

ON OTHER  
PAGES

Secret of Nazi  
Finance. (Page 5.)

The A.B.C. and Fed.  
Union. (Page 7.)

Causes of Unrest  
(Page 2.)

Victory Without  
Tears. (Page 4.)

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 31. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 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)

## Spotlight on Another Monopoly

### Allegations in Parliament

Serious allegations regarding the activities of what he described as an international "octopus," and the actions of two Cabinet Ministers in furthering its ends, were made recently in the Federal Parliament by Mr. Calwell. "Hansard" reports him as follows:

Mr. Calwell (Melbourne): I direct the attention of the Parliament to the existence in this country of an octopus known as the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company (Australasia) Limited, which seems to have great influence in the Department of Supply and Development, and whose activities are not directed to the benefit of this nation. Nestles is a worldwide organisation which was formerly registered in Switzerland. A month after the publication of the decisions reached at Munich it transferred its headquarters to New York. I believe that its ordinary share capital has been sold to an American combine known as Industrial Research and Development Company of New York, and that in case the United States of America should enter the war; provision has been made to register the company in Panama as Unilac, which is the name of the parent company. The capital is £2,000,000, £1,000,000 of which is in eight per cent, preference shares, nine-tenths of which are held in Australia, and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares, all of which are held overseas. Last year the Australian company paid eight per cent as required, on the preference shares and twelve per cent, on the ordinary shares, whereas the dividend paid by the parent company amounted to more than thirty per cent. The company has been able to exert influence on this Government in order to override the refusal of the Victorian Government to permit it to re-open its factory in Maffra, Victoria. About fourteen or fifteen months ago the company applied to the Victorian Minister for Agriculture for that permission, but it was refused for very good reasons, particularly because of the previous disastrous experience which the dairy farmers and workers of Gippsland had had at its hands. Before the company closed the Maffra factory for reasons of economy, it created a monopoly by buying up all the surrounding companies. When the factory was closed a co-operative factory was set up. The Victorian Minister's decision was not satisfactory to the company, and the application was renewed. The Minister then took the matter to the State Cabinet, which, anxious to protect the co-operative factory and the farmers and workers of the district, again refused the required permission. Not to be thwarted, the company took its case to the then Minister for Supply and Development (Sir Frederick Stewart), who invoked the National Security Act in order to override the decision of the State authorities and granted the permission sought. The result is that two factories are now operating in Maffra. Nestles is a huge concern which has the resources with which to achieve its objective of driving the co-opera-

tive company out of existence. It increased the price of butterfat from 1/5 to 1/7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per lb. between May and August last year, whereas in Dennington, near Warrnambool, where Nestles have another factory, the price of butterfat in August was 1/7 per lb., which is <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d per lb. less than the price at Maffra, where there is competition from the co-operative concern. The result of the competition, which exists, is that two fleets of cars and trucks are on the road where one fleet operated previously, and where only one fleet is necessary. The waste of petrol as the result of this extravagance is great indeed. That is only one part of the story. Since Senator McBride has been Minister for Supply and Development he has appointed the managing director of Nestles, Mr. Spencer, as the Government's nominee on the board appointed to handle the supply of condensed milk to the Army. I am advised (Continued on page 8.)

### DEFEATING OPPOSITION TO THE INTERIM PROGRAMME IN ALBERTA

Treasury Branches in Alberta are now crediting every purchase made with vouchers with a 2 per cent, bonus up to 100 dollars of purchases monthly. This is in addition to the 5 per cent, bonus on all Alberta trademarked goods. Mr. E. C. Manning and Mr. Solon Low announced this change in a broadcast address, one of a regular series on government policy given by members of the government:

Mr. Low: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. We have some good news for you this evening — news that should interest every listener. As you may be aware, during the past few weeks organised efforts have been made by certain concerns to sabotage the Interim Programme and to deprive those using the Treasury Branches of the many benefits to which they are entitled. Your government is not going to permit these concerns either to sabotage the Interim Programme endorsed by you at the last election or to deprive you of the advantages you receive by way of a bonus through using the Treasury Branches. Before I explain to you the manner in which we intend to safeguard your interests, I am going to ask Mr. Manning to give you some in-

formation you should have regarding the kind of organised efforts which are being made to destroy the people's confidence.

Mr. Manning: Yes, indeed, the new features which have been introduced into the Interim Programme in order to give the people the expanded services they wanted were very carefully planned in the light of all the circumstances involved in the present critical war situation. We took several months in this important preparatory work to make sure that every factor was considered from every angle.

One of the steps we took was to approach certain large manufacturing, wholesale and retail firms. We discussed the new features with them, obtained their criticisms and suggestions and made certain modifications in the light of these. Practically every one of the firms approached signified their willingness to co-operate under the proposed extended programme — including some firms, which were not co-operating at the time.

Mr. Low: And after the new features were introduced?

Mr. Manning: Well one of the first reactions was an unusual amount of interest in the details of the scheme displayed by certain organisations who have always done everything in their power to oppose every effort of the Government to assist the people of the province. Almost immediately the Calgary Board of Trade and the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce got busy. Purporting to speak for manufacturers, wholesalers and retail merchants these organisations passed resolutions against co-operating in the Interim Programme, issued grossly misleading press statements and sent out equally misleading circulars to retail merchants and others urging them to boycott the Interim Programme.

Mr. Low: The significant — I almost said sinister — fact is that the Treasury Branches have been operating for over two years and these so-called trade and commerce organisations have taken little or no interest. Now when the services are being expanded to benefit consumers, manufacturers and merchants alike they start attacking them with savage fury.

Mr. Manning: Yes. I think that the public will realise the significance of this. It just goes to show whom these organisations really represent. The only concerns that can feel the least anxiety about the strengthening of the Treasury Branches Interim Programme are the financial institutions. They and they alone do not want the programme to succeed, because that would weaken their control over the economic life of the province.

(Continued on page 7.)

### STIR IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

#### TREASURY ACCUSED OF SHIELDING BANKS

In the British House of Commons on May 15, Mr. de la Bere sought information as to the rates of interest charged to farmers by the banks. Being fobbed off by the Treasury spokesman in the usual manner, he accused the Treasury of deliberately suppressing the facts. He was supported by Mr. Stokes. Here is the relevant extract from "Hansard":

Mr. De la Bere asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will secure a return from the clearing banks for the period June 30, 1940, to December, 1940, of the highest and lowest charges that they make to agricultural borrowers?

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Captain Crookshank): No, Sir. My right hon. Friend does not consider that he would be justified in asking the banks to spend the necessary time and labour in the preparation of such a return.

Mr. De la Bere: Is the Financial Secretary aware that it is seldom too early or too late to speak the truth? Is not the real truth that the Treasury do not want to obtain this information for the House of Commons?

Mr. Stokes: Is it not a fact that the Treasury have this information and that as the Chancellor has already given an average figure, he must know the highest rate? The Treasury do not want to give it.

#### HESS MYSTERY DEEPENS

The "Social Creditor" (England) of June 14 quotes the "News Review" as follows:

"More may be heard of the Hess affair. Last week's departure of U.S. Ambassador Winant for Washington is reportedly connected with it. There is reason to believe also that Mr. Roosevelt has asked the British Government not to make any further disclosures about Hess until he has been able to talk with Winant on the subject."

