

ON OTHER
PAGES

WHY DID
GERMANY
ATTACK
RUSSIA?
(See page 4.)

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7, No. 26. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1941.

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).

WAR EFFORT RESTRICTED

Smaller Workshops Not Used

Last week we made special reference to the fact that first-class engineers, who are available and are clamouring for an opportunity to serve, are denied a place in the war effort in any appropriate capacity. We reported at some length a typical case in Cohuna (Vic.).

That was a case of personal services being offered and refused. But there are unfortunately, far more cases in which personal services AND workshops have been offered without avail. Cases of this kind are to be found everywhere, but we need not go beyond the same town (Cohuna) for a glaring example.

Let us take the case of Mr. W. Wesson, R.A.C.V. Garage, Cohuna. Interviewed by a representative of the "New Times" on June 18, he spoke with some feeling about the Government neglecting to promptly use every workshop that can help to adequately equip our fighting men for modern mechanised warfare. You see, Mr. Wesson has two sons in the fighting forces and he has had some first-hand experience of how the Government bureaucracy is handling the war-effort on the home front.

SKILL AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. Wesson is a highly skilled fitter and turner. He was a munition worker in Britain during the last war—has had experience turning shells, and so forth. For some time he did high-precision work in the Austin motorcar factory.

Mr. Wesson's equipment, which our representative inspected, includes an 8½-in. combination high-speed lathe, a 22-in. Hoeffler drilling and boring machine, and a small Selson drilling machine. "There is no physical reason," Mr. Wesson said: "Why these machines cannot be used 168 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. These facilities have been available ever since the war began." But, like so many others, they have not been used. Eventually, Mr. Wesson decided to try to stir things up. What he did, and with what result, is best described in his own words:

EAGER VOLUNTEER LET DOWN

"Early in March this year I wrote a letter to Truth' re making munitions in existing country workshops. My letter was published. I received a letter from Truth,' saying that they had written to the Munitions Department and advising me to write to a Mr. Cox, of the Armoured Fighting Vehicles Division, stating what plant I had. I did this, and about March 17 I received a letter from the Armoured Fighting Vehicles Division asking me to come to Melbourne and see Mr. Cox and the production engineer. That I did at my own expense on March 21.

"At the interview (during which afternoon tea was served—part of the all-in effort, no doubt) we went through a number of blueprints and selected work suitable for my machines. They promised me some tank parts—400 gear levers and 200 universal couplings—to machine. I was told these would be at Cohuna Railway Station a week later.
THREE MONTHS HAVE PASSED

AND THEY HAVE NOT ARRIVED YET!" Nor has there been one word of explanation forthcoming.

OFFICIAL IRONY.

"About a month after my visit to Melbourne, Mr. Stone, Factories Inspector, walked into the workshop and asked what plant I had for making munitions! Patiently I told him, and that I had been to Melbourne about it already, had given all particulars and been promised the tank parts to machine. However, he took particulars of my equipment and left. But about four weeks later he called again on the same errand!

"On his second visit, Mr. Stone said he knew two other first-class engineers in Castlemaine who had the plant and the ability to make parts for tanks—even complete tanks, at a pinch—who also had been unable to get work. He (Stone) had (Continued on page 8.)

MEN!

IS A SHORTAGE OF SKILLED

The following letter, which speaks for itself, was addressed to Mr. Eric Butler. It was written on June 2, just after Mr. Butler's Tyabb meeting:

Dear Sir, —I am writing you regarding your visit to Tyabb last Thursday. My name was mentioned to you that night as one having had experience in the manufacture of munitions. I have had that experience: in the making of 18 lb. shells, blast furnace work, rolling mills for rails, etc., sheet steel work, working lathes for 18 lb. shells and sheet steel rolling.

"I had that experience with, perhaps, one of the biggest firms in England. You may have heard of it. The name is Ebbro Vale Sheet Iron and Coal Company, Ebbro Vale, Monmouthshire, South Wales. This is also my birthplace; my nationality, therefore, is Welsh.

"I have had 8½ years' applications to Maribyrnong Ordnance, and have been sent to Olderfleet Buildings by Sir F. Stewart, through the late Mr. J. V. Fairbairn and Mr. J. Kirton (M.L.A.). I still have their letters, but I was told on being sent to Ordnance that there were no vacancies. Yet Melbourne was placarded calling men urgently, and over the radio, too . . . a man with experience wasn't wanted.

"I wrote Mr. Hogan recently, when he commented at the Constitutional Club about our fashionable war effort talk, and what were we actually doing. That is what I would like to know I am employed at the Tyabb Cool Stores, as storeman. Do you think I am doing my best for our war effort...? In conclusion, I am, sir, yours, etc., JOHN R. EVAN."

THE SECRET OF NAZI ORGANISING

WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM IT

(A Talk, Entitled "Some Inside Knowledge," by MR. J. P. GANS, Broadcast from 3AR on Tuesday, June 24.)

Events during these first 22 months of war have made us realise that the Nazi organising power asks for new methods of resistance. I had the opportunity of studying Nazi organising methods, in their economical as well as in political and military spheres of influence. Since then, I have had several years to compare Nazi methods with our methods.

Let me say bluntly: Our organising method is antiquated; there is too much overlapping and too much red tape. We still use the methods of 1914-18 and believe that organising, as it was done during the last war, can successfully be applied to counter the modern organising methods of Nazidom. In other words, we still seem to think in terms of wooden Trojan horses instead of in terms of tanks.

I should like to begin by telling you something about total war. The word "total" is as difficult to understand as the word "infinity." We speak about total war without really realising the extent of this word. If you have read Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" you may realise that Nazism from its birth meant war, conquest and domination. With this in mind, the Nazis directed every step, every word for building up the German nation, her resources, her economics, her military forces, her people and the nation's thoughts towards total war. The

whole nation, and this includes everything and everyone, even children, became organised in this one direction. Anybody who did or said anything not in accordance with the nation's effort was considered an enemy, and was therefore to be eliminated in one way or another. Free speech became impossible, and even free thoughts were dangerous.

This reminds me of a story of two friends sitting together, having a glass of beer. They had been sitting for quite a while without speaking a word, when suddenly the one nodded and said, "Well, well"; whereupon the other hastily replied: "Please don't speak about politics."

If time would permit, I would like to tell you details about propaganda methods, education of the youth, the Jewish question, Gestapo methods, children denouncing their parents, education to cruelty, elimination of religion, the Nazi finance system and theory, and so on. All these things apply to Total War.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

It may sound unbelievable that over sixty million could have been submitted to Nazism. Germany in 1932 had seven and a half million unemployed, which if we include their relatives, brings this figure up to about twenty million. This mass of desperadoes formed actually the basis of Nazism. Nazism promised these people help, and they kept their promise by organising them in military units, and by giving them bread and much influence upon their fellow citizens. Brownshirts and Blackshirts consist mainly of unemployed.

Let me give you an example. When the Nazis overran one of the European countries I happened to be arrested one night and examined by a Blackshirt officer. Suddenly he asked me if I had been at such and such a school in 1913. When I answered this question in the affirmative, he made sure by asking me further questions. When convinced, he told me that my file at the Gestapo proved dangerously against me; how-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE DIPLOMATS GET MIXED UP

Signs are not lacking that there is a conflict among those higher-ups who have power to influence the foreign policy of Great Britain.

Conflict No. 1 concerns Sir Robert Vansittart who has been broadcasting on the Germans and implying that Germany will have to be broken up after the war into small units. This has provoked an angry correspondence in "The Times" and a denial from a Government spokesman that Sir Robert, who is the Chief Government Diplomatic Adviser, is voicing the Government's policy.

Conflict No. 2 concerns the late Lord Lothian, who in a speech in the House of Lords on March 2, 1937, said that the "old anarchy of multitudinous national sovereignties" is "going to disappear, either through federation, which is the democratic way, or through an integration consequent on the rise of the great totalitarian powers. We can see the process going on in Europe and Asia under our eyes, whereby the great military powers, either by compulsion or by the magnetic attraction of their own strength, consolidate a group of otherwise autonomous units to whom they promise peace, security and prosperity in return for entering their orbit and for accepting mutually satisfactory arrangements for trade. World unity is of course, at present entirely out of sight. But that the world is going to fall into four or five main political and economic groups, each in great measure self-supporting, each under the leadership of a great State equipped with modern military and air power, at any rate for a time, seems certain. Nothing that we can do can prevent it."

Later in 1937 he said in regard to Russia: "Their greatest need is that Central Europe should settle down, and that is only possible, in my view, under German leadership."

Evidently some members of the British Government thought differently. Otherwise why are we at war?

