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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 (1807-1892).

Dr. Coombs and Australia's Post-War Peril

More Dangerous Hocus-Focus From a "Brilliant" Economist

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown.)

Sir,—In recent weeks we have been looking at the Commonwealth Bank Board and taking note of its "warning" that money will NOT be made available for constructive purposes after the war on a similar scale to that which is applying for destructive purposes during the war. That in itself is ominous enough, but when we realise that one of the members of that very "Board" is also Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction, and that this member has not expressed any disagreement with the terms of the Board's threat to curtail the money supply, the portents loom far more threateningly.

The importance of the money aspect of the reconstruction "problem" was mentioned very pointedly last week by the Viceroy-designate of India (Field-Marshal Lord Wavell), and it is sincerely to be hoped that every other army leader will take thoughtful note of his words. They were published in the Melbourne "Argus" of September 17, as follows:—

"Leadership in war is easier than in peace... It has always seemed to me curious that money is forthcoming in any quantity for war, but no nation has ever produced money on the same scale to fight the evils of peace—poverty, lack of education, unemployment, and ill-health."

Think of it: "The evils of peace!" And yet, on the basis of our material resources and general knowledge, everyone of the evils enumerated can be eliminated just so soon as we are permitted to have the "finance" to organise and use those resources.

Notwithstanding the incontrovertible truth of the foregoing, that "brilliant" young economist, who is a member of the Commonwealth Bank Board and Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction, and who has just returned from one of those world tours considered so essential in the qualifications of those who are to be used in imposing measures of oppression on the people, has now told us that "plans for post-war reconstruction would be affected by the problem of the individual and the environment into which he would have to be fitted." ("Argus," 15/9/43)

So some self-appointed or "specially selected" persons are going to assume the responsibility of creating an environment of the kind THEY like for the rest of us to be fitted into! Where did Dr. H. C.

Coombs get that idea from, and who instructed him to put it forward as Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction? That is the plan of Wall Street and the international-finance gangsters. Is it not strange that immediately following the return to "Australia" of these men who are taken abroad for conferences and discussions we invariably receive "advice" or instruction of a kind that does us no good and is not intended to do us any good. And is it not even more strange that men who have been warning us that just such a plot as this was afoot have been ridiculed as cranks!

As it is little use closing the stable door after the horse has cleared out, it is not much use withholding criticism until after these fellows have DONE something we don't like. We must try to expose their intentions and have them PREVENTED from doing things against our interests or against, our wishes. For that reason it is necessary to closely watch this man, to analyse what he says, and to have our parliamentary representatives take suitable action when such a course is needed to protect us from his "ideas" and "plans."

In the same newspaper report ("Argus," 15/9/43), Dr. Coombs said other things of deeply sinister import, as follows:—

1 "At the end of the war, present occupations of about 80000 men and women in the fighting services, and a similar number in direct war production, would cease to have any social function, and other places must be found for them in a peace-time activity."

2 "Wartime training and wartime methods of placing labour where it was most suited and most needed had provided

a basic approach to similar problems that would have to be answered in peacetime."

3 "In planning the postwar period it was important that employment, instead of being a by-product of economic activity, should be in future the objective."

When we think of what is actually being done in the production field by comparatively few civilians now, what improvements in productive capacity and processes have been made within the past three years, and what may be done with the potential capacity of Australia and the Australian people, we marvel that a man with such menacing ideas should have been permitted by responsible Australian authorities to attain to positions from which he can do so much actual harm.

What are the simple facts? With the assistance of our womenfolk and a fair amount of overtime we are providing on a reasonable basis for ourselves and 1½ million others who are giving no help at all in civilian production. We could therefore continue to provide for them on the same standard, even if they did nothing at all in the shape of "work" after having won the war. On the basis of physical capacity, we could make them independent for life! But this "brilliant" fellow says that if the war stops they will be without a social function, and, inferentially, useless! What does he mean by "social function"? What is the social function of those "independent" people who are not "employed" but who obtain good incomes from "investment"? Is any investment greater or more valuable than the investment of a man's life in the service of the community? The soldiers, sailors, and airmen have made the greatest investment of all, and even if they were never called upon to do work which can be done for them by machines they would be entitled to continue to receive at least as much income as is now being paid to the lower ranks in the various arms of the services. In that event, their social function would be that of good husbands, good fathers, good citizens, good consumers, and they would have earned independence much more worthily than many of those who now enjoy it.

Members of the fighting forces should be fully informed as to the implications of the second statement of Dr. Coombs. Apparently it is not the intention that when the war is successfully concluded they will be permitted to return to their homes and their loved ones. It is clearly the intention that in order to fulfil the "social function" of working they will have to go where they are sent and do the work they are told to do. If our fighting men are the sort of fellows I judge them to be they will not tolerate that sort of thing for one moment, or, indeed, the fellows who put it forward.

And as to the third statement from this young man who has had such a meteoric career, I find difficulty in exercising restraint in the choice of words. The Monetary and Banking Commission reported that the purpose of the economic system is "to achieve the best use of our productive resources, both present and future," and went on to say: "This means the fullest possible employment of people and resources under conditions that will provide the highest standard of living." The highest standard of living means the greatest possible leisure and the lowest possible amount of toil in the shape of "work for wages." This man, however, speaking in his official capacity as Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction, declares that in future the objective of economic activity must be to provide "employment," NOT to provide goods and services for the welfare of the people!! By his own words he reveals incompetence, and if he is to be retained in his present positions and allowed to implement the ideas he has expressed, then it is logical to dismiss all scientists, all research workers, and all means whereby output is increased with reduced effort; and also to destroy all machinery, to prohibit the use of solar energy, and to send men to dig holes with teaspoons! What sort of people are we to go on paying a high price for hocus-pocus of such a kind?

—Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham St., East Melbourne, C.2, September 19, 1943

(To be continued)

NOTES on the NEWS

The daily press of August 28 points out that defence canteen services have a MONOPOLY, with a turnover of £13 millions a year, and a capital of £2,700,000 (consisting of reserves of £1,970,000 FROM PROFITS, and £730,000 advanced by the Treasury). From this it is clear that the present Federal Government (which denounces the profit motive) is PROFITEERING on the Services to the tune of millions each year. It is indeed a SORDID position, as there is no need for such profits or, indeed, for ANY charges, especially at battle-station canteens. If the supplies are available they should be GIVEN to the troops as rations. As for the other canteens, there is no need for the Government to meddle at all. They could be more efficiently handled by private enterprise.

MASS MEETINGS Allegations of corrupt practices, employed to rig the voting on Union matters, are made in the "Rail Worker," August, 1943, which says: "Balance-Sheet" Thornton offered shop stewards of both the Munitions and Ironworkers' Unions 10/- each to attend his mass meeting at the Savoy Theatre on August 1, 1943." The same paper also says that the funds for the bribes came from the workers' pockets. Comment superfluous.

