

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

## DARKNESS OVER ASIA

By A. K. CHESTERTON  
in "Candour," England

The Berlin Conference shed a lurid light on the chaos of the Western world. Nothing dismayed, the obliging Foreign Ministers—who dearly loved the pomp and circumstance of an international occasion—hastened to stage another conference, this time at Geneva. The Geneva Conference has duly shed an even more lurid light on the debacle of the Eastern World. Satanists must rejoice at the artistic integrity of the completed picture.

When Chou En-lai, representing Red China, arose to tell Dulles, Eden and Bidault to their faces that the Western nations must clear out of Asia, there could have been few present who did not hear the flurry of chickens coming home to roost—chickens bedraggled and moulting, but of a size so stupendous that they could not fail to be identified. The only difficulty, perhaps, was to decide the question of their primogeniture.

As a start must be made somewhere, I would suggest that the trouble began in 1917, when the first Lord Reading (Rufus Isaacs) crossed the Atlantic to arrange with his fellow-racials for Great Britain to receive a loan of £1,000,000,000, which she was to repay on demand and in gold. As she did not happen to possess that amount of gold, or anything like it, one can readily understand the pressures to which she was subjected—pressures applied with what can only be described as a diabolical foresight. As a result of one such pressure, the British Government refused to renew the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which had been not only a pillar of world-stability but a vital British interest. Had we possessed leaders with sufficient stamina to defy the master-usurers, how much more fortunate would have been the sequence of events. We may be quite sure that the renewal and nurturing of the Japanese Alliance would have made impossible the present spectacle of an arrogant Chinese Foreign Minister serving us with notice to quit the scenes of our labours.

Thirty years later another British Government, this time a government glowing with a sense of its own rectitude, took a further decisive step towards bringing the Eastern—and with it the Western—world to ruin. It liquidated our Indian Empire. What had been a citadel of strength and a guarantor of peace over a vast area became at one stroke a breeding-ground of potential anarchy and a sounding-board of an Old Harrovian babu, adopting the ludicrous pose of an Archangel of Light, to issue directives well calculated to make a shambles of the rest of Asia. There were swift and dire

consequences. We lost Ceylon. We surrendered Burma to chaos. We immensely weakened our position in Malaya. We facilitated the theft of our oil industry and sphere of interest in Persia. We sowed the seeds of the notorious Anzus treaty. That the whole force of American pressure was behind this orgy of surrender cannot be doubted, but the really alarming fact is that no such pressure was needed to set the ghastly thing in motion. The British Socialist Party seemed to entertain the extraordinary thesis that the immemorial power-drives and struggles for survival between peoples had come to an end throughout the world the moment "nice little Mr. Atlee" became Prime Minister of Great Britain. Years of whining and whimpering in innumerable Trade and Labour Councils had induced in the new rulers and their sycophants a masochistic frenzy never before known in these islands, but now embracing every party and completing the rot at the core of Churchillian Conservatism.

Nor did the British action in Asia stop at self-betrayal. Holland had turned over the whole of her shipping to us during the war, yet we denied her the use of her own ships to send troops to rescue Indonesia from the puppet government left behind by the Japanese. At the same time the lamentable Earl of Mountbatten, who later was to rush in where that splendid Briton, Lord Wavell, had disdained to tread and act as midwife to Nehru's India and Jinnah's Pakistan, performed for the Dutch the historic disservice of recognising the Indonesian rebels as a responsible party fit to negotiate terms with the Dutch Government. Similarly, General Gracey, sent to liberate

Indo-China, was given a directive so crippling that the opportunity he could have afforded France to reassume full authority was flung away—and flung away in accordance with the deliberate policy of the Roosevelt-Stalin axis, of which the Attlee Government was the enthusiastic stooge. Now we behold the fruits of that unprecedented orgy of betrayal. Where the momentum of the old British administration has not yet run its course there is still some cohesion. Elsewhere there is bewilderment, illimitable corruption and the shadow of doom. France fights des-

(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 in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is  
verging,  
In God's name, let us speak while there  
is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips  
are forging,  
Silence is crime. WHITTIER

# DARKNESS OVER ASIA

(Continued from page 1)

perately to ensure her own political defeat in Indo-China. And at Geneva, while the "Great Powers" give him a respectful hearing, Chou En-lai orders them to quit what little they have left in Asia.

These homecoming chickens are of the British breed. But there are also American chickens, still larger and more bedraggled, which are returning to roost. The Roosevelt and early Truman administrations were the true creators of Red China. Ringed round with pro-Communist advisers, among them actual Communist agents, and with avowed pro-Russian policies—policies no doubt fashioned by the Red financiers in Wall Street—these enemies of Christendom betrayed Chiang Kai-shek as they betrayed so many of their allies and as they betrayed Western civilisation itself by admitting the Tartar hordes into the heart of Europe. Roosevelt, who was either one of history's most sinister villains or one of her most disastrous clowns, tried to force Chiang to admit Communists to his government, an almost certain method of expediting the Communist march to power. After Roosevelt died, Truman—or Baruch and the Kuhn, Loeb gang, whichever you please—sent Marshall to continue the pressure on Chiang, while on the Lattimore level the Wall Street and State Department Reds were busy undermining Chiang's regime, softening it up for Mao's victory, which Roosevelt had already assured by double-crossing Nationalist China in a secret agreement with Stalin about future dispositions in Manchuria. Americans, as they receive reports of Chou En-lai's speeches at Geneva, must surely have long, deep thoughts about Roosevelt, Hopkins, Marshall and the whole Jew-inspired apparatus of their wartime and immediate post-war regimes.

Side by side with the American pro-Russian policies, revealed in the notorious memorandum Marshall took with him to Quebec, were the American anti-British and anti-European policies, framed to reduce our power, weaken our sovereignty and destroy our empires and overseas spheres of influence, preparatory to their annexation by the Dollar Barons. These policies persist, but an angry American uprising has put an end, at any rate for the time being, to the identification of the United States Government with Communist aggrandisement. Instead, advantage has been taken of the international ferment to consolidate "American" power over the non-Communist world in Europe and Australasia and to build up in Asia a huge Wall Street vested interest which pays far bigger dividends than the former secret accord with Moscow. More American technicians and advisers are now in Pakistan, for instance, than there ever were British officials in that country. Even more significant was President Eisenhower's declaration of the United States' interest in Indo-China, which was not to help its French ally but to maintain a free trading area for Japan, now an

American colony and repository of many billions of dollars invested there by Kuhn, Loeb and the other New York international lending houses. Yet now that this part of the Dollar Empire is threatened, the Lords of Cosmopolis, through their governmental agents, not only force upon France the relinquishment of her sovereignty in Indo-China, but also demand that Frenchmen fight and die for a cause, which, so far as France is concerned, no longer exists. Where in history can one look for a comparable blend of cynicism, impudence and self-interest? The Money Power, now sure of itself, has thrown off all restraint. It treats the nations of the world as cattle.

Had British opinion at the present time not been hostile to any extension of British military commitments, who can doubt that advance-guards from Malay would already be on their way to snatch New York's chestnuts out of the Indo-China fire? Had American public opinion not a marked dislike of "going it alone", who can doubt that American planes would already have been sent on futile missions to bomb the Indo-Chinese jungle at large? A week or two ago Foster Dulles, heedless of the Chinese army massed on the frontier, was presenting himself as a bomb-happy maniac fit only to be placed under restraint. That he was to some extent restrained indicates a remotely possible means of escape from the perils, which beset us. Laughable though the idea may appear when we consider the lamentable leadership of Britain, France and Western Germany, a secret understanding, destined to grow into a firm alliance, between these three countries might save the day for civilisation.