Notwithstanding Lord Lothian's published views he was sent to Washington as British Ambassador, ostensibly to persuade America to help us in the war. But, in 1936 he had said in a speech at Chatham House: "The United States has made up her mind, once for all, that her intervention in Europe in 1917 was a waste of effort, that somehow or other Europe must solve her own problems and that she is not going to be associated in any way with European commitments."

Lord Lothian died suddenly, and official denials had to be issued in America to counter rumours of poisoning. In these circumstances the following extract from a leader in "The Saturday Evening Post" of January 4, 1941, becomes interesting:

"The question is: Who is going to reconquer Europe?"

"England alone cannot do that. She can hope to do it only with the aid of American manpower. That is what Winston Churchill has been saying in a cryptic manner. To say it bluntly would be a blunder. Everything but men. That is what Great Britain has been asking for. Everything but men. That is what the American Government has been promising. But this is form and formality."

"The only British official who has mentioned men, if he did—meaning by men an American expeditionary force—is Lord Lothian, the British ambassador; and it was an oblique incident. In November, immediately after the American election, he was returning from London to his Washington post, and he had left behind him in London the Ediphone recording of a speech to be broadcast to the United States. When the speech came through on the air, the Columbia Broadcasting System's listeners were asto-

tonished to hear him say, 'But we also need 'planes, men and ships, if we are to be sure of defeating the Nazi threat to liberty.' Immediately came a cable, not from Lord Lothian, who was on his way, but from the British Government, saying that what he had said, or meant to say, was 'planes, finance and ships.' The Columbia Broadcasting System so corrected it, but with this explanation: 'There seems little doubt from our playbacks of the recording that Lothian said "planes, men and ships."'

"It was perhaps a slip of the diplomatic tongue."

Perhaps! Whose "slip" was it that the Dies Committee, according to "The Economist" of February 1, 1941, recently reported that America gave more help to

MORE SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY MEETINGS

Since reaching the wheat belt, Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop have found meetings much better attended—although petrol rationing has, no doubt, prevented even larger attendances. Literature sales have continued to increase, while dozens of new subscribers have been signed up.

There is no doubt that monetary reform is the most-discussed subject in the wheat-growing areas at the present time. Mr. Butler's meetings have caused tremendous public interest everywhere. Animated discussion is to be heard on all sides following his meetings in the various centres.

MURRAYVILLE.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop left Mildura on Monday, June 24, for Murrayville, covering nearly 160 miles for the day. The meeting at this centre was sponsored by the local branch of the Victorian Country Party. It was a splendid gathering, carloads of people coming from many miles around. There were even people present from across the border, in South Australia. The highlight of this meeting was the attempt by a prominent local citizen to ask Mr. Butler some awkward questions on conscription and regimentation. Mr. Butler dealt with this gentleman in no uncertain manner, while the audience unmistakably applauded approval of his forceful reply. Literature sales were excellent. New subscribers were obtained.

JEPARIT.

After a hard day's travelling of 180 miles over Mallee roads, Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop arrived in Jeparit on Wednesday evening, June 25, in time to eat a hurried tea before going to the meeting. There was a large audience. Many good questions were asked at the conclusion of the address. A new literature sales record was reached at this meeting. Many new subscribers were signed up.

WARRACKNABEAL.

Although not as well attended as confidently expected by the local supporters, approximately 200 people at Warracknabeal on Thursday, June 26, gave Mr. Butler a splendid hearing. The chair was taken by Mr. P. McIntyre. Messrs. Sturrock, Strain and Gilmour are to be complimented on the great work they are doing in this district.

the Germans during the first year of the war than to the British?

Conflict No. 3 concerns Mr. Churchill's statement last year that the affairs of Great Britain and the U.S.A. would become "mixed up together." "The Daily Express" Leader on February 25, said: "The good will of America is our greatest asset in this war. If we lose that good will we take a short cut to big trouble. Helen Kirkpatrick in her article on this page accuses us of stumbling along that short cut."

Helen Kirkpatrick is the London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News." She said she (meaning presumably the interests behind the "Chicago Daily News") was greatly perturbed by the state of Anglo-American relations.

"On the surface they are splendid; underneath they reveal frictions and strains which are grave today, but which tomorrow may become disastrous."

"A small minority in Britain, and in America, hope that through this war we may be able to create solidarity in the English-speaking world. But we have first to win the war."

"The present policies pursued by Britain will neither impress the American people with the seriousness of the problems which face you and us today, nor with (Continued on page 3.)"

Systems Were Made for Men, Not Men for Systems

The retiring British High Commissioner (Sir Geoffrey Whiskard) stated at the Millions Club that if the existing British economic system stood in the way of providing decent homes for decent people, the system would have to give way to something else. Great Britain, the Empire and the world were going to be given opportunities after the war to progress towards better things. At home they were going to be compelled to do what they knew perfectly well they should have done long ago house their own people decently. —"Age," 4-6-41.

'Petrol Drums Now Drums of War'

"For the defence of Australia, 200,000 filled petrol drums must be placed immediately at safe and strategic inland points."

"The Minister for Supply and Development (Senator McBride) appealed for the return of empty 44-gallon petrol drums, preferably to the company from which they were obtained."

"He said it was a national duty to answer the appeal instantly. All available steel was required for tanks and guns. None could be spared to make drums."

—Melbourne "Sun," May 23. How does the above square with the present Government's past policy of shipping our scrap iron to Japan?

attentive hearing. There were very few questions, those present being well satisfied with Mr. Butler's comprehensive exposition. Literature sales were good.

NHILL

As was confidently expected, the meeting at Nhill, on Monday, June 30, was the outstanding event of the tour. The local supporters are to be congratulated on their great efforts. Approximately 500 people packed the local theatre. People travelled from up to 40 miles away, in spite of petrol rationing, to be present. Eric Butler was given a great ovation as he walked on to the platform.

A powerful address, punctuated with frequent bursts of humour, held the big audience for well over two hours. "We were disappointed when he finished," was the reaction of one group of people. Many questions were asked and answered to the obvious satisfaction of those present. Many were obviously disappointed when the meeting finished. Many new subscribers were signed up, while a new record level for book sales was established.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Collins. Having completed some further work after the meeting, it was decided, at 3 a.m., that a good day's work had been done.

STAWELL

Leaving Nhill early on Tuesday morning, the campaigners reached Stawell late that afternoon, after having dinner with friends at Minyip. This is the first meeting Mr. Butler has held in this centre. The local supporters are to be congratulated on the results. Approximately 200 people were present. The Mayor, Cr. Simpson, was in the chair. The address was well received. Many excellent questions were asked. Literature sales were good, and new subscribers were obtained. Mr. Butler was the guest of Mr. J. McMurtrie, while Mr. Allsop was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Allsop.

Letters are regularly sent to the local paper. Supporters in other centres should do likewise. The country press is generally much more sympathetic than the big dailies. Literature sales reached a new record figure, surpassing Jeparit sales by seven books. Mr. Allsop and Mr. Butler were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturrock while in the Jeparit and Warracknabeal districts.

HORSHAM.

The Horsham meeting on Friday, June 27, was well attended. Between 350 and 400 people were present. Before the meeting, the local supporters gave Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop a dinner of welcome. Owing to Friday night being a late shopping night, the meeting did not start until nearly 9.30 p.m. The Mayor (Cr. Charles) was in the chair. Mr. Butler was given a very enthusiastic reception. His outspoken criticism of the Centralisation of the war-effort was very well received. The Mayor, in closing the meeting, expressed his pleasure that Mr. Butler had stressed the necessity of decentralisation in order to get a maximum effort; also to prevent the present disastrous drift of the population to Melbourne. Literature sales soared to a new record level, easily eclipsing the Warracknabeal record. Many new subscribers were signed up.

MURTOA.

Saturday nights are bad nights for meetings. However, owing to lack of time, Mr. Butler has had to arrange meetings for seven nights a week on this tour. Although the meeting at Murtoa on Saturday, June 28, was comparatively small, it was very enthusiastic. Mr. Allsop and Mr. Butler were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Schache at this centre.

DIMBOOLA.

The meeting at Dimboola on Sunday, June 29, was held in the afternoon. Nearly 200 people attended and gave Mr. Butler an

SUDDEN OPPOSITION TO INTERIM PROGRAMME IN ALBERTA

This article by "Spitfire" appeared recently in "Today and Tomorrow" (Alberta), as one of that writer's regular commentaries entitled "Social Credit Patrol":

For the time being those stout champions of the people's rights and the welfare of the Province, the Chambers of Commerce and the Boards of Trade, have turned their attention from expounding the great benefits of financial domination under the Sirois recommendation and the need for the centralisation of power by Ottawa controlling all provincial expenditures, to organising opposition against the Treasury Branches.