CRIMES CALENDAR Lists of war crimes are being handed in by all countries to the "Allied Information Committee" for tabulation and use in post-war "guilt" trials. Some harrowing stories of cruelty are listed. Especially on behalf of the non-combatant Jews. It is interesting to note that the propagandists pushing these stories of atrocities on non-combatants have eased off lately, because of the possibility of over-playing their hand. If the "war-guilt court" ever does function, there will be sensational charges and counter-charges; but this will only provide a smoke-screen behind which the real promoters of the carnage—the money manipulators—will escape. The military and political puppets will, as usual, only be the scapegoats.

AMERICAN ARRIVALS Judging by the rapid promotion of near Pacific war activities to big-print front-page prominence in the daily press, the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and the team of U.S. Senators must surely have acted as a tonic on the fighting troops. There are nearly enough distinguished U.S. visitors here now to set up a local "Congress." Since their visit has apparently brought about such a remarkable improvement in the Pacific position, the idea may be worthwhile. Incidentally, such machinery, if established, would be ready in working order for the big "Federal Union" stunt.

"SECOND" FRONT A London report in the Melbourne "Sun" of September 11 indicates that the British Trades Union congress rightly assessed the agitation for a "second" front. The conference "expressed pride in their fighting men, and decisively defeated the motion calling for a second front." This was in spite of the fact that the leader of the Soviet delegation (Nicolai Schvermik) spoke non-stop for two hours demanding an immediate second front in Western Europe. Imagine what would happen to a British Trades Union delegate in Russia if he dared to agitate for a Russian-managed second front in East Asia!

AUSTIANS AUSTERITY: At the annual meeting of Austin Distributors, the chairman (Mr. T. Hastie) gave some idea of the fact that war incomes serve to pay off debts when he said that "as a result of maturing hire-purchase agreements (now invested) the company now holds £100,000 Commonwealth Government Bonds. In addition to this we hold shares in other companies to the value of £27,465, from which we hope to obtain a substantial and steady income." The Company showed a trading profit reduction of £1387, and an increased investment income of £1556. Now the Government taxes the people and gives this company (and many others) a substantial part of such taxation as interest payments. What a cute way to subsidise the struggling motor industry!

FINANCIAL FRANKENSTEIN The "Age" of September 15 reported Mr. Beasley as saying, in the course of an outline of Labor's post-war plans, that Finance "must never again become the Frankenstein monster which was allowed to drive us into the depressions of the past. You will find that Labor can smash through any obstacle that confronts the nation." Elsewhere in the same paper we are informed that the Government will use

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SHOULD THE SOLDIERS PAY? Campaign Against Taxation on Canteen Goods

A "pressure politics" campaign against taxation on canteen goods at operational areas, launched by the Fighting Forces Protection League in Adelaide, should commend itself to democratic actionists in other States. The combined leaflet and letter-form issued by the League reads as follows:—

SHOULD A SOLDIER PAY?

All Canteen Goods at Operational Areas Should be Free from Taxation!

It is impossible to measure, in terms of money, the debt we owe to the men and women of the Fighting Forces, for keeping our Commonwealth free from the invader.

Many have made the supreme sacrifice. Much more sacrifice will yet be required. Tens of thousands of our boys are preparing and manning the defences in the Far North under very exacting conditions.

The least we can do is to lessen their difficulties in EVERY way possible.

Many married men have only allowed themselves one shilling per day pocket money.

EXCISE DUTY on Cigarettes is (Capstans), 5d. per packet of ten (1/4d. each); on Fine Cut Cigarette Tobacco is 1/3½ per oz.; on Pipe Tobacco, 1/4 per 2oz. tin; on Cigarette Papers, 1d. per packet; BEER, 6/4d. per pint; Whisky, 9/1 per bottle.

TO THESE TAXES you must add SALES TAX, which is nil on Cigarettes and Tobacco, BUT 12½ per cent, on Cigarette Papers, Matches, Whisky, Aerated Waters, Washing Soap, Boot Polish, Brasso, and Biscuits; AND 25 per cent, on ALL cosmetics, Confectionery, Dental and Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, Razor Blades, and Brushware.

FROM THE ABOVE, you can see how much of the money collected for soldiers' comforts is actually absorbed in taxes.

Surely these goods should be tax-free to our fighting men and women.

If you agree, sign the letter below and

post it to your Federal M.P.; or else forward it to the address below and it will be sent on to Canberra immediately.

OUR CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH TAX ON DEFERRED PAY WAS A QUICK SUCCESS. HELP US DO IT AGAIN FOR YOUR KITH AND KIN!

(Sponsored by the Fighting Forces Protection League, Hon. Sec., H. B. Harvey, c/o, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, S.A., Phone, Cent. 1967.)

Mr..... MHR,
 Federal Member for.....Division,
 CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,
 As my Representative I write to advise you that it is my desire that all Excise Duty and Sales Tax be removed from all goods for sale in Canteens of the Fighting Forces in all operational areas of the Commonwealth and beyond, and in camps where men are on army rations.

I desire you to do everything possible—as my Representative—to secure this concession for our fighting men and women, thus increasing their standard of living while away from home.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

Address

Date

(A letter in similar terms should be sent to your State Senators.)

THE PLOT TO SOCIALISE AUSTRALIA

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

There are many people who regard Dr. Evatt as another of those "great national saviours" we have seen in great numbers in recent years. I regard Dr. Evatt as a shrewd legal strategist, who is prepared to adopt any subterfuge in order to alter the Australian Constitution. It is not generally known that Dr. Evatt had ideas about altering the Australian Constitution long before he entered Australian politics. He had the backing of the Sydney daily press when he stood for the Federal House in 1930. It seemed to be generally agreed in the "proper" quarters that Dr. Evatt must go to Canberra.

It is significant that prior to the recent election, when it appeared to some observers that the Labor Party might be beaten, Evatt publicly advocated a National Government—thus hoping, no doubt, that general agreement could be reached on the necessity of his Constitutional proposals. He will probably try to attain that unanimity even now. And that is what we must watch. Evatt has recently returned from overseas. During the course of his tour he met certain people, friends of his. Let us have a look at some of these men.

First there is Professor Harold Laski, who wrote the foreword to Evatt's book, "The King and His Dominion Governors." Laski's views on the Monarchy were stated clearly in the following words: "There is no reason to doubt that the prerogative of the King seems to men of eminence and experience in politics above all the means of delaying the coming of Socialism." I hope that loyal Australians like that! Laski, it might be pointed out, is closely connected with the London School of Economics. The following extract is from the "Quarterly Review" of January, 1929:

"The London School of Economics was founded by Mr. Sidney Webb and his Socialist Fabian Society, with money obtained through Lord Hildane, from Sir Ernest Cassel, international financier; which endowment Lord Hildane told Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., had been provided to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State." Perhaps the "Conservative" groups in Australia would do well to inquire how many of their "leaders" have received an education at the London School of Economics. They would get a shock.