What is more probable, alas! is that we shall all be dragooned into a Pacific organisation which will take the power of decision out of our own hands and make us outright mercenaries of New York. In that event, we may expect, sooner or later, with or without general war, Wall Street and the Kremlin to re-establish their accord and enter into exclusive possession of Asia—"Noiselessly happy, feasting on the dead."

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# AGAINST CENTRALISATION

By LOUIS EVEN

A resume of a talk by M. Louis Even at the Foyer Creditiste de Montreal on January 27.

The centralisers, and their loudspeakers, consciously or unconsciously, love to proclaim that the tendency of mankind is towards federations, centralisations; towards the disappearance of small associations, or at least towards the diminution of their sovereignty, in the interest, they add, of humanity at large.

When these gentlemen speak of federation, they think fusion. They wish to federate the nations in order to suppress them. Among us, federation of the provinces is practically suppression, by moulding them in such a way as to be nothing more than mere geographical divisions—departments as they say in France.

If by mankind one means men, this may be said to be a tendency. It is the tendency of some men, centralisers, who wish to control the others. It is a manoeuvre; the tendency is imposed.

The best proof that it is not a natural tendency is that, in spite of all the forces of which the world's centralisers dispose—finance, the press, central government—they have not yet succeeded. Upon this objective, their hearts have been set for over forty years. The centralisers have opened the door to wars and crises to create the conditions, which would throw individuals into the hands of the State, without, however, achieving their ends.

Centralisation goes "against the grain". The individual does not run after it. He wishes to be, on the contrary, master of his own life. But the farther a government is removed from individuals the less chance they have of making themselves heard by the government. That does not help democracy.

Social Crediters are resisters. They resist centralisation, as they resist everything, which goes against someone, everything which leads to the tightening of the grip of institutions or of governments over somebody. They combat all conscription, civil or military.

The resistance may seem to be a war of retreat, particularly when too few take part in it, when the mass remains unconscious, or apathetic or fatalistic: "What would you have me do?"

But it must not be forgotten that the resisters have for such the intimate hopes of the individual; liberty oppressed yet lifts its head. History shows it. Tyrants have centralised great power in their hands; but their tyranny has been defied. They have had their victims, but they have fallen in their turn.

Every act of resistance fortifies the resister and creates an obstacle in the path of the centraliser. It raises up other resisters. Resistance develops all at once with the quality and number of the resisters. But always there must be guidance for there are many athirst for power, and a sleepy people is soon bound.

In the forefront of Social Credit is the pursuit of personal liberty, in order that the individual may expand fully through the means of his own choice.

"Social Credit", wrote Major Douglas,

"is a new strategy in the great struggle between the will to domination of the tyrant and the desire for freedom of the individual."

If Social Credit insists so much on the recovery of control of credit by members of society, it is because Finance has become the instrument of domination par excellence. It is financial centralisation, which has decided the programme. That is what holds all the countries of the civilised world under its thumb. All march in step with Finance. All walk into crisis together, with no trace of natural cause to justify the privations thus imposed.

But even financial centralisation is defied, and more and more. Its tyranny is more and more exposed and better and better known. It feels the need of governmental support. It desires a world government disposing of the material power of the world, to dictate the lives of men by legislation, as it dictates the lives of men by the control of credit and by the threat of starvation.

Social Crediters do not approve of political centralisation any more than they accept—even while they submit to it—financial centralisation.

It is not the politics of the Parties that can best resist centralisation. The Parties seek power. And power corrupts. The more power anyone has, the more he desires to have. The provincial governments which have most to say against federal centralisation are those which themselves practice centralisation most at home.

The battle against centralisation cannot be well conducted but by individuals who do not seek to impose themselves on others, that is by citizens detached from the pursuit of power. They comprise the Social Crediters of French Canada.

## Nonsense About Credit Expansion

The Melbourne "Sun" of May 12 reports Mr. Menzies as having stated at a meeting in New South Wales "Dr. Evatt must be intending to produce Douglas Credit". This Menzies continued: "This was a form of lunacy which beset some weak minds a few years ago. It still amounted to mass printing of money." This insulting drivel is, of course, typical of the Prime Minister and explains why so many Australian electors detest him. Mr. Menzies has had much to say about the dishonesty of Dr. Evatt. But we suggest that he might also be a little more careful concerning his own statements.

If Mr. Menzies is referring to the financial proposals of the late C. H. Douglas when he mentions "Douglas Credit", it is clear that he is either a knave or a very ignorant man. Dr. Evatt does not pro-

pose to implement Social Credit financial proposals. He rejects these proposals, as every Socialist must. He must reject them because they stem from a philosophy which is the complete antithesis of that held by Dr. Evatt. Dr. Evatt is no more likely to implement Social Credit financial proposals than is Mr. Menzies. The truth of the matter is that there is no fundamental difference between Dr. Evatt and Mr. Menzies on the subject of financial policy. It is true that Mr. Menzies is at present charging Dr. Evatt with advocating irresponsible credit expansion. There is a degree of truth in this charge. But what type of credit expansion has Mr. Menzies been practising. And what type does he propose to fulfill the promises he has made?

Social Credit has got nothing whatever to do with "mass printing of money", whatever this means. Social Crediters state that present methods of financial accounting are fraudulent. Thus the fantastic result that the greater the economic development taking place, the greater the public and private indebtedness. Social Credit financial proposals are designed to ensure that the individual effectively controls his own credit and is in the position of determining what the production programme shall be. They are designed to enable the individual to obtain genuine independence. Social Credit is, of course, far more than a mere scheme of monetary reform. It is, amongst other things, concerned about subordinating all systems to the genuine desires and needs of individuals. Social Credit is diametrically opposed to the idea of making the individual a slave to abstractionism. Money is an abstraction and any man who talks about there not being sufficient money for production purposes is a mental slave. If Mr. Menzies is not a mental slave, he is deliberately making statements, which he knows are untrue. We were told a long time ago that the truth shall make us free. Someone might mention this fact to the Prime Minister.

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?

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

Available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 22/7, post-free.

# SUPPRESSION UNLIMITED

However low we may have fallen in our own and other countries' estimation under the Messianic leadership of Winston Churchill, there is one respect in which we can still claim to be the unchallenged champions of the world. There is nobody to touch us in the art of exercising an unofficial censorship (while pluming ourselves on our freedom of speech) that is as suffocating as any that is imposed by a dictator or a dictatorial clique.

In a trivial context, we suppressed any mention of Edward VIII's attachment to the then Mrs. Simpson. In a vitally important context, for fifteen years we have not allowed the truth to be told about the war and its aftermath. Every national newspaper has been a party to this conspiracy of silence.

In America it is different. The truth can find a platform somewhere. Not only are books published which split open the whited sepulchre of Rooseveltian cum Baruchian propaganda, but, also, newspapers freely comment on the crawling infamies that are thus exposed.

The latest utterance is a book by Admiral Robert Theobald entitled "The Final Secret of Pearl Harbour", which brings up to the minute George Morgenstern's classic on that episode. Admiral Theobald conclusively demonstrates that Roosevelt, George Marshall and the rest of the Roosevelt crowd were determined, at any cost, to sting Japan into fighting, as the prelude to dragging Germany in. Germany was the specific objective in the grand design of rendering the world safe for Wall Street and the Wailing Wall of Jerusalem.

Reviewing the book, one leading American newspaper comments on the Roosevelt plotters in these terms: "The behaviour of Americans in stations of high responsibility who betrayed their countrymen into war, and cunningly endeavoured to shift the blame to Kimmel and Short, was tantamount to treason . . . The high Army and Navy officers who thought they had no recourse but to follow Roosevelt's orders are unique in condoning treason in their chiefs."