#### ALBERTA BANK BILL

Discussion in the Canadian House of Commons of the Bill to create an Alberta provincial bank was again delayed on May 9 by Mr. Ilsley's proposal to refer the Bill to the Committee on Banking and Commerce. In this he was following the example of Mr. J. L. Ralston (at that time Finance Minister), who at last session proposed that the Bill should be dealt with in this fashion instead of being read a second time.

## THE CAUSES OF POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNREST

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m., on Sunday, August 3, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

**Many good people are perturbed at the political uncertainty and the industrial unrest that exists in parts of Australia today. One section believes that the Communists are the cause of all the industrial unrest, and that they should be locked up for the duration of the war.**

Others believe that the Menzies Government, because of its inability to cope with the bottlenecks produced by the bureaucrats and the great monopolies, is holding up the war effort and causing too much dissatisfaction. Others again know there is something wrong, are not certain what it is, but tell us that all we have to do is to get on with the war effort.

**Many people realise that Mr. Menzies has many shortcomings, but they also ask the awkward question: What other politician can we put in his place?**

**The position as it appears to me is this:**

If the people of this country are going to play any intelligent part in speeding up the war effort, and in clearing away the bottlenecks, they will have to have a clearer understanding of the real difficulties, and also the order of importance of these difficulties.

### COMMUNISTS.

There is no doubt that a lot of the hold up in industry is due to the work of Communists; there is no doubt that Communists have squeezed their way into key positions in trade unions, as well as in kindred organisations such as the W.E.A., and Housewives' Associations.

Some of these Communists are sincere, hardworking and self-sacrificing men and women, but they are being used by others and they receive orders from men and women who are absolutely dishonest and unscrupulous, and who will stop at nothing to attain their ends; they are a menace to any society; no man would be safe if they had their way.

After all, the British people are fighting with their backs to the wall, and those who accept the protection of a British country, even if they do not believe in war, have no right to sabotage the effort of a people struggling to defend their civilisation against the greatest war machine in history.

I don't think we need shed any tears over the Communists; I know very well what would happen to me if the Communists had control of this country. I have first-hand information of their gentle ways.

But because I dislike the ideas and methods of Communists, that does not mean that I am going to believe that the Communists are responsible for all the mistakes of the

present Government, or for all the hold-ups in our war effort.

### DEEPER CAUSES.

Communists are powerless to do anything unless they have grievances to work on. Communism is a disease of the city, the crowded industrial town where man's greed has reduced his fellow men to inhuman cogs in a conscienceless industrial machine.

In these industrial centres trouble is never far from the surface. Peace is only a temporary thing maintained only by threat of starvation; as soon as that threat is removed, the grievances of years bubble up to the surface.

Such is the nature of the society we live in, and most of these disturbances are primarily caused neither by the Communist nor by the present Government.

Mr. Menzies can do a great deal to remove the causes of most of the industrial unrest. He could, for example, reduce the price of food-stuffs by a direct Government subsidy so that most of the surplus food could be eaten in Australia instead of being wasted.

This would automatically do away with the continual demand for increased wages to meet the increased cost of living.

Mr. Menzies could do a lot to stop the scandalous inefficiency and incompetence and waste in the munitions hold-up; Mr. Menzies could stop the loan racket by which the financial institutions are using the war to force this country into debt and to destroy all small business men outside the great monopolies.

Mr. Menzies could attempt to do these things, but he doesn't, and we have to find out why.

We know that as soon as Mr. Menzies attempts to do any one of these things I have suggested that should be done, he will come bang up against the great Credit Monopoly. In other words he is a tied man; he is fighting with one hand tied behind his back. If Mr. Curtin or Mr. Fadden were in Mr. Menzies

place they would be in the same position.

If Mr. Menzies would take the people into his confidence and say: Here I am, your elected servant, the Prime Minister of Australia, and I haven't the power to do a damn thing; I am a tied man; and then if he mentioned the names of the men who have him tied up, the people of Australia would rally round him to a man and hunt the offenders from their shores. It is Mr. Menzies' duty, as a Prime Minister, to do that. That he doesn't do so is Mr. Menzies' tragedy, and Australia's misfortune.

### NEW PRIME MINISTER?

The question is, who to put in his place? That question is always asked, and it is important to understand why the answer is always so unsatisfactory, and the result always the same.

The alternative to Mr. Menzies has to be someone whose name, at least, is known to the people in general, and he has to be a leader of one of the political parties, it seems.

This limits the number of men to a mere handful. To obtain and maintain a high position in politics demands good publicity in the Press, and sympathetic backing by powerful financial groups. Without this no man has any chance of becoming Prime Minister of Australia.

In cases where there is likely to be a dearth of men suitable for high office, someone is usually rushed on the scene; he hasn't been heard of before, but his photograph appears in all the papers. In a few weeks, by suitable and intensive propaganda, what the Yanks call a "stereotype" is built round the new claimant for office.

In other words, we are made to feel that the stranger is an old friend, whose characteristics are well known to us.

In the case of a complete stranger like Mr. Baldwin, who suddenly became Prime Minister of England, the building up of a "stereotype" round a man who had practically no characteristics the position was difficult, but the job was done. The great propaganda machine got to work, stuck a pipe in the face of Mr. Baldwin, made him read quotations from the Bible and Shakespeare, and turned him into a simple country gentleman. It took the people of England over ten years to discover the real Mr. Baldwin, and it will probably take them a generation to repair the damage he did.

Suppose we get rid of Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden is sprung on us by the Press, then we get rid of Mr. Fadden and we have Mr. Curtin; we get rid of Mr. Curtin; and—the more we change the political leaders, the more the government of this country remains the same. Why? Because the real Government of the country, the men who dictate the policy of the Government, are not elected and are never changed; they remain behind the scenes unnamed and unseen.

### HIDDEN HAND.

The methods by which the resources and activities of a great country like Australia were sabotaged before and during the war should be immediately investigated. The means by which Mr. Baldwin reduced England to a state of impotence was not the work of a blundering politician; it was the work of an organised group of men—men who knew exactly what they wanted to do, and who possessed the knowledge of a powerful and ancient method of doing it.

I feel certain that most of the political and industrial trouble that we meet today is quite unnecessary; that the means of removing most of our economic troubles has existed for years. There remains no justification for the endless and stupid irritations and frustrations that pester mankind today.

There remains no doubt in my mind that there exists a policy which dominates most countries, and that policy is deliberately designed to reduce us to such a state of desperation that we shall welcome any change which is forced upon us.

I do not suggest for one minute that Mr. Fadden or Mr. Menzies, or the Baillieu group in Melbourne, are conscious that they are instruments by which this policy of disruption is forced upon us; nevertheless the fact remains that every Government, whether Labor or U.A.P., carries out the same policy with complete continuity and increasing ferocity.

The recognisable results of that policy are as follows:

1. More and more vindictive taxation and the reduction of all men outside a favoured group to the lowest possible economic level.
2. The increasing restriction of personal choice.
3. The inability of the individual to do anything or get anything without a license.
4. The deliberate destruction and restriction of the food supply.
5. The destruction of the means by which free people can protect themselves against aggression.

All these things may be accidental, but there is much evidence to prove that they are the work of men who, at least, have had the decency to tell us they were going to do exactly as they have done; and as they have full power to do it, those who believe they won't do it will have to supply us with their reasons.

