

The "NEW TIMES" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

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.

THE NEWTIMES

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REVIEW OF THE BUDGET

MORE GOVT.; LESS GOODS

The claim by Mr. Chifley that he needs monopoly power over banking to preserve stability of Australia's finances and to prevent depressions, begs the question of whether he has used his present extensive powers over finance as wisely and well as he should.

The facts revealed during the debate on the Budget in the House of Representatives, leave little doubt regarding the nature of Mr. Chifley's views on finance, and give ample warning of what is likely to happen under an increase of power.

Taxation Increase

The total collections from taxation for the year 1946-47 are shown in the Budget at £374,000,000, an increase of £16,000,000 over the previous year, notwithstanding Mr. Chifley's "concessions" to taxpayers.

Collections from Income Tax and Social Services Tax amounted to £207,764,940 (compared with £214,593,578 for 1945-46), whilst from indirect taxation there was an increase from £125,000,000 to £137,000,000. It is clear that the decrease of £6,828,658 in income tax during the financial year just ended has been more than balanced £12,000,000 in indirect taxation.

Aggregate income tax has continued at the above high level because, with the increasing number of workers in industry, coupled with an increase in the amount each of them receives in his pay envelope, Mr. Chifley has had a greater aggregate income upon which to levy his reduced rates of tax.

The increase in indirect taxation has come from increased secondary production and imports, plus rises in the price consumers pay for them.

Payroll tax rose by 18 per cent, in the period under review. The nett effect of the Treasurer's cynical and vicious taxation policy is seen in the increase of all forms of taxation from £51 per head in 1945-46 to approximately £53 per head in 1946-47. Further, it is interesting to reflect; that the numbers of persons paying income tax has increased from 300,000 at the outbreak of the 1939-45 war to more than 2,000,000 at the present time. This has resulted mainly from the taxation levied by the "Labor" Government, upon categories of workers hitherto exempted from income tax.

As a result of this increase in the number of assessments, accompanied by growing complexity in the method of assessing tax, the expenditure of the Taxation Department continues to rise and is estimated at £3,026,000 for the present financial year compared with £1,416,000 in 1943-44, the year in which the maximum income tax rate was levied.

'Workers' Govt.'

In opposition to Mr. Chifley's present taxation policy, Sir Earle Page was able to claim in the House of Representatives on September 30, that when he was Treasurer in the Bruce-Page Government after the 1914-18 war, taxes were reduced by 70 per cent, below the war-time peak in five years, and the income tax exemption raised to £300 a year. But the Chifley Government is a "workers' Government" and apparently does not desire to follow in the footsteps of the Bruce-Page "reactionaries"! Not only does Mr. Chifley continue to sock the workers

as hard as he is able, but he gave Mr. Francis, M.L.A., cause to complain that many former servicemen setting up in business are being forced into debt because of the imposition of double taxation on their first year's earnings.

"Full Employment"

In an attempt to justify this particularly blatant and shameless form of highway robbery, the apologists for the Government have claimed that "employment" is at a higher level than it ever has been before and the "national income" is also at a record level.

increased from 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 kilowatts.

During the same period the production of pig iron and steel declined from 2,500,000 tons in 1939 and 2,800,000 tons in 1943-44 to 2,366,000 tons in 1946-47; the number of bricks manufactured fell from 629,000,000 to 480,000,000, and the output of tiles decreased from 39,000,000 to 36,000,000. In primary production, in addition to the truly alarming figures by Mr. Fadden quoted in these columns last week, apple orchards in Australia have decreased from 1938-39 to 1944-45 by approximately 4000 acres, whilst children suffer from vitamin starvation for want of the proper nourishment.

The "National Income"

Now for the second part of the Government's claim—the increase in the "national income." The Treasurer claims that the "national income" has risen from £938,000,000 in 1938-39 to £1,497,000,000 in 1946-47, an increase of £559,000,000 or nearly 60 per cent. On the face of it, the increase appears impressive, but

Trade and Customs.. 138,942
Commerce & Agriculture 166,028
Labour & National Service 146,640
Post-war Reconstruction 184,672

The estimate for the Governor-General's establishments for this financial year includes an additional £3880. This sum is in addition to £5295 spent last year for the purchase of new motor cars, which expenditure should be non-recurring, so that the additional cost of running the Governor-General's establishments will be in the vicinity of £7355 more than the actual expenditure for 1946-47.

Social "Benefits"

The cost of distributing £1,664,000 as sickness and unemployment "benefits" is £217,000 or 12½ per cent of the value of the benefits disbursed! These figures prove conclusively the argument used through these columns from time to time, that taxpayers must inevitably get back as benefits much less than they pay in as social service contributions.

The National Debt

The effect on Australia's finances of Chifley's policy is best seen in connection with the increase in the national debt.

The national debt has increased from £1,250,000,000 in 1938-39 to £2,767,000,000 and the interest bill from £54,000,000 to £83,000,000.

These figures indicate clearly enough the financial policy of Mr. Chifley and his colleagues and give a further sound indication of what will happen to Australia's finances if their already enormous powers are increased through nationalisation of banking. And our Federal Treasurer is the man who claims that he will improve immeasurably the lot of the worker by giving him "ownership" of bank buildings!

Bank Nationalisation

What Mr. Chifley will actually succeed in accomplishing through this legislation, will be to increase the national debt and the interest bill payable on it, whilst at the same time giving the "worker" less say in policy and the bureaucrat more power to pry into his personal affairs and regiment his actions.

If the bank shareholders are to be given Government bonds for their shares, the effect will be that instead of the banks making a profit to pay them between 4 per cent, or so on their shares, a profit will be made to pay them 4 per cent, on their bonds.

The alternative is for Mr. Chifley to use the credit creation powers of the Commonwealth Bank to pay cash for the trading bank shares, but that is unlikely. It should not be lost sight of in connection with the nationalisation of banking, that a monopoly over trading bank business would enable the Commonwealth Government to first of all starve financially, any industry or business marked down for absorption by the socialists, and then, when bankruptcy became the alternative to submission, to buy its assets on terms favourable to the Treasurer, or to lay (Continued on page 8.)

Responsibility for any election comment in this publication is accepted by J. G. Weller, Rushall Crescent, North Fitzroy.



A MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE!

Let us take the first of these claims and compare it with hard facts. It is obvious that the major part of this employment has arisen from the quite natural post-war increase in the volume of production of goods following the low production of consumer goods during the war, plus the fact that war expenditure on goods for destruction increased enormously the savings of the people. Some 80 per cent, of this employment has been provided by private enterprise.

Production Decline

The other side of this picture is to be seen in the decline in production, which has accompanied this "full employment." In seven years the value of plant and machinery in factories has risen from £150,000,000 to £185,000,000; engines in factories have increased from 1,600,000 horsepower to 2,200,000 horsepower; central electric generating stations have increased from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000 kilowatts, and the maximum load has

against it must be set a £300,000,000 increase in taxation and an increase in retail prices, reported by the Commonwealth Statistician at 27 per cent. The improvement in the "national income" is nothing more than the privilege to hold for a short time in our pockets a larger volume of money having a steadily decreasing value.

Govt. Departments

Another disturbing feature of the Budget is the enormous increase in the expenditure of Government departments, which it reveals. In addition to the increase in this expenditure over a number of years, further increases included in the estimates for the coming financial year, 1947-48, are shown in the following table:—

Department	Increase
The Parliament	£71,252
Prime Minister	436,044
External Affairs	165,739
Treasury	544,794
Interior	287,720
Civil Aviation	2,572,138

NOTES ON THE NEWS

The Bill to amend the Dairy Produce Exports Control Act provides for the reduction of the representation of primary producers in favour of a Union official on the Board. Another totalitarian feature of the proposed set-up is that the chairman who will be appointed by the Minister will have the power to veto any decision of the Board. Why the farce of a Board? Why not leave decisions to the Chairman?

The Secretary of the Country Party (Mr. A. J. Fraser) says, this plot to socialise producers will be resisted strongly. Every legislative Act has for its objective the furthering of Government control. The odd part of it is, although producers' spokesmen sometimes oppose these moves, they foolishly approve Government control of primary products, thus playing into the hands of the socialisers. They should be insisting that growers handle their own affairs.

CHURCHMAN'S CHALLENGE

The Vicar of St. Gabriel's, Crickleford (England), Rev. Irving Bulman, in a spirited attack from the pulpit charged the British Labour (?) Party with; "preaching envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness." To illustrate his point he welcomed to his church: "spivs, drones, eels, butterflies, tinker's cusses, two-hooters and, of course, parasites." He then reminded his congregation that the difference between English socialism and the Russian and German variety is only one of time. He quoted the type of socialist whose attitude was, "be my brother or I'll knock your b head off." This was rounded off by the statement that "England was a vast concentration camp." In striking contrast with this a report in the Rockhampton "Telegraph" of September 29 quoted a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Hambly, of Adelaide, as urging people to submit to discipline and not to complain against controls. Apparently this chappie prefers the concentration camp set-up.

* * * *

POLL PROBES

A recent Gallup Poll asked, who (not what) is to blame for industrial disputes. Communists received most of the votes, with Union Leaders, the Government, and Capitalist employers all running close behind. This kind of question is possibly an innocent one, but nevertheless an effective way to divert people's minds from the real cause of industrial strife. There is, of course, taxation which robs worker and employer, there is rationing and price fixing which cause shortages and black markets; to a large degree, those who instigate these controls are responsible for industrial upheavals, but it is beyond reasonable doubt that the major cause is the present wages-into-prices system which automatically produces "Price" inflation which provides the discontent which Communists and other agitators use to bring about stoppages and class hatred. The answer is to get income to the people without it going through industry into "prices."

* * * *

RATION REFUSALS

More than half of 779 applications to the Rationing Commission this year for special ration quotas to open new businesses have been refused. Thus the people are being denied competition in cafes, sandwich services, cake shops, groceries, dairy produce, butchers, etc. That's the way socialism actually works as distinct from the idealistic theories. It provides a monopoly for existing undertakings much to the disservice of even the socialists. Where the Government takes over, the position is even worse. Take the case of Guinea Airways route, which T.A.A. (Take Away All) is taking over. When the existing competition is eliminated, T.A.A. will charge a 33 1-3rd percent, higher fare than on any of its other services. At the moment, on other routes A.N.A. keeps T.A.A. honest, but there will be a different story if A.N.A.'s licence is cancelled. This principle applies all the way. When socialism takes over, up go the prices.