But let us come back to Professor Laski, the close friend of Dr. Evatt. Writing in the "New Statesman" of July, 1942 Laski said: "... for this war is in essence a stage merely in an immense revolution, in which the war of '14 the Russian Revolution and the counter-revolution on the Continent are earlier phases."

Dr. Evatt wrote, in his preface to "The King and His Dominion Governors": "I am also under obligation to Professor Laski of the London School of Economics... for much encouragement and advice." We can well imagine the "encouragement and advice" given by Laski, the socialist planner. Laski stands for centralisation of all power and authority. Evatt has constantly worked for that ideal in Australia.

Evatt visited America soon after the chain-store monopolist, Mr. Coles, made certain that Curtin was to take over from Fadden. The following appeared in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of March 24, 1942: "His most important talk was with Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter, of the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt's intimate friend, and one of the most brilliant men in the Government. Judge Frankfurter and Dr. Evatt are old friends." (My emphasis.)

Frankfurter has been a power behind the Roosevelt administration for years, and is a Socialist. "The News Review" of April 3, 1941, said: "Moreover, say Washington correspondents, regular correspondence has been passing for some time between Professor Harold Laski, Britain's foremost Socialist intellectual, and Mr. Roosevelt, through the mediumship of Justice Felix Frankfurter, of the U.S.A. Supreme Court."

Frankfurter is closely connected with the international Wall Street bankers, particularly James Warburg, who is a keen advocate of a centralised World Government, run by Big Bankers and their Socialist friends.

Evatt's last arrival in America coincided

AUSTRALIA'S SOVEREIGNTY

In view of the all-too-obvious fact that the Japanese and their allies are not the only dangers to the freedom of the Australian people to govern themselves, even to the customary extent, without overseas dictation, we strongly urge all Australian democrats to write, while there is yet time, to their respective representatives in the Federal Parliament. A sample letter is reproduced hereunder, and copies of it, printed in large, clear type, will be available from the "New Times" office within a few days at 1/6 per 100 post free:—

Mr. M.H.R.,

Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,—I respectfully request you, as my representative in the Commonwealth Parliament, to OPPOSE by all means in your power, ANY move that might, in the slightest degree, hand over Australia's sovereignty, freedom-of-action and independence, in regard to financial or other matters, domestic or external, to ANY sort of international authority.

I have in mind, particularly, recently-announced proposals for an "international currency" (possibly based on gold), proposals for an international government or "Federal Union," and proposals for an international "police force."

I am very alarmed at the possibility that we may have been already partly committed, without the consent of Parliament or the people, to something of the kind. I shall be obliged if you will find out, as soon as possible, whether this is so, and let me know without delay.

Yours faithfully,

(!) with meetings called by the bankers for the purpose of implementing an International Monetary System after the war. These proposals, if adopted, will make Australia a servile State. We have not been told what these powerful financial groups, which dominate the American Government, hope to extract in concessions from Australia. (In my book, "The Enemy Within the Empire," I have shown what these groups did to Britain after the last war.)

In giving evidence before the Senate Committee on the "Lease-Lend Bill," Mr. Wendell Willkie said: "If America gives effective aid to Britain, America will dominate what happens afterwards." Mr. Willkie should have said that the internationalists will dominate the people of the Empire. The American people are already being treated to a dose of socialistic planning.

Professor Tugwell, a member of the "Brains Trust" directing Roosevelt, and a close friend of Dr. Evatt's friends, has openly admitted what he is trying to do to the Americans:

DON'T "LEAVE IT TO GEORGE"

(Part of a Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, Sept. 12.)

The Australian people are becoming a nation of specialists. Their energy and their minds are occupied only in one small corner of life. They perform one little task and leave everything else to strangers. "Leave it to George," is the motto of to-day.

This, of course, is exactly what they are expected to do. Those in authority don't want them to do anything else. By keeping men tied for life to one little job, men are kept strangers in their own country; they are unable to find their way around in modern society; they are as helpless as babes. They relegate all the important work co-ordinating the tasks of the community to Trade Union leaders, school teachers and politicians; and usually they haven't the remotest idea what these people are doing or why they are doing it.

One might expect this state of mental stagnation and physical inertia from 90 per cent. of the people, or even 99 per cent. But what of the remaining one per cent? What are they doing? Are they, too, too busy struggling for a living to find time to look around and find out what is happening in the little community in which they find themselves? Are they, too, waiting for the New World Order, which will be brought in by somebody else for their special benefit? Do they think that a great new happy world can be built without a purpose behind it, without energy or thought behind it, without assistance from those who have been blessed with a little more intelligence and strength and health than the rest?

What are YOU going to do about it, my friend? You who are listening-in to-night? Are you going to continue to be a spectator, watching the decline and fall of Christendom? Do you think that the young men who spilt their blood in foreign lands have bought you a peace more lasting than the last peace?

There is one thing clear in my mind, and that is: Dictators and tyranny cannot exist except where there is a servile population. It is the docile slaves who make dictators. A servile population is one which hands over all its authority to the great institutions in the country to do exactly what they like without supervision.

Our institutions are the means by which the people are able to co-operate their efforts; our institutions can be a source of great strength and power and profit, or they can be a terrible and tragic menace. The people who use our institutions for purposes other than that for which they were designed and maintained are committing a very great evil. They are the architects of society. This Devil's Breed will always exist as long as you and your friends "Leave it to George" and hand over all your troubles to officials to solve.

Many people who listen to these broadcasts are very interested; they appreciate the work we are doing, and they approve; they know that all our work is done voluntarily, that none of us are paid for it; they know we have to pay for these broadcasts. Yet most of our listeners would not bother going to a telephone to thank us, or use a postage stamp on us, or help to pay some of our expenses, or help to distribute our literature, or do any of those many jobs that are needing to be done. We have become a nation of spectators, a nation of "listeners" who listen to anything and everything without discrimination.

A good book has to compete in the shops with acres of rubbish; a thoughtful speaker has to compete with all the jazz-bands of America. It is not an easy task, but it is not an impossible task if a few men in each generation draw aside for con-

structive thought and action. The task, however, would be much easier if the few honest and sincere thinkers would realise how small their numbers are.

There are not many thinkers in any community, and the few there are who have the energy and the time and the will to tackle the job I am tackling to-night are very few; the loss of one good man is a heavy loss. But because our numbers are small they need not be inadequate. Half a dozen efficient men in Tasmania could transform the face of the island—but we have not got that half dozen—not yet.

The least you can do is to encourage by every means at your disposal those who are doing the fighting for you. We are held up in many ways for lack of cash; 1/- a week to our organisation wouldn't hurt you, and it would be a very great help to us.

But most of all you can help by making use of the information we have at our disposal and using it in an intelligent manner, and to the best advantage, in your own affairs. What is required is the co-operation of a few intelligent men working to certain definite principles for some definite purpose.

Our purpose is clear for all to examine; we clash with nobody who has that same purpose.

(To be continued.)