They may have been unique in the U.S.A., but we had, and have, plenty of the same sort here. Where the Americans are unique, as we have already pointed out, in the so-called free world is in possessing some publishers (in business in the ordinary way) and some national newspapers whose sense of decency is not smothered by cigar smoke.

In this particular connection, it may be worthwhile to recapitulate some disturbing facts about "Unconditional Hatred", by Captain Russell Grenfell, R.N. In the first place, we can usefully examine Captain Grenfell's credentials. Even his enemies, of whom he has many, would not deny that, intellectually considered, he is outstanding beyond all his naval contemporaries. His integrity is unimpeached and unimpeachable. As a writer he has produced books which, with the expert and amateur alike, have been uniformly successful—notably, in more recent years, his

dissertation on the sinking of the "Bismarck", which is securely established as a standard work.

Last year he wrote "Unconditioned Hatred", which can be briefly summarized as a comprehensive and lethal exposure of the nonsense of Vansittartism. But no English publisher would accept it, on the smugly hypocritical pretence that "we have to be fair to our shareholders".

Captain Grenfell was ready for that one. He answered that he was the first to appreciate a publisher's obligation to his shareholders, but no risk to them would be involved, as he would himself foot the bill. That was always the end of the correspondence.

Another manifestation of unofficial participation in suppression is rather older than "Unconditioned Hatred", which, by the way, is being circulated in every major country on earth, except the land of its birth. A dim lecturer-on-law gave an address on "Superior Orders" at the Royal United Service Institution. It was inevitably, an apologia for the judicial lynchings at Nuremberg and the illegal imprisonment of those senior officers in the German Services, whom we, in company with the Yankees and the Muscovites, decided to brand as war criminals.

At the end of the address, which was more tedious than most of its tedious kind, the meeting was, as usual, thrown open to discussion, whereupon Russell Grenfell and John Beckett proceeded to tear the lecture and the lecturer into a million pieces.

But where does the suppression come in? It is, or was until this occasion, the invariable practice of the R.U.S.I. "Journal" to publish, in its next issue the address and the discussion arising from it. From that day to this, not a word, over and above the lecturer's dreary prejudice, has appeared in the magazine. The suppression has been as total as if the R.U.S.I. were the Kremlin.

There was some shadow of a contemptible case for outlawing the truth, and propagating the lies, in wartime. The war has been over for nine years, yet the censorship persists. The ultra-ingenuous will ask why this should be.

The explanation is childishly simple. If the truth, even at this late hour, should emerge, the money mandarins of the U.S.A. would be impeded in their mission. They might even be stopped altogether. That is why in Great Britain, and as far as possible in America, the mailed fist crashes down on all who try to unmask the conspiracy—the mailed fist that is crammed with gold.

But those who carry out the censorship are rarely, if ever, conscious of this hidden purpose behind the pressures which influence their decisions.

—H.N. in "Candour," May 7

## Credit Expansion and Price Subsidies

The following letter from Mr. John Macara of N.S.W. to Dr Evatt will be of interest to our readers

Dear Dr. Evatt,

I listened last night, with great interest, to your Policy Speech. The critics of your policy are making a great "to-do" about the increased taxation, which, they say you will be compelled to impose to support such policy.

May I suggest a technique by which you may confound and silence your critics? The method hereinafter suggested is simple and was extensively used by the late Mr. Chifley (and by the British Government) during the war—i.e., THE SUBSIDISING OF PRICES by the issue of BANK CREDIT.

I was very gratified to note that you propose, in some measure, to avoid increased taxation by the judicious use of Bank Credit. May I suggest that the only danger in the use of such credit lies in the fact that, unless it be used with discretion, it tends towards RISING PRICES, for, as money is poured out to support PRODUCTION, prices inevitably rise. The only way to counter such rise in prices is to issue CONSUMER CREDIT to support and stimulate CONSUMPTION. This was done during the war, by subsidising prices—particularly the prices of the bread-and-butter lines.

The self-same administration, which is now used to collect SALES TAX, could be directed into "reverse" (to use a motor-term) to distribute CONSUMER CREDIT at the counter as a PRICE SUBSIDY. The whole machinery already exists, and has only to be thrown into "reverse".

By thus subsidising prices, the present Age Pension would give greater support to its recipients, without increasing taxation.

Some of the Bank Credit could be directed as CONSUMER CREDIT to supply any additional money necessary to finance your proposed abolition of the hated MEANS TEST—this would still further confound your critics.

I trust I have your approval in giving wide circulation to this letter.

Hoping you will give this matter your serious consideration,

Yours faithfully,

—JOHN M. MACARA.

## MRS. BRUCE H. BROWN

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mrs. Bruce H. Brown, who passed away on Monday, May 3, after a long illness. Mrs. Brown took more than a mere passing interest in the Social Credit ideas, which her husband has done so much to advance; she loyally supported all Mr. Brown's public activities and was undoubtedly a source of great strength and encouragement during years of activity, which required considerable courage.

On behalf of all our readers, particularly those who have been readers since the start of this journal, we express the deepest sympathy to Mr. Brown and family.

# THE GESTAPO POWERS OF TAXATION COMMISSIONER

**Of all the Gestapo-like powers of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation, few transgress fundamental liberties to the extent that Section 137 of the Income Tax Assessment Act does. The politician who mouths platitudes about democracy while this remains law brands himself as a charlatan.**

This brief section repays close study. It enables the Commissioner to assess what in his judgment is the amount upon which tax should be levied when—again in his judgment—a person has made default in lodging a return, has put in a return which does not satisfy the Commissioner, or has not furnished a return when the Commissioner thinks he should have.

Let us see how this works.

If, as a customer of a large firm, you receive a demand from the firm for prompt payment of money allegedly due by you for goods bought, and you dispute the figure, your remedy is simple.

You place the matter in the hands of your solicitor, who asks the firm to prove that you owe the money.

It is then up to the firm to produce evidence—dockets, letters, and the rest—that you actually bought the goods for which you are being billed.

If it cannot produce the evidence, its claim fails.

This elementary procedure is completely reversed in the case of the Commissioner of taxation.

If he thinks you should pay him more tax than you have, he tells you bluntly what, IN HIS JUDGMENT, you owe, plus

penalties.

If you dispute his figures, you cannot call upon him to produce the evidence upon which he based them.

The onus of proof that he is right is not upon him; the whole onus rests upon the unfortunate taxpayer to prove—in the absence of any evidence, too—that the Commissioner is wrong.

We waste no pity upon the deliberate tax-evader. But there is ample evidence that the powers of the Commissioner lend themselves to grave abuse, and that, in fact, they have been abused in some instances, to the great hurt of innocent taxpayers.

Not all officials of the Taxation Department are exemplary in their methods; not all are above acting upon information given maliciously by an enemy of a taxpayer; not all are mathematical perfectionists.

There are on record mistakes in assessments—sometimes running into tens of thousands of pounds — which have been made as a result of wrong information or of sheer errors in calculation.

In such cases the unfortunate taxpayer, deprived of the information upon which the department bases its claim, is in an almost hopeless position when he sets out to prove that the assessment is wrong.

And if he does protest, he may be met with the reply that he is lucky to be escaping with a penalty of, say, 50 percent, when the Commissioner has the power to make it 200 percent often decides to do no more about it.

If he takes his case to the High Court and asks for the production of the evidence upon which the assessment is based, the court will tell him that as the law stands it cannot compel the Commissioner to divulge his information.

There would be some justice if taxpayers, accused of evading tax, were allowed to examine the accounts and statements upon which the department bases its charges, in the same way as alleged criminals are permitted to know the basis of the charges made against them.

