halt the run-off water outside the cultivated areas, and to split up those areas into smaller catchments by graded banks, Mr. Hardy added.

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