## Lunch-Hour Episode

As a general rule, I'm not in the habit of eavesdropping, but somehow I cannot withhold my interest from the conversations of others on the subjects of economics and politics. I was seated by myself at a city cafe table, enjoying coffee and wholemeal cakes, as I read my newspaper. A fat man and a thin man approached, conversing freely. They seated themselves opposite to me. I was engrossed in the report of the affairs of B.H.P., with its tax provision for consumers of a cool million or so. The fat gentleman remarked, as he seated himself, "So you're on the manufacturers' council?" "Yes," replied Mr. Thin, "we try to give our employees a fair go. We investigate complaints made by the Trades Hall inspectors' regarding unfair wages paid by allegedly dishonest employers."

I turned over my newspaper, and sat sideways on my chair, hoping that the gentlemen would not notice that my interest was not where I was looking.

"A kind of court-martial, eh?" said Mr. Thick.

"Er—well, yes," said Mr. Thin doubtfully. "I remember one occasion when the inspector complained that the defendant, contrary to the requirements of the Act, did not keep a wages-book at his factory. The defendant attended with his wages-book under his arm. He produced it for inspection. The inspector refused to admit that the book produced could be recognised as a wages-book under the Act." (Once again I turned over my newspaper.) "We examined the book," continued Mr. Thin "and to our surprise it was written in a foreign language."

"How strange!" ejaculated Mr. Thick.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," quoted Mr. Thin smilingly, as he proceeded. "We asked the defendant in what language was the book written. Gesticulating, he replied: 'Hebrew.'"

I looked under my chair for my hat, recovered it, proceeded to fold my paper, and looked for my meal ticket. "We were hoisted on the horns of a dilemma," declared Mr. Thin, "for, when we examined the Act we found that our Parliamentary draughtsmen had inadvertently omitted to specify in pure English the language in which the specified wages-book should be written." I rose from my seat and left the gentlemen to further discuss our problems.

—Terence O'Toole.

### TO OUR READERS

You may obtain your copy of the "NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. Tel: MU2834.

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

### Subscription Form

To New Times Ltd.,  
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

Please forward me the "New Times" for .....

Months, beginning with issue dated..... 19....  
cheque

I enclose postal note for the sum of .....

money order

Name.....

Pull Postal Address.....

Date.....

Please fill in name and address in block capitals.

The subscription rate to the "New Times" is £1 for 12 months;  
10/- for 6 months; 5/- for 3 months. Post-free.

## AN AMERICAN POST-WAR OBJECTIVE

By ARTHUR BRENTON, in "Reality" (England).

Germany's bid for Mesopotamia is a challenge to the United States, because if Germany gets the oilfields the "commercial supremacy" of the United States will be threatened. Thus the "Observer" of May 25, 1941. COMMERCIAL supremacy, mark! That is a post-war objective.

Its attainment or otherwise depends on the outcome of the war. It would be most easily attained if Britain rendered Germany impotent, but at a cost which left her only a degree less impotent to have a say in the peace settlement. As the "United States News" said recently:

**"Britain must be assisted to win, but not so that she runs away with the show."**

It put forward this statement as an epitome of Roosevelt's long-distance policy; and everything that Roosevelt has done (and left undone) since the war began in reality a year ago is consistent with this statement.

There is no necessity to recite all the items; take one: The "Observer's" Washington Correspondent (May 25 issue), speaking of Roosevelt's delayed announcement (due to be made on May 27), said that the "convoy problem has become so direct a symbol of American armed intervention in the war that it can be adopted only as part of a general strategy of American defence." He continued: "In other words, the plan of action may be continuing its switch from aiding Britain to fighting for America." This invites the construction that Britain should receive just enough of America's war output to enable her to keep fighting, while all the rest is applied to the task of building up, while the fighting goes on, America's military power to ensure her commercial supremacy by the time of the settlement - a settlement which, indeed, she would become better able to enforce the longer the fighting went on, particularly if Britain and Germany smashed up each other's military and economic machinery on an increasing scale. It is not surprising, therefore, that the "Observer's" Correspondent, when discussing reasons for the delay in Roosevelt's announcement, mentioned that South American nations might be "reluctant to go as far" as the President wanted, and that even "the British" might not "see eye to eye with him."

This American fixation on "commercial supremacy" is the direct consequence of blind belief in the exploded axioms of High Finance. America must be No. 1 Exporter! For what purpose? Listen to Wendell Willkie. In a recent speech he said: "During the last eight years our markets have been so small that we have had to subsist by deficit financing. If we had no foreign markets whatever, the need for deficit financing would be much greater. Unemployment would rise. Free enterprise would be destroyed by unrest and by fear. The Gov-

ernment would have to step in to run our industries, our enterprises, our jobs, and finally our lives," etc., etc. ("United States News," April 4, 1941.) Cutting out all the rhetoric, what is all this but saying: "If you don't sell your dinner to the foreigner you will have to borrow the dollars to eat it yourself"? What happens if you do sell your dinner to the foreigner, he didn't explain. Presumably you get the dollars without borrowing them, but to eat what? Unless you eat the foreigner who has eaten the dinner!

Wendell Willkie was speaking against the isolationists. Well, if what he said about their economic viewpoint is correct, the isolationists are "not far from the Kingdom." Listen:

"The isolationist believes that while international trade is desirable, it is not necessary. He believes that we can build a wall around America, and that democracy can live behind that wall. He believes that America can be made self-sufficient and still retain the free way of life. But the internationalist denies this. The internationalist declares that, to remain free, men must trade with one another - must trade freely in goods, in ideas, in customs and traditions and values of all sorts."

With only a slight modification, the beliefs, which Willkie above ascribes to the isolationist, were upheld by "Reality" on September 1, 1939 - two days before the war - in an article entitled "Peace Without Penury." It pointed out that America was self-sufficient, and, for that reason, was able to take the lead of the world by adopting social credit principles. It asserted that she could feed her population, and keep solvent, irrespective of whether she had an excess of imports, or exports, or an exact balance between both, or even none of either. In short, it declared (without using the expression) that "economic supremacy" was a false and dangerous ideal. What has been said above proves it. Adhesion to it (on both sides of the Atlantic) is driving a wedge between what should be a united English-speaking alliance.

### N.S.W. Electoral Campaign

Mr. Chresby's programme is as follows:

August 8-11, Lismore; August 11-14, Murwillumbah; August 15, Brisbane; August 16-22, Nikenbah; August 23-31, Brisbane.

### DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION OF YOUTH

Speakers and subjects, Thursday, August 14, 8 p.m.—

Mr. Harry Scouler, "The Three P's"; Mr. Roy Head, "Individuals and the State"; Mr. George Kidd, "Significance of Economics"; Miss K. Marlow, "Planning for People"; Mr. Leslie Grant, "A New Social Order?"; Mr. Arch Ferguson, "Individuals and Action." Chairman, R. H. Gustard.

### NOW OUT!

**"The Enemy Within the Empire"**

After some unavoidable delay, Mr. Eric Butler's sensational series of articles on the Bank of England is now available in book form. Orders already received are being fulfilled. Those who have not yet placed their orders are urged to do so immediately. A record sale of this book has been clearly indicated by the increasing number of inquiries from all over Australia. Order NOW! Price, 7d posted. Orders of one dozen or more copies will be supplied at 4/- per dozen, post-free.

## FEDERAL UNION MUST BE FOUGHT NOW

### THE IMMEDIATE TASK BEFORE US

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Although I have stated time and time again in the past that monetary reform can never be carried through to success while centralisation of political control is being carried to its logical conclusion by International Finance, I feel that the time is appropriate to again examine the subject.