As it is, the suspected burglar, thug, kidnapper, swindler, or murderer possesses rights, which are denied to the honest citizen suspected by the department of tax evasion.

I have examined a case in which a taxpayer was assessed under section 167 for a sum several times as great as it should have been. Thousands of pounds were involved.

It took three years to prove that the department was wrong.

Many of the inflated figures upon which the department based its claim had been arbitrarily fixed by some official as what he, in his Olympian wisdom, thought to be a fair thing.

And it included items which should not have been included; which the taxpayer was required to disprove.

Why have successive Labor and non-

Labor governments failed to change the Act when its iniquities have been pointed out to them?

Is it because they have been afraid to go against the dictates of the ruling bureaucrats of Canberra?

The Income Tax Assessment Act strikes vitally at our very concepts of justice.

It has been condoned and perpetuated by successive Labor and non-Labor governments, who apparently are afraid to disobey the dictates of bureaucrats who want powers which, rightly, are denied to prosecutors of the most brutal criminals.

The iniquities of Section 167 and other portions of the Act have been pointed out to governments over a number of years. They have also been pointed out to the Supreme Courts and the High Court, and to the Taxation Boards of Review.

Now, with a general election on the way, is a chance for Federal leaders to prove whether they are genuine believers in democracy or mere hypocrites and humbugs.

It is nothing but deep hypocrisy for Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden to pose and posture and prate as champions of the democratic rights and fundamental liberties of the people when they allow such an unjust measure to remain in force. And the same goes for Dr. Evatt and Mr. Callwell.

The party that has the guts to buck the bureaucrats who insist upon retaining such fascist-like legislation will earn the gratitude of every elector who values liberty.

—"The New Era," April 30.

## A DECENTRALIST MOVEMENT

"A wise Creator has ordained animals and men to reach their pre-ordained size. So it is in the natural order of things that man's institutions should be kept within his size. Centralization is the direct opposite of the natural order. It is decentralization man needs. Social Credit is a decentralist movement."

—VERA HATTERSLEY.

## OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY

9d. Posted

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

This important book should be in the hands of all those who are concerned about the manner in which the parliamentary system has been perverted and used to further policies which progressively enslave the individual.

In a penetrating examination of the present voting system, Mr. Guthrie shows how the "majority vote racket" has been used to destroy the rights of minorities. It is not genuine democracy for Governments elected by a majority of electors to have unrestricted powers to do, as they like until an election removes them from office.

The author demonstrates how the basis of democracy must be local, decentralised government, which can be effectively controlled by the individual. He deals with the menace of centralised Government and the disastrous results, which always stem from it. Constructive suggestions are made for making genuine democracy a reality. "Our Sham Democracy" is one of the most fundamental and important books to come from the pen of an Australian Social Credit writer.

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

## Flight From the City

By Ralph Borsodi

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

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"New Times," May 21, 1954—Page 5.

# The New Times

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No. 9.

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## FOREIGN POLICY AND THE ELECTIONS

*It is regrettable that the feverish attempts by the party politicians to bribe the electors — with their own money! — has resulted in the subject of foreign policy being almost completely ignored during the current election campaign. As far as we can ascertain, there has been only one reference to foreign policy by any of the party leaders: Dr. Evatt briefly referred to Communist China and said that the Menzies-Fadden Government were prepared to recognise the Peking Government. We gathered that Dr. Evatt was seeking to create the impression that he and the Labor Party were opposed to the recognition of Communist China. There are certainly members of the Labor Party strongly opposed to the recognition of Communist China. Members of the Liberal and Country Parties are also opposed. But what are the official policies of the Parties on this and other vital foreign policy issues?*

*It has been openly admitted that the Chifley Government was going to recognise Communist China if it had won the 1949 Federal Elections. It is also certain that Mr. Casey and Mr. Menzies are personally in favour of recognising Communist China when it is politically possible. Strong electoral opposition has forced this issue to be "played down". But Mr. Casey's performances at the Geneva Conference indicate that he is, as always, prepared to compromise with the Communists. Some of his utterances are as foolish and as dangerous as his famous statement that Alger Hiss was not a Communist agent, but a loyal and patriotic American. He said he knew that this was the truth because his friend, Mr. Dean Acheson, had told him that Mr. Hiss was innocent.*

*Our view is that there is little to choose between Dr. Evatt and Mr. Casey as Ministers for Foreign Affairs. It would appear that Mr. Casey is more foolish than evil; that like Mr. Eden he is prepared to follow the prevailing "trend" without asking too many searching questions about who is responsible for the "trend". Dr. Evatt is, however, a thorough-going exponent of internationalism. It should not be forgotten that he is the leading advocate of the United Nations in this country, and that he would have no hesitation in further destroying the sovereignty of this country in order to increase the powers of UNO. It is important for Australian electors to bear in mind that the next Australian Government will be concerned about the revision of the United Nations Charter. A determined effort is being made to ensure that further steps towards the creation of World Government are taken. It is essential that all candidates be asked where they stand on this matter.*

*If the whole of Asia should pass under Communist domination, it is certain that the bridge between Asia and Australia, Indonesia, will quickly fall to the Communists also. The Leftist propagandists are continually stating that Australia must make friends with the Asians. It is difficult to see how we are going to make these peoples friends when we continually support policies, which further the Communist Revolution. The future of Australia may well be decided by the foreign policy adopted by the Government elected on May 29. Responsible electors should insist that those seeking their votes state just what policies they support.*

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## MR. CASEY SUPPORTS COMMUNIST LINE

Mr. R. G. Casey has now emerged openly as the latest supporter of the Communist-sponsored idea that co-existence is possible between the Communist and non-Communist nations. This resulted in a recent letter in the Melbourne "Age" by a well-known pro-Communist writer, in which Mr. Casey was praised for his support of the Communist "line". This merely reinforces our view that Mr. Casey is one of the most gullible Foreign Ministers this country has ever had to suffer.

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## THE PRACTICAL SOCIALIST

But the fact is that in 1954, Mr. Menzies is preaching almost identically the economic doctrine, which Mr. Chifley preached in 1946.

—E. H. Cox, Melbourne "Herald" correspondent covering the Prime Minister's meetings, in "The Herald", May 14.

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## LABOR'S HOUSING PROGRAMME

Dr. Evatt's views on housing, as expounded during the current election campaign, are very different from those expounded by Labor leaders in recent years. Let us recall, for example, the famous statement by that well-known exponent of Socialist planning, Mr. J. J. Dedman: "The Commonwealth Government is concerned to provide adequate and good housing for the workers; it is not concerned with making the workers into little capitalists."

Will the Dedmans of the Labor Party make their views prevail if the Party is successful on May 29?

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## CHURCHILL IN 1920

" . . . This worldwide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilisation and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence, and impossible equality, has been steadily growing . . .

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

—WINSTON CHURCHILL, in "Illustrated Sunday Herald", 8th February 1920.

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## ELECTION COMMENT

—All election comment in this issue is authorised by Eric D. Butler, Alma Road, Panton Hill, Victoria.

# 1954 SOCIAL CREDIT TRAINING COURSE

No battle can be won without well-trained campaigners. Every year during the winter months the Social Credit Action Group conducts a special Social Credit training course for those "New Times" readers who desire to make themselves more competent. A competent minority, which thoroughly understands the issues involved in the growing world drama, can, as Douglas once said, decide the fate of Western Civilization. A great responsibility rests upon Social Crediters, one that should inspire them to equip themselves to play their role nobly and effectively.

Last year's training course was an outstanding success, several of those who did the course subsequently demonstrating in the field of action that they had profited considerably from their training. It is hoped that this year's class will be even bigger than last year's. The sponsors of the course hope to make a start early in June. There will be a small charge of 2/6 per week (£1 for the course) to cover the cost of notes. Will all Melbourne readers who desire to do this year's course, which will be held at the offices of "The New Times," please inform us immediately?