W. H. McLaws, Calgary lawyer, speaking to that city's Board of Trade Council is reported as having told them that the old stand by ultra vires should be invoked to declare the Treasury Branches illegal, and as having called upon merchants and manufacturers to boycott the Interim Programme.

Edmonton Chamber of Commerce is reported to have sent out a questionnaire to its members to ascertain who has signed up to co-operate. (Oh, no! Of course the banks don't want to know this. Why should they?) This is said to be a preliminary to calling a meeting of Chamber of Commerce members to discuss the situation. (Ah! yes — of course, of course.)

"SPONTANEOUS."

And later on, no doubt, meetings of other Boards of Trade will be called — quite spontaneously, don't you know — to bring to the attention of their members what a dangerous and wicked thing the Interim Programme is proving for them. Such extravagance — so futile — tut! tut! and so . . . so . . . well dammit such a nuisance. (Sh-h! never mind for whom.)

And away in the East the mouthpieces of the financial interests are coughing and spluttering with indignation about the development of the Interim Programme which was announced recently — a development carried out in obedience to the mandate given to the Government at the last election.

Is it not curious that, though the Treasury Branches system has been in operation in Alberta for over two years, there has been no excitement about it until the new features were announced? Then, all of a sudden, there is

terrific activity. Attacks appear in the press. Lawyers spring forward to declare the Treasury Branches illegal. (Funny that the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce did not take this view after hearing Mr. Low's evidence.) Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade get busy to organise opposition against them.

And what is all the excitement about? The new features being introduced are quite simple and straightforward.

In future non-negotiable vouchers of a different design will be used to transfer "trade claims" instead of "voucher balances" on the books of Treasury Branches; and trade claims on goods and services only — and not claims on money. By this simple procedure it will be possible to expand internal production and consumption to the extent that trade claims pass from the accounts of consumers to the accounts of retail merchants for Alberta Trade Marked goods. Because, in turn, retail merchants can re-stock with Alberta Trade Marked goods by passing on the trade claims recorded in their accounts of wholesalers and manufacturers. From the manufacturers trade claims can pass to the accounts of wage earners and primary producers who, in turn, as consumers, can use them for securing goods from retailers and so on.

DEVELOPING ALBERTA.

It will be clear that these trade claims are nothing more than a book-keeping record in the Treasury Branches of transactions involving an exchange of goods and services for goods and services between those voluntarily co-operating under the Interim Programme. It is just a convenient system of barter or exchange.

The use of trade claims will be effective to the extent that Alberta citizens entering into voluntary association can produce and exchange for their own use the goods and services they want. This will not interfere with the operation of the bank-controlled monetary system. It will operate merely as an auxiliary to that system. Moreover to the extent it conserves the use of money, it will

THE DIPLOMATS GET MIXED UP

(Continued from page 2.)

the desirability of an Anglo-Saxon union. If either is to be achieved, it must be on a basis of realism and knowledge.

"But if we are to win the peace after the war we must avoid a repetition of that black period in Anglo-American relations which followed the last war."

Miss Kirkpatrick's specific complaint was: "Yet at this critical moment we are haggling over details, over import duties on defence materials, equipment, and even on the household goods of our naval and army officers. One can only hope that this doesn't provide a criterion of the way in which we shall work together on more complex matters after the war."

"You are falling between two stools now. Your policy presumably, as formulated in the British Embassy in Washington, prevents you from doing the kind of propaganda, which would bring the United States into the war."

"And yet your policy, as drawn up in London and Washington, is doing nothing to make real friends of the British and American people once the threat of common danger is removed."

Evidently there are persons influentially placed in British Government circles who are determined that Britain's right and power to decide her own policy shall not succumb to "American" attempts to interfere with it any more than to German attempts. Does any one believe that the American people wish to exercise the sort of threat that is implied in Helen Kirkpatrick's article? There is an important section of the American people whose ancestry is Anglo-Saxon. If the Washington Government is not careful it will find this section of American citizens as determined to break up the U.S.A. into separate sovereign States in order to ensure that government in America represents the will of its electors, and as capable of doing it as Britons are, likely to be in breaking up Germany into her original separate sovereign States so that the German people can find it possible to control their government and be protected from Central Government regimentation which they have demonstrated their inability to control. Peace will then come to the world.

—John Mitchell

release dollars for the war effort in accordance with the policy of war finance being used by the Federal Government and, besides, the development of Provincial resources can be directed so as to provide further aid to the national war effort.

As a result of internal expansion inter-provincial trade will be stimulated — and, be it noted, in case the ramshackle monetary system cannot stand up to the terrific strain being imposed upon it by war conditions, it will provide the people of Alberta with a safeguard against the terrible consequences of even a partial collapse of the monetary structure.

NEW FEATURES.

In short the new features being introduced into the operation of the Treasury Branches hold out possibilities of much greater advantages than could be achieved before. As it is, during the past two years it has been demonstrated that, by means of a consumer's bonus based on Alberta made goods, it is possible to stimulate a demand for Alberta products, thereby expanding Alberta industries, increasing Alberta pay-rolls and providing new opportunities for creative employment for Albertans. That has been proved. It is no longer a theory; and the expansion of the Interim Programme will have an even greater beneficial effect on the provincial economy.

Then why all the excitement and sudden opposition from these spokesmen for the financial interests? They plead that the Treasury Branches are costing the people of Alberta a large sum. But that is nonsense.

Actually the operation cost of the Treasury Branches is but a fraction of the cost to the people of maintaining banks and providing profits for those institutions. Why has there been no complaint about this from the sources who are showing so much anxiety regarding the "cost" of Treasury Branches?

Again, the improved conditions in the province since the Treasury Branches system has been introduced have been reflected in increased Government revenue in excess of the cost of operating the Treasury Branches. Thus without any increase in taxation on the general public, the people have obtained the benefit of the Treasury Branches and Marketing Board services — and have benefited in terms of increased business, increased employment and increased purchasing power.

But, say the critics, if the cost of the Treasury Branches was cut out, it would be possible for the Government to decrease taxation. Such foolishness! If the Treasury Branches services were discontinued, then obviously the demand for Alberta-made goods would fall, employment would decrease, payrolls would decrease and Government revenue would shrink.

Surely those who advise the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade are not so stupid that they cannot understand such elementary facts.

Then, why, oh! why this sudden panic about, and opposition to, the Interim Programme?

Well—the new features being introduced will make the people of Alberta a little more independent of the financial institutions—provided they take full advantage of the facilities which will be at their disposal. Yes, sir, it will do that. Can it be then that the banks are determined to retain their stranglehold on the lives of the people and resent the development of the Interim Programme as a challenge to their dictatorship?

We shall see. All this yelling in the press, Chamber of Commerce stuff and threats of ultra vires are tactics, which have become quite familiar to the people. They know from whence it all emanates; and the more of it they see, the fewer illusions they have as to the real purpose behind it.

CHINA PEACE TALK

U.S. Mediation Suggestion

Writing to the Communist "New China Daily News," Cho Wen-lai, the well-known Chinese correspondent, asserts that the most important under-current in the Far East is the effort to create a Sino-Japanese peace arranged by the United States. Japanese industrialists and diplomats, he says, are seeking U.S. mediation, following President Roosevelt's omission of any mention of Japan from his "fireside talk."

The above news item appeared in the "Argus," 3/6/41. Our readers may recall an article in the "New Times," in which it was pointed out that there was a strong movement in China, sponsored mainly by the Chekiang American-trained financiers, to arrange a peace between the Japanese and Chiang-kai-shek governments. In its role as Far Eastern "mediator," the United States is supplying Japan with large shipments of oil, aviation spirit, etc., ostensibly to divert Japan's attention from the oilfields of the Dutch East Indies. Is this also, a move to appease the military caste of Japan, enabling them to settle a long-drawn-out dispute that is draining the country of its resources?

Or, as suggested before, is this another astute move by Wall Street finance to extend and consolidate its influence in the Pacific Basin; and if so, with what purpose? We can be sure that something other than a friendly desire to assist Japan lies behind any helping hand that the real rulers of America might hold out to Nippon.

FUNDITIS

"As Sydney Hospital would be the emergency hospital in any national crisis, the proceeds of the annual ball for the hospital will be devoted to buying extra equipment that may be needed under wartime conditions. The ball will be held on October 7, at the Australia Hotel, where the committee met yesterday to discuss plans. A number of preliminary entertainments to cover the ball expenses were discussed."—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," June 10.

The present privately controlled financial system pursues a policy of "sound finance." It is so sound that it is compelled to depend upon the frolicking of socialites to provide necessary equipment for our poverty-stricken hospitals.