That we are up against a formidable enemy, very few will deny. Unfortunately, many people have not taken the trouble to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the enemy's strategy. The result has been a certain amount of confusion in our ranks, instead of unanimity of purpose. This article aims to clarify the issues.

#### IDENTIFY THE ENEMY.

The first maxim of war is to identify the enemy clearly. A military attack made without first ascertaining the position and strength of the enemy might easily result in disaster. The same applies in our war. It is a fact that the people of Great Britain are united in their intention to beat "Hitlerism." They have clearly identified their military enemy. The same can be said of all the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations. When they clearly identify the real enemy behind the military enemy, they will be just as united in their intention to beat him, also. Our job is to identify that enemy for the people. A considerable amount of space in this journal has been devoted to the identification of that enemy for some time past. Although he has many conscious and unconscious representatives in many parts of the world, his headquarters are to be found in Wall-street, New York, U.S.A. He has cleverly retained one of the greatest weapons possible in war of any description - initiative. American policy has been based on the principle of keeping out of entangling alliances. It has been able to throw its weight when and where required, as witnessed by the sudden curtailment of American supplies to Germany. American foreign policy is not the policy of the American people; it is the policy of Jewish International Finance.

That policy deliberately allowed and encouraged the arming of the

totalitarian States while imposing a policy of restriction and destruction, through the banking system, throughout the British countries.

Under the cover of war, this Power has obtained more and more political centralisation through boards and bureaucracies in every British country.

Nothing can alter the fact that every effort must be made in British countries to clearly reveal the real enemy, as distinct from the tools of that enemy. It will be interesting to see whether one tool—Hitler's centralised Germany—is to be now removed in favour of another tool—Stalin's centralised Russia. Even Stalin may be removed if it suits the aims of the International Money Power.

#### THE ENEMY'S STRATEGY

Having indicated to as many people as possible - - preferably people in "key" positions -- who and where the real enemy is, the next thing to do is to try and obtain some knowledge of the enemy's strategy, so that we can take appropriate counter action. I have reached the conclusion, after years of intense study and research, that International Jewry realised for some time that the British peoples would, under their existing conditions, within a reasonable time, finally and completely smash the Monopoly of Credit. Culturally speaking, the British peoples have always been a solid obstacle to the plan of world domination by International Jewry. Every effort has been made, and is now reaching a critical point, to smash the British peoples completely by war, or, to absorb them into a centralised political group. This would remove power still further from the British peoples, while also removing their armed forces. We would then have the whole world run by a centralised political group, backed by the suggested

(Continued on Page 6.)

DON'T DELAY—ORDER YOUR CHRISTMAS SUIT TO-DAY!

# FRANK DEVLIN

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR.

SUIT OR COSTUME, TAILOR-MADE TO ORDER.

From £6/6/-

ELIZABETH HOUSE,  
Second Floor,  
340 Lit. Collins St., City

Also at Caulfield, Malvern and Footscray Railway Station.

"FOR STYLE AND EASE, FRANK DEVLIN, PLEASE."

TELEPHONE: M 5177.  
Open till 9 Friday.

# The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 7. FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1941. No. 31.

## THE "SURRENDER COLUMN"

It is a fundamental principle of democracy that the Government is responsible to the people. The Government derives all its authority from this principle. Each Member of Parliament is responsible to his electors. It is the prime function of a Member of Parliament to represent the will of the electors in his constituency, from whom he draws the right to vote in Parliament.

This essential principle of democracy needs special and sustained emphasis at the present time, because some Members of Parliament are toying with the idea of transferring their responsibility from the people to an International Authority.

In other words, some Members of Parliament are thinking of bartering the sovereignty of British electors to outsiders in return for office and kudos.

"Federal Union" is one of those ideas designed to destroy democracy in the name of democracy; and every Member of Parliament advocating such a thing is working for the destruction of the essential democratic principle.

The new principle implied in "Federal Union" ideas is to substitute an abstract external authority above each of the "federated" Governments, thereby transferring sovereignty from the people in each of the countries involved to a remote and external Power, thus reversing the Member of Parliament's democratic responsibility too function of international servility.

The price of Federal Union is the loss of national and constitutional sovereignty.

In essence the idea is a form of Fascism, but with the addition of "remote" control and "anonymous" dictatorship posing in a democratic cloak.

Under Federal Union, Governments will no longer in reality be responsible to the peoples who elected them, but to the International Authority, for it is proposed that the sanctions of force—police, armies, air forces, and warships—be under the sole orders of the International Authority, and therefore in each country united public opinion will, in fact, be effectively sidetracked on the plea that the "other partners" are not willing to agree to the desired reform; or it may be said by the Authority that the people are not ready for such a reform.

And the people—in each and every nation—will be completely helpless, for in the act of "Union" the sanctions of sovereignty will have already been surrendered.

Many people support the "Federal Union" idea, because it appears to them as the only solution to conditions that are obviously wrong. They do not stop to consider the implications; it is as if they supported the idea of abolishing individuals because they hate war. "Federal Union" gets much support on the plea that it would end war. Its technique is to abolish sovereignty of nations.

But whilst many are deceived by this illusion, those who conceived the idea know quite well what it means. It is the International Power Financiers who are backing, inspiring, and paying for the propagation of Federal Union and kindred ideas with the ulterior motive of making it impossible for any person or nation to resist their power and policy, which is already rapidly centralising in their hands.

It is well to remember that not a single Member of Parliament has a mandate from the people for Federal Union or for the surrender of real sovereignty either to Hitler or the financiers of Wall Street. There is an alternative to both these surrenders, there is an alternative to the causes of this war and all wars, and that is for the people to practise democracy in reality while there is yet time. We must, as electors, instruct our Members of Parliament, watch what they are doing, tell our neighbours about it, and act accordingly.

Some Members of Parliament appear to be the instruments, not of their constituents, but of powerful international financial interests. Federal Union is not a British idea at all; its advocates represent the "surrender" column of Financial World-Imperialists.

## VICTORY WITHOUT TEARS

By FOOTLE

I've always been a bit suspicious about the progress we are supposed to be making, and sometimes I see myself a sort of sceptical spectator of the procession of fellow Footles, slogging along, making hoof-prints in the sands of time as the poet johnny says.

But I never realised before what was worrying at the bit of optimism still left in my make-up until it dawned upon me that civilisation is "bushed." And instead of standing still for a couple of ticks and asking somebody where it is, it goes sloshing on and on in a big circle, and whenever it gets to a place it has seen before it explains the phenomenon by telling itself that this is quite in order because history repeats itself, and there's nothing new under the sun and all that. I always think the latter a particularly potty remark since everything in the solar system is bound to be as old as the sun, seeing it all began with the sun.

However, here we are — if you can call it being here when you don't know where "here" is, for after all we're in much the same position as the wanderer who says he can't be lost because he's where he is. And we appear to be back at a familiar landmark we were supposed to have left behind forever, ages ago. Surely it was only yesterday, or this morning, that we gazed in sorrowful amusement at the native pointing the bone at his enemy, or pitied the blue-tongued lizard because all he could do was to shove out his fatuous tongue at something which put the wind up him. Aeons ago we were like that. We daubed ourselves with woad and made a perfectly revolting grimace at those we had reason to fear.