SOVIET GRATITUDE FOR AID FROM AUSTRALIA

We have received the following letter, dated September 15 1943 from the Legation of the U.S.S.R., Canberra:—

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Soviet people I wish to express through your newspaper the profound gratitude of the Soviet people to the Australian people for their medical aid, particularly for sheepskins sent to the U.S.S.R. This help is greatly appreciated by the Soviet people, which is heroically fighting against our common enemy—Hitlerite Germany and its satellites in Europe.—Sincerely yours, A. P. VLASOV, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R.

SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A., which will be the annual general meeting, will be held at 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, September 30, at 8 p.m. The agenda for the meeting will be to receive the chairman's annual report, statement of accounts and balance-sheet, election of officers and consideration of policy for coming year. All members are requested to attend, as this is the time for action.—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Secretary.

PARTY FIRST, PUBLIC LAST

It is obvious that the attack by the Republican (anti-Roosevelt) Party on the use of the Social Credit device, the Compensated Price, is because they are aware of the favourable reaction which will be produced on the general public by it, and the consequent strengthening of President Roosevelt's political position, which they are primarily concerned to weaken.

—"Social Crediter," July 10

SOIL CONSERVATION

According to J. I. Rodale, editor of "Fact Digest," "Chemical fertilizers are slowly hard-packing the soil and killing out the earthworms which Nature put there for a well-defined purpose. By boring in the earth these tiny creatures induce oxygen into the soil. But their most important duty is actually to swallow earth, mix it with matter from their digestive process and excrete one of the finest natural fertiliser materials ever made." Mr. Rodale concludes, therefore, that we must get into immediate action on what threatens to be a real food problem of the future by assisting the processes of Nature instead of interrupting them at the dictation of some so-called wizard of the laboratory. "By the use of humus, or the natural organic fertilizers," he says, "the number of earthworms in the soil is greatly increased because they can live and multiply in this element which is natural for them." Hence, as a fertilizer, it seems that the lowly and often despised earthworm is so far ahead of the laboratory experts that there is no competition.

— "Williamstown Advertiser," Sept. 17.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

every endeavour to fill the coming £125 million loan. Presumably the "Frankenstein monster" is not yet afraid.

COMMUNIST CONSPIRATORS The "Rail Worker" of August, 1943, reports that "the national organiser of the Communist Party of Britain (Springhall) has been sentenced to seven years for espionage for the Nazis." This should be a lesson to those innocent, well-meaning dupes who do not realise that these shady characters, posing as war-effort boosters and guardians of the workers' welfare, are in fact a bunch of crooks working for the overthrow of the democracies. This example of working for the Fascists, while pretending to oppose them, further illustrates the similarity of Socialism, Communism and Nazism.

DUNSTANS ECLIPSE: Among the very few valuable achievements of the Dunstan Government was its refusal to pass the Powers Bill, which at least delayed the plot to centralise more political power in the Federal sphere. The fact that it resisted on that issue may even be the real reason for its defeat and diluted re-emergence—not the relatively unimportant re-distribution of seats. Evatt, Curtin and Co. seem determined to obtain the power to submerge Australia in the international bankers' Federal Union; and obviously a State Government opposing the idea would interfere with the high-pressure propaganda which can be expected any and every minute. Campaigners should get busy now to offset the plausible fairy stories that will be put over.

PRAYER POTENCY: An advocate of prayers as an effective weapon of victory, writing under the initials "C.H.," was recently given free publicity in the daily press. He claims that "four days after every national day of prayer we had a victory or a deliverance." He then quotes instances and dates, and makes out quite a good case for his argument. If the illustrations given are correct, and provided prayer is not also responsible for prior or intervening German victories or deliverances, it would indeed seem that the Almighty does favour one section of His subjects in preference to others. If on the other hand the power of prayer is only known to the Allied peoples, should we not keep it dark—our secret weapon, so to speak?

PHONEY PSYCHOLOGISTS: The recent call for psychologists by the manpower authorities resulted in an army of 1500 responding. Commenting on this, the Melbourne "Sun" of September 15 said that "a preliminary examination of those offering discloses that many such claims are based on unsubstantial foundations." The article went on to stress the dangers of such people being permitted to describe themselves as "Psychologists," and suggested that they should be subjected to strict legal supervision. It was also pointed out that only two Australian Universities have chairs of psychology and training—the inference being that unless one had the diploma of a university one could not be a psychologist. Since real psychology is mainly the application of common sense, it seems odd that a university diploma is considered necessary. Further, it is not unlikely that a fair amount of baloney lies behind this craze for Government-employed mind-analysers. It will be remembered that Hitler also had a weakness for this idea—

POSTAL FLUNDER: Last year our socialised postal institution took from John Citizen's pocket a profit of £4,500,000—and expects another large profit this year. Even Senator Ashley (the P.M.G.) is at least professing concern at this profiteering. According to the Melbourne "Sun" of September 3, he said: "Any Government department which builds up large yearly profits either makes excessive charges for its services or its services and facilities are inadequate." Well, in this case both propositions are true. There are poor conditions and niggardly wages for ordinary employees, and gross overcharging for mail and phone services. This socialised institution leaves a lot to be desired.

—O.B.H.

WE MUST FACE FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA

This article, by Max Eastman, in the July "Reader's Digest," is of special interest to Australians and New Zealanders. Most of its references are as appropriate here as in the United States. We must not forget, when assailed by "second front" agitators who want us to override the plans of our experienced and responsible commanders that Russia is not at war in the Pacific.

Few great events in history command more admiration than the heroic fight of the Russian armies and people against Hitler's military machine.

Russia's stand has, moreover, taught many Americans who did not know it before that the Soviet Union is a going concern with which it will be our task to collaborate after the war. If this collaboration is to be successful, however, it will have to be based on facts, and not on propaganda. It is absolutely vital that we discard wishful thinking and base our policy on unclouded fact.

Let us remember that the stubborn resistance of the Russians no more justifies Communism than the stupendous assault of the Germans justifies Nazism.

That simple and obvious fact must be faced if our policy toward Russia is to have any force. And if our policy does not have force, you may be sure it will not command the respect of Stalin. The Russian leader is not a mollycoddle who can be soft-soaped into doing what cold calculation does not recommend. The only sound way to do business with Stalin is to let him know we thoroughly understand his set-up as well as our own.

It is natural, since she fights so brilliantly, to be a little indiscriminating in our praise of the Soviet Union. Americans who go there are especially prone to this fallacy, because Russians, as Wendell Willkie observed, are so much like Americans. They are like us in their bold good humour, generosity and taste for doing things in a big way. They are like us, also, in their disposition to revolt against tyranny. It has always required a huge police machine to hold the Russian down, and the present one is the biggest the world has ever seen.

The revolution which overthrew the Czar was an attempt to attain our Western principles of liberty. But that could not be done in eight months; and, within eight months, Lenin, with his tightly organised small group of Marxian crusaders, had seized power and laid the foundations for a new despotism which was to become, after his death and the rise of Stalin, as Vozhd, more ruthless than the Czar's.