* * * *

PALESTINE PARTITION

Attacking the U.N. plan to partition Palestine, General Nuri Is Said (Iraq) commented that such a proposal was more fantastic than anything imagined in the Arabian Nights or by H. G. Wells. The Iraq Foreign Minister also contributed to the discussion by describing "Zonism as an aggressive and virulent political movement very much like

Nazism. Zionism has nothing to do with Palestine, except in its aim to penetrate the Middle East, using Palestine as a gate." Meanwhile, the miscalled United Nations are attempting the current socialistic practice of giving away a country which does not belong to them, and one that is not even a member-country. No wonder the Arab and the Moslem Semites are on the march.

* * * *

EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES

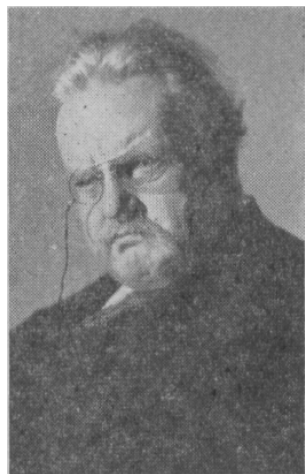
While almost every industry is appealing vainly for labour, and jobs outnumber applicants by many thousands, taxpayers are being saddled with an outlay of over half a million pounds to maintain the socialistic "Employment service." More important even than the money thus wasted is the potential production of the horde of officials administering this Department, many of whom are merely receiving rewards for political services rendered. There never was the slightest need for this Department even in wartime. It is not improbable that the great mystery of missing manpower will be solved by combing out these wartime Departments.

—OBH.

G.K.CHESTERTON ON "PASSIVE MADNESS"

In one of his humorous and penetrating essays, "The Mad Official," the great English writer, G. K. Chesterton, vividly describes the madness that is even more evident now than when Chesterton wrote:

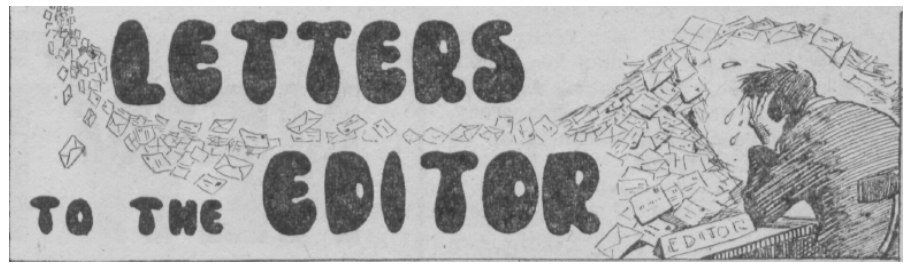
"For madness is a passive as well as an active state: it is a paralysis, a refusal of the nerves to respond to the normal stimuli, as well as an unnatural stimulation. There are commonwealths, plainly to be distinguished here and there in history, which pass from pros-



G. K. CHESTERTON

perity to squalor, or from glory to insignificance, or from freedom to slavery, not only in silence, but with serenity. The face still smiles while the limbs, literally and loathsomely, are dropping from the body. These are peoples that have lost the power of astonishment at their own actions. When they give birth to a fantastic fashion or a foolish law, they do not start or stare at the monster they have brought forth. They have grown used to their own unreason; chaos is their cosmos; and the whirlwind is the breath of their nostrils. These nations are really in danger of going off their heads en masse; of becoming one vast vision of imbecility, with toppling cities and crazy country-sides, all dotted with industrious lunatics."

The above description is so applicable to what is happening in Australia today that it would seem superfluous to comment upon it.



Sir, —Regarding the candidature of L. H. Hollins, ex-M.L.A., and Independent candidate for Hawthorn at the forthcoming State Elections, it would appear that some of your readers have misapprehended Mr. Hollins' attitude toward the nationalisation of banking proposals.

In view of Mr. Hollins' acceptance and actual practice of Electoral Campaign principles, and in deference to the independent policy of the "New Times," may I be permitted to clarify the issue?

I recently attended a representative meeting addressed by Mr. Hollins, during which he not only condemned the nationalisation proposals but also analysed the multiplicity of dangers from the local, national, and international aspects.

Mr. Hollins' most recent statement, which I understand is to appear in his manifesto, was supplied to me today as follows: -- "Because this proposal may be defined as party political control of State owned banking, I am opposed to it. Any proposal for public ownership of banking services, should provide for control by a board of trained bankers operating under powers conferred by the people at a referendum."

Electors of Hawthorn should not need reminding that, in the cause of political and economic democracy, Mr. Hollins spent what spare time was left to him in travelling many thousands of miles throughout Victoria and addressing over five hundred meetings. Also that reprints of his first Budget Speech received a distribution of 25,000 copies throughout Australia, and overseas.

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler. Price 1/1 (post free). Order now from: New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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"The Money Power Versus Democracy." A comparatively small quantity of this excellent handbook for all democrats is still available. Price 9d.

"Sack the Bureaucrats and Win The Peace." The bureaucratic menace has still to be fought and defeated. This booklet outlines how it can be done.

In view of the disgusting tactics of the party machine, and in anticipation of a repetition of unfair personal attacks upon a man who had the courage to face all opposition without compromising, the electorate of Hawthorn, in particular, should already be the scene of a great educational drive upon Electoral Campaign lines. One only has to interview a cross-section of the public in this electorate, to realise the subtlety of party maneuvering and its effect upon the mass mind, and at the same time to recognise the number of votes begging for recovery from such mesmerism.

I will be glad to hear immediately from persons in or outside of Hawthorn who would join a spare-time team to commence an Electoral Campaign at once.

Yours etc., Norman F. ROLLS.

Brighton East.

[Although Mr. Hollins is against the present bank nationalisation plan it appears from the quotation in our contributor's letter that he would not be so if it were administered by a board "operating under powers conferred by the people at a referendum." The nationalisation of doctors, dentists and chemists can be achieved "under powers conferred by the people at a referendum," but this does not alter the odium of the measure. The vital question is: Are you for or against centralisation of banking by the Commonwealth? An alteration in methods of administration cannot obviate the dangers inherent in all centralised power. —Editor "N.T."]

How You Can Increase Your Income

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Exhaustive canvassing tests already conducted prove that excellent money can be made by selling "New Times" subscriptions. All those who require further information should contact the "New Times" immediately. Use that one spare evening a week to help yourself financially while helping the "New Times."

The Phoney Opposition

"Government policy—whatever the Government—stretches so far and penetrates so deep into our social and economic life that a purely destructive Opposition at the best may weaken and delay the progress of the nation, at the worst may bring down the whole structure in ruins. There is no avoiding the new paradox that while the Opposition has a duty to probe and to criticise it must also help to make the plan work if for no more altruistic reason than that when its turn comes to plan—and plan it must—it has to start where the old plan leaves off.

"But in fact the rival plans are not so rigidly opposed. There are considerable regions of the economic plan which allow very little room for difference of opinion . . .

—"PLANNING," July 25, 1947. This is the broadsheet issued by P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning).

SCHOOL FOR TREASON

Inside The Lenin School

FROM "THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD"
of the United States of America.

Attention, ambitious young men and women. A well-established and liberally endowed university offers you free courses in factory sabotage, bomb making, kidnapping, train wrecking, bank robbery, fomenting armed mutiny -- and other techniques of violence and treason.

Scholarships cover all expenses, including recreation and annual vacations at summer resorts.

This university is the West Point of world revolution.

That it exists is surprising. That it is sanctioned and supported, according to its graduates, by a recognised government is more amazing.

Other State-supported schools educate their youth to become better citizens. This university teaches youth of other lands to go back home and wreck their countries.

Over the years it has trained and returned, to the United States an estimated 800 disloyal Americans. They are the leaven of some 50,000 Communists and 100,000 pinkos in our land; they are high officers of a secret army now being drilled to overthrow our Government and social order.

Most startling of all, from an American point of view, is the diplomatic amiability, which bolsters and bows to a government that is diligently working to wreck our institutions.

This university is the International Lenin School in Moscow. Conspiracy and secrecy are the essence of all it teaches. Outside of top levels in the Communist party and in the Soviet Government, few even in Moscow know of its existence.

WHERE THE SCHOOL IS

It is behind a stucco-covered brick wall, high enough to baffle prying eyes. It is on the left side of Voroskaya Ulitza (Street), a few blocks beyond Arbat, Ploshad (square of the telegas). Old-timers, before adopting names of Communist heroes became the vogue, knew the thoroughfare as Povarskaya Ulitza (Cook Street). Even earlier, in 1613, Arbat Ploshad was where a Russian volunteer army under Prince Pozharsky and Nishni Novogorod (now Gorki) tradesman broke through the defences of White city and drove the Polish invaders from the Kremlin.

In olden days this was the genteel neighborhood of court attendants. Later, the aristocracy found it convenient for extramarital ventures. Now it is dotted with diplomatic offices and homes. Students can look across the street from dormitory windows at the former British mission building, now a consulate, at the one-time German embassy and the official abodes of other capitalist countries.

The present site of higher education in bank robbery—re-christened "revolutionary self-help"—and kindred arts was once the quiet love nest of a Russian prince. His lady friend's little palace in the spacious grounds has been remodelled into the students' auditorium, classrooms and dormitories. It faces a plain, unnumbered gate in the wall, guarded 24 hours a day by a Red sentry so none may enter without a Communist identification card.

More buildings were needed for the growing school. Overlooking the wall is a structure in modern Soviet architecture with classrooms on the lower floors and sleeping quarters on the others. Back of the modest palace is a building for political police and secret paraphernalia, to which even students do not have free entrance. In the rear of the school building is a larger one with halls for demonstrations in street fighting and other activities. A smaller administration building is near the centre of the campus, still leaving ample space for outdoor exercises away from inquisitive eyes.