And dash my hide and buttons, here we are again! In a filleted kind of way, of course. We don't care too much about woad as we no longer have the figure for it, and it seems silly to point the bone as the pointee might imagine it to be a gun and get in some work of a decisive nature. So we bung up Vs everywhere after having carefully advertised our bellicose intention by explaining that V stands for victory and not vulnerability.

We made a sort of short circuit of the same kind during the last war, but the idea this time has lost some of us arduousness, and is distinctly easier than to go cantering over obstacles in hob-nailed boots, flourishing a bayonet on the end of a Lee-Enfield while we made a "fierce face." All you need is sufficient furtiveness to plant a V somewhere when nobody is looking. It's as easy as crossing your fingers and ought to be at least as effective.

The Hun, of course, with his usual deceit, has already started to kid everybody he thought of it first, and is also shoving up Vs everywhere. By jove, these Germans make a fellow wild. You feel you can't be happy until you've dressed them all in suits simply smothered with Vs the wrong way up.

Considered merely as an alphabetical example, the wheeze shows a distinct advance in imagination. In the highly coloured book from which I imbibed my first acquaintance with the alphabet, the author thought so little of the letters U and V that he dismissed them impatiently with the item of uncommon knowledge that U stands for Urus and V stands for Vole, and although both these creatures might promise good hunting in the encyclopedia, to this day I haven't the foggiest idea of what they look like or how many legs they have. I'm sure he could have done better if he had lived today.

If winning the war is going to be made easier by making signs and calling names, the sooner we get started on a patriotic alphabet the better, I say. I wish I was better at this sort of thing, for I feel that here is our chance to shorten the

war no end, but the spirit moves me to give you a lead. Here it is:

A is for America who thought of the wheeze  
To alter the Land of the "Free" to the "Freeze."

B stands for Britain just over the way,  
And dying to do things America's way.

C stands for Churchill; djinn nothing less,  
Who's built of his failures a tow'r of success.

D is for Darlan or darling. Don't mention these two together,  
for Darlan is French.

E stands for Enemy, unlucky wight,  
Who somehow can never do anything right.

F stands for Footle, or fame, or just fleas,  
You follow your fancy and go as you please.

G stands for Goering, the adipose Hun  
Who measures his medals and things by the ton.

H stands for Vandal, and also for Goth.  
You don't believe me? Well, Hitler is both.

I's for Italian; intelligence too.  
They're both getting rarer. Am I telling you?

J stands for Jellyfish, also for Jew.  
So what about it? You'll see when it's through.

K stands for Kingdom. A thing you should know  
Is Wall Street don't like 'em. So Kingdoms must go.

L stands for Lots, and I hardly know whether  
It's worth putting in, so we'll leave L for Leather.

M stands for Musso, or Rome up to date.  
The fall of his empire's a record for rate.

N stands for Navy. What praise can I bring  
That hasn't been brought? I can't think of a thing.

O stands for Orient, which belongs to the Jap.  
At least, that's what he says, and he's a cute chap.

P stands for People, that curious mess  
Who rule themselves by, also for, themselves. Yes?

Q stands for Quisling, and Quota and Queue,  
In these, and in all things, it always takes U.

R stands for Rich. I've thought till I'm dizzy,  
But don't mind 'em idle: I can't stand 'em busy.

S stands for Swastikas, Struggle and Strife,  
And what else besides I don't know, on my life.

T stands for Trouble, and also for Truth,  
These twain belong almost solely to Youth.

U stands for Universe, Ugly as well.  
It's God who makes Gardens, and Man who makes a frightful ass of himself, doncherthink?

V stands for Vichy. No, no: rub that out!

Whatever can I have been thinking about?  
(Continued on page 5.)

## THE SECRET OF NAZI FINANCE

This error of capitalistic theory means that all savings must be absorbed in investment to prevent the siphoning of funds away from industry and commerce, it would seem that capitalism requires the continuous growth of business enterprise, as some students have said. This would be true if our only available source of financial wealth were business loans and investments. But business is not at all times willing or able to digest all of the funds that are available from current savings. The Nazis have instituted a programme, which will handle the problem. They are managing the expansion of their national debt at a rate which keeps the economy running at practical capacity, and which eventually will adjust the nation's total financial wealth to a workable relationship with income and the desire to save.

was recognised and discussed in England by J. M. Keynes, while the Nazis, by experimentation, were learning what to do about it. The discovery did not require a change in programme or abandonment of capitalism, but only an extension of thinking. It became evident to those guiding German policy, if we may judge by their actions, that the chief concern of a modern capitalist economy, should not be as to whether a nation's income is large enough to support its debt, which was the traditional attitude growing out of the mistake of analysing a national financial structure by analogy to the financial relationships which applied to one of its component individuals. On the contrary, the real concern of a twentieth-century capitalistic State must be whether its total internal financial wealth, including the national debt, is large enough to permit the production of the national income that its physical capacity affords.

If the debt, or financial wealth, is too small, opportunity for the investment of savings of individuals out of current income, either in new business activity or through the sale of wealth from those who are consuming past savings to those who are currency accumulating, will be inhibited, with the result that funds will be siphoned out of the stream of commerce, and economic activity will be restricted. Measures designed to prevent savings in excess of investment, such as taxes on unspent income or on undistributed profits, surtaxes on middle-class incomes, the outlawing of savings, control of profits, and tampering with money, all strike at freedom of initiative and private enterprise—the mainsprings of capitalism. In essence such measures are attempts to conform the operation of the economy and the behavior of its people to the limits imposed by a volume of financial wealth, which is insufficient to support a higher and physically attainable income.

As population and per capita income increase under capitalism a larger proportion of the nation's total income is saved. In highly industrialised nations such as Germany or the United States, the annual volume of savings seeking investment during normal, prosperous times reaches enormous proportions. Funds are made available annually that would pay for the duplication of whole major industries which in the past were financed over a span of decades. Since the maintenance or raising of a given income level

### Victory Without Tears—Continued

W means Willy. Now, ain't that absurd? We mention him never. His name's never heard.

X stands for mystery. Allied to Ray, It peers at your innards the sneakiest way.

Y stands for Yodel, a Harmonic strangle, I wish it would stay in its Home on the Range.

Z stands for Zyder, or zo they do zay, If you want to pronounce it the Zummerzet way.

\* \* \* \*

Well, there it is. A poor thing, but mine own, and whatever you may think about it, it has one recommendation, namely, that you don't have to learn it as you did the one they bunged at you in school. Anyhow, if I haven't furthered the war effort I claim credit for a good intention.

This adjustment of the financial structure will not require an expansion of the national debt ad infinitum. Nor does it mean that taxation required to service the expanded supply of Government securities will be a burden on the national income. These questions, however, are too complex to be dealt with here, so for the moment only general relationships need be noted. Interest paid on domestically owned Government securities, when financed by taxation, neither adds to nor subtracts from the nation's total financial income; for taxes collected out of income flow back as interest. Consequently the nation's supply of financial wealth can be expanded by expanding the supply of Government securities without necessarily affecting the flow of financial income from business enterprise. Thus the nation's total financial wealth can be increased independently of increases in business income and capitalisation.

The annual amount of a nation's financial saving is a function of its income and tends to increase with each increment of business growth, represented by physical saving. If physical growth tends to slow down, the amount of physical saving diminishes from year to year (as it has tended to do in the United States

A conference was called of the Provincial Premiers and an offer

## THE OCTOPUS TRIES AGAIN IN CANADA

WES made by the Dominion Gov-

**It will be remembered that, following upon the Sirois Report on Dominion-Provincial Relations, the Dominion Government (of Canada) made an attempt to centralise income tax.**

ernment to take over certain Provincial obligations, notably liability for payments to the unemployed, in exchange for the existing rights of the Provinces to levy their own personal and corporation income taxes and succession duties.