The "national crisis" to which this article refers would suggest the state of "emergency," not of the present time, but to be brought about by possible air attacks on Sydney. In which event, all we would have to do would be to hold as many balls, cocktail-parties, etc., as possible, in order to "raise funds"—whatever that means. Which prompts the question: "Since the poor raise children, the wheatgrowers raise wheat, and pig-breeders raise pigs what do our socialites raise?"

One point, however, seems to have been overlooked. Shouldn't we discuss plans for some kind of initial entertainments, to raise funds for the preliminary entertainments, to cover the expenses of the ball, to raise funds for the hospital? Why not have three (brass) balls, and make it a real business proposition?

The editor welcomes information news-cuttings and opinions from readers, but regrets it is physically impossible for him to reply personally to all letters received.

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CIVILISATION'S LAST STAND

In these columns we have constantly exposed what has now become known as the World-Government Plot and its relation to the causes underlying the present world war. Recent events have shown up in stark relief the scheme of International Finance, centred in Wall Street, to gain world domination, and to set up a Super World-State with one Central Government, controlled by leading financiers, to which all nations will be subservient. Foremost in this scheme has been the problem of dealing with the British Commonwealth of Nations, which has been the bulwark of the opposition to that plan.

The British peoples, because of their independence and democratic spirit, have been the greatest obstacle to the establishment of such World Government, and every effort has been made to break that spirit and to smash the British Empire which symbolises it. If this was to be successfully achieved, it could be done only by establishing in Europe a power against which no nation or group of nations in the European arena could stand.

Hitler has overrun Europe and set up a powerful centralised government. The clash between Russia and Germany will remove one or the other of the two potential leaders of Europe's New Order, and thus leave the way clear for the institution of a World Union.

"The U.S.A. Bankers' Magazine," mouthpiece of American High Finance, announced its plans to the world exactly as did Hitler in his "Mein Kampf,"

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner by combination and legislation. Debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people lose their homes, they will become more docile and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of government, applied by a central power of wealth under control of leading financiers. THIS TRUTH IS WELL KNOWN AMONG OUR PRINCIPAL MEN NOW ENGAGED IN FORMING AN IMPERIALISM OF CAPITAL TO GOVERN THE WORLD.

"By dividing the voters through the political party system, we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been so well planned and so successfully accomplished."

By his conquest of Europe, Hitler has swept aside the conglomeration of petty States and Kingdoms, each with its own laws and rulers, and established in their place one centralised authority. He is imposing on the European peoples a system of national regimentation—planned finance, planned industry, planned economy and planned social conditions. In this he has taken the first step towards the achievement of Wall Street's plan for the domination of the world.

The invasion of Russia marks a step in this carefully planned assault on the rights and liberties of the free people of this world. From whichever angle we look at it, there can be only two possible consequences. Decisive victory for Germany would mean that Nazism would be so firmly established that it could only—if ever—be dislodged at a colossal expenditure of human life and untold suffering. Backed up by enormous economic resources, increased reservoirs of man-power, and a vast arsenal of munitions, supplies and equipment, the imagination palls at the thought of the slaughter and destruction that would follow any attempt to defeat the Nazi regime by invading Europe.

The plot is laid for either the complete destruction of the British Empire as a world power, or its incorporation as part of the New World Order under the domination of either America or a New Lord of Europe and Asia. Perhaps the United States, "in the interests of humanity," will intervene to conclude any war, which threatens to drag on interminably and reduce Europe to chaos and ruins. Already there is a strong body of opinion in America, led by Clarence Kirschmann Streit, leader of the Federal Union League, to bring about a negotiated peace between the Allies and Germany with the objective of setting up a world-wide Union of the democracies and the European States. A German victory would be a fresh stimulus to their campaign, and strengthen their case, which would undoubtedly be well received by certain elements in both Great Britain and the rest of the Empire.

What of the other alternative—a Russian victory? We can be certain that the group of financiers in Wall Street, who financed the Russian revolution and have since maintained the closest collaboration with the Russian leaders and their "reconstruction" policy in Russia, will bring the strongest pressure to bear on Great Britain to force her to come to a "closer understanding" with Soviet Russia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHY DID GERMANY ATTACK RUSSIA?

Sir,—There has been considerable speculation about the Russo-German conflict. Unfortunately, most of this speculation ignores what appears to me to be the outstanding feature of the events, which led to the outbreak of the conflict: Germany did not show much inclination to attack Russia while supplies of war materials were reaching Germany through Russia from America. That these supplies were considerable and vital has been revealed even by American newspapers. A few months ago, Hitler proclaimed to the world that Russia and Germany were the best of friends. Remarkably enough, he said that the International Jews were trying to foment trouble between the two powerful neighbours, Russia and Germany. He naively ignored the Jewish control of Russia. But, when Roosevelt dramatically "froze" German credits in America, it was obvious that Hitler could expect no more supplies. It was only then that he attacked Russia, in order to obtain vital supplies, which are absolutely essential for his great war machine. Well might we ask: Has Hitler served his purpose, and is he to be removed? I have often stressed the point that International Jewry would attempt to remove Hitler after he had centralised Europe.

Britain is having the pressure applied by the internationalists to surrender her sovereignty and become part of the new International

Police State. The unfortunate position is that the socialist-cum-communist element is practically in control at the moment. This element is in favour of the "new order." But, fortunately, there is a very big section of the British peoples which realises the gravity of the present menace.

Now that Germany is attacking Russia, we are told that the International Financiers in America are going to openly finance Russia. It was most interesting to read in the press of Monday, June 30, that a member of the British Economic Mission to Russia was Mr. Laurence Cadbury, representing the Bank of England. He is a director. Most significant!

At the time of writing, it is hard to get much accurate information on the Russo-German war. An overwhelming victory for either Russia or Germany, in my opinion, would be disastrous for Britain. International Finance would still be dominant and would, no doubt, put more pressure on Britain to accept some sort of Federal Union, together with a new internal planned economy.

The only way to try to ascertain the result of this conflict is to ask: "Who is benefiting?" This question should be always kept before us. It may be answered in the following extract from an English report of a recent address to the Investment Bankers' Association by Mr. Virgil Jordon, president of the National Industrial Conference Board: **"America's purpose is to prevent the 'destruction of the Empire,' and 'if this should not be possible, to take her (England's) place as the heir and residuary legatee or receiver for**

(Continued on page 5.)

Already plans are being laid to supply Russia with large quantities of munitions and other equipment, despite the fact that Great Britain, even with the help of America, is still not meeting her own requirements fully. This will be the first move towards bringing about some form of alliance between the three nations, and it is certain that America will insist on an alliance that will involve more than intermittent aid of a military character.

With Russia dominant in Europe, the way would then be open for the complete sovietisation of Europe, which has long been Russia's ambition. As late as August 19, 1939, Stalin said:

"It is evident that Poland will be annihilated before England and France can come to her aid. In that case Germany cedes us part of Poland as far as Warsaw and also Galicia

"Germany will allow us complete liberty of action in the Baltic. Let us examine the case of a German defeat. England and France will be strong enough to occupy Berlin and to destroy Germany, and we are not in a position to render them effective aid.

"Our aim, then, must be that Germany shall carry on the war as long as possible, so that England and France may be exhausted, and so exhausted that they will not be in a state to beat Germany.

"From thence our position: All the while remaining neutral, we help Germany economically, supplying raw materials and foodstuffs; but it goes without saying that our help must not go beyond a certain point, lest it compromise our own economic situation and weaken the power of our own army. At the same time, we must, in general, conduct an active Communist propaganda, particularly in the Anglo-French bloc, and especially in France."

Russian spokesmen have stated their attitude towards the rest of the world in terms that can leave no doubt as to what Russia intends to do, given the opportunity.

Whether this struggle ends in victory for Germany or for Russia, we will still have to face a menace, which aims at the destruction of the cultural ideals peculiar to the British people, and a power stronger than before.

The curtain has gone up on the final act in the greatest drama of civilisation. Civilisation as we know it, the right to live our own lives as we choose, the right to liberty and happiness, the right to rule ourselves—these have all been thrown into the furnace of destruction that is scorching across the face of Western Europe, from the beaches of the Black Sea to the shores of Northern Sweden.

The light of Freedom has flickered so low that only the glowing embers remain to show that the democratic spirit of the peoples of the world still exists. Whatever the outcome, it shall never, must never, be allowed to go out, for then the cause of humanity will be lost indeed. That flame must never be allowed to be extinguished in British countries, to which the eyes of a war-torn world are now turning to, as Democracy's last stronghold.

THE PENGUIN "HANSARD"

VITAL ISSUE SUPPRESSED

In the introductions to Volumes I and II of the Penguin "Hansard" we are told—

"It is doubtful if any free parliament has ever succeeded in making its proceedings adequately known to the citizen body which elected it.