SIBERIA AWAITS THE CURIOUS

Native Russians have learned that the reward for curiosity may be an extended visit to Siberia or an appearance before a firing squad. Patrons of the school admit that the Japanese did photograph the establishment and within the compound. This was

considered an act of treachery (the two countries being friends at the time) which was not discovered until a Soviet spy fraternally stole a copy from Japan's secret files.

When a stranger asks any Muscovite in the know about the Lenin School, the prearranged reply always is:

"It's up Tverskaya Ulitza, off the square with the Moscow Soviet Building," meaning the city hall. This college with so similar a name is the Lenin Institute. Its field is scholarly and theoretical, shouldering the big task of compiling biographies of Marx and Lenin, which will account for their acts during every day and hour of their lives.

The International Lenin School started with Nikolai Bucharin, party doctrinarian, as its first director. Lenin passed into posthumous fame, and Bucharin did not survive the Stalin purges, but the school grew. War temporarily interrupted plans for expansion as well as the flow of students from other countries.

The school has a permanent faculty, mostly from The Academy of Red Professors, and a director, at one time a woman. Highlights of the Soviet hierarchy, past and present—Stalin, Trotzky, Kunsinen, Molotov, Manuilsky, Yaroslavsky, Lasovsky, Budenny, and others—serve as guest lecturers.

INDUCTION OF STUDENTS

Students are immediately inducted into the air of conspiracy in which these veterans lived. With matriculation, each student takes a revolutionary or party name by which he will be known in Communist circles and outside activities. Mark Aldanov in The Fifth Seal tells of a party worker who had so many aliases that he forgot his baptismal name.

Even party workers not in the top holy of holies speculate over the identity of Josef Broz Tito, belligerent dictator of Yugoslavia. They explain that Tito is a party label from "Third International Terrorist Organisation," the initials being the same in Slavic and English. They surmise from his photograph that Tito may be Rudolph Baker, a promising American student of Slav ancestry who was detailed to district organising after his return to the United States and then mysteriously disappeared.

Dual names as party labels are not limited to students. The old-timers needed them as revolutionists, and aliases are now a stylish party custom. Among the emissaries sent by Moscow to run party affairs in the United States, the Hungarian Pogany was "John Pepper" and "Schwartz"; the late Gussey was "P. Green"; Alpi was "Fred Brown," and the Finn Sirola was plain "Miller."

With his rebirth under a new name, the student gets more instructions in life behaviour. He must blindly obey every order. He may associate outside with the unfaithful, but not disclose that he is a Communist, must not dress or act conspicuously, be photographed, answer questions, or become talkative from drinking. If positively identified as a Communist, he shall frankly admit it under no circumstances, even if it means imprisonment or death, disclose anything about the party.

WARNED ABOUT UNITED STATES CONTACTS

The first business of any meeting, even casually on the street, is to agree on a fictitious story of what is being discussed to avoid disclosing the truth if interrupted later. Students should not recognise each other off the campus or cultivate fellow countrymen,

Americans being warned particularly against American engineers, newspapermen, tourists, and Government employees in Moscow.

The freshman student is already familiar with some tricks of deception. In the United States he got a passport on the pretext of sightseeing in Europe. If he used a false name, the American party, which paid his expenses to Moscow, corroborated his "legend," or fake biography. In the school, the political police can supply a forged identification for any country.

Unless unusually naive, the student senses that permission to be off the campus until 11 p.m. is to enable the police to check on his actions and acquaintances. He learns that they watch his political "progress" or "deterioration" and control him as they do every Russian. He is now dependent on the Russian Party and Soviet Government far existence.

He is instructed to be peaceful and disingenuous with authorities pending the day of revolution. Instead of avoiding military, police, or other law enforcement service in his own country, the graduate must welcome it. These are not only choice fields for spreading Communist doctrine among associates, but the military will supplement the school's instruction in tactics and weapons. A surprising story is told of the recent war:

"Today, I'll start your lessons on dismantling and assembling a machine gun," an American captain told a likely appearing enlisted man. The officer started to take the gun apart.

"Let me try," the soldier suggested. In a few minutes he had the gun apart and before long the complicated mechanism was back in place and working.

"Where did you ever learn that?" the captain asked, amazed at such dexterity by a raw recruit.

"In the Lenin School in Moscow," the man explained. Instructions in weapons of other countries is one of its courses.

This man was one who had belatedly realised that his first loyalty was to his own country and not to Moscow and world revolution. Nurserymen figure that 20 percent of seeds will not germinate and the Lenin School figures the same percentage of its alumni may lapse from communism.

PARTY IDEOLOGY FIRST

To keep the percentage down, the first studies in the school's 3-year course are intensive indoctrination in the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Once well grounded in party ideology, a party member will realise that winning a wage increase or election or disrupting his own country's economy for the benefit of the Soviet Union are only steps toward the final goal.

"Strikes are skirmishes that force the class solidarity of the proletariat, they oppose class against class and train the masses for the final struggle—the destruction of the State apparatus in a capitalist State," is quoted from a lecture by Abraham Branivich, better known as A. D. Lozovsky, lately Secretary of War in the U.S.S.R. and tops in Profintern and Comintern.

"The most glaring weakness of our members is inability to connect particular tasks with party outlook," Beatrice Siskin, alias Shields, a Lenin School alumnae, warns in "Party Organiser," the monthly magazine circulated only to trusted American party members. It also fell to name changing and is now "Contact."

The Lenin School student who survives Volume I of Marx's involved and obtuse "Capitalism," can go on to Volumes II and III, to the clearer philosophy of Lenin, the mistakes of Malthus, Ricardo, Smith and other bourgeois economists and to increasing instruction in practical communism. As Volumes II and III are written by Engels from notes left by Marx, faculty members doubt whether Marx himself would understand them.

In addition to its 3-year course, the school has short courses in labour activities, party organisation, propaganda, and such, according to graduates of the school. The labour movement is next traced from ancient times to Red Revolution in 1917. In Marxist dogma, the struggle between employers and

workers is irreconcilable. Christianity according to Marx came from rebellion against the masters. In modern society the struggle is between capital and labour, farmers and distributors. It would be solved only when civilisation returns to the collectivism of tribal days and the masses take over the factories and farms. This is the version to be expounded to the masses, but it is made clear to the students that actually a Government, as in the Soviet Union, will take over with the Communist Party in control and today's students as actual rulers. "Saying there can be unity of interests between employers and employees is treason to the working class," says a textbook by Olgin, followed by instruction that a collective agreement should be broken at the first opportunity.

MUST FOSTER STRIFE

Stalin, always direct, clarifies this with, "The mightiest ally of Russia is strife, conflicts, and wars in every capitalist nation."

Comrades who recant communism are to be ostracised, slandered, and accused of stealing and swindling, according to the school's instructions. The easiest way to answer charges by outsiders is to denounce them long and loudly as lies until they are doubted.

When the student reaches the courses on Communist Party organisation, the haze of theory clears and action starts. He is taught what methods to use, based on party structure and ideology, in any foreseeable circumstance.

In a country where the party is outlawed, it must work entirely underground. In the United States, where it is legal but suspect, it should work under cover of organisations, but the strategy of conspiracy to create internal disorder and to undermine the Government is the same.

BORING FROM WITHIN

The Lenin school student must join trade unions or liberal societies when he returns to his own country—attend all meetings, pay dues promptly, be eager for work, unite others by party discipline until the organisation is blindly following the party line even in which he is so well grounded.

"Never in our wildest dreams did we imagine a simple-minded Government would permit trade unions and strikes by its employees," a professor in the school commented on the United States. "We have unions but here all workers are Government employees and a strike is the same as mutiny in the armed forces, punishable by death. Nor did we foresee that a Government would facilitate Communist infiltration into independent unions."

Students, who can stand it, get the powerful dose from A to Z. They have now reached Z which is insurrection or revolution—how to put propaganda and organisation among the masses to a practical test. Red Army officers and technicians, shadowy shapes from the M.V.D. (Ministry of Political Police) and veterans in revolution take over. The course is based on actual experiences a few successful and many bitter, each teaching something. When the time comes to apply these lessons there will be no turning back, and the penalties for failure are death.

"Too great humanity is a danger as it is interpreted as a sign of weakness," says the textbook of Hands Kippenberger, who, under the name of Alfred Langer, writes as a former revolutionary leader in Germany. "That is the great lesson from revolutionary conflicts. Humanity should be extended only to those who may be won over to the cause. The revolutionary procedure—that is, the terror—should be applied most strictly to all adversaries."

PREPARATION FOR REVOLUTION

Though Moscow does not consider evolution imminent in the United States, American pupils get the course so they will be ready if the occasion arrives. Russia is the shining example of a small well-organised group taking over a country, and the lessons have succeeded in China and the Balkans.

Four "conceptions," using the

(Continued on page 8.)

Real Communist Policy

QUOTES FROM STALIN'S "MEIN KAMPF"

(Note: Our contributor in the following article quotes freely from what should be more widely recognised as Stalin's equivalent of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," a collection of Stalin's own writings, entitled "Problems of Leninism."—Editor "NT.")

In these rather disturbed and disturbing days, with the major economic and military powers jockeying for positions in the post-war trade set up, and for positions of advantage in a possible future world war, any authoritative indication of the real intentions of those powers, as distinct from the claims made by them for propaganda purposes, is of extreme importance.

In the case of Russia, which is one of the unknown quantities in the explosive forces being mixed together at the "United" Nations, we receive professions of peaceful intentions from Moscow as often as we receive news of fresh Communist coups and aggressions in Europe.

For this reason an expression of policy from Stalin, the recognised world leader of communism, is inseparable from any worthwhile survey of modern world conditions, upon which our hopes and fears for the future are to be built. Such an expression of Russian policy, and of communist policy in general, is to be had from "Problems of Leninism," by Stalin at present being retailed from our Melbourne bookstalls at 6/- per copy.

This book, now in its eleventh edition, is published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. It is a collection of pamphlets and speeches by Stalin, and contains a note from the publishers advising the reader that, "the translation has been thoroughly revised and made to conform more exactly to the Russian original." A further note from the "English" editor on page 19, states that "quotations from English publications of Lenin have been checked with the original, and the translations in some cases revised."