The method used by the Dominion Government to attain its end was that of trying to sow discord between Provinces by suggestions of unfairness in the competition between them for loans and that such unfairness was a hindrance to Canada's war effort. This conference developed into a mild riot and was abandoned owing to the vigorous opposition of some of the Provincial Premiers, notably Mr. Aberhart the Premier of Alberta. They would not sell their birthright for a mess of financial jugglery.

since 1912) while total income, both physical and financial, and the amount of financial saving still tend to increase. Without the expansion of the supply of Government securities the preservation of the right to save under these conditions, while avoiding the inflation of the value of physical wealth or the expansion of liquid funds, would require the imposition of a tax, payable in liquid funds (to be returned by Government to the nation's income) that would force the sale of a sufficient amount of existing wealth to absorb all uninvested savings.

When the annual amount of uninvested savings represents a significant percentage of the nation's total financial wealth the tax required to preserve the right to save would be high. But if uninvested savings are absorbed in Government securities, producing a progressive expansion of total financial wealth, a relationship between wealth and financial saving ultimately will be reached at which a tax, in the form of inheritance and gift-transfer levies of the kind used today in both Germany and the United States, would throw enough wealth on to the market each year to absorb all savings not used for new business investment, while still allowing beneficiaries of estates to receive amounts of wealth as large as those passed on today. When this adjustment, of the relationship of a nation's total financial wealth to its income and desire to save, has been achieved, the preservation of the right to save will not require the disruptive taxation of accumulated wealth. Then the expansion of the supply of Government securities can be brought to an end. Additional Government securities no longer will have to be created to sustain the flow of funds in commerce.

Now, before turning to the Nazi programme for international trade and economic war, a brief word about their use of taxes will complete the essential story of how the Germans have modified capitalism to date.

We have been told that taxes in Nazi Germany reflect the enormous burden placed on the people by Hitler's programme. The statement is a half-truth. Taxes in Germany could be as high or as low as the Nazis wish to make them, for the Government is not dependent on tax income. The policy has been to maintain a fairly high level (by German standards) for wages and salaries,

and to maintain prices for staple commodities that will not be too much above present relatively-low world prices. The attaining of these two objectives without politically difficult and endlessly complex administrative problems makes high taxes necessary.

The purchasing power of Germany's financial income has been running in excess of the availability of consumers' goods and services, because, of the total of all salaries, wages and profits earned in the Reich so large a proportion is derived from the production of military goods and other things not sold to the public. Without control, this situation could have produced increased prices, which would have equalised purchasing power with the availability of goods and services; or it could have added uselessly to the accumulation of idle funds or savings in the form of unused bank deposits. To avoid both of these developments, while preserving the political advantages of a high national financial income, the Germans use taxes to limit the purchasing power of the nation's financial income. Taxes are an effective supplement to price control, because price increases affect the purchasing power of all incomes, large or small, while taxes can be designed to control, progressively, incomes of the medium and higher brackets where surplus purchasing-power makes itself felt. The foregoing pages have sketched the elements of the Nazi financial revolution, which give Hitler his strength, both within and without the Reich. With this background established we can turn to an examination of the equally significant Nazi international programme that constitutes an immediate and diabolical threat to the smaller nations of our own [American] Hemisphere.

(To be continued.)

## United Electors Report

**Mobile Publicity Unit:** Steps are being taken to form a mobile propaganda unit, fitted with public-speaking apparatus for publicity work in the metropolitan area. We already have most of the necessary equipment for setting up the installation.

We still need a car-type battery; also a rotary converter to supply 230 volts A.C.—or heavy-duty high-tension batteries. These, together with the necessary sedan car or van from which to broadcast and coast from point to point, are all that is needed to get this powerful weapon of propaganda going. Supporters have been found who will act as speakers, and ample supplies of script are available once we can get started. If you can help in any capacity, or particularly if you have a car or can assist by providing any of the technical equipment then get in touch with the secretary immediately.

**Guarantor's Appeal:** Replies are still coming in from our appeal for 200 guarantors at 1/- a week, but we are still a long way from the 200 needed. Fill in your pledge today and forward it to headquarters.

**Literature:** The temporary hold-up of supplies of literature has now been overcome, and fresh supplies of booklets and pamphlets are now on hand. Get your copies of "Monopolies and the War Effort" (1/- per dozen), without delay. Give one to every person you know.

**Leongatha:** A recently formed group at this Victorian centre has adopted the name of United Electors of Australia. The hon. sec. is Mr. H. L. Witton, of McCartin Street. Good progress is being made with local channels of publicity.

Address all communications to the Hon. Sec., United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

Dominion Government-inspired cajolery has failed; may the threat, which now follows that failure, go the same way.

## ALIEN INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND

Douglas Reed's latest book, "A Prophet at Home," has caused quite a stir. Certain papers, particularly in Sydney, have been reprinting certain chapters from this book. However, we note that all these papers studiously ignored Reed's chapters on the Jewish Question and kindred matters, which should be read by all loyal Britishers. With this end in view we are republishing extracts in this and subsequent issues:

The thing that struck deepest into my mind was the enormous difference, so little realised, that the coming of the film has made in the industry of entertainment, and even in the outlook of the nation. The picture-theatre and the things it offered, I discovered, affected the speech, the looks, the habits and the very minds of the people. The women, in increasing numbers, made-up, dressed, behaved and talked like the marionettes that were manipulated in some distant Californian studio, puppets whose every expression and word were formed, not by the impulse of their own feeling, but by the command of some off screen producer with uplifted finger and instructions chalked on a plate. The majority of the young men and women of the country, I found, spent several hours each week in the picture theatres, and their minds, unquestioning and plastic, as mine had been, were moulded by anonymous men far away who were of alien blood and alien thought.

For the first time in history, as far as I know, one of the main methods of influencing the minds of people in one country was controlled by people thousands of miles distant who could neither feel for nor understand England, English history and English tradition. The richest and greatest country in the world, which had produced such poets as Shakespeare and such players as Garrick, for some reason produced no films and hardly any film-players of its own.

For some reason? I know what the reason was. This was one of the things I had discovered in those years spent behind the scenes. It was the old reason of the exclusive monopoly, the racket, and the squeeze-out. The film-magnates far away meant to keep both the profit and the power of this mighty industry in their hands. There were a few "British" films, yes. They were mostly produced by daughter-companies of those great concerns in California, and if I am any judge their business was to produce films, which would never challenge the supremacy of those issued by one of the great dictatorships of the world—the film dictatorship of Hollywood. . . . This new form of entertainment was far more powerful than the theatre ever was or could have been. But it was not necessarily only a form of entertainment; it could also be a most subtle means of influencing the minds of the masses, if it were used to that end by the few men who controlled it.

And England, "the scepter'd isle," the land of the great poets and players, had no film-theatre of her own. It was fantastic, and this was, as I knew, an instance of the way in which the system of "democracy" can be turned against itself, to defeat its own ends. For a free England, left to herself, would most certainly have produced great films and great picture players. But here, in naked audacity, was the system of the squeeze-out, of the alien financial dictatorship at work.