Lenin invented—with millennial freedom for the masses as his goal—the system of totalitarian one-party tyranny which stamps out all actual freedom. Mussolini and Hitler borrowed Lenin's technique and applied it to their own countries. Stalin, who despises the masses and fears freedom—

tinguishing in Russia the democratic concept of the Rights of Man. That Stalin is an absolute dictator is a simple truth. So important a truth that I am not going to leave it in my own words.

"The Soviet Union, as everybody knows that has the courage to face the fact, is a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world."—Franklin D. Roosevelt, February 11, 1940.

What should be our attitude towards Russia since Hitler forced her into the democratic camp? Exactly this: give all possible military help; offer unbounded praise to the heroism of her people and her soldiers; extend every courtesy to her Government. But if we believe in democracy, be dignified and intelligent. To those in the Kremlin, American gullibility is only one more evidence of "bourgeois decadence."

An astonishing number of our influential men and newspapers are fawning on Russia. You would think that Stalin was some stern deity who held the destiny of the whole planet in his hands. "Don't say a word against Stalin or he won't accept our tanks!" seems to be the attitude of some people. This is diplomatically and morally disgraceful, and dangerous to the survival of our own democracy.

THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION

The Russian Constitution guarantees NO freedom, religious or otherwise. It guarantees the dictatorship of the Russian Communist Party, asserting that it shall "form the directing nucleus of ALL organisations of the people." (Chap. X., Article 126).

No constitution which names a small, disciplined organisation of zealots as absolute sovereign can possibly guarantee freedom to any person or institution except that organisation and its Vozhd. To inscribe the principles of free speech, free religion, free elections in a constitution which contains this joker is to rob those principles of any meaning whatsoever. It is a tried and perfected instrument for fooling all the people all the time. But that is no reason to let it fool us.

To call present conditions in Russia "economic democracy" is pure gush. There is no equality in the factories, no liberty, no right to strike, no right to change jobs. The workers are chained to the machine and lashed to the wage scale as in no other country in the world, Nazi Germany included. The whole system is enforced by an unparalleled army of

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor," England. (Continued from Sept. 10 issue.)

In the sense in which the word Education, with a capital, is understood by the Headmasters' Conference, I should be the first to admit incompetence as a critic of it. But on the POLICY of education I do not feel so entirely unqualified. No reasonably observant individual with average geographical and social experience (which schoolmasters and particularly elementary schoolmasters, generally lack) could fail in acquiring a deep sense of misgiving as to the result of "educational" policy over the next fifty years.

perfecting it on the home grounds, ex-First, as to the facts. The word "educate" means "to lead out." Words are very important things—they are the only link we have in common between a fact and an idea. The first point to notice is that the underlying idea of the standard type of school is "to put in," not "to lead out." I do not think that the Public School emphasis on character provides an answer. "Demon est delis inversus."

The less important result of this is that, as Mr. Sorabji pointed out, only about five in every hundred acquire any profit either to themselves or anyone else by the process, and such faculties as the remainder possess are "blunted and stunted" by the system. Much more germane to the well-being of the social structure is the fact that this "putting-in" process is operative at an age when the critical faculty, even in the case of individuals who might later have developed it, is almost non-existent. In consequence, such ideas as are absorbed are accepted as equally factual—twice two equals four, and "labour produces all wealth," being statements of the same importance and credibility.

It is safe to say that in varying degree all victims of this mental drill spend the second twenty years of life in de-hypnotising themselves of the subconscious attitudes absorbed in the first twenty.

The complete pragmatic failure of the policy is demonstrated by Germany, which drove the cramming technique perhaps farther than any other country. And the final stage is now openly proclaimed by the National Socialists—that the end and aim of "education" is to mould every German into a slave of the State and a fanatical worshipper of its Fuehrer.

It should be remembered that this system is highly modern. The oldest Public School in England (excluding one or two slightly romantic claims to existence in the Dark Ages) does not antedate the fifteenth century, and in those days Public Schools were public schools.

During the Middle Ages, in which the

secret police.

common life of these islands, bearing in mind the state of the industrial and domestic arts, was probably higher than it has been before or since, the child of well-established (not necessarily rich) parents, spent his early years, after infancy, in the household of a great lord as a page. He was reasonably disciplined in behaviour, mixed with other pages and all social classes, and learnt to be useful, while observing the ways and success or otherwise of his elders. Later, he travelled, or went to the foreign wars (not a very dangerous field sport in those days), and then, if the urge was with him, visited the Universities and imbibed what he could from books. Notice the complete inversion of principle to which we have been led. Instead of, as in the Middle Ages, applying the experience of the present to a consideration and criticism of the records (not the facts) of the past, we make the records (not the facts) of both the present and the past a standard against which to assess experience undergone with "blunted and stunted" faculties. Could any more Satanic method be devised of hindering the human individual from profiting by experience than to ensure that he is incapable of applying any unwarping intelligence to it!

Let anyone who imagines that this picture is overdrawn talk to the average mechanic between the ages of twenty and thirty on the subject of Russia. A handful of enthusiasts for so-called Russian Communism have, in the past decade, gone to Russia to work. I am not aware of one single instance in which, where return was possible, the verdict was not wholly condemnatory, and to the effect that conditions might suit the Russians for the moment, but they would never be tolerated here. I met Max Eastman, the fanatical Russian-Socialist enthusiast, twenty years ago, when he was convinced that Russia was the coming Paradise. There is no more bitter critic of the Soviet system alive.

A short time ago a technically trained Soviet woman engineer was taken around this country as a kind of seventh-day won-

der of Russian progress. A British woman engineer of long experience, rather bored by the naïveté of the exhibit, enquired as to the whereabouts of several Russian University women she had known who were over here in the days of Imperial Russia to add to their engineering experience. The enquiry was considered to be in the worst of taste. None of this kind of thing, and not even the reports of Trades Union delegations, have the slightest effect on the readers of the lamented "Daily Worker," whatever may be the private opinions of those who read its threepenny edition [London "Times."—Ed.]. The effect of so-called universal education is to condition the average mind for the reception and retention, in the face of reason and experience, of any myth which seems to connect with some cliché absorbed before leaving school. Anyone who desires unbiased information on Russia from a Russian should refer to an article by M. Paul Haeusel in "Contemporary Russia" for May, 1937.

Many Americans feel obliged to maintain a polite silence about such aspects of the Soviet regime. More than that, they invent fantastic casuistries to make the Russian dictatorship palatable to humane democrats. Even Christian ministers go all out to convince America that Russia enjoys religious freedom, although religious instruction for Russian children under eighteen is rigidly prohibited.

This is, of course, the very opposite of what the Russians are doing. Soviet spokesmen make no attempt to "sell" America's way of life to their people, or to reinterpret our system of free enterprise to make it more palatable. They set up no organisation of "Friends of the United States." They do not celebrate our national holidays, or make films to glorify our ideology, or call mass meetings to extol our victories in Guadalcanal or North Africa. Until rebuked by Admiral Standley, they were glum and sullen, even about the aid we sent them. They publish no books explaining the American system. They do not permit agents of American democracy to propagate the overthrow of Communist society. And their newsstands and book-shops are filled to overflowing with denunciations of our way of life.