"The Penguin 'Hansard' is the first attempt to report the House of Commons to the public."

"All speeches are quoted verbatim. They have often been cut, even heavily cut. Omissions are usually indicated . . ."

"In selecting material . . . no other aim than to shorten the record has been pursued."

Thus, I have hopefully purchased the two volumes. No. 1 covers the period August 24, 1939, to May 13, 1940, and selections are devoted to the transition "From Chamberlain to Churchill."

No. II covers September 5, 1939, to August 8, 1940, and deals with "The National Effort."

Volume I is interesting, certainly dramatic, and to some extent enlightening. There is, however, something missing and having read other extracts from "Hansard" which reveal some M.'s.P. as probing causes, pushing for realism and ardently defending individuals against increasing control I wondered—!

Perhaps such glimpses as I sought were not appropriate to the subject "Chamberlain to Churchill." Again, the "Hansard" extracts, which I have on my files begin only at May 29, 1940. Perchance no probing had been done before then?

Volume II, dealing as it does with "The National Effort" and extending to August 8, 1940, might properly quote some of the M.'s.P. questions on finance and power? I skimmed its pages—I turned to the index of M.'s.P. whose speeches are quoted. This is what I find:—

Stokes. —21 lines: refers to a Board of Invention, the Bofors Gun, and to Area Boards.

Benson—11 lines: the government should control prices.

Glenvil Hall.—Not quoted.

Craven Ellis.—Not mentioned.

Acland.—Not mentioned.

Loftus.—Not mentioned.

Davidson. —1 line: "Will there be no Office of Works in it?"

Southby.—Not mentioned.

Herbert.—Not mentioned.

In the few minutes I had to spare I reversed the search and turned up copies of "The Social Crediter," beginning with June 1, 1940, and noted extracts from Parliament to which my attention had been drawn:—

On May 29: Mr. Stokes and Mr. Benson asked who controls the Bank Rate?

On June 4: Mr. Stokes, supported by Mr. Glenvil Hall, drew attention to the fact that the Bank of England self-assesses its profits for Income Tax.

On June 10: Mr. Craven Ellis called for reduced Bank Rate.

On June 18: Mr. Stokes required that the nation should create money on its own behalf.

On July 9: On a Supplementary Vote of Credit 1940, Messrs. Benson, Acland and Loftus required that the rate of discount on Bills be reduced.

On July 23: Messrs. Davidson and Stokes inquired into the Banks' contribution to the war effort.

These, so far as I know, receive no mention in Penguin "Hansard" Volume II dealing with "The National Effort"!

Truly, it is difficult for electors to be informed as to what is said in Parliament.

It is, of course, impossible to reprint at a low price all that is said. It is, however, unfortunate that these Penguins, so far

as I know at present, make no mention of the many questions, statements, and proposals, to which "The Social Crediter" has drawn our attention. The student of Parliamentary Reports who comes across the latter is led by them to a totally different conception of the state of things: is led perhaps to glimpse Reality?

—C.P.

A WHOLE POLICY IS SUPPRESSED.

In the light of what C.P. has to say about Penguin "Hansard" the Forenote to "The Press Ban on Parliament" reproduced below is interesting, and readers may ascertain for themselves that the latter publication fulfils a vital need of the general public which is fulfilled by no other publication:—

"It is not contested that space

BAUME THE BASHER-BY-PROXY

Mr. F. E. Baume. "Truth's" Jewish "famous war correspondent," has been an advocate of many weird and wonderful ideas concerning military strategy since the outbreak of war. We consider the following comment from the Sydney "Bulletin" of June 11, an excellent reply to Mr. Baume's pernicious nonsense:

Newspapermen who know Mr. F. Ehrenfried Baume, late of Sydney, have followed with considerable amusement, though without astonishment, his performances as a Fireside Fusilier. During the last two or three years Ehrenfried has been in favour of fighting not only the Axis Powers, but almost every other country in Europe, except the U.S.S.R.; and not even the U.S.S.R. can be accounted safe from his terrible pen. "Bash 'em!" is almost invariably Ehrenfried's prescription when foreigners become difficult or are scared into a course of action of which this "famous war correspondent" disapproves. The fighting services are, of course, to do the bashing, but Ehrenfried always stands ready with profuse advice while the operation is in progress, with applause if it succeeds and with invective if it collapses.

On May 21 a new Sydney paper for which Ehrenfried collects foreign news came out with a thrilling headline: "Invasion of Crete Fails." Reading down, you came upon the line "Complete Nazi Defeat," and the statement that "Major-General Freyberg, V.C., and his men have already wiped out most of the invaders, and it is only a matter of hours until the invasion becomes a complete German defeat." That was Ehrenfried in one of his optimistic moods. Ehrenfried the Ruthless showed up in another article, headed "Kill All Crete Invaders," and containing these sentences: "Every Nazi parachutist in New Zealand uniform should be shot dead; if the New Zealand Government does not make a formal demand the people of N.Z. should." In the retrospect, it is by no means certain that enemy troops landed in Maoriland uniforms. It is certain that if Ehrenfried's injunction had been obeyed there would straightway have been a ruthless massacre of Maoriland prisoners taken in Greece — upwards of 2000.

One of Ehrenfried's pet theories is that the Navy isn't doing enough. In an Ehrenfried-controlled section of a weekly paper, an alleged "naval correspondent" demanded to know why "we had not sent a powerful squadron" to "bombard Salonika," and asked "oneself isn't it worthwhile risking the possible loss of a few

in the Press for the reproduction of Parliamentary matters is of necessity limited, but what the following pages make evident is the fact that many members of the House of Commons are aware of a fundamental question of policy which is consistently and deliberately hushed up in the columns of our newspapers. Readers therefore remain ignorant of a vital policy, which is being represented in Parliament together with the facts relevant to it.

"Lack of space is not an adequate reason for the entire suppression or exclusion of these matters . . . The job of the Press is to provide information that will enable readers to form their own judgments and opinions, whereas our 'free' Press has today become an instrument for propagating the policy of the financial interests which control it; and the choice and presentation of both articles and news items are directed to cultivating views and opinions which conform to this policy."

(Reprinted from "The Social Crediter," England.)

Letters to the Editor

WHY DID GERMANY ATTACK RUSSIA?

(Continued from Page 4.)
whatever economic and political assets of the Empire survive her defeat.' . . . 'Even though, by our aid, England should emerge . . . without defeat, she will be so impoverished economically and crippled in prestige that it is improbable that she will be able to resume (her) dominant position in world affairs. . . . At best, England will become a junior partner in a new Anglo-Saxon imperialism, in which the economic resources and the military and naval strength of the United States will be the centre of gravity. . . . In modern terms of economic power, as well as political prestige, the sceptre passes to the United States.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that, although Roosevelt—i.e., Wall-street—"froze" Germany's credits, thereby admitting that Germany was making use of those credits to buy American materials, Japan's credits are not to be "frozen"—just yet. This means that American oil, etc., can still pour into Japan.

The above facts should be brought before the notice of all loyal Australians. —Yours, etc., ERIC D. BUTLER, Melbourne.

Freemasonry

Sir,—Having been a subscriber to your paper for the last two years, and priding myself on fundamental principles of the same, I wish to air my views on one article of June 13, 1941, by C. H. Douglas, entitled, "Wheresoever the Carcase Is," from the "Social Crediter," England. Freemasonry is mentioned as one of the causes of the downfall of France. However, allow me to inform you that I belong to that organisation known as British Freemasonry, which has nothing in connection with the "Grand Orient of France," known as "Continental Freemasonry." This should be explained to other readers of the "New Times." One more remark: In several lodges of my own standing the "New Times" has found favour, and I pray for the success of Eric Butler's mission. Wishing the "New Times" every success. —Yours, etc., R. S. B. JACKSON, Pingelly, W.A.

P.S.—The appendix of the "Truth About the Slump," by A. N. Field, has made this clearer than I have done. —R. S. B. J.

Pious Platitudes for the People

"I have forborne to produce a catalogue of war aims or peace aims," because, "if you attempt to do that, you will find that the moment you leave the area of pious platitude you will descend into the arena of heated controversy."—(Churchill, at the annual meeting of the Conservative Party, March 26, 1941.)

"To be intelligible is to be found out."—(Lord Hewart, in "The New Despotism.")

purchased at a heavy price, but should not we have paid that price, if necessary, to avoid a possible defeat? The feeling grows again—despite successes like that of the Bismarck—that until the ships of the Royal Navy are regarded as battle units, and not as defensive show pieces, there will be other Cretes and things of which Nelson never thought when telescopes could be glued to blind eyes.