### "SONG-PLUGGING"

In music, of a sort, the same hidden tyranny was called "song-plugging"; band-leaders played tunes, good or bad, that had been written in Broadway penthouses, because they were secretly paid to do so, and by this means any one, of no matter what quality, would be made to be "one of the song-hits of the season"; and ballads that might have been told of

England were either never heard or never came to be written, while mill-girls and miners baa'd sheep-like about Mexico and Cuba and Idaho, and eternally regurgitated all the other snivel-drivel, weep-wail-and-whine mixture as before:

The skies are blue,  
And I am, too,  
All 'cos of you,  
Boo-hoo, boo-hoo.

This music for morons, on which the youth of Britain is bred, seems to be written to a simple formula by the "song-plugging" kings of New York. You choose some phrase, itself half gibberish and half pidgin-English, from the current vocabulary of the English-speaking peoples, say, for instance, "I'm telling you," and, with the assistance of a dozen stock rhymes, you then build around it a thing called a lyric:

With the moon above—  
I'm telling you,  
That I'm in love—  
I'm telling you.  
When all our dreams come true,  
In paradise we'll be,  
And we'll no more be blue—  
You're telling me;  
I'm telling you—  
Boo-hoo, boo-hoo.

By slightly varying the tune and the sequence of the rhymes you may repeat the process indefinitely; and when you are ready, you plug your song. If you tire, you may disinter a ten-year-old or twenty-year-old variant on the same theme, and re-plug that. The great musical minds of Broadway seemingly were suffering from some fatigue about the time I returned to England, because several of the old "song-hits" had, in fact, been resuscitated and were being plugged, to the profit of their composers.

The moment when the song, old or new, comes to be plugged into the minds of that vast audience of English people, gathered respectfully about a million wooden boxes throughout the length and breadth of the land, is a dramatic one. The song-pluggers, kindly men who love all dumb creatures, dress the moment with the utmost ceremony. It is as if a princess was born or a new planet launched. First, the "refaned" voice, which so subtly conveys the suggestion that it comes from above the obligatory white shirt: "And now, we present to you that great British star of the stage, screen and air, Judy Platinum, who is going to sing for you tonight a song that all England will be singing tomorrow. Here (clash) she (bang) comes (crash). "Good evening, Judy!" (Cymbals, roll of drums, and sustained blare from the band.) And then: "Thanks a lot, Cyril. Hello, boys. G'd evening, everybuddy. I wanna sing, for the foist time in England, Loco Mose's new song, the sensashunal Broadway success, 'I'll Be Blue Again Tomorrow.' Thank you. Heinie." And so on, until the inevitable, "Thanks, Judy, that was grehnd!"

This England! If and when the next war comes, I used to muse at about that time; the song-pluggers will certainly want us to fight for democracy and freedom to song-plug.

### OPIUM-SMOKERS

So the chief means of "escape" in England is, or was in the summer of 1939, the alien-controlled "film-palace," and in my wanderings about London I studied these places a great deal, and the shadow plays they showed and the people who watched them. As songs were "plugged," so were films "plugged" into the minds of the masses, who lined up in their legions

## FEDERAL UNION MUST BE FOUGHT NOW!

(Continued from page 3.)

International Air Force. The reader will have noticed the undue prominence being given to this suggested Air Force by the finance-controlled press of this and other countries. This plan, or plot, has already been practically demonstrated in Germany. The original small States have been abolished and Government is centralised. That central Government possesses the only armed force. Any minority with a grievance is treated to a demonstration of the folly of fighting an armed Government. Taken to its ultimate conclusion, a world centralised Government would mean that before any country could obtain any kind of reform—monetary or otherwise—a majority of the peoples of the whole world would have to desire and press for that reform. Even after that, it would mean open revolt against the central armed Government—a Government in the hands of the International Jews and their tools. Let me repeat that this type of Government has already been introduced on a practical scale in all the totalitarian countries—and, those who have studied the growing development of government-by-force in America must have noticed the similarity to the totalitarian idea. But this idea is not welcomed by the British people. The British people, in spite of all their faults, still possess some conception of the right of the individual. It is all very well for Britain's opponents to talk about Britain's alleged wrong actions in Ireland, South Africa, India and elsewhere. Let me take this opportunity of saying that this falsification of history by Jewish groups has been no accident. No other Empire in the history of the world has been built and held with less armed force and brutality than the British Commonwealth of Nations. I know the bad periods; but, let us be realists. Let us fight to retain the right to improve what we have. It therefore seems essential that we retain and develop a spirit of real patriotism—patriotism of real British achievement. Let us build up the idea that we can solve our own problems in our own way without amalgamating with any foreign power. Failure to do this is only helping the enemy.

### PRESERVE THE MONARCHY

I am no mere flag-flapping loyalist. However, when I see the real enemy very actively engaged in breaking down our traditions, I think that we should examine the position a little more closely before encouraging or even passively condoning such attacks. It is a fact that the British monarchy has been a focal point for the British peoples. It has played a powerful part in keeping the British Commonwealth of Nations together. It would, therefore, be essential for the enemy to undermine this institution

as a prelude to "educating" the British peoples to forego their loyalty to the monarchy in favour of loyalty to the "New World Order." I am sure that the ordinary man in the street has hardly noticed the subtle manner in which the monarchy has been pushed to the background in all propaganda for some time past. Is it chance that the Jewish-controlled "talkies" have constantly featured the half-American, Churchill, as the head of the British peoples, instead of the King? Churchill and Roosevelt are being featured everywhere. Personally, I feel quite nauseated by some of this subtle propaganda, which aims to break down the loyalty of the British peoples. Already a few kites have been flown in connection with the suggestion that we allow the monarchy to be abolished, in order that we can amalgamate with the Jew-ridden United States. Once again, every action should be taken to counter these attacks upon the monarchy; and people should not think that the enemy can't deal with the monarchy. They might recall what happened to the now Duke of Windsor.

### ACT NOW.

I think that the immediate task before us, not forgetting to take every opportunity of educating the people on the mechanism of the money swindle, is to make every individual effort to contact all our representatives and protest against any suggestion that centralisation of any description be furthered. Individual letters should be sent to councillors, State members of Parliament and Federal members of Parliament. If only every reader of this paper did this, it would cause a tremendous impression in the right quarters. It is no use us saying that the public is apathetic when we who know refuse to take appropriate action. The individual letter is a powerful weapon. Readers should demand that all representatives of the people actively support their oath of allegiance to his Majesty the King. Force these men to reply. If they refuse to reply, then publicly expose them.

Let us build a tremendous body of public opinion against Federal Union, NOW. If we fail to act now the enemy will have gained another victory and we will further lose control of our own destinies. Control through the money system will be changed to control by machine-guns.

In conclusion, I would suggest that every reader send a letter to the Prime Minister, to be forwarded to the King, pledging loyal support to his Majesty against the treasonable plot to try and absorb the British Empire under a foreign international Government. Greater individual action is wanted today. Failing this, there is no legitimate hope for the survival of the individual, as such.

## "BANKS AND FACTS"

A clear, complete and challenging answer to "The Banks and War Finance," just Issued by the National Bank of Australasia; which brochure is reprinted for comparison.

Price 6d; 4/- per dozen posted. Order now from your bookseller, or wholesale from E. H. Hergstrom, Rechabite Chambers, Victoria Square, Adelaide.