Yet this does not prevent American Communists from denouncing as "an attempt to drive a wedge between the Allies," or "a service to Hitler," or even as "Fascism," any word spoken by any American in honest criticism of the Russian dictatorship. They will so denounce this article.

CANADIAN M.P. ON RECONSTRUCTION

The first part of this speech by Mr. Norman Jacques in the Debate on the Budget in the Canadian House of Commons appeared in the "New Times" of September 10. Mr. Jacques referred to the London School of Economics, with which are connected Sir William Beveridge and Professor Lasky, the internationally-known Communist. The debate continued:—

Mr. Mitchell: Since when has Professor Lasky been a Communist? Be fair.

Mr. Jacques: Let me read what he says—and I did not intend to read this, so that I hope Mr. Speaker will take note of the interruption. I quote this from an article by Professor Lasky:

"The Communist hypothesis insists that no Socialist Government can attempt seriously to put its principles into practice without encountering determined resistance which will issue in civil war. To maintain Socialist principles, in short, Socialists will be driven to become Communists or to betray their Socialism. If they become Communists they will find themselves involved in the grim logic of Leninism—the dictatorship of the proletariat, the drastic suppression of counter-revolution, the confiscation of the essential instruments of production, the building of the state, in a word, upon the principles of martial law until the security of the new order is firmly established."

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): He is stating a Communist principle; he is not stating his own views.

Mr. Jacques: I am only repeating the facts. The object or the purpose of the London School of Economics has been to train and send out to the empire these gold-plated, Ricardian economists and Socialist professors, whose mission has been, apparently, to undermine the youth of the empire, the prestige of the British Empire, and faith in our democratic way of living.

Mr. Mitchell: My hon. friend is not serious about that, is he?

Mr. Jacques: I am absolutely serious; and I say the results are a tribute to the business acumen of Sir Ernest Cassel, the German international financier, from Frankfurt.

Mr. Martin: What about T. E. Gregory? [Alias Prof. Theodor Emmanuel Guggenheim.—Ed.]

Mr. Jacques: He is another.

Mr. Martin: Anyone who calls him a Communist is talking nonsense.

Mr. Jacques: Then we have Sir William Beveridge and Doctor Marsh [Beveridge's Canadian counterpart.—Ed.], the former a director, and the latter a graduate of the London School of Economics. They represent the Ricardian school of economics.

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): Not at all.

Mr. Jacques: Yes.

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): Marsh does not represent the Ricardian school of economics.

Mr. Jacques: "Social security" does. Just as Ricardo invented or discovered the iron law of wages, and went on to say that a labourer with-

and the "Reader's Digest" for printing it. A plain speaking of minds, however, is the sole basis for a lasting collaboration between two great countries.

"MISSION" TO MOSCOW

John Dewey, America's best-known educator and philosopher, and Suzanne La Follette, former editor of "The Freeman," wrote jointly in the New York "Times" of May 8 a long statement citing in detail the flagrant inaccuracies of the picture "Mission to Moscow," made by Warner Brothers. They conclude:—

"The film 'Mission to Moscow' is the first instance in our country of totalitarian propaganda which falsifies history through distortion, omission or pure invention of facts, and whose effect can only be to confuse the public. Even in a fictional film this would be disturbing. In a film presented as factual it is alarming. The whole effort is to present the Soviet dictatorship as an advanced democracy. The film is anti-British, anti-Congress, anti-democratic and anti-truth. It deepens the crisis in morals which is the fundamental issue in the modern world."

(To be concluded.)

DIVIDENDS AND DEBTS

It is clear to anyone who will give the matter the requisite attention that the international bankers are preparing to sabotage all dividends in order to validate national debts, the controlling proportion of which they hold.

—"The Social Creditor."

out work had no right to exist, his modern counterpart says in "social security" that freedom from idleness is more important than freedom from want. He assesses the necessities or, if you like, the wants of those who are not working, so far as food is concerned, at 1.60 dollars a week for a man and 1.30 dollars for a woman. I would call that the Ricardian economics of scarcity. It is nothing else.

If you like you can take these three men, Doctor James, the gold-standard; Sir William Beveridge, the Ricardian; and Professor Lasky, the Marxian. I believe that is a fair comparison. There they are—Shylock, Ricardo and Marx. They are doing the planning.

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): Has the hon. member ever read either Marx or Lasky?

Mr. Jacques: Plenty.

(To be continued.)

RESULTS OF RESTRICTION

A war always seems to bring the "temperance (!)" crank (or is it whisky speculator?) to power with a prohibition, or near-prohibition, statute. Certain results always follow automatically.—(1) The distillers make enormous profits with no risk and little labour. (2) Bootleg liquor of the vilest kind comes on the market in quantity. (3) Drunkenness increases and becomes far more serious owing to the poisonous liquids sold and consumed. A case came to our attention a few days ago in which a young woman drank two small glasses of a "Ready-mixed Cocktail." The effects were horrifying—stupefaction, loss of muscular control, glazed eyes, and an hour later violent abdominal cramp and sickness.—"Social Creditor," July 10.

Commander Locker-Lampson, who considers that you can't have too many Jews, has tabled a motion in the House of Commons that the word Commonwealth should be used for the Empire, and the title Protector added to the titles of H.M. the King.

They hardly bother to conceal the plot, nowadays, do they?

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURES

"The Elimination of the Profit Motive?" is the subject of the next lecture by Mr. F. A. Parker, B.A., Dip.Ed., which will be held on Wednesday evening next, September 29, at Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

I am satisfied that nothing will right this situation but a complete reversion, under modern conditions, to the earlier sequence. After a lengthy but not isolated childhood, the simple elements mentioned by Mr. Sorabji, of reading, writing, and the simplest arithmetic (can anything be more idiotic than to teach the average child the extractions of cube roots?), and an "au pair" system, or its school equivalent, should be arranged which would diversify social experience at a fairly early age, to be followed by short hours in economic life of some description. At about the beginning of the twenties, work overseas should be undertaken, and three or four years afterwards entrance to a University should be encouraged.

The inculcation of social or industrial theories at an early age should be discouraged by every means available.

"Deus est demon inversus."

(All rights reserved.) (To be continued)

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

(Continued from last issue.)

The following is part of an address by the Principal of the University College of the South West, Exeter, England (Mr. John Murray), to the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, at London, in January of this year:-

From talking about what I think the living core of education, I turn to some of the present controversies. They are developing in an air of crisis. This atmosphere, as hardly need be said, owes less to educational realism than to stormy impulses invading ambitiously from the field of politics.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND BOARDING SCHOOLS

The most distinctive aim of English education is to promote the sense of community. Some teachers and some entire nations are content to instruct. The English, more ambitious, emulate certain Latin verbs which govern two accusatives—the person taught and the thing. They strive after a double technique with a boy; as a pupil and as a person. They have certainly gone to great lengths with their chosen means. Only if the parties live, work and play together, these English think, can this technique get a grip, and to yield good results, it needs time. In any humane scheme of education, residence is not a luxury or an extra, but a well-contrived means towards a major end. Different boys ripen for it at different times; some early, some late, some never. Some would be ripe for it about the time of going to a University; but even if they go, most of the universities are non-residential.