The first significant point about the book, which has (550 pages, is that it must be subsidised heavily either in Moscow or elsewhere, to enable it to be retailed at 6/-, with costs of production and distribution, freight and customs duty at their present high level. Perhaps, when we have attempted to digest some of the poison between its covers, we might be prompted to ask Mr. Chilfey to investigate that point.

Stalin On "Democracy"

It might be appropriate to our purpose if we make the starting point of our examination of the book, Stalin's opinion of our own cherished ideal of democracy. On page 43 he expresses his contempt for it in these words: "The theory of 'pure' democracy is the theory of the upper stratum of the working classes, which has been broken in and is being fed by the imperialist robbers."

He then gives, on page 44, his own opinion of what is the alternative to bourgeois democracy: "Only under the dictatorship of the proletariat are real 'liberties' for the exploited and real participation of the proletariat and peasants in the administration of the country possible." Page 44 tells the reader that: "The dictatorship of the proletariat cannot arise as the result of the peaceful development of bourgeois society and of bourgeois democracy; it can arise only as the result of the smashing of the bourgeois State machine, the bourgeois army, the bourgeois bureaucratic machine, the bourgeois police."

How does this statement tie up with the claim by the Communist "Guardian" of September 19 that "communists have, always asserted that the initiative for bloodshed and violence is invariably taken by the big capitalists"? Of course the dear lambs have always asserted that, but how much sincerity has there been behind the assertion? Presumably the big "capitalists" were responsible for the bashings at the Sydney Domain a few months ago, and for the violence at the A.C.T.U. Conference a few weeks ago.

Smashing The Bourgeoisie

What is involved in smashing the bourgeois state is revealed by Stalin, in quotations from Lenin, Selected Works Vol. 10 (pages (50, 83, 156, 157), "the abolition of classes means not only driving out the landlords and capitalists—that we accomplish with com-

Page 4 — "New Times," October 31, 1947

parative ease—it also means abolishing the small commodity producers, and they cannot be driven out or crushed, we must live in harmony with them, they can (and must) be remoulded and re-educated only by very prolonged, slow, cautious organisational work. . . . It will be necessary under the dictatorship of the proletariat to re-educate "millions of peasants and small masters, hundreds of thousands of office employees, officials and bourgeois intellectuals," to subordinate "all these to the proletarian State and to proletarian leadership," to overcome "their bourgeois habits and traditions . . . re-educate the proletarians themselves who do not abandon their pet ty



STALIN

bourgeois prejudice, by a miracle, at the behest of the Virgin Mary, at the behest of a slogan, resolution or decree, but only in the course of a long and difficult mass struggle against mass petty-bourgeois influences."

A "Nation-Wide Crisis"

How the revolution is to be precipitated is told on page 38 in a quotation from Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. X, page 127: "Only when the 'lower classes' do not want the old way and when the 'upper classes' cannot carry on in the old way—only then can revolution triumph. This truth may be expressed in other words: REVOLUTION IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT A NATION WIDE CRISIS AFFECTING BOTH THE EXPLOITED AND THE EXPLOITERS." (Our emphasis.) Is it, by any chance, a coincidence that our socialists, and particularly the socialist white-ants of the press of the British-speaking world, invariably talk in terms of "crisis," instead of in terms of political scheming, and has the present "crisis" in Britain arisen without design or welcome by Professor Laski and his treacherous socialist plotters?

Proletarian Organisations

Stalin does not provide an answer to these questions, but on page 68 he does indicate to his flock of plotting traitors how the seeds of revolution are to be sown: "The Party is the organised detachment of the working class. But the Party is not the only organisation of the working class. The proletariat has also a number of other organisations, without which it cannot properly wage the struggle against capital; trade unions, co-operative societies, factory and works organisations, parliamentary groups, non-Party women's associations, the press, cultural and educational

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COMPROMISE

One of the most disconcerting and dangerous tendencies which may be observed amongst those who are genuinely concerned to combat the menace of Commu-Socialism is that they have, in part at any rate, succumbed to that permeation which G.B. Shaw admitted some thirty years ago the Socialists were engaged in.

One of the basic techniques of revolutionary strategy, which has been largely successful, is to get certain assumptions tacitly accepted, assumptions, which usually involve a vital compromise on principal.

As a result of this permeation we find a large number of persons who would describe themselves as advocates of free, competitive enterprise who have assumed, apparently without question, that certain "public utilities" as a matter of course "ought" to be "publicly owned." We were distressed to hear, for example, Mr. R. G. Casey in a speech against nationalisation of banking advocate nationalisation of water, gas and electricity.

Such compromise may quite easily be fatal.

Let it be made quite clear that there are dangers inherent in all Government Monopoly, whether it be a monopoly of water, gas, banks or birdseed. The only manner in which the individual can possibly exercise any genuine control over his public institutions is to strictly limit their powers and to maintain them, where they are necessary, in the smallest possible units.

organisations, youth leagues, revolutionary fighting organisations (in times of open revolutionary action). . . . The overwhelming majority of these organisations are non-Party, and only a certain part of them adhere directly to the Party, or represent its offshoots . . . The Party is the highest form of class organisation of the proletariat. This does not mean, of course, that non-Party organisations, trade unions, co-operative societies, etc., should be officially subordinated to the Party Leadership. It only means that the members of the Party who belong to these organisations and are doubtlessly influential in them, should do all they can to persuade these non-Party organisations to draw nearer to the Party of the proletariat in their work and to accept voluntarily its political guidance."

The significance of the reference to communists being "doubtlessly influential" in trade unions and other organisations should be fully apparent to anyone with knowledge of communist activities in Australia. How is the Party to influence the workers? The answer is on page 82: "The Party cannot be a real party if it limits itself to registering what the masses of the working class feel and think, if it drags at the tail of the spontaneous movement, if it is unable to overcome the inertness and the political indifference of the spontaneous movement, if it is unable to elevate the masses to the level of the class interests of the proletariat. The Party must stand at the head of the working class; it must see further than the working class; it must lead the proletariat, and not follow in the tail of the spontaneous movement."

Leading The Workers

In what direction is the Party to lead the workers? The answer is ready for us on page 23: "Very well, reply the Leninists; but firstly, Engels did not criticise every kind of general strike. He only criticised a certain kind of general strike, namely, the economic general strike advocated by the anarchists in place of the political struggle of the proletariat . . . Does not the history of the revolutionary movement show that the parliamentary struggle is only a school for and an aid in organising the extra-parliamentary struggle of the proletariat, that under capitalism and the fundamental problems of the working class movement are solved by force, by the direct struggle of the proletarian masses, their general strike, their insurrection? . . . Fourthly, has not the revolution in Russia shown that the political general strike is the greatest school for the proletarian revolution and an indispensable means of mobilizing and organizing the vast masses of the proletariat on the eve of storming the citadels of capitalism? Why then the

10 YEARS' SERVICE

After ten years of sterling service on behalf of the "New Times," Mr. H. F. Allsop recently resigned to take another position. Mr. Allsop played an important part in ensuring that the "New Times" was kept going during the early years when its financial position was very much more critical than it is today.

His continuous and strenuous efforts over ten years seriously impaired his health. We feel confident that Mr. Allsop's new position will permit him to recuperate in health and to improve his own financial position after so many years of sacrifice on behalf of the "New Times."

On behalf of our readers we desire to thank Mr. Allsop for his great contribution to our cause and to wish him well in his new position.

Philistine lamentations over the disturbance of the normal course of economic life and over the concerns of the trade unions? . . . "That is why Comrade Ernie Thornton, national Secretary of the Federated Iron Workers' Union, at the national conference of the Union, on April 14 last, said that the strike weapon was played out and that more emphasis must be laid on wider methods of winning demands which could supplement though never replace the strike weapon, and which could be used to draw wider sections of the Union's members into greater activities."

Fomenting Insurrection

To bring revolution closer within the various centres of imperialism, revolution must be fomented in the colonies and dependent countries. "The road to victory of the revolution in the West lies through the revolutionary alliance with the liberation movement of the colonies and dependent countries against imperialism. The national problem is part of the general problem of the proletarian revolution, a part of the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Page 61.) But this support of national movements is merely a means to an end and must not be motivated by any high democratic ideal. Page 62 says: "Hence the necessity for the proletariat to support—resolutely and actively support—the national liberation movement of the oppressed and dependent peoples. This does not mean, of course, that the proletariat must support every national movement, everywhere and always, in every single concrete case. It means that support must be given to such national movements as tend to weaken, to overthrow imperialism and not to strengthen and preserve it."

(Continued on page 8.)

Jaques' Speech In House

Some time ago we reported that Mr. Norman Jaques, well-known Social Credit M.P., in the Canadian Parliament, had been violently attacked by certain Zionist groups in U.S.A. because of his addresses in America under the auspices of Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Movement.

The following extracts are from a recent Parliamentary speech by Mr. Jaques dealing with this matter:—

Mr. Norman Jaques (Wetaskiwin): Mr. Speaker . . . The subject I wish to bring up this afternoon is a statement, which appeared in the press of May 7. I am quoting from the "Ottawa Journal," which reprints an article taken from the "New York Post" in reference to a statement made by the anti-defamation league, and it quotes the league—

saying that Jaques had addressed "Nationalist" rallies in various parts of the United States recently with Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the newly organised Christian Nationalist crusade. Smith told a press conference here yesterday—

That was in New York.

—that the crusade's ten-point programme includes preservation of the United Nations as a Christian Nation, exposure of Communism, and the safeguarding of America against the menace of bureaucratic fascism."

I may say that my reply to the press locally was as follows:

The Zionist terrorists are not confined to Palestine; probably the most poisonous of them are at work outside Palestine on this side of the Atlantic. Personally, I don't give a dam what they say. I'm not going to try to defend myself, but I am prepared to attack this common enemy of a free people any time or anywhere. This is the Zionist—that is the political Zionist-communist front, which is just, as much a terror here as in Palestine.

Then, as a result of further statements in the press, the leader of this group, made a statement on May 2 which appears at page 3021 of Hansard:

I want to make it clear that neither the social credit movement in Canada nor the group of Social Crediters in this house takes its lead from Gerald L. K. Smith, nor is associated with him in any way.