"Defensive show pieces"! No real Australian who knows what Australia owes to the Navy could descend to that level. Ehrenfried is not an Australian by birth or training, and any other country that wants him is welcome to him.

"Naval protection could only be

CENTRALISATION OPPOSED IN CANADA

MR. ABERHART'S SPEECH TO THE CONFERENCE ON DOMINION-PROVINCIAL STATUS

The "Rowell-Sirois" or Dominion-Provincial Relations Commission was appointed by the Federal Government in August 1937. The Report was delivered in May 1940. Originally the Commission consisted of Newton W. Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario, Chairman; Mr. Justice Thibeaudeau Rinfret of the Supreme Court of Canada; John W. Dafoe, editor of the "Winnipeg Free Press"; Dr. R. A. MacKay, professor of government at Dalhousie University; and H. F. Angus, professor of economics at the University of British Columbia.

Mr. Justice Rinfret died soon after the Commission began its work, and the Government appointed Dr. Joseph Sirois, Quebec lawyer, to serve in his stead. Later, Chief Justice Rowell resigned owing to ill health and Dr. Sirois succeeded him to the Chairmanship of the Commission. The cost of the Commission was 533,600 dollars, of which 79,255 dollars was paid to Commissioners for salaries and expenses; two counsel received 34,496 dollars.

The Commission was never accorded unanimous welcome throughout Canada. Among those who criticised the personnel was Mr. Hepburn, Premier of Ontario. Addressing the Commission during its hearings, he said, "Canadians ought to strengthen the hands of Governments closest to the people—or get ready to look on the past 75 years as merely an interlude of freedom." He warned of what had happened in Europe up to that time "under the iron-hand of concentrated power." He declared, "Decisively, we are not here to trade off the resources we are sworn to preserve."

Alberta, not recognising the unanimity of Canada in the Commission, sought the unanimity by presenting her Brief directly to "The People of Canada and their accredited Governments."

In the course of his speech at the opening session of the Inter-provincial Conference in Ottawa Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, said:

PROBLEMS NOT POLITICAL

I am convinced that Confederation was not, and is not, responsible for the devastating economic problems we face today, but something has been responsible for them and still is, and we are determined to catch up and deal effectively with it. Since these economic problems are world-wide, and the same symptoms are common to most countries, surely nobody can place any particular blame for them on the Provincial Governments of Canada. The condition of the world before the war—the widespread poverty, the general insecurity, the spectacle of debts mounting to fantastic heights, our ever-increasing taxa-

tion, of our shrinking markets, of our idle men and idle resources existing side by side with want—these were economic symptoms of a deep-seated malady, and were not in any sense political or constitutional. They were common to countries with different constitutions and political systems. If, therefore, in facing these questions we permit ourselves to be sidetracked by some political issue, we are likely to lose the trail of the root causes from which our difficulties arise.

Now we are met, I take it, to discuss whether Madam Canada, 74 years old, should take over some of the problems which confront the family, the members of which, in both age and experience, should be well equipped to meet their responsibilities. I would respectfully submit, without assuming the attitude of criticism, that during the last half century Madam Canada herself has had similar problems, and her inability to deal with, them effectively is in no small measure responsible for the problems with which the Provinces find themselves beset today. And, furthermore, I would like to emphasise that any proposal for dealing with our problems by a centralisation of power and of government is diametrically opposed to the grand old British ideal of good government under which the Empire has been built, and which today gives it its strength. Can we afford to consider even for one moment any action involving a departure from those tried principles of our British ideals . . .

PROPER OBJECTIVES.

What is the job of each of us at this moment? Is this conference a ration line or a place in

which each must grab all that he can to carry away with him? Is it not rather a conference to which we are privileged to bring, for the benefit of the Canadian nation, the combined gifts of wisdom, foresight, vision, tolerance and understanding with which we Canadians may be endowed? Is this not our golden opportunity to lay the foundations for the never-before-realised gifts of fraternity, freedom, equality of opportunity and what is also important, financial security? We are here, Honourable Chairman and Gentlemen, to make it possible at some near future date to formulate for Canadians a series of decisions which will give them—security in old age, the right to enjoy, according to their needs, the abundance of food and clothing and the comforts of adequate and sanitary shelter which the limitless resources of their Dominion can provide. We are here to establish a heritage of education for those who seek to learn, of health for those who suffer pain, of security and deliverance from debts for those who, having built homes in their prime of life, may face eviction and loss of their sacred firesides when the lean years descend. We are here to draft a scheme of things which will bring to that Canada a standard of justice which shall place human values above dollar values; a standard of national viewpoint which shall not only recognise, as you have publicly stated, Mr. Prime Minister, but which shall further decree that that which is physically desirable is financially possible. I question very much that the adoption of the Sirois recommendations will achieve these purposes.

MORE COMPULSION NOT NEEDED.

From your remarks, Mr. Prime Minister, I take it that you and your Honourable Colleagues have felt that this question of the Rowell-Sirois Report is of paramount importance, or you would never, have called this Conference at a time like this. Are we, then, to suppose that the Federal Government has in any way been restricted by any of the Provinces in its great task of directing our national war effort? Or is it that the Federal Government has not now the complete authority it requires Under the War Measures Act to secure full support to the mighty struggle in which the Empire is engaged? I fail to see where the adoption of the Sirois Report would give the Dominion any power it does not already have in this respect.

We realise that the strength of America's aid to our cause lies in a decision freely taken and in help voluntarily extended, without any pressure on our part. We did not institute a campaign of propaganda over the air or through Chambers of Commerce and Service Clubs to suggest that our friendly neighbours should enter the war, or that they should submit their affairs to the control or domination of some central authority, if they wished to show their true loyalty to the great ideals they cherish in common with us. It would be most improper to do so.

FEDERAL UNION.

Most of us may have heard of the much-publicised submissions of "Union Now," that have been put forward by certain individuals and organisations. Under these proposals it is suggested that the British Empire, the sovereignty of British peoples and the glorious armed forces, which guard that sovereignty, should come under the control of some international centralised authority.

I am myself dumb-founded by the bold effrontery of such subversive suggestions right in the midst of the British Empire at a time like this, but I wonder if these proposals of the Rowell-Sirois Commission recommendations can be urged upon the Provinces with

any more reason or propriety than the "Union Now" proposals could be urged upon the British peoples to their sovereign destruction.

The statement that the acceptance of these proposals is an evidence of good faith and loyalty in this titanic struggle against the forces of totalitarianism is, in my estimation, so evidently misleading and far-fetched that it should be looked upon as dangerous, deceptive and diabolical propaganda.

Both these proposals involve a centralisation of power in direct opposition to the principles of democracy, for which we are fighting today, and to the British traditions, which we cherish.

INOPPORTUNE.

I therefore submit, sir, that we in Alberta are of the very definite opinion that this is a most inopportune time for the discussion of these highly controversial matters. With a struggle as great as the Empire has upon its hands at the present time, a struggle which calls for the undivided and wholehearted support of every Province and every individual in every way possible, it seems the greatest folly for us to engage in discussions of such contentious questions at the risk of dissension or misunderstanding. Never in the history of Canada has the need for complete national unity of purpose and of effort been more essential than it is at this time, and I urge, with all the sincerity of my soul, that we do nothing, which will in any way jeopardise that essential unity.

Surely it cannot be disputed that the matter of employable unemployment, in fact, all unemployment, could be easily handled by the Federal Government under existing arrangements. I am convinced that the debts of the Provinces could well wait for a little while longer, for under our present stupid debt-creating system of finance we shall have accumulated so many debts after this war that we shall then be able to deal with them in a wholesale fashion instead of piecemeal. For the life of me I cannot see, if the Bank of Canada is able to take over the handling of all provincial debts under the Rowell-Sirois Commission's recommendations, why the Bank of Canada cannot much more easily handle the refunding of the provincial debts on reasonable terms with their aid.

In the meantime, in getting on with the essential task in hand, the Federal Government has all the powers under the War Measures Act to commandeer any resources required during the conflict, and I am satisfied that every one of the Provinces in not merely willing, but eager to give all the help it can, and to fall into line with any temporary measures that have to be adopted to meet war emergencies. But to begin to alter or revise our present constitution, or to establish a new constitution, at a time like this, seems to me a greater incongruity than Lincoln's illustration of changing horses in mid-stream. It is hardly the kind of thing that responsible-minded leaders of democratic thought would allow themselves to be stampeded into doing.

CITIZENS SUSPICIOUS.