Several country readers asked last year whether they might not also do the course. Considerable thought has been given to this matter and a correspondence course will be conducted if sufficient readers request it.

The following extract from "The Social Creditor" of July 2, 1949, provides a summary of the salient factors, which have determined Social Credit strategy in recent years, and an indication of the urgent necessity of training courses, which will ensure that an increasing number of competent Social Crediters are working in the community:

"At the present time, when the vast forces which have been generated during recent centuries seem to be moving rapidly towards a decision, the most potent force which it is within the power of a minority group to exert is the power of inherent QUALITY. No confession is easier to

elicit from most observers of good intelligence and undoubtedly deeply interested as well as involved in the political drama set before us than the confession of confusion of mind which paralyses action or precipitates it uselessly in a direction which serves any interest but the one the individual most truly desires to serve. The average mind seems in the grip of opinions, which are not clear-cut; they lack definiteness and therefore consistency and therefore truth and effectiveness.

"Now, such is the spread of technical information nowadays . . . that most people know what chemists mean by a catalyst, i.e., some substance present among reacting elements or compounds, which itself may be present in exceedingly small amount, but which, in some way, by its very presence, determines action and reaction which otherwise would not occur. The nature of the more abundant reacting substances does not seem to be affected in the slightest degree; but by this catalytic link, which itself remains unchanged, these are brought to behave in a way in which they would not otherwise behave. So this WIDELY DISTRIBUTED NON-CLEAR-CUT OPINION, which displays itself in tragic ineffectiveness at the present time, can be made effective by the presence everywhere of a sufficiency of CLEAR-CUT OPINION. The establishment of such a condition is particularly the objective set before the supporters of the Social Credit Secretariat. All the efforts of the Secretariat are turned for the moment upon developing QUALITY OF ACTION of this kind at its highest possible intensity."

Quality of action is only possible by competent Social Crediters. Will all those readers desirous of playing an effective role in furthering Social Credit please contact us immediately.

## SOIL IS FUNDAMENTAL

"The scientist who spends his life studying this dynamic thing, the soil, comes to have a profound respect for it. If he has any philosophic turn of mind at all, he can hardly help seeing the soil as the fundamental thing in all human activity . . . A stable, healthy, and vigorous civilisation demands a proper adjustment of men to the soil, and opportunities for them to make this adjustment. That is why the soil problem is so important in the United States."

Gove Hambridge in "Soils and Men."

## The Passing of Parliament

By Prof. G. W. Keeton

More than twenty years ago the then Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart, warned the British peoples in his great classic, "The New Despotism", that there was a subtle plan to undermine Parliament and to destroy the traditional rights of the individual by a policy of "bureaucratic lawlessness". Since Lord Hewart made his grave warning, the threat of a Dictatorship of the Bureaucracy has steadily increased. It is still growing and must be challenged and defeated if the free society is to survive.

In "The Passing of Parliament", the eminent English constitutional authority, Professor Keeton, develops and underlines the late Lord Hewart's theme. In clear, forceful language, the author shows how the bureaucratic dictatorship has grown. And in consequence the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts have been curtailed to the stage where they can no longer provide the individual with adequate protection against the bureaucrats and their regulations. Professor Keeton poses the question, which every freedom-loving individual must honestly face: "We are all aware which way the tide is running. How far do we wish it to run? Do we wish it to batter down the few remaining barriers between the executive and the citizen? Are we really satisfied that official policy is necessarily a satisfactory substitute for private right?"

Professor Keeton leaves no doubt that modern Parliament are for all practical purposes facades behind which real power is wielded by powerful individuals who never face the electors. As he writes in his frightening chapter, "The Road to Moscow", "Today, in Great Britain we live on the edge of dictatorship. Transition would be easy, swift, and it could be accomplished with complete legality. Already, so many steps have been taken in this direction, due to the completeness of power possessed by the Government of the day, and the absence of any real check such as the terms of a written constitution or the existence of an effective second chamber, that those still to be taken are small in comparison." All of which applies equally to what is happening in Australia.

"The Passing of Parliament" should be in the hands of all those who desire to play an active role in resisting those striving to create the complete Monopoly State.

Price, 31/6

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

"New Times," May 21, 1954—Page 7

## Childbirth Without Fear

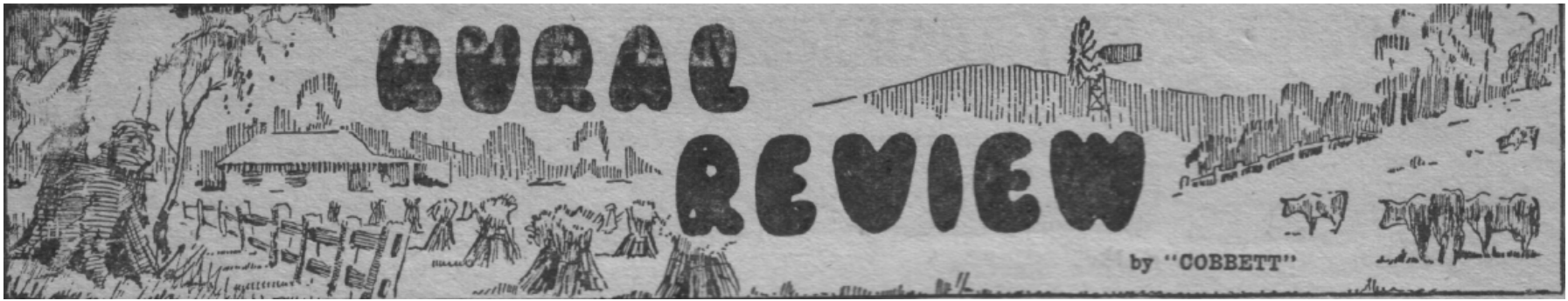
By Dr. Grantly Dick Read, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.).

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.

Price 18/6 post free



# ONLY THE SOIL CAN FEED PLANTS

By THOMAS POWELL, N.Y.  
From "Organic Gardening."

**Feed the plant, or feed the soil. This is one fundamental controversy between organics and chemical fertilizers. The food and feed value of your crops, their resistance to disease and insects, their yields and quality are all dependent on the means and methods by which they receive their nourishment.**

How useful, or useless, is your soil? Is a plant mineral content determined by the fertiliser that is placed in contact with its roots, that is, fed directly to it, with the soil serving only as a support for the plant? Can we by-pass the soil, as current policies of the chemical fertiliser industry dictate, and place "plant food" where the roots can pick it up without utilising anything in or from the soil?

These ideas are both widely accepted and utterly false. They completely ignore everything we have ever learned about the soil. And current research into the basic components and properties of soil and their effect on plants are pointing to the falsity, and the danger, of this doctrine.

What is the soil? Let us listen to soil experts and plant physiologists, instead of the seductive "a bag of this will give you 10 bushels more of this" voice of fertiliser advertisements.

The soil, say the people who know, is a vastly complex, living substance. Like all living things, it needs food to maintain itself and do its work—like work of turning out products that serve as food for plants. Chemical plant food, plus inert dead clay, rock, or sand, cannot produce healthy, vital plants.

Fertility, or the ability to supply food to a plant, is dependent on two things: the life in the soil, and its colloidal properties. These are basic to a soil: with one missing, or with either in improper amount or relationship to the other, soil is not soil.