I can confirm that statement. I neither take my lead from Gerald Smith, nor does he take his lead from me. Then the hon. Member for Peace River (Mr. Low) went on to say:

The social credit movement finds its inspiration in the constructive principles of abundant living as taught by the Saviour of mankind and in the economic teachings of Major O. H. Douglas of Scotland.

Let me say at once that all social crediters will agree to that. Social Credit is the policy of a philosophy and, to put it as shortly as possible, I would say that policy could be defined as a Christian nationalism, that is, Christian in its widest sense, not in any sense of organised religion, but in the sense of the ideals as laid down in the Christian gospels; while we take "nationalism" to mean loyalty to one's own country. If any member of this house is opposed to Christian ideals and is not loyal to his own country, will he please get up now and testify? Now is the time; if there is anyone who does not agree with that, let him get up and say so or forever hold his tongue on this subject.

Mr. Hartt [*]: Christianity is more than a form.

Mr. Knowles: It is also international, not national.

Mr. Hartt: It is international; it belongs to no one.

I am going to sit here and listen to this philosopher.

Mr. Johnston: It might do you some good.

Mr. Hartt: He might learn more from me than I would learn from him.

Mr. Jaques: I do not want any interruptions, either.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Jaques: Why should I be referred to as a "notorious" Christian nationalist? Why should anyone be notorious who publicly defends the ideals of the Christian way of life, and

[*] **Mr. Maurice Hartt, K.C., a Liberal and a Jew, won the bye-election in Montreal caused by the imprisonment of the Communist M.P., Fred Rose for spying on behalf of the U.S.S.R.**

CANADIAN ROUND UP

defends the principle of loyalty to his country? Let me quote from a speech made in this parliament:

I wish to protest against the idea that any flag is a Christian flag. This idea is something that we have heard from many who today are dead but the germs of whose ideas are still being disseminated. Goebbels is dead, but his ideology seeps even into this House of Commons. The swastika was also a flag, and it represented a system of barbarianism and slavery.

That statement was made in this House by Fred Rose a convicted communist spy, and it explains why communists hate Christian nationalism. According to the Marxian communists there must be one world flag, the hammer and sickle, the symbol of international atheism and slavery.

Let me give briefly my reasons for addressing meetings in the United States. In the first place, I was invited to address audiences by reason of certain speeches I had made in this House.

I accepted, and went first to Detroit, where I addressed a large number of people. I am not going to enter into any details at all, nor am I going to defend my action. I think anyone who is familiar with the situation in the United States will admit, as I found to be the case, that there; was and still is a tremendous anti-British propaganda carried on there. I addressed audiences in various cities, including Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis; later on, Los Angeles and cities up the Pacific coast, and quite recently Philadelphia. My reason for going, mainly if not wholly, was to see what little I could do to bring about a better state of feeling between the British and United States peoples. I believe I can make the claim that, at least to some extent; I have brought about a better feeling between our two peoples.

Alberta Meetings

The following report from "The Canadian Social Crediter" of August 14 shows that the people of Alberta are retaining their enthusiasm for Social Credit:

First comprehensive reports of public reaction to current Social Credit meetings in Alberta indicate that the Alberta people are turning out in large numbers, even at this busy season, that they are seriously concerned over the critical world situation and are paying fixed attention to the words of the Social Credit speakers, whose grim warnings in the past have been so prophetic.

Typical response was the attendance at meetings addressed last week by William Tamyn, M.L.A. for Willingdon and Member of the Social Credit Board.

At Mameo Beach, from 90 to 100 people turned out to hear him; at Angus Ridge a lower attendance of 34 listened to him; and at Pipestone, the hall was packed, with 111 people jammed inside and many more standing outside the door.

At every meeting he was asked to come back as soon as he could, with the assurance that a great many more would be on hand to hear him.

F. M. Baker, M.L.A. for Clover Bar returning from Saskatchewan, reports that for the first time since 1938, people are forming their own study groups and organisations immediately after every meeting of Social Credit. Other reports bear out the fact that the Socialist Government in Saskatchewan is losing ground rapidly and that Social Credit is making tremendous strides.

Further reports tell of continued good meetings in Wetaskiwin Riding, represented by Rev. J. A. Wingblade. Considering the time of year, this is extremely significant; and observers feel that the people, concerned with the grim picture of world events, are more than anxious to obtain the Social Credit message.

Wm. Tomy, Social Credit Board member, addressed meetings with Mr. Wingblade. At Mulhurst, tiny holiday centre, 83 people turned out to hear the two speakers; and in the Central Community Hall, west of Gwynne, the crowd numbered 102.

Union of Electors Sweeping Ahead

Two months ago the journal, "Voice of the Electors," was launched in Ontario by Ron Gostick and Edward Williams. Around this paper is being built up the Union of Electors.

During the first two months over a thousand new members have joined the Great Union of Electors, and scores of districts have been organised.

The objective of the Union of Electors is Social Credit. We all want the right to enjoy our "Social Credit." We know that today we should all enjoy Security and Freedom in this rich country. In order to have Security AND Freedom we must have National Dividends, Adequate Pensions, Drastic Reduction in taxation, amongst other things. These are all part of the programme of the Union of Electors.

But in order to attain these things we realise that it would be necessary to use Social Credit principles... However, the Union of Electors is not concerned with methods. We leave methods and demand results.

—"The Canadian Social Crediter," August 7.

School Programme

Undoubtedly the most interesting and encouraging aspect of Social Credit activities in Canada is the rapid extension of the Social Credit School idea. These Schools were initiated in Saskatchewan where they have been so successful that they are now being conducted in other Provinces.

The following report is from Dr. J. N. Haldeman, dynamic leader in Saskatchewan Social Credit activities:..

The Social Credit School Programme in Saskatchewan conducted by Orvis Kennedy. Acting National Organiser, and R. D. Jorgenson, President of the Alberta Social Credit League, has refilled in memberships, subscriptions, and donations amounting to 1607 dollars. As the schools are sponsored by the Social Credit Association of Canada, the amount raised in each province in the conducting of the schools is credited to the province as their contribution to National Funds.

This is merely the financial aspect of the organising work carried on and does not begin to tell the story of the hundreds of people who have been introduced to Social Credit and made aware of its possibilities through advertising, contacts, and public meetings in connection with the schools.

In addition, the many Social Crediters who attended the schools have been enthused with the spirit of the great Christian crusade that Social Credit is engaged in and will be redoubling their efforts to organise and further the objectives and principles of Social Credit in their districts.

Manitoba is now winding up her second school programme, British Columbia is putting on an extensive one-week school in Vancouver; Ontario is arranging 15 schools for September. This will put Ontario on the map as an important factor in the Social Credit movement.

Every organisation, social or otherwise, depends upon its trained personnel. Orvis Kennedy and Bob Jorgenson are to be highly commended on their very successful work. As they continue, we have more and better Social Credit crusaders organising the people to demand the results they want.

FREE BACK NUMBERS

Readers desiring to help our drive for more circulation, by introducing the "New Times" to their fellow-electors, are advised that a parcel of back-numbers will be sent, free of charge and post-free, to anyone who writes to us and asks for it. Melbourne readers may obtain a parcel by calling at our office. Our postal address is: New Times Limited, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. The "New Times" office is on the 5th floor of McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne. The time to act is NOW.

S.C. Progress In Saskatchewan

Several exceptionally reliable sources expressed the belief . . . that the Socialist Government of Saskatchewan will lose the election, unless they hold it within the next twelve months. (Elected in the summer of 1944, they need not call an election until 1949.) A rapid swing towards the Social Credit movement is evidenced everywhere, much to the confusion of the Liberal Party, especially, who have been hoping; to win a considerable number of lost positions on the strength of rising resentment against the Socialists.

This is not a propaganda plug to boost the morale of Saskatchewan Social Crediters. It is the first time we have made such a statement concerning the election chances of the Socialist Government. That our predictions are not made lightly, we refer our readers to our forecast concerning the outcome of the Pontiac by-election which elected the first Social Crediter (Union des Electeurs) from Quebec to the Canadian House of Commons.

—"The Canadian Social Crediter."

Now Out!

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

Price 1/7d, post-free

In view of the widespread interest in the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist espionage and other activities, this booklet, the main portion of which is the most important section of the Canadian Report, should be given the greatest possible circulation.

Only a limited edition of this booklet has been published, so readers desirous of obtaining copies should order immediately.

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

Why Not Visit Our Office?

Since the present Board of Directors of the "New Times" started its expansion drive, the "New Times" office has been completely reorganised.

Those who have seen the new layout of the office will agree that a great improvement has been effected. A wide range of Social Credit and general literature is attractively displayed on the special bookshelves built by Social Credit enthusiasts in their spare time.

Readers are urged to call in at the office and examine our wide range of books at their leisure. They are specially invited to bring their friends.

A receptionist is in attendance to handle any inquiries about literature, while the present Secretary and Manager, Mr. John Weller, will be pleased to see readers at any time.

Get the habit of calling at the "New Times" office. Keep in touch with developments. And don't forget, when you or your friends, Social Credit or otherwise, are wanting books, make inquiries at the "New Times" before going elsewhere.

THERE IS A MOVEMENT IN YOUR STATE

Literature and information relating to subjects dealt with in the "New Times" are obtainable from the following movements:—

The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria.

The Douglas Social Credit Movement in Victoria, 1st Floor, The Block, Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Victoria.

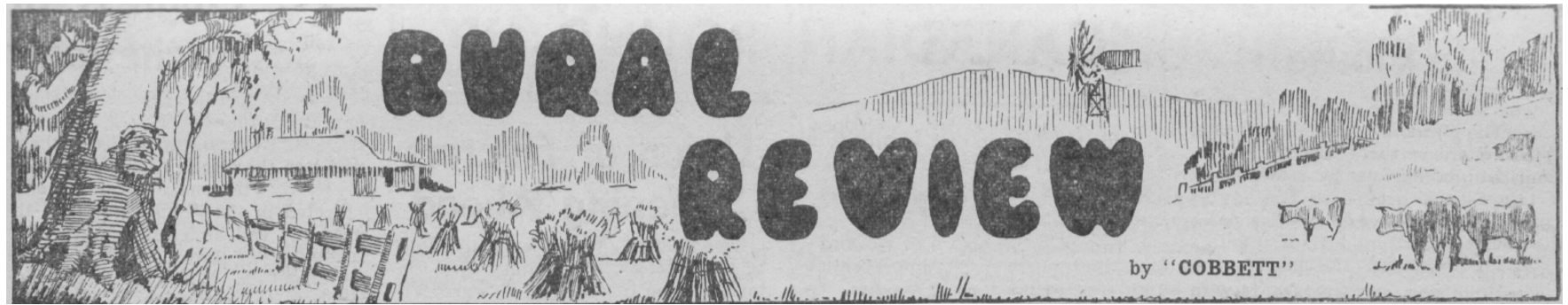
The United Democrats, 17 Waymouth St., Adelaide, South Australia.