During the past few weeks, in the midst of all the intensified atmosphere engendered by the war, our people have been subjected to a virulent propaganda campaign—almost amounting to ballyhoo—in favour of the immediate adoption of these recommendations, when, as a matter of fact, the majority of the people, including many of those passing such resolution, had never read, and have no clear idea what it is all about. I do not know what the effect of this organised propaganda effort was in the East, but in the West the rank and file of the people have been asking: "How will the adoption of these

(Continued on page 7.)

ERIC BUTLER'S SYDNEY MEETINGS

Wednesday, July 9—Private meeting Thursday, July 10—Private meeting.

Sunday, July 13—Public debate on "Russia and International Finance," at Rationalist Association.

Monday, July 14—Public meeting. Railway Institute, Hurstville, at ? p.m.

Tuesday, July 15—Public meeting, A.B.C. Hall, Z85 Liverpool-road, Ashfield (nearly opposite Town Hall).

Wednesday, July 16—Public address, Dispensary Hall, c'r Enmore-road and Reiby-street, Enmore. (This meeting is being held under the kind auspices of the Enmore Shopkeepers' Association.)

Sunday, July 20—Public address, Lower Adyar Hall, 29 Blyth-street, Sydney, at 3 p.m.

Sunday, July 20—8 p.m., debate on "Political and Economic Planning," at Rationalist Association.

Other meetings are being arranged and will be announced in the "New Times" as soon as confirmed.

PITY POOR CAPITAL

By FOOTLE.

I've always avoided treatises on banking and financial matters. I always imagined that the type of literature indulged in by the wealth wizards, consisted solely in those appalling lists of figure quotes.

I see now how wrong I've been, for according to a columnist in my daily newspaper it appears that the chappie responsible for the production of the "Monthly Summary," issued by the National Bank of Australasia, quits the frowning facade of the figure, factory and fares far on the road to fictional fancy; and this, in spite of the conventional official opening: "It is thought. . . ."

You can't mistake the authentic official twist, the reluctance of outright commitment, as when you are informed, "It is thought that the enclosed missive is herewith. Perhaps you will be good enough, etc. . . ." And everyone knows that the pretence of thought is as ill founded as the assumption of your goodness.

I now quote: "It is thought that if all Australians could be made fully aware that a Nazi victory would involve not only confiscation of wealth and losses of lives, but the destruction of all the social and economic benefits won by the working classes during the last 100 years, they would insist on industrial and political harmony and a constant, strenuous effort to augment our military power."

So, obviously, the wide-open road to the war effort runs via the inculcation of the above conviction. Unfortunately the stark simplicity of this route is marred by the afterthought that for

some reason there are people who appear to be making no war effort to speak of. Can there be something preventing them? There is also the puzzling solicitude for the working classes and the suggestion that the workers actually won any amelioration in their conditions by themselves. I am inclined to think that this self-help proposition is probably correct, but to avoid over-statement, may we say that the workers forestalled the vested interests, which were hurrying to shower benefits upon them in one of those fine frenzies of generosity, which are the outstanding characteristic of Big Business.

But what I don't see is how this acknowledgment of, shall we say, competition between capital and labour harmonises with the writer's next proposition. "The fact is that there is no conflict between capital and labour." It is surprising what a lot of people don't know this. Quite eminent people, too. Mr. Roosevelt, doyen of "demarkcracy," was so unaware

of the proposition as to deem it necessary to send a regiment of cavalry or so quite recently to put some sort of stop to this winning of social and economic benefits by the working classes.

Our persuasive informant proceeds: "There would be no unnecessary hold-ups of production and strong endeavours would be made to cement our nation into one harmonious group." The inquiring mind pauses here to ask when is a hold-up unnecessary? Well, that's something I happen to know. A necessary hold-up is that which belongs to the past; an unnecessary one to the future. The trouble is you can't silence these inquiring minds; they're never satisfied. I can hear the one I've just answered mumbling something about being surer of cement than harmony.

I'm glad for another reason that I read this article. I made a discovery. We have been, and are being, prosperous. Well, it just shows you. If I hadn't read this little summary, I might never have known that. But it seems awful that awareness of prosperity should be left to chance. However, there it is. And I've done

"Debt and Taxation Retard War Effort"

(Revised Edition.)

An important message in questionnaire form, pointing out the manner in which Australia's war effort is being restricted because of the financial limitations imposed on us by a monetary system that does not fit the facts.

Obtainable from the "National Welfare Campaign," The United Electors of Australia (Non-Party), McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne. (Price: 6d. per dozen.)

better than discover prosperity; the cause of it has been laid bare. And I think we should note the cause carefully so as to prevent those uncomfortable slumps in future.

Mind you, I'm not frightfully clear about it, but it appears that "this apparent prosperity" results largely from the greater use now being made of capital." The writer doesn't mean, of course, that the prosperity is merely apparent; it's only that he just hates having to admit anything at all. Naturally, you or I might write it differently. We should probably be inclined to say, "The prosperity, if any, results from the greater APPARENT use being made of capital." Anyhow, I don't get this: "In other words, capital invested in certain industries is working, say, twice as hard as before. Obviously, that is, for the time at least, much the same thing as doubling the amount of capital in industry." Equally, obviously, if capital can be persuaded to work three times as hard, that is equivalent to Three times the amount of capital. Similarly, four equals four, and so to infinity. Wonderful thing, education.

I must say, I'd never thought of capital in that way. One almost expects someone to come round with the hat for a collection on behalf of worked out and burnt up capital, which fought in the greatest of the great wars. But I wish the writer had made these capital gymnastics a bit clearer. It appears that capital

can do two or three jobs, and I consider that a most important discovery. Just think: It may work in a store all day, run a newspaper after dinner and finish up in a nightclub. In fact, as long as capital is there on paydays, it can do a sort of point-to-point in between.

The trouble with the writer is that he flits from proposition to proposition in vague design, which only the initiated may follow. And when he appears most reasonable is just when you have to look out. For instance, no one would quarrel with this: "It should not be assumed that the benefits to individuals and groups arising out of industrial expansion and higher wage rates extend over the whole community." Speaking for myself, I was never in any danger of that assumption. But the writer gets me again with his explanation of this well-known phenomenon. After pointing out, reasonably enough, that the profits of one concern are the capital losses of another, he says: "Such losses become most apparent during a period of currency inflation." I expect that's where you went wrong, the same as I did. It's only the suicides that belong to deflation.

All theories of inflation are agreed upon one thing, and that is, that the cause is an increase of money. An increase of money also causes an increase of trade, which, we are told, is bad for us in wartime. So you'd better set the old jaw and make up your mind to it. You'll never be permitted to ruin yourself with money while the financiers are there.

Curiously enough, inflation is a condition, which, theoretically, can only supervene upon any attempt to equate financial credit to production; and then only if the attempt is made by the King or his responsible Ministers. But the only real examples of inflation in practice, such as in Germany years ago, belong to the operation of the private banking or counterfeiting system. So I don't see what the argument has to do with present-day losses.

If you ask me, I think that bit is just a nasty knock for the Price Controller, and if I were Professor Copland, I'd mark my memo tablets "Apology impending."

CENTRALISATION OPPOSED IN CANADA

(Continued from page 6.)

recommendations benefit the individual citizen?" They have felt, and very properly, I think, that this should be the test of the desirability or otherwise of suggested permanent changes in our constitution.

When they found that the full burden of existing debts would still be upon them in no less degree, and that any control they have over these debts would be one step further removed from them; and when they discovered that their taxes would be just as great—or perhaps much greater; and that, with reduction of provincial taxation powers, the only ones that could possibly benefit would be large corporations and financial institutions; and when it became known to them that the standard of social services would be virtually removed from the full autonomy of the Provinces and placed largely under the control of a semi-independent financial Commission, many of our hard-thinking and realistic-minded citizens demanded to know, in their own vernacular, "What is all this row about anyway, at a time like this? And who is responsible for it? Why are they so anxious to raise an issue like this when all have our hands full with the job of the war?"

CHURCHILL AND THE PAPERS

No predecessor of Mr. Churchill was larded with half the praise that the present Prime Minister has received.

Himself a newspaper contributor for two-thirds of his life, Mr. Churchill is what every newspaperman would like to be. Of all newspapermen, occasional and professional, he writes and speaks best, and he has a full issue of the courage which all newspapermen admire, together with a quenchless enthusiasm and love of country. Withal he has most of the modern newspaperman's failings. He goes in too much for special pleading and invective, is too apt to say what comes into his head at the moment without regard to what he said before, too prone to brush aside difficulties when he has set his heart on a particular course of action, and too addicted to believing that he can do anything and everything himself; and though his military career was too brief to have been distinguished, he has too easily persuaded himself and accepted the assurances of his admirers that he is a strategist of genius.