Put a speck of healthy soil under a powerful microscope and even then you can get only a small idea of the teeming, active life within it. Estimates of the number of fungi, algae, bacteria and other organisms living in a single ounce of soil range from 500 to 700 million. This incredible number will add up to some 50,000 pounds of micro-organisms in an acre-depth of 4 inches, or about 3 percent of the total weight of the soil. How much, and in what proportion, of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, as well as trace elements and other

nutrients your plants receive, is determined by the functioning of these minute animals. Their proper functioning, not to mention their very life, is dependent on how you feed your soil.

What we call organic matter is made up of the digestion products of these micro-organisms and substances left when their dead bodies decompose. The more bacterial activity, the more organic matter and the darker your soil.

A sterile soil is usually gray or nearly white.

The non-living portions of the soil can feed plants only in direct proportion to the activity of the soil's living parts. Clay, the most important of the soil's inorganic components, is composed of microscopic crystals so tiny it would take well over 10,000 of them, standing side by side, to stretch one inch. Because they are so tiny, we call them colloidal particles. They are themselves inactive. Their job in the soil is governed by the fact that each crystal carries a negative electrical charge. A negative charge attracts a positive one, in this case ions of potassium, magnesium, calcium, cobalt and other nutrients. Only competing ions or the work of micro-organisms can tear these positively charged ions away from their clay jailers.

How much and how strong the attraction of the negative charges of the colloids are, determines a soil's base exchange capacity, its power to hold nutrients.

A low base exchange capacity means a soil can hold little plant food, regardless of how much we pour into it. That is, unless we pour in organic matter. For organic matter has a base exchange capacity, too. As the products of well-nourished micro-organisms increase, so does the soil's ability to hold on to plant foods, to build up fertility. And some of the organisms are busy weathering rock particles—either there naturally or added in the form of ground rock fertilisers—to supply nutrients for the colloids to grab hold of. These inter-related activities supply a soil's reserve of fertility.

Soil colloids fight to hang on to the nutrients. But scientists tell us, if the nutrient ions are in a certain ratio to each other

—for example, 4 ions of calcium to 1 of magnesium, etc.—they will have an easier time getting away from the colloid jailers. Availability of nutrients, therefore, depends on an exacting balance of them, something the most "balanced" chemical fertiliser would be hard put to achieve.

But chemical fertilisers don't even try to achieve this. Instead, they are applied on the basis of the nutritional needs of the crop. This is a false and very dangerous concept, as a long-term series of experiments by the Florida Experiment Sta. has recently proved.

Here are the conclusions reached by these researches: —

(Continued on page 11)

## ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Ley Farming" ..... 26/-

By Sir George Stapleton and William Davies. Describes the ley as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil, and the best and most economic way of producing grass.

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By T. J. Barrett.

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By N. Catchpole. A very practical book which covers a wide range of plants.

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By George Hyam.

"Sunflower" ..... 18/4

For food, fodder and fertility, by E. F. Hart.

Order now from  
NEW TIMES LIMITED



# ORGANICALLY GROWN ORANGES

By DORIS ANDERSON PARKS, U.S.A.

**An orange ranch in California in the United States may seem too remote to an English farmer to make its problems of any interest to him. However, it was the inspiration of and sound practices advocated by an Englishman, Sir Albert Howard that brought about a rebirth of this fine small ranch. Perhaps telling its story may repay in part the owner's debt to Sir Albert Howard, for it furnishes an added indication to the mounting evidence that there is a progressive recovery of vitality and resistance to disease in growing things when the proper organic matter is applied in sufficient quantities to the soil even after the soil has been neglected or cultivated exclusively with chemicals.**

This ten-acre orange ranch is on the northern outskirts of Redlands. This small community is in the heart of the orange country, which itself centres the southern half of that long west coastal state, California.

No part of this grove is young. The north grove is fifty-one years old; the trees on the south five acres are larger and older, perhaps seventy-five to eighty years old. Hence, the problems are those of physical conditions as well as soil composition.

When the Champion family bought the grove in 1910, it furnished them with a living comparable to that derived from surrounding groves—just average.

However, by 1912-13, due to the kind of work put in on the grove from 1910 to 1913, there was a great improvement in quantity and quality of fruit. During that period a cover crop of clover and vetch was planted, some ranch manure was spread and the whole thoroughly cultivated once a month.

If we graphed the history of the grove this would be our finding: the high points in quality and quantity of fruit directly followed, over and over again, the application of the principle of building the soil biologically.

Wesley and Fred Champion inherited the ranch in 1922. They contracted out the actual working of it. The usual methods of cultivation with commercial fertilizer were employed with the usual result, an increase in diseased trees followed by dusting, spraying and fumigating to control the pests.

In 1938, in the way of our forefathers, Wesley decided to work the ranch personally.

He still followed generally approved methods, using the same furrows for irrigation until the weeds choked them off and a fertilising programme of simple nitrogens broadcast or added to the water. He did supplement, by spreading two carloads of steer manure. The trees responded - the crop was heavier.

As manure was expensive and a labour problem, in 1941 he returned to the exclusive use of synthetic fertilisers.

In the spring of 1943, out of Orange County nearby, came the red scale. This grove, being an old grove, was more susceptible and hardest hit of all the surrounding groves. Between the scale and the spray and fumigation process (cyanide gas) to kill it many trees were damaged as though from a forest fire.

It was a terrifying sight to see the green

sapped from the glossy leaves, leaving them yellow and dead looking, then to watch them fall until you could throw a hat through the trees. The golden fruit covered with the red scale was reduced to second class or culls. Fifty percent of nearly every tree was killed, reducing the crop for the next few years one-third to one-half.

Pruning out the dead wood, where in the older south grove the piles reached a height of six feet, the idea came to these men that trees should be strong and healthy enough to protect themselves—otherwise ranching became a series of lost battles. Groping to bring their grove back to life, they sowed black vetch and mustard as a cover crop that fall.

Soon after this move the brothers learned of Sir Albert Howard's "Agricultural Testament." The principle he expounded, of building soil biologically, made sense.

It was reasonable that there is an interrelation between health and vigor of plant life above ground and the abundance and life force of soil inhabitants—disturb that interdependence and your crop return will be affected in quality and quantity.

Dominated by that thought, they proceeded in 1945 with practices that would build their soil biologically. The cover crop of vetch and mustard, upon maturity, was turned under with a light discing after a dash of agricultural lime was added.

Later the dead wood from the trees, forty tons of alfalfa, which had been spread, and some compost applied sparingly in the irrigation furrows were slightly disced into the soil with more lime.

Their compost piles conformed to Sir Albert Howard's "Indore Process."

At "different times they obtained bean straw and race track litter consisting of manure, feed, straw and shavings and other horse manure from the near-by stables of the mounted police. This heavy mulch went into the compost pile.

Being no halfway fellows in an experiment, in 1948, they installed four Hereford steers on the ranch to obtain the necessary manure to mix with the vegetable life in the compost box. This box was six by six by twenty-four feet divided into three compartments of varying sizes. As the compost shrank it was moved to a smaller compartment, thus facilitating its working.

Heavy bedding, two bales a day, was provided for the steers. They were fed steamed ground bone meal, iodine and sulphur salts, and good alfalfa.

(Continued on page 12)

## Life from the Soil

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

(31/3, post free)

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

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

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

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

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

# HE THREW AWAY THE PLANTING BOOK

By H. A. LINDSAY

**Local tree planting difficulties occasionally defeat the sound general advice given in "the book of words". But this Mallee farmer tracked them down and tried a successful alternative—which other planters who are in trouble may be glad to follow.**

Six miles due north of Karoonda, in the Murray Mallee, South Australia, is a striking example of what can be done to grow trees on a fourteen-inch rainfall—on the farm of Mr. V. A. O'Malley, whose successful planting and growing technique was learned by observation and experience. His ornamental and windbreak trees include poplars, the upright and spreading varieties of cypress, and *radiata*, maritime and Aleppo pines. The eucalypts comprise tuarts, the upright and spreading varieties of sugar gums, blue gums and the Western Australian flowering gum. From the West, the jam wood is also doing well and so are she-oaks and swamp oaks. The phoenix palm lends an exotic note to the plantation. Fruit trees include black and white walnuts, almonds, apricots, peaches, quinces, nectarines, mulberry, figs, with many muscates and other vines.