The Electoral Campaign, 101 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania.

The D.S.C.A. of N.S.W. and The Electoral Campaign (N.S.W. Division), 3rd Floor, 296 Pitt St., Sydney, New South Wales.

The Electoral Campaign (Queensland), Room 14, 2nd Floor, 142 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Queensland.

Douglas Social Credit Movement of W.A., 544 Hay Street, Perth, W.A.



THE ANIMAL AS OUR FARMING PARTNER

(By Sir ALBERT HOWARD, World-famous Agricultural Expert in a recent issue of the English Quarterly, "Soil and Health.")

In Nature animals and plants lead an interlocked existence. The connection could not be closer, more permanent, or more crucial.

We can observe this partnership in the forest, in the prairie, in marshes, streams, rivers, lakes, and the ocean.

If we watch our wayside hedges, we at once realise the consequences of this plant-animal relationship. The mixed wastes of the two populations fall on the surface of a soil already rich in organic matter and are automatically converted into more high-quality humus, which is then used to feed first the soil population and then the vegetation. Every spring the wildings come into leaf, flower, and die down in the autumn before the winter rest. There is practically no disease; no crop failures occur. Nature's arrangements obviously succeed.

In the Far East great stress has always been laid on the fullest use of the animal. In India the cow is regarded as sacred and its preservation is welded into one of their great religions. Thus the slaughter of the cattle (maintained for work, milk, and manure) in times of scarcity has been prevented: the cow-dung essential for the rice nurseries and other vital crops has been safeguarded. The operations of Nature have thus helped in the make-up of the population, of their religion, and their agriculture.

A somewhat similar partnership between crops and live stock began to be established in Great Britain when the defects of the manorial farming of the Middle Ages were made good by enclosure and the laying down of the exhausted open arable fields to grass. Mixed farming developed: the Norfolk four-course system was ultimately devised and adopted all over the island. It was in full and successful operation on my own family farm in Shropshire in my early years.

Then a change for the worse began. Our growing industries demanded cheaper raw materials and cheaper food for the workers. The well-farmed fields of Great Britain had to face cheap produce subsidised by the unconscious transfer of the capital of the soils of the New World to current account. It became impossible to farm on the old Norfolk pattern: our farming partner, the animal, had to be given up in favour first of the machine and the manure bag, then of various types of monoculture in which live stock had little or no place. An alternative was to concentrate on animals at the expense of the crop, the live stock being fed largely on imported feeding stuffs. So the balance between the crop and the animal was destroyed: the self-supporting farms of the nineteenth century became a memory.

Nor does Great Britain stand alone in her abandonment of the animal as our farming partner. The plantation industries—tea, coffee, cacao, sugarcane, rubber, coconuts, bananas, maize, and cotton—furnish perhaps the best examples of monoculture in which the animal has been banished almost completely. A history of ever-advancing disease and the need for a stream of new varieties is Nature's reply to this disregard of her laws. Though the majority of the plantation industries, as now conducted, are entering into their twilight, pioneers have already indicated the way to transform present

failure into future success. Some of the tea, cacao, and coffee estates have begun, by reinstating the animal, to restore both the fertility of the soil and their own prosperity.

Great Britain has been much slower than her overseas possessions in removing the worst consequences of monoculture. To maintain production in the potato crop, for example, reliance is still placed on the manure bag, the poison spray, and frequent changes of seed. As will be evident from Professor Newcomb's results (p. 135), a fertile soil will make the manure bag and the poison spray unnecessary. The experience of the islanders of Tristan da Cunha proves that with organic manuring the variety of potato will last at least a century and the seed need not be changed.

Failure also follows any attempt to concentrate on livestock at the expense of the crop, thus once again upsetting the balance between plant and animal. The periodical disasters in Australian sheep farming, due to shortage of food in times of drought, are notorious. In Great Britain the development of meat and milk production based first on imported feeding stuffs and now on produce largely raised by artificial manures has lowered the reproductive power of the cow from the normal twelve lactations to round about three. Many of our milking cattle, moreover, are rotten with diseases like tuberculosis, contagious abortion, mastitis, and troubles of the alimentary tract.

In all these cases we see Nature hitting back when her rule of balance be-

A Note For Users Of Organic Manure

Farmers and gardeners who are using compost will obtain maximum results if the compost is worked into the soil immediately after spreading.

In the "Pennsylvania Farmer" of January 9, 1943, J. B. Dickey writes: "Old-timers used to tell us that the best plan was to spread manure and plough, it down immediately, before it had a chance to dry out. Science now proves that they had the right idea. In a Danish experiment, run on four different crops over a term of years, if the increase in yield of the first crop due to manure ploughed down as spread were rated at 100, manure spread six hours before ploughing, presumably in mild weather, gave an average increase of only 82; spread 24 hours before ploughing averaged 72; and four days before ploughing only 56. This is an almost unbelievable loss. . . ." Dr. Ehrenfreid Pfeiffer says: "Controlled experiments in Holland have shown that if the yield of immediately-ploughed-in manure is reckoned at 100 per cent, then the yield from manure that has lain on the field three days is only 86 per cent, and the yield from manure that has lain on the ground for some weeks is correspondingly less." This recognised authority says that manure should "be ploughed under within three hours if it is to retain its full value."

tween the plant and the animal is flouted. She is trying to tell us that we must restore the natural partnership.

But the official advisers of our farmers are doing their utmost to sidetrack Nature's warnings. Animals are still being replaced by artificials and spraying devices. These substitutes are excused by statements that it is impossible to produce enough high-quality compost because of the absence of the raw materials needed and the cost of their conversion into humus. But these advisers forget that the residues of over forty million people are running to waste, the correct utilisation of sewage sludge has begun, and the compost age is dawning. As the trickle of results grows into an avalanche—as is now happening overseas—it will soon be realised that the animal is our farming partner and no practice or knowledge which ignores this fact will contribute anything to human welfare or indeed have any chance either of usefulness or survival.

DISEASE IN PLANTS

"The study of plant diseases for their own sake is proving an increasingly interesting game, to which modern scientists have devoted many wasted hours. Such studies would be amusing if they were not tragic, for no disease in plant, animal, or man can properly be viewed unless it is looked on as an interference with, or, to speak more plainly, as the distortion or negation of that positive aspect of the growing organism which we call health.

"Consequently, it is essential to conceive of the plant, for instance, as a living and growing thing, flourishing in certain conditions but wilting or perishing in other conditions in any discussion of plant disease, the right and the wrong methods of growing the crop are not simply the background to the argument, they are its very substance; to investigate plant diseases without a first-hand experience of growing the plant is to play Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark."

—Sir Albert Howard in "Farming for Health or Disease."

THE MENACE OF FIRE

It is a well-established fact that most biologic life in the soil exists only in the upper five or six inches. The application of fire to the soil is a deadly attack upon such biologic life, and yet how often this deadly crime against Nature is committed in Australia. Humus, which in many cases exists only in the first few inches of the topsoil, is very easily destroyed by fire. Fire kills earthworms, bacteria and all other soil organisms.

In spite of what should be an obvious fact to all genuine lovers of the soil, many valuable watersheds in Australia have been ruined by graziers deliberately firing the country, while thousands of farmers can be seen burning their crop stubble every year.

Fortunately, many farmers now realise the folly of burning their paddocks and thus destroying their soil. An increasing number are building up the humus content of their soils by discing all stubble in. From a straight-out business point of view, farmers should realise that, instead of burning weeds, they would be benefiting themselves far more materially by either ploughing weeds in, or where they are very thick, by cutting and composting them.

Not only has the application of fire to the soil destroyed millions of acres of country in Australia; it has created the same disasters in such countries as South Africa. Mr. J. Hunt Holley, writing in the "Farmer's Weekly," of Bloemfontein, South Africa, gives information concerning soil destruction by fire in South Africa. He says that millions of acres have been ruined. He also writes:

"During the past seven years a neighbouring farmer has had 54 floods. We had none, despite the fact that we have from 100 to 300 per cent, more fall in our streams. In the heaviest rain no stream on our farm rose more than six inches. The cause of this improvement lies in humus. I have not burned vegetation since 1902 . . . Humus has restored the soil and enabled me to produce a wide range of crops."

The devastating effects of fire upon soil are outlined in the following extract from the 1938 United States Agricultural Year Book:

"When cut-over land is burned the fire accomplished in minutes the degree of litter removal that would be achieved naturally only after several years. This sudden removal of the litter and its living population sets in motion a chain of events leading directly to deterioration or loss of soil. The highly alkaline ash is leached or carried into the soil with the first rains and there acts to deflocculate the soil granules made up of silt and clay particles. The dispersed soil particles, readily taken into suspension by falling rain, are carried into the soil channels and clog them, and surface

run-off and erosion begin immediately. Loss of the surface soil, reduced infiltration of water, and desiccation rapidly reduce the soil populations. At the same time increased soil temperatures result in rapid exudation of humus, still further reducing the fertility already impaired by loss of nitrogen during the fire.

On light sandy soils of low gradient the processes are similar, except that erosion is not a factor. In its stead the essential bases are leached deeply into the soil and in effect are lost. The organic material, the soil and little organism, and the nitrogen disappear just as completely as though washed away, and the surface layers are left in a sterile condition. . . .

"Extreme soil temperatures frequently develop during the great conflagrations and humus in the upper horizons is oxidised immediately. The mineral soil has much the same appearance as samples ignited in a furnace. Accumulations of heavy debris burn with such intensity that the soil is sterilised for years. Examples have been observed where tree reproduction has failed to become established on such spots more than 10 years after the fire.