It needs hardly to be argued, I hope, that a spell of residential education improves a boy's chance of imbibing community, and of learning citizenship in advance. That is the lesson of the Public Schools for the nation. Foreigners are acutely aware of it; and cast about for how to imitate. Some of them think that the Public Schools have made England, forgetting that England first made the Public Schools. It is only at home among ourselves that doubts and grouching about them are heard. That is an English habit; they grouse hopefully and appealingly, in order to have their beliefs massaged. There is no secret, of course, about this lesson of the Public Schools for the nation. But certain conditions must be fulfilled; there must be the right leadership, the right atmosphere, the right spirit in the staff, the right control and method. The most fundamental condition is freedom for conviction and initiative to work. Without this freedom the Public Schools would not have developed, nor could they continue, nor could new schools adopt those open secrets with good hope. It is not by any ordinance of uniformity that these schools are a means of grace. They differ in most respects, including merit; and there are schools for all tastes; the variety is so great as to embarrass the choice of parents. Freedom is their corner-stone, the freedom of the school and the freedom of the parent. The system is so free as to be inherently experimental; and experiment is a prime need. Freedom seems to be the true element for the extremely personal venture of education, as I have tried to depict it.

The Boarding-school controversy, after all, rings a little unreal. Listening to it, one might gather that the disbelievers in Boarding Schools are in danger of having their children willy-nilly drafted into them, and that the believers are to be denied access to them. Either compulsion would be undemocratic. It would be undemocratic, even if the disbelievers heavily outnumbered the believers. Democracy is not a machinery for submitting all issues to majority votes, and then suppressing minority views and minority practice. That is totalitarianism, which can be watched at work on the Continent. The majority vote is not an absolute good, or an end in itself. It is a mere means to an end, and this end is nothing less than wisdom, justice, and liberty in political things and personal comfort and security for the citizen. Democracy is a safeguard for alternatives and differences, in short for liberty, in this case the liberty, primarily, of parents to buy the education they prefer. In the clamour of experts, politicians, propagandists, and directors of education, who, though servants of elective democratic bodies, disregard the salutary rule by which civil servants are restrained from public controversy and agitation, the parents go almost unheard.

The chief fault of the Public Schools is their fewness. Their membership, being limited, becomes a privilege. But there are far more of them than there used to be, and they are much more mixed. Many are quite cheap, and many will be cheaper. They are often charged with not being democratic. If only there were places in them, the existing schools and others that may be built, for a reasonable proportion of all the boys who would profit by joining them, the charge would be false. Even now, it is only true statistically, and only upon the totalitarian view of the majority-minority impasse which I have referred to.

Inside the schools democracy rules in the sense that a boy stands on his own legs, and is judged strictly for what he is. He finds his niche in that community, and imbibes as much of its citizenship as he is capable of. He goes out into the rough and tumble of life already in some degree a formed citizen. There would be less rough and tumble if more boys thus learned citizenship in advance. The Public

Schools are often accused of dividing the nation into two camps, insiders and outsiders. But this distinction is a constant in all educated nations, whether they use day secondary schools, or boarding-schools, or both. If both were abolished here, the distinction would still persist, but on a worse basis, more worldly and more philistine. The great desideratum is that the distinction should rest on a sound basis, such as a lengthy and searching education, and that more and more should become insiders, and fewer and fewer outsiders. An improving ratio of insiders is good evidence of progress in a nation. It is foolish to expect by any manipulation of education to smooth out social differences, if a searching education—and the more searching the better—is the best ground for differentiating. The boarding-school rests on the belief that community cannot be fully learned out of a book, or by class-lessons or propaganda; it comes not by talking about it, though talk can help, but by living it. Community is not civics, though there is no harm in civics; on the contrary. But civics is about a different citizenship, the adult rate-paying, house-keeping sort, and knowledge of these sides of adult life is no substitute for understanding the social texture and drift of school life, and living up to the opportunities of school citizenship.

But the Public Schools and boarding schools in general, are not the only means of grace. All and any English schools, whatever their handicaps and deprivations may be, and however grave, appear to seek after community. It is the bias of the blood. The social imagination, strong throughout the race, is to be seen at work here, there and everywhere, bravely and inventively, with penurious and pathetic economy; and it forms boys into practising citizens who will presently be good recruits for English democracy. Bad friends make worse democrats. Whatever else an English school may produce or fail to produce, citizens it must produce. When, I wonder, will the worse-circumstanced schools be given a special community grant? (To be concluded.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Wymouth Street, Adelaide.)

Report on Cultural Evening: From the cultural aspect the first of these evenings was rather disappointing, as members' reports on Voters' Policy Association activities, and the ensuing discussion thereon occupied most of the time. However, this discussion was illuminating. Like the old problem of the egg and the hen, opinions differed as to whether the Voters' Policy Associations, or the objective, came first. On the one hand it would be dangerous to push for our major objective, National Dividends, without having a solid backing through the Voters' Policy Associations, and on the other it is doubtful whether sufficient interest can be generated to form the associations throughout Australia without having a definite objective. Probably the best idea is, in the first place, to get citizens used to writing to their M.P.'s by asking a few simple questions; then to work for some local or minor national objectives while the groups are expanding, always keeping the idea of National Dividends in view.

Mr. R. K. Menzies is doing a great job at Torrens, where he has rented a shop for local activities and the sale of literature. We suggest that supporters in this district should get into touch with him and patronise the shop. More part time voluntary help is required to man this post. Volunteers are requested to apply to Mr. Menzies. His address is 10 West-street, Torrens. The shop address will be advertised next week.

Subscriptions: Many of our old friends have not yet renewed their subscriptions. We would like to remind them that funds are short and also, what is more important, we can make use of their services in our Voters' Policy Association activities.

Friday Luncheons: We wish to advise members and friends that they can again obtain lunch at our rooms regularly each Friday. Come along and help make this service a success.

"Social Crediters": We have a few back numbers of "The Social Creditor" on hand, which can be obtained at 3d. per copy.

Books: We have stocks of the following books on hand: "The Answer to Tax Slavery," by C. Barclay-Smith; price 1/-; "The Victory Road," by C. Barclay-Smith; price 3d. "Victory—Then What?" By John Hogan; price 4d. (All plus 1/2d. postage.) —F. Bawden, Hon. Secretary.

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ELECTORS' UNION ACTION IN QUEBEC

The following notes are taken (in free translation) from an article in the French-Canadian journal, "Vers Demain," of April 15, 1943:—

The Union of Electors is a mechanism by which the people express their will to their representatives. As such a mechanism did not formerly exist, it had to be formed. It was necessary to bring about unity where political parties caused division; to instruct where politicians were content to find ignorance; to learn to act, where the action of others had been relied on; to make men stand on their own feet who had been forced always to crawl.