When he first tried to grow trees in his sandy soil, Mr. O'Malley "went by the books" and carried out the usual instruction to dig a large hole, fill it with a mixture of good soil and manure, then give the young plant any water, which could be spared. For his trees it had to come from rainwater tanks.

Practically all the young trees died. In an effort to discover the cause, he dug them up—to find that cockchafer and other

grubs had eaten the entire root system. Further investigation showed that by digging those large holes and filling them with manured soil he had created ideal conditions for the grubs. Even without prepared soil, watering the young trees during their first year of growth attracted root-eating pests. Mr. O'Malley next decided to throw away the instruction book and see what could be done by reproducing, as closely as possible, the natural conditions under which seedlings grow, plus conservation of soil moisture. With a wide-bladed hoe he scraped away the grass and made a series of saucer-shaped depressions six feet in diameter, the object being to run the natural rainfall to the centre of each plot.

In the middle of each depression a young tree was planted with its roots well puddled. The hole was just large enough to contain the root system. The soil was well "firmed" around the roots. "I use the full weight of my boot," says Mr. O'Malley. If no rain falls during the week after planting, the baby tree is given one watering. Thereafter it must look after itself. For the first few years all weed growth is kept down on the surrounding soil—round fruit trees the ground is always kept free. On this point, Mr. O'Malley gives emphatic advice. "In this type of country, practically all trees live in the same way as the native mallee—by developing an extensive system of surface roots. As a result, it is fatal to plough around them. The cultivator alone must be used and should go no deeper than is necessary to cut off the weeds just below the surface. After that, the harrows alone will conserve moisture by keeping the soil stirred after every summer rain."

He is equally emphatic on the need to plant the trees well apart, for they must have ample room in which to develop a big root system without competition. The soundness of his methods is proved by the vigorous growth and healthy appearance of his ornamental trees, while the yields from the fruit trees could hardly be bettered under irrigation. The homestead surroundings are an object lesson on what can be accomplished by a practical and resourceful

—"The Riverlander," October 1953.

## MIX POULTRY MASHES WITH SKIM MILK

Poultry mashes mixed with skim milk improve the quality and quantity of the flesh of table birds. The inclusion of skim milk also serves as a safeguard against many troubles, which have their basis in nutritional deficiency by building up a resistance factor. Skim milk is a safeguard against coccidiosis in chickens. For breeding hens, due to its riboflavin content, it assists hatch-ability and also helps to produce good chickens. —G. & N. Co-operator, 3/7/53.

## Ley Farming

The fertility accumulating under the best grassland (permanent grass and ley alike) becomes in excess of what can be cashed from grass-clover covering. All very old sods become in effect, and to a greater or lesser extent, pot-bound, with the result that the plant covering is incapable of reacting in full measure to the inherent fertility of the soil, while to plough, aerate, and lime (where necessary) is to give life to favourable bio-chemical changes and further to enhance the productivity of the soil. The best grassland holds within itself an immense store of arable potentiality, while the soil rejuvenated by ploughing and aeration, even after yielding several white straw or other crops, can be put back to ever better and better grass. That is the experience of every competent ley-farmer, and ley-farming is creeping into even better and better permanent grassland.

—Sir George Stapledon in "The Plough-Up Policy and Ley Farming".

## Organic Flood Control

When the Hunter River was first settled seagoing vessels sailed right up to the wharves at Morpeth. Today, owing to the silting of the river at Hexham by soil from the eroded hillsides, denuded of their trees in the greed for more grazing land, the river is no longer navigable, and the silted stream bed will not even carry away flood waters rapidly enough to prevent the disaster of two years ago.

I happened to be in the Federal House of Representatives on a night when flood relief was voted by the Government. A prominent Opposition Member criticised the inadequacy of the sum proposed, and recommended that an insurance fund of some million pounds be established to insure the inhabitants of the flooded areas against a future disaster. No mention was made of the only method of insurance possible, namely the restoration of forest along the crests and upper slopes of the bare eroding hills from which, like storm water from a roof, the rainfall swiftly drains with its load of soil, into the Hunter River.

Acting under the greatest influence of our times, that of the scientist and engineer, we naturally think of flood control by dams. Already the Tennessee Valley Authority has become a prototype of engineering solution of the flood problem. No one ever stops to consider that the Tennessee Valley Scheme has permanently flooded more valuable farmland than it has saved from intermittent flooding of the lower river flats and no one considers the displacement of the farmers involved in the process.

Restoration of forest cover to the Watershed is the most important step in flood control and water and soil conservation, but the engineers' approach to the problem has proved, during one hundred years of trial in the U.S.A., that alone, it is but a temporary contribution to the flood—not the erosion problem.

—Sir Stanton Hicks in "Life From The Soil."

## Winter Time Is Reading Time

Most people read much more during the long winter evenings than they do during the rest of the year. Wintertime enables people to catch up on their reading, particularly serious reading. We suggest that all "New Times" readers take the opportunity which wintertime presents, to widen their knowledge and understanding of the vast field, which "The New Times" covers. A wide selection of books on politics, economics, international affairs, organic farming, gardening and associated subjects, is available.

We ask "New Times" readers to remember that they can also obtain all general books, including works of fiction and text books, through the "New Times" Book Service. Every book order placed helps "The New Times" financially. Please let us have your reading list for the winter TODAY.

New Times Book Service,  
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## ONLY THE SOIL CAN FEED PLANTS

(Continued from page 8)

The mineral content of vegetables (one of Florida's chief crops) is much more closely related to the organic matter content of the soil than to the minerals shown to be available in it by soil tests or added in the form of chemicals. "Soil type, or at least soil environment, was the main factor . . . which influenced mineral composition . . . The fertiliser level had very little effect on mineral composition," states their Bulletin 488. The higher the soil organic matter content, the higher the mineral content of the vegetables grown in it.

Take phosphorus for instance. Artificial phosphorus is said to be absolutely necessary for improved yield and quality of crops. But even when tests showed a large amount of phosphorus to be available, crop plants showed a definite lack of it—except those plants grown in a soil high in organic matter. Calcium and potassium followed the same principle. The organic matter obviously not only helps build up the nutrient content of soil, but keeps it in the exact balance needed to realise the ions as plant roots call for them.

Another highly interesting conclusion was that the use of chemical fertilisers brought about increases in size, but caused decreases in dry matter percentages. In other words, the crops were "blown up" with useless materials like water, not en-

### Sound Advice by Dr. Clunies Ross

In a recent survey of Australian food production, Dr. Clunies Ross pointed out how food production in Australia could be still further expanded. He said that no big increases in production could be expected from Government irrigation schemes. But he drew attention to what has recently been termed "water farming", which involves conservation in small dams of every drop of water, which fell on a property. We have on several occasions dealt with this matter, pointing out that financial credit made available to individual farmers for their own irrigation schemes would result in far quicker increases in production than the big Government schemes. And the real cost of obtaining the water would be much less.

Dr. Clunies Ross also made an excellent point when he said, "Australia must get away from the idea that it was productivity per man rather than productivity per acre which counted. He was confident that, as a result of the use of improved pastures rotated with crops, wheat and other crop yields could be greatly increased.