"Following the great conflagrations of 1910 and 1919 in the forests of the northern Rocky Mountains, observers have reported the loss of as much as five inches of top-soil over extensive areas.

"The degree to which soil becomes compacted following forest fires is shown by the results of an experiment conducted in hardwood stands in the Central States. Water was applied to both burned-over and unburned soils and the rate of absorption per second was measured. Undisturbed soil absorbed the first application three to four times as rapidly as the burned soil. The fourth successive application was absorbed by the unburned soil 6 to 10 times as fast as by the burned."

Those who have closely observed the effects of the periodic bush fires in Gippsland, Victoria, can testify to the enormous damage done to the soil.

COMPOST MAKING BY THE 'INDORE' PROCESS

(By R. H. T. WELLER, Editor "Victorian Compost News.")

The "Indore" process of Compost making was devised by Sir Albert Howard when he was Director of The Institute of Plant Industry, Indore and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India and Rajputana.

The first published account appeared in 1931 and the method was adopted at a number of centres very quickly.

Since that time the "Indore" process, through translations of Howard's works, has become known all over the world and has been put into practice in tropical and temperate zones with remarkable results.

The two basic principles underlying the process, as Howard wrote in "Agricultural Testament" are:

1. The admixture of vegetable and animal wastes with a base for neutralising acidity.
2. The management of the mass so that the microorganisms which do the work can function in the most effective manner.

The Raw Materials

1. Vegetable Wastes such as straw, dead plants, grass cuttings, hedge and tree prunings, weeds (including sea and water weeds), potato haulms, leaves, bracken, saw dust (if eucalypt this needs to be weathered before being placed in the heap). Household refuse, waste from fruit, vegetable, poultry and fish markets; old bags, leather dust, maltsters' grains, rags and other items of organic origin which are to be found in factory and household refuse.

Note: One of the first objections to the adoption of the "Indore" process is that there is nothing worth composting or only small supplies are available, but every farm and garden has something which can be turned to account and in larger properties it has been found an excellent plan to make use of land to grow plants for composting. Sometimes the objection is raised as to the cost, but the answer is to be found in the ever-increasing incidence of soil erosion, which is taking place on our cultivated lands. Fertility must be restored to the soil or farming dies. Inorganic chemical fertilisers do not re-store fertility, i.e., humus.

Using Animal Residues

The urine and dung from horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. As much urine as possible should be retained from yards and stables, instead of being washed away and lost. Howard writes: "Urine consists of the drainage of every cell and every gland of the animal body and contains not only the nitrogen and minerals needed by the fungi and bacteria which break down cellulose, but all the necessary growth substances as well." Where no stock is kept, the activator for the compost heap can be provided by using dried blood, blood and bone manure or fish offal. The waste products of the animal, according to Howard are essential to the making of properly balanced compost.

In China where composting has been carried on for four thousand years according to Professor F. H. King, every scrap of animal manure is carefully collected and night soil and sewage is conserved for the making of compost. The Chinese have continued to cultivate the same land and to feed an increasing population, in many cases taking two and three crops off in a year, only because of their ability to constantly restore fertility to the soil.

In civilised countries where garbage and sewage are wantonly wasted, the soil has been depleted of fertility to an ever-increasing extent because we have ignored Nature's Law of Return. Australia has only been settled a matter of 150 years and already millions of acres have gone out of production.

Compost can be made wherever the raw materials are available, in town or country. Every farmer and gardener should make the maximum quantity possible for their own use, but to implement this and to make it possible to re-fertilise the enormous acreage which is under pasture and cultivation the manufacture of compost on a large scale must be carried out by municipalities in the towns and cities, where millions of tons of valuable organic matter are burnt or wasted every year.

Making Compost For Small Gardens

It is advisable when only small quantities of waste are available at a time, that as heat and moisture are essential to the fungi and bacteria which perform the breaking down process, compost should be made in enclosures. These can be constructed of wood, brick, concrete or other durable material, provided the floor is earth. A convenient size is between 3ft. and 5ft square by 4ft. high, and as composting is a continuous process it is advisable to have at least two side by side. The fronts should be left open for filling, 6in. by 1in. boards being placed in position as the enclosure fills.

In the country where bush timber is available, enclosures can be constructed like pig pens, the roughly fitting logs being quite satisfactory.

Care should be taken to see that the enclosures are strongly constructed as considerable lateral pressure is exerted by the material as it consolidates.

The site chosen should be protected as far as possible from the prevailing winds and from the sun.



COMPOST MAKING,

In very small gardens a box made of sawn timber, bolted together may be used. This can be taken down, leaving the material exposed after it has consolidated, and can be re-erected on another site.

Building Up Wastes

Make a base of 6in. of rough woody vegetable wastes, then 2in. of stable manure (if only pig, sheep or poultry manure is available 1in. is required), followed by a sprinkling of earth mixed with wood ashes or lime to neutralise acidity, then 6in. of vegetable wastes, 2in manure, a sprinkling of earth and ashes or lime; continue the layers until a height of 4ft. is reached, when 2in. of earth is put on top to act as a seal.

If the material is dry it will be necessary to sprinkle the layers with a watering can or hose. The heap should contain as much moisture as a squeezed out sponge.

Good compost is made by fermentation and not by putrefaction. The fungi and bacteria necessary in the preliminary stages of breaking down the wastes require oxygen and the mass must be ventilated. A simple method is to drive a garden stake or crowbar vertically, working the implement from side to side, leaving a vent hole about 4in. across. Two or three holes should be sufficient. Grass cuttings, although excellent, as raw material should not be put in to the heap in large masses as they pack down tightly and air cannot pass through freely. A 4in. channel cut in the floor from front to back, covered with a grid will also help ventilation and will drain off excess moisture.

In about two days the temperature should rise to between 140 degrees and 160 degrees F. and the heap will begin to settle. After about 4 weeks, the

mass will cool down and should then be turned into the next enclosure, the material which has not broken down being placed in the middle of the heap. Again the vent holes are made and the temperature will rise, but not so high. After a further 4 weeks, the heap is turned again. This time the maturing process is carried out by anaerobic bacteria and no vent holes are required. After another four weeks the process should be complete and the compost is ready to be placed on the land. If the land is not ready the compost should be stored under cover.

Large-Scale Composting

The method of building heaps in the open is exactly the same as described except that the base should be from 9ft. to 12ft. wide; anything wider would be unmanageable and would involve treading on the heap which must be avoided at all costs. The length will depend on the site chosen, which as in the case of enclosures should be protected from wind and sun.

The heap should be built up in sections, the length of which will depend on the amount of materials available at one time. Each section when completed will be marked off by stakes on which will be noted the date completed. The sides of the heap will slope to prevent the heap collapsing and the height should be 5ft. Ventilation holes should be made about 2ft. apart. As the sections are turned a new heap will be formed alongside the original site, which then becomes available for further use.

General Observations

When the beginner has accumulated some experience in working with, and an understanding of the vagaries of

which it is made. It is teeming with life-in truth Living Soil- of the kind required to enable plants to take up all the ingredients from the air and the soil, which are essential to healthy plant growth, and it will encourage the growth of soil organisms, such as worms, which play such a marvellous part by aerating the soil and digesting organic and mineral matter for the use of the plant.

It is very absorbent, being able to retain its own weight of water—a layer of 2in. it has been demonstrated, will absorb the equivalent of 140 points of rain at one time before becoming saturated. This is very important in Australia, where every point of rainfall should be conserved. Further, it enables crops to withstand dry spells.

It keeps the soil and plant root systems cool in summer and warm in winter and lessens the damage by frost.

It can be used for all kinds of crops, cereals, fruit, pasture and vegetables. It can be applied before or after sowing, being very beneficial when used as mulch on growing crops.

When matured for use, compost contains a quantity of moisture. It can be spread over the land in this form, or it can be dried out and transported considerable distances in bags. It can be put through sieves of various sizes for agricultural purposes, flowerbeds or for top dressing lawns.

It contains the nutrients necessary for plant growth but its most important function is to put the soil in proper condition for healthy plant growth, i.e., to replenish the humus content of the soil.

Health and the Nation

The health, strength and happiness of the people depend primarily on food supply. Malnutrition causes sickness, loss of vitality and leads to quarrels, unrest and general unhappiness. Both the quantity and quality of food are directly related to the soil on which it is grown. A healthy fertile soil, rich in humus, will produce abundant and vigorous crops and there is a considerable amount of evidence to show that livestock and human beings, who live off such land, are healthy and vigorous.

Abundant health is our heritage, but whereas some of the primitive peoples have managed to retain this, due to their ability to replenish fertility in their cultivated land, we, the civilised people are carrying a burden of sickness and unhappiness.

The fight against erosion, the unseen invader, which is taking such heavy toll of our soils, must be treated as a National Emergency. The proper conservation of Wastes from the towns and cities and its return to the primary producers in the form of compost is of paramount importance.

We must all become compost minded, whatever we do or wherever we live. Only by pressure of an enlightened public opinion on public authorities who are responsible for the waste of millions of tons of organic materials every year can we hope to survive and build up an A.I. people in this great country.

Australian Organic Farming Societies

Victoria:

Victorian Compost Society,
Hon. Sec., H. A. Ackerly,
1 Manor Grove, Caulfield North,
Melbourne, S.E.7.

New South Wales:

Australian Organic Farming and Gardening Society,
Hon. Sec., E. W. Jeremy,
c/o Primary Producers' Union,
2 Spring St., Sydney.

Tasmania:

Living Soil Assn. of Tasmania, Hon. Sec., E. J. Bayles,
National Mutual Buildings,
119 Macquarie St., Hobart.

The Finished Product

Compost when ready for use is a dark coloured friable substance, similar to leaf mould in texture, with a pleasant earthy smell, completely transformed from the original wastes from

School For Treason

(Continued from Page 3.)

school's phraseology, for an insurrection are: preparation, timing, knowledge of tactics, and complete surprise. Though loyal to the Communist world capital and well instructed, the local leaders still will be amateurs—and Moscow prefers to send experienced revolutionaries to take charge and avoid disastrous bungling and over-leniency.