The Union of Electors is a new organism, but one which is developing quickly, so quickly, that it is already frightening those who were counting on the old methods.

Each new action taken by the Union of Electors arouses the enthusiasm of its members for further action. The Union practises pressure politics—the pressure of the strength of a whole people who know what they want; on those who are paid to bring about the common will of that people. It acts in every public field, municipal, provincial, federal—everywhere we have been taught that a democratic regime existed.

Our readers already know what pressure the Union is putting on the speakers of the "Bloc Populaire Canadien," since they began their campaign of meetings, to make them declare clearly their attitude towards Social Credit. The pressure is getting always stronger. After Granby, where 713 signatures were obtained without going outside the town, and where Dr. Hamel added nothing new to his previous statements, it is to be brought to bear on the speakers at one of the meetings* held by the "Bloc Populaire" in the capital itself of New France, Quebec.

The form to be presented at Quebec explains:—

"The members of the Union of Electors are strongly decided:—

"(1) To demand of each candidate, in every election, to define clearly his attitude with regard to a national dividend for each citizen;

"(2) To refuse their vote to every candidate who does not pronounce himself squarely for the grant of a national dividend to each citizen."

They also demand of each speaker that he should define his personal attitude on the occasion of the public meeting.

The members of the Union of Electors of Abitibi and the north of Temiscamingue are no less categorical: they declare firmly "that it is useless for a candidate to whatever political group he may belong, to ask for our votes, in any election, unless he declares himself wholly ready to demand insistently the national dividend of Social Credit."

The replies or the silence of each speaker will be noted by "Vers Demain." Let them declare themselves. Social Crediters want to end the reign of clam-like politicians.

At Roc d'Or, a small village near Malartic, six policemen keep continuous

*The results of these meetings are not yet available in this country.

ANTI-TAX CAMPAIGN?

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter by "Engineer" in last week's "New Times," advocating a campaign for the abolition of taxation and certain regulations that have been imposed on us. I would like to see an all-out effort to stop unwarranted taxation, and if such a campaign is started I will do my best to get 500 electors to sign the demand-forms. I wish to state I am at present waging a personal battle with the taxation department to have my heavy income tax abolished or modified, and I would like to see every taxpayer do likewise. Congratulations to "Engineer" for his splendid letter.—Yours, etc., "READER," West Preston, Vic.

"IN THE DISCARD"

The uncouth phrase, "in the discard," used by the British Minister of Health to describe what had happened to his greatly detested plan for the Municipalisation of the Medical Profession has attracted attention. One suggestion is that "it means that these particular cards have been put back into the pack to be dealt out for another game." The Planners, though annoyed by a reverse they did not expect, have not gone out of business, and there is some talk of a more Socialistic Minister of Health. It had already been emphasised by the "Social Creditor" that patients can do as much as their doctors to save themselves from Chain Store Medicine, in league with compulsion rapidly extended to cover the whole of the individual's life.

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guard to prevent families from coming to settle there, and to push the present residents into emigrating to Malartic.

The residents of Roc d'Or and Malartic protest against this intimidation. Those of Roc d'Or are poor, but at least are masters of their small pieces of land, owing nothing to anyone. Their removal would mean the loss of their property, excessive expense and, for most of them, the contraction of debts.

The Union of Electors of Malartic and Roc d'Or have sent to the Honourable Adelard Godbout, Premier of the province, a protest and demand for the withdrawal of the six policemen. A copy was sent to the provincial deputy of Abitibi.

In about forty parishes of settlers in Abitibi the Union of Electors is organising a demand to the provincial government for seed. The demand is made with a precision unprecedented in the history of colonisation. The quantity of each kind of seed required by each settler is registered, the total for the parish reckoned up and transmitted by a responsible elector who will undertake the distribution, according to individual demands, of all the seed received.

"Vers Demain" will follow with attention the progress of this demand, and will publish the results obtained, or the absence of a reply should that be necessary.

Our people are going to learn the facts. We are in a democracy, and we intend to be served.

In each of these cases the initiative has been taken by the members of the Union of Electors themselves—not for personal demands, as has been seen, but for collective demands affecting the whole group concerned.

Thus the protest of Roc d'Or arose at Roc d'Or itself. We have a letter from M. Henri Arpin of Roc d'Or, explaining its origin. In the same way the organisation of a demand for seed for settlers was suggested by a settler of Granada, M. Wilfred Trudel, the Social Credit lieutenant of the district.

Everywhere people are thinking that now that the Government have taxed and surtaxed Canadians while giving presents to foreigners it will soon be time to think of gifts to Canadians of national dividends.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

From "Soviet Foreign Policies," by Eugene Lyons, in "The American Mercury" of March, 1943—

... Scott's main thesis is that within the global war there is a second and no less fateful war—the duel between Hitler and Stalin for hegemony over Europe. The implications of that duel cannot be blinked. Dallin formulates the two-fold conflict a bit differently, in terms of the fundamental Soviet concept of world relations. According to this concept, two separate conflicts are now being waged within the framework of a single world war. One is the aggressive antagonism of Germany and Japan against the rich "owners of the world," and the other is the combined antagonism of the entire world against the Socialist State.

"It would assuredly be reckless self-delusion to ignore the Soviet theory of a dual war. The most generous appraisal of the Stalin-Hitler deal of August, 1939, is that Russia feared a double-cross and beat the Western Powers to it. If it is true that Stalin still fears a double-cross, then the danger that he may again 'steal a march' on his present allies cannot be wished away. That is the clear warning of both the Scott and the Dallin books, fairly explicit in Dallin's case, implicit in Scott. . . .

"In the hour of defeat and impending collapse in 1916 the Germans—including Junkers, industrialists, and even monarchists—evaded the ultimate disaster by embracing democracy. In retrospect, it is possible to recognise the move as a stratagem for heading off invasion and dismemberment. Is it not possible that in the hour of a new defeat and a new impending collapse, all groups except the Nazis—and even a lot of them—may see in Communism a similar stratagem for this day? A surrender to the East may seem to offer them more chance of national survival than surrender to the East and the West.

"Stalin, a master of psychological warfare, has not hesitated to hold out that hope. Alone among the United Nations' leaders, he has emphasised that his hatred is directed solely against the Nazi regime. In his most recent speech, last November 7, he again underlined his view that 'it is impossible to destroy Germany' and 'not our aim to destroy all military force in Germany'—indeed, that these things are 'also inadvisable from the view-point of the future.'

*Reviewing "Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy," by Dr. David J. Dallin; "Duel for Europe," by John Scott, and other books on this subject. (Mr. Lyons was the Moscow correspondent of United Press for several years, and his own first-hand observations of Soviet Russia are vividly recorded in his remarkable book, "Assignment In Utopia.")