Our major concern is not that food production cannot be increased and soil fertility improved at the same time; but that present financial rules will neither enable Australians to consume all the food that they desire nor to exchange any genuine surpluses for production from other countries.

riched with more minerals or protein. Nitrogen was often increased in them, but mainly in the form of nitrates (a possible source of toxicity) rather than true protein. Protein, incidentally, is the human body's "reserve of fertility". Sugars and carbohydrates are immediately used forms of energy, while protein is stored up for bodybuilding and protection of tissues. Thus it seems that artificial feeding not only gives the soil no reserve of needed materials, but denies them to us also. Celery grown in organic soil in these experiments was over 10 percent higher in protein than celery grown on soils low in organic matter.

All this brings us to a point that may be more important than it seems at first. We know one of the bad effects of chemical fertiliser is that it harms soil bacteria. May not all the damage chemicals do be traced to this?

With no organisms to produce organic matter, the soil's base exchange capacity is lowered and minerals leach away. Good structure disappears, too. Erosion accelerates, yields drop, the farmer pours in more chemicals, the whole process goes on faster and faster. To try to feed a plant directly with concentrated soluble mineral salts, ignoring the vital role of the soil's biological life, is to deaden the soil. It can only lead to rapid deterioration and bankruptcy—not to mention the myriad illnesses caused by the "nutritional famine" brought about by eating mal-nourished plants.

Conversely, true lasting fertility and highly nutritious crops are to be achieved only by building up the humus content and biological activity of the soil. We are finally learning how plants obtain their food from the soil, what soil is, and how to maintain and increase its productivity.

There are no short cuts to farming except those short cuts dictated by nature herself. Give her the proper materials to work with—organic soil foods—and she will feed your plants and maintain her largesse eternally.

### Florida Test Shows Spraying Cuts Citrus Yield.

Insect specialists, gathered recently at the 36th annual meeting of the Florida Entomological Society, were asked to consider the possibility of present-day agriculture's over-using insecticides for the control of pests. Dr. J. T. Griffiths, Winter Haven citrus insect expert and outgoing society president, forecast drastic changes in insecticide uses in the years to come. He said there is doubt that insecticides are increasing the yield of citrus fruits. On the contrary, as reported by the "Miami Herald" of September 12, 1953, Griffiths pointed to two unsprayed citrus plots at the experiment station at Lake Alfred which, he related, had been producing one half a box more fruit per tree than trees of adjacent plots, which had been sprayed. Some insecticides, sulphur especially, are causing an actual increase in pests, he stated.

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"New Times," May 21, 1954—Page 11.

# SEAWEED AS A FERTILIZER

By Ernest Booth, A.M.C.T., F.R.I.C., from "Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.)

The use of seaweed as a fertilizer dates back many centuries. As long ago as 1681, a Royal decree regulated the conditions under which seaweed could be collected on the coast of France; the kinds that might be collected were specified, as was the manner in which they should be used.

Seaweeds are always associated with a rocky formation of the seabed and most weeds are found in shallow water. The land in such situations is usually a thin cover of sand, or a sandy loam, overlying rock and is exposed to the eroding action of winter gales. The use of seaweed over many generations has resulted in a deep black earth, which defies the Atlantic gales.

The seaweeds used as fertilizers belong to two main groups, which are distinguished by their habitat. These are the brown weeds, which grow between high and low water on rocky situations, and those weeds, also brown, which also grow on a rock bottom below low water mark down to a depth of 60 feet. The first group, often called rockweeds, are relatively small plants, but their growth is usually dense and they are easily collected by pulling or cutting from the rocks; 200 pounds per hour can be gathered easily from a good site. Whilst the number of rockweeds is legion, only two need be mentioned since they are very much more common than any other weeds; these are "knobbed wrack" and "bladder wrack." Both these plants are made conspicuous by the air filled vesicles which enable the plant to reach the surface when the tide comes in; in this way the plants receive more light for photo-synthesis.

The sublittoral brown weeds, variously known as Laminaria, oarweeds or tangles, are much larger plants and appear to have a root, a stem and a single large leaf; this similarity with land plants is very superficial and, in fact, these various parts do not function and growth is usually about 20-30 tons per acre and may approach 50

tons. All these plants have a frond, or leaf, which is replaced annually, usually about May; a new frond develops and the growth is detached and cast on the beaches. Unfortunately these fronds soon rot and a decaying heap can be most unpleasant to collect. Stormy weather is usually associated with the fall and winter; during such storms, plants are broken and torn from the seabed and cast high and dry by the storm. Thousands of tons may be cast on a beach by a single storm. The complete plant is much more resistant to decomposition and such heaps can be removed without qualms.

These two types are very widespread and flourish over most of the Northern Hemisphere. A third type, the giant kelp, grows off the coast of California. These are brown weeds and both annual and perennial types abound; their chief feature is their length, which may exceed 200 feet. They shed their fronds between April and June and decay rapidly if the water temperature exceeds 76 degrees F. Like other brown weeds they are cast by storms and drift weed may also be collected.

Lastly some mention must be made of the "gulf weed" which gave notoriety to the Sargasso Sea. Although modern evidence refutes the tales of the medieval mariners, Sargassum species do exist, and cast weed is available on the beaches of the Gulf States. The chemical constitution of seaweeds is markedly different from that of the land plants. In general, land plants owe their rigidity to cellulose whereas seaweeds contain only about 5 percent cellulose and owe their mechanical strength to alginic acid. The food reserve of land plants is starch that of marine plants is laminarin, while the place of sugar is taken by mannitol, which is rarely found in land plants. Alginic acid, laminarin and fucoidin are found only in seaweeds.

# ORGANICALLY GROWN ORANGES

(Continued from page 9)

Man can't compete in his laboratories with the natural processes inside of an animal in producing something vital to building the soil on which to produce healthy, abundant crops to nourish animals and humans. The old life cycle as Nature intended is a flow from the soil back to the soil.

This by-product, manure, decomposing with other organic matter, facilitates the production of micro-organisms, generates or transmits hormones, vitamins and enzymes, and passes on minerals and trace elements invaluable to plant, animal and human life.

It is the organic minerals released and transported by the soil's bacteria, which animals and humans must have.

In 1946 the permanent furrows, four feet wide and two to a lane, were put in. The compost was put into these furrows, covered with damaged hay, lightly disced into the soil and irrigated by trickling water.

This then became their basic routine in soil building compost, mulch and non-cultivation, all conducive to earthworm, fungi and soil bacteria growth.

What was happening above ground to the grove was very satisfying. The new growth was more vigorous, the leaves dark, shining and waxy. The fruit was larger and a rich, dark orange. In fact, the packing house could see and scent a Champion orange coming so outstanding were their colour and fragrance . . . no need to process this fruit to secure a tempting golden colour.

The health of the trees was reflected in their resistance to insect pests invading surrounding groves. Well fed with humus, the trees were vigorous enough to protect themselves as the brothers had dreamed they would be some day.

This was just part of their reward. Trees formerly producing fewer and smaller oranges, as is the general alarming trend among California orange groves, now needed props under their fruit-laden branches. The abundant crops of large golden oranges proved the economic as well as biological soundness of Sir Albert Howard's ideas.

In reaching the goal of restoring their grove today's new interest and objectives were created. They succinctly say, "It is what is in the orange that counts."

In the San Bernardino National Orange Show in 1949 Champion oranges took second place in the Growers' Sweepstakes. In the laboratory score they outrated the winner in percentage of anhydrous citric acid and Vitamin C (milligrams of ascorbic acid per CC of juice).

Their object today is to increase the amount of precious vitamin C and to ensure the maximum in freshness and flavour of their fruit for the consumer.

In a sense, the ranch has become a dedication, a small effort devoted to better nutrition. Starting with the normal useful urge to save and improve their own property, their interest is now outside themselves.

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