Like the party policies and the life of a party member, nothing is left to chance or to personal vagaries but is planned in advance on party principles and experience.

High points of the plan for the capture of Chicago—when the time comes—sound like an army operation with everything provided for from psychological warfare to dropping paratroopers.

The peaceful preparations are to go on for years through capable party members burrowed into trade unions, public offices, police forces, liberal clubs, and other sources of information. Vital spots such as power units radio stations and airports must be mapped.

All the working masses and unorganised proletariat may not be aroused to join in the fracas but the needed knowledge of where to attack to paralyse the city will be at hand. Even recording such a small detail as whether a watchman has a dog is called for in the instructions.

A headquarters, known only to a selected few, will be set up, a courier system organised; telephone talks will be in code, party papers or names memorised and destroyed. Until the zero hour, non-party friends should be used as blinds and communications written on borrowed typewriters.

REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS

Police forces are notoriously unreliable for insurrections. Consequently, the city's riot squad—sure to put up a fight—is studied. If it is on three shifts, the weakest one is picked for attack. Once it is subdued, other police can be mopped up. If there is suspicion that police officers are alert to what is brewing, the advice is to telephone them on a phony pretext to learn whether they are home or on duty.

The habits and daily routine of the chief must be learned. A blacklist is to be prepared of politically undesirable citizens for summary liquidation or temporary use while their families are held as hostages.

Squads are assigned to capture each objective. Getting arms is easy in the United States. The hour and minute when the groups will strike simultaneously will be the final instructions.

To prevent calls for outside help communications will be interrupted immediately. Railroads are to be wrecked several miles outside the city either by sending out maverick locomotives or by blowing up incoming trains. Armed men will hold the airports.

Captured radio stations will order a general strike, which will be easy if the power plants are seized. The mayor, chief of police, and other officers and leaders are to be captured early. If the mayor refuses to read the proclamation, which must be prepared for him, he can be disposed of on the spot and somebody with a similar voice, already selected, can read it.

According to the time schedule, a city like Chicago should be captured in less than 48 hours. By that time the insurrectionists will have all the weapons and can arm more supporters. They are to proceed to setting up the Government from officials picked in advance.

POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

After completing this practical phase of his studies, the graduate of the Lenin school leaves Moscow to begin his career. He may be sent to a colony for a year or more of postgraduate training or to his own country where Communism may be outlawed. He has mastered the technique of working under cover. Even in the United States and other countries where the party is permitted, it is actually two parties—

one in the open and the other in the shadows.

A party worker or returned student is ostensibly assigned to duty by the proclaimed head of the Communist Party of the United States. Actually his job is picked by the party's American politburo, which acts under Moscow's direction. He may be detailed as a state secretary or to other organisational work, for propaganda of writing articles, for special work among Negroes or foreign language groups or to get a job and build up party influence in a particular union.

The International Lenin School, of special interest because of American students, is only one of several, which the Soviet Union operates for this purpose. The Eastern University, formerly the Sun Yat-sen Institute that Chiang Kai-Shek's son attended, has graduated nearly 10,000. Its efficient work shows in China and Korea, making trouble for young Chiang's father and for us.

Graduates of Western University are active in Balkan and Baltic countries and scattered foreign language groups from the United States. Tiflis scene of Stalin's youthful exploits, has a school for Communists from the Near East. Another in Vladivostok is chiefly for Koreans.

The Academy of Red Professors with a 7-year course is scholarly and philosophical. It is for heavy thinkers and high-browed evangels of Communism with little appeal for less sedentary Americans.

SECRET POLICE SCHOOL

On an equally high pedestal above the other schools for world revolution is the super-secret Kidov Academy in Leningrad. It is under the M.V.D. or secret, political police. Only candidates who have proved their do-or-die stamina enter its classes. It teaches high-level underground work and how to organise a police force, which can control a nation, even its army, and keep the Communist Party in power. Its alumni are active in both Hungary and Greece.

By fostering so-called liberal schools in American cities, some formerly under party names, selected students can be instructed in revolutionary tactics. Summer camps with intensive courses are even safer from intruders. A goodly portion of some 20,000 graduates of these schools become converts to communism or sympathisers.

With the American schools, the International Lenin School in Moscow has become less essential for the programme in the United States. It does, however, continue as a goal or finishing school for the hopeful young party member or graduate of the American classes.

The Soviet schools for foreigners' are not too alarming when they are stripped of mystery. It would be well to know their 800-odd American alumni, also their instructors and what secret plotting is behind the formal handshakes over a conference table or the clink of cocktail glasses at a banquet board. It also will help when they know that we know—an interesting long-range job for our State Department and F.B.I.

--Reprinted from "The Canadian Social Creditor," August 14, 1947.

Build Your Own Home

Any intelligent, energetic man can build his own home in his spare time. He can build the first section in about 18 months and move in with his family, completing the house in a further 2½ years. In this way he can save approximately £1000 in building costs. Hundreds of amateurs are building their own homes today. Tomorrow thousands will be doing it. "Build Your Own Home" (price 10/-) is a book, which explains clearly the step-by-step procedure. If you want more particulars of this unique book, send stamped-addressed envelope for free 16-page booklet.

Home Builders' Advisory,
Box 4397, G.P.O., Sydney.

Copies of "Build Your Own Home" may be purchased from the "New Times" by calling at the office, 5th Floor, McEwan House 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, or by writing to New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, and enclosing remittance for 10/5.

Real Communist Policy

(Continued from Page 4.)

There you have the reason for the demands of our local communists for support for Indonesia, and why Britain was forced to send the submarine Amphon to the Island of Santa Ana in the Solomons about the beginning of September. When the submarine sailed into the harbour, the crew saw a strange flag, which had a yellow background with black stripes. The natives told them that it was the symbol of "Martn Lo" which means "Marxist Law." The trouble was due mainly to propaganda sown by soldiers during the war.

How The Party Functions

Now, how does the Party function, and what happens when it becomes supreme? On page 140 we learn that: "The highest expression of the leading role of the Party, here, in the Soviet Union, in the land of dictatorship of the proletariat, for example, is the fact that not a single important political or organisational question is decided by our Soviet and other mass organisations without guiding directions from the Party. In this sense it could be said that the dictatorship of the proletariat is in essence the 'Dictatorship' of its vanguard, the 'Dictatorship' of its Party, as the main guiding force of the proletariat."

Further on Stalin says: "Not a single important decision is arrived at by the mass organisations of the proletariat without guiding directions from the Party." Factionalism in the Party is to be met by a "ruthless, struggle against such elements; their expulsion from the Party is a prerequisite for the successful struggle against imperialism." (Page 91.) According to Lenin: "The scientific concept of dictatorship means nothing more nor less than unrestricted power, absolutely unimpeded by laws or regulations and resting directly upon force. . . . Dictatorship means - - note this once and for all, Messrs Cadets—unlimited power based on force and not on law. In time of civil war the victorious power can be only a dictatorship." ('Selected Works, Vol. VII, pp.254, 247-248.)

As to the ultimate aim of the dictatorship, so far as you and I are concerned, that is if we are not already liquidated, it is "to make all members of society working people, to remove the basis for any kind of exploitation of man by man." (Lenin, Collected Works, Russian edition, Vol. XXIV, p314). It is a cheering prospect, is it not—the world one gigantic slave State, with the members of the Party wielding power over it and incidentally enjoying all the privileges at present in the hands of the hated bourgeois.

Secret Of Russian Policy

Where does Russia fit into this foul and bloody picture? Stalin supplies the answer on page 103 by means of this quotation from Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. V., p. 141: "Hence, the victory of socialism is possible first in several or even in one capitalist country, taken singly. The victorious proletariat of that country, having expropriated the capitalists and organised its own socialist production would stand up against the rest of the world, the capitalist world, attracting to its cause the oppressed classes of other countries raising revolts in those countries against the capitalists, and in the event of necessity coming out even with armed force against the exploiting classes and their States." For "the free union of nations in socialism is impossible without a more or less prolonged and stubborn struggle against the backward States."

So much for Stalin's assurance to Elliott Roosevelt, reported with a blare of trumpets as a scoop, in the "Argus"

BOOKLETS TO READ

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

"The Answer To Tax Slavery." A way out of the debt system. 1/1 posted.

"The Mysterious Protocols." The master plot related to present-day events. 2/7 posted.

"Stop That Thief." An interesting collection of data on the money racket. 1/7 posted.

Of January 22 last, that "the danger of a new war is not real." And so much also for Mr. Vishiniky's ravings in the United Nations Assembly against the evil designs of the other powers.

Having examined some of this subversive poison which is being instilled into the minds of Russia's fifth column in Australia by the leader of a power professing to be friendly towards us, readers will be forced to ask themselves what they can do to counteract these evil designs upon the independence of Australia and the personal freedom of Australians.

Taking Effective Action

There are three lines of attack fundamental to a rectification of this situation. Electors must demand that all financial hindrances to a high standard of living in Australia must be eliminated, and that financial policy be directed towards preserving freedom of choice for the individual, and towards making financially possible, that which is already physically possible.

At the same time they should instruct their parliamentary representatives to insist that the fullest possible inquiry be held into communist activities in Australia, and that publicity be given to the report of the Royal Commission on espionage and other communist activities in Canada.

If communist aims and practices are brought to the light of public inquiry, and at the same time sincere and effective steps are taken to rectify the causes of the discontents upon which the communists prey, the communist menace should disappear from Australia, except that it will be necessary to provide for the defence of Australia from invasion by communist-manipulated probes from other shores. That danger is also a very real one.

—H.K.

Review Of The Budget

(Continued from page 1.)

down the conditions under which it would be permitted to continue.

No matter what course Mr. Chifley takes to dispose of the shareholders of the trading banks, our lives will not be improved in any way whatever, because effective ownership and control of bank buildings will be entirely in the hands of the Treasurer and his bureaucrats.

The national well-being of you and I can only be elevated through a financial policy based upon a realistic philosophy, with control of that policy firmly under the control of the elector.

—H. ROBERTS.

That Christmas Present

Christmas will soon be here and you will be wondering about that present for your friend—or your boy or girl.

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