Not only in the Empire has Mr. Churchill been regarded as the answer to a newspaperman's prayer. American pressmen have conspired to praise him, and through his influence over them he has been of greater service to the Empire's cause than any other Englishman could have been. His vogue in the U.S.A. and the spirit-stirring speeches he delivered in the dark days of 1940 constitute his chief claims to gratitude.

But the favour of newspapermen is fleeting, even where a Churchill is concerned, and some members of the tribe are going through the preliminary motions of leaping on their idol. Not because all his campaigns and sideshows (Antwerp, Gallipoli, Norway, Dakar, Greece and Crete) have been unsuccessful—though there have been some very nasty remarks about Crete and the

failure to provide air protection for the army in that island when it was under Mr. Churchill's orders to defend it "to the death"—but because he has, it seems, become dictatorial, impatient of criticism and resentful of advice—the advice of the press. He won't have an Imperial War Cabinet, and the press has very belatedly discovered that it wants one. As belatedly it has discovered that the War Cabinet is unwieldy, that some of the Ministers are square pegs in round holes (they were all geniuses when Mr. Churchill appointed them), that there is a vast mass of unutilised man-power and woman-power in Britain, that there is a lag in production of essential weapons, that there is confusion in the Department of Labour, especially in respect of the handling of ships in port, that there are radical defects in British diplomacy and propaganda, that the Department of Information is a dud and that 1914 methods are being applied to a 1941 war.

So far there have been no direct attacks on Mr. Churchill. The parties alleged to be guilty are vaguely, though hotly, described as "the Old Gang." If Mr. Chamberlain were still in the picture, he would be the perfect scapegoat, but Mr. Chamberlain has been dead too long to be of real service on this score. As for Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Eden, they are too close to Mr. Churchill to be suitable targets; besides they have, newspaper interests themselves. But Mr. Churchill was "looking for it" when he said, "meagre air support was the very foundation of our decision to defend Crete" and that "the man is a perfect fool who thinks we have large quantities of anti-aircraft guns and planes lying around unused," and sooner or later he will get "it." This he doubtless realises, for he must know what newspapermen are.

—Sydney "Bulletin," June 18.

The Secret of Nazi Organising

(Continued from page 1.)

ever, being a school friend, he said, he would not let me down. When I asked him how it came about that he was a Nazi, he told me that he had married a wealthy English girl who divorced him, and that he found himself without any funds. Finally he had no choice than to join the Nazi party.

I met him the next day secretly, when he told me that he had destroyed my file and replaced it with sort of an indefinite report. He strongly advised me to leave the country at once and gave me a few valuable hints, which enabled me to get over the frontier early the next morning.

Unemployment in Germany grew from year to year and reached its peak in 1933. Many of these desperadoes were Communists but became Nazis, as soon as Nazism promised more than Communism ever did. These men were ready for anything — anything that would prevent them from becoming unemployed again. They were prepared to kill, to rob, to destroy, as long as it proved to their advantage. They ruled the country.

Please notice that for the sake of total war, Nazi law in Germany provides that any crime, which is done with a patriotic motive, and with the excuse of being for the benefit of the Fatherland or the party, goes unpunished. Think of those gangsters who murdered General Schleicher or Dr. Dolfuss, and whom the Nazis treated as heroes and martyrs. As a French diplomat, and a good friend of mine, once said, Nazism simply means the victory of the Hun over the German.

THE SECRET.

Most remarkable is the efficiency to which the Nazis developed their organisation and their organising methods. The method is not new. It had been applied before in industrial enterprises, and is especially well known in America. The Nazis, however, are the first to apply it to politics, propaganda, finance and economics, and to make use of its advantages for the control of their own people.

The secret of Nazi organising lies in: decentralised authority in a centralised organisation. The success of this method is speedy and concentric decision. The Government itself and its Ministries are subdivided in departments, as for example, the Department of

Production, Food Distribution, Propaganda, Finance, Science, Building, and so on. These are only issuing general orders, and are not held up with details and petty questions. The execution of these general orders is left exclusively to sub-organisations, units or single persons.

Take, for example, production. One day I had to see the Nazi Department of Supply and Development, because of a large cotton-mill in occupied territory, which wanted raw materials for her exports and production. Exports were prohibited because no foreign currency was available. It took me less than five minutes to get in touch with the responsible man. I put before him my case, and he at once outlined a plan, which, according to the general instructions he had received, would have to satisfy the cotton mill in question. Out of the quota available for this industry, he at once disposed of an adequate quantity, and ordered this quantity to be delivered to the cotton-mill. Two days later, stocks arrived at the mill.

To give you another idea of the contrast between our methods of organising and the Nazi method of decentralised authority, I like to mention the Maginot Line and the Siegfried Line. The Maginot Line being a long, concrete, single defence, line, directed and controlled by one switchboard, so to speak. The Siegfried Line consisting of thousands of single units, each one fully responsible for its defence, and working under general instruction only.

DECENTRALISATION AND SPEED

Or, take the Nazi tanks in France or in Poland or in Greece. Each one, or each small tank unit advancing singly under the general order to pave the way, to conquer and to make its own decisions in the framework of the common aim. Or, take an organising department handling exports and imports. Assuming the general instruction is that exports are only allowed for non-essential goods produced in Germany, to be bartered at a currency profit of 10% against essential raw materials. Necessary details are supplied to hundreds of sub-departments. Each sub-department will decide on its own and at once, questions and propositions put up by the local industry. No time is lost. I remember one occasion when I had to see the local

sub-department because of exports which a textile plant wanted to effect. This local branch for a town of about 50,000 inhabitants consisted of one man, who had his office in the local Government bank. When I had put my case to him, he explained to me why this business could only be done if I proved that the exports in question were to be considered so-called surplus exports. Surplus exports are exports which are definitely in addition to normal exports, and which therefore—and only therefore—could be of interest to the country, as they create new import facilities. Next day I went back and proved to him that the business in question was a new one, and therefore additional. He at once decided to allow these exports, and an hour later our cable was sent overseas. I mention this case to you because it shows the speed, which such an organisation provides for. Even should the one or the other sub-department make a mistake, it would be less costly and less dangerous to the country than red tape or the loss of time. Even if one of these thousands of decentralised authorities should overstep its power, the speed of action would still be maintained, in the framework of the common aim and a centralised organisation.

OTHER EXAMPLES

Aid Raid Precautions, for example, were organised by a decree making every caretaker at once fully responsible for the clearing from buildings of all inflammable goods, the provision of sand against incendiary bombs, the distribution of written advices and information in their buildings, the care of sick and old people and children, and so on.

Think of foreign agents, economic missions, or tourists. These people travel with a general order; for example, to sew hatred between Arabs and Jews, to foster subversive activities by Communists or other dissatisfied groups; or simply to spy and to inform headquarters in detail. These people travel with a general order and act on their own authority. Such tourists have always the right to control German firms and their activities. They are entitled to act on the spot, and to enforce dismissal of those whom they think unsuitable or anti-Nazi.

A LESSON FOR US

We should seriously study this method of decentralised authority. Many of us would like to do our part. Many feel that they would be capable of doing more, and a

better job than some actually employed. This scheme of decentralised authority enables the nation to make use of ALL its resources.

And this is what we want. We need efficiency. There is still time for industry and Government to adopt the faster and highly efficient method of decentralised authority in the centralised organisation of a Government, which does not lose its time with petty questions.

WAR EFFORT RESTRICTED

(Continued from page 1.)

written to the appropriate authorities, but had received no reply. He, too, was disgusted.

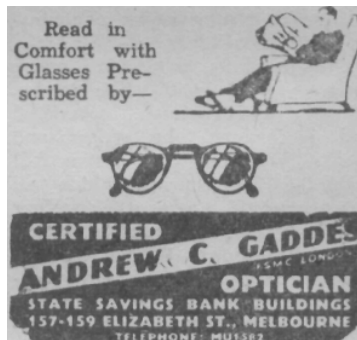
ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

"On June 5, I received a letter from the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, stating that a panel from the V.A.C.C. had interviewed the munitions authorities and discussed with them the making of munitions in garages. The V.A.C.C. had committed Victorian garages to making munitions. They said in the letter: 'It is not a case of WILL you help, but you MUST help.'

"At the Echuca branch meeting of the V.A.C.C. on June 10, I found that other garage men had received the same letter. I brought forward my own case, describing how I, like others, had VOLUNTEERED to help the war effort to the utmost, but had not been allowed to do so. Others present expressed disgust at such treatment. It was decided to send a copy of the letter to me from the Armoured Fighting Vehicles Division, and other relevant facts, to the headquarters of the V.A.C.C. in Melbourne, drawing attention to the anomalies of the situation.

STILL WAITING.

"LIKE MR. MICAWBER, I AM STILL WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP."



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