## "V" for (Whose?) Victory

"V" stands for Victory—everywhere one looks, Goes into spelling "dividends"—(e.g. the bankers' books). There's another "V" in Vichy, hotbed of Nazi kinks, Will it vind its way to Vall Street? Vot you thinks?—"Scissors."

before the weirdly-named "palaces" for their daily trip to dreamland. If ever they lived at all, these nameless millions, they lived in that make-believe world that flickered before them on the screen. Later, in the war, on a day when Hitler stood at the gates of Paris, and the real world seemed about to collapse about our ears, when mortal calamity seemed to loom imminently over England, I came through Leicester Square and saw such a queue, of thousands of people, waiting patiently for hours on end to see "Gone With The Wind." With baffled incomprehension I contemplated the faces of the people who formed it, faces that told of lives of bleak drabness. Why, I thought, did they not seek to live themselves, instead of plunging into these darkened caverns in search of adventure and emotion at second-hand? Opium-smokers.

## DEFEATING OPPOSITION TO THE INTERIM PROGRAMME IN ALBERTA

(Continued from Page 1.)

**Mr. Low:** Exactly. Certain spokesmen for these organisations have declared that they are engaged in investigating how they can attack the legislation under which the Treasury Branches operate.

**Mr. Manning:** Don't you think they have over-done this "ultra vires" stuff?

**Mr. Low:** I wish we could get the reply of our listeners to that question. I know that those I meet have very definite opinions on the subject. But to come back to the opposition being organised by these Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade.

**Mr. Manning:** Well—immediately following the action of those organisations in declaring their open opposition and in circulating misleading exhortations to merchants not to co-operate, there was a gradual change in the attitude of certain of the large wholesale houses. Some of those who had expressed their approval of the new features cooled off and finally declared that they would not co-operate. I should make it clear that it was not always the fault of the Alberta managers of these firms. In some cases they wanted to co-operate but they had to carry out instructions from their Head Offices.

**Mr. Low:** And the same thing happened with some manufacturers. A typical example is the case of the sugar manufacturers. At first they told us that they could hardly refuse to co-operate if the beet growers would be prepared to accept transfer vouchers for their sugar beets, but after the first Beet Growers' Association had voted by an 80 per cent, majority to accept a portion of their pay for beets in Transfer Vouchers, the sugar factory immediately wrote me stating they would not co-operate.

**Mr. Manning:** With the result that Alberta sugar, the sale of which we want to encourage, cannot be trade-marked and purchasers cannot get their 5 per cent, bonus on it. It would seem that the factory is not anxious to expand the sale of Alberta sugar.

**Mr. Low:** Yes, certain other large manufacturers took the same position, no doubt under financial pressure.

**Mr. Manning:** Now that is one side of the picture. Many of the large wholesale houses, and certain manufacturers and some retailers have ganged up against the Interim Programme, no doubt hoping that this would prevent the people from obtaining supplies of Alberta Trade Marked goods, thus preventing them from getting their Consumer's bonus. In other words they hoped that they could sabotage the Interim Programme by these tactics.

**Mr. Low:** That's plain—but there is the other side of the picture.

**Mr. Manning:** Yes. In spite of all this ganging up more than four times the number of manufacturers that were signed up under the old agreements are already co-operating under the expanded programme. Retail merchants are signing the new agreements at a far greater rate than they did previously; and we have the full co-operation of some wholesale merchants — sufficient to service all parts of the provinces except the far north, and the most southern areas; and we feel assured that these districts too will be able to obtain supplies of trade-marked goods.

**Mr. Low:** That means that except for those restricted areas retail merchants can now obtain Alberta trade-marked goods for Transfer Vouchers through established wholesale channels.

**Mr. Manning:** Exactly. It would be useless for retail merchants to buy Alberta trade-marked goods through non-co-operating wholesalers because these will not accept Transfer Vouchers for such trade-marked goods.

**Mr. Low:** But wholesalers are asked to accept vouchers only for

trade-marked goods. They get 100 per cent, cash for other goods,

**Mr. Manning:** Yes, that is so in spite of the stories being circulated by certain trade organisations. Co-operating wholesalers are prepared to accept vouchers for trade-marked goods because they have the guarantee that the manufacturers of such goods will, in turn, accept Transfer Vouchers from the wholesalers.

So you see, ladies and gentlemen, the kind of blocking tactics that are being used. The effect of these has been to make it extremely difficult for the co-operating retail merchant to obtain trade-marked goods up to the present time. In a few cases it may have been the merchant's fault but generally speaking it has been due to this organised opposition. This places you, the consumer, in a very unfair position — because unless you can purchase Alberta Trade-marked goods by using Transfer Vouchers you cannot obtain your 5 per cent, consumers' bonus. This situation is being notified, but in the meantime the government does not intend to let you suffer simply because a few concerns are ganging up to prevent you from getting your bonus. Now you can help solve this difficulty by insisting on getting Alberta trade-marked goods when making your purchases. But in order that you shall not be deprived of your bonus benefits while you and your retail merchants are co-operating with the Government to defeat this organised opposition against the Interim Programme, the Government is adjusting the bonus feature to meet the present temporary situation. Please listen to this carefully.

**Taking effect as from the beginning of April, in addition to the 5 per cent, bonus on Alberta trade-marked goods, a 2 per cent bonus will be paid on all purchases of other goods with Transfer Vouchers. This special 2 per cent, bonus on the purchase of other goods with Transfer Vouchers will apply on monthly purchases up to 100 dollars. It is necessary to limit it in this manner to prevent abuses and ensure that bona fide purchasers only obtain the benefit of the bonus.**

**Mr. Manning:** I think that should be clear to all our listeners. The 5 per cent, bonus will continue to be given on all Alberta trade-marked goods and in addition consumers will get 2 per cent, on other goods purchased with vouchers up to the value of 100 dollars in any month. So it is up to them to insist on getting trade-marked goods in order to obtain the higher rate of bonus.

**Mr. Low:** And what about the big manufacturers of such products as sugar?

**Mr. Manning:** I think it is important for people to realise that the Government can only furnish them with the facilities to gain the advantages of co-operation. It is up to the people to create such a demand for Alberta trade-marked goods that such firms will reconsider their decision and soon come to see that it is to their own advantage as well as to the advantage of the people of the province to support the Interim Programme.

**Mr. Low:** There is one more point about which I understand our farmers are asking. They all want to know if any of the oil companies are prepared to accept Transfer Vouchers for gasoline products.

**Mr. Manning:** Yes. I hope all our listeners will take careful note of this. The following oil companies have already signed agreements and their products are therefore eligible for the full 5 per cent, bonus as Alberta trade-marked goods:

Canadian Western Distributors  
Great West Distributors Ltd.  
Becker Oil Ltd.  
Drumheller Independent Oils Ltd.

We expect that other companies will shortly sign similar agreements.

## THE A.B.C. AND FEDERAL UNION

On July 28, the chairman of the Electoral Campaign, 101 Collins-street, Hobart, wrote as under to B. H. Molesworth, Esq., Controller of Talks, Australian Broadcasting Commission, Pitt-street, Sydney:

FEDERAL UNION PROPAGANDA AS SPONSORED BY THE AUST. BROADCASTING COMMISSION.

Dear Sir,—I received the second of your letters, dated July 23, on the above subject. I have complained to you about the number of speakers who continually put over propaganda on Federal Union, or the handing over of the British Empire to some International Government. I have stated as clearly as I can that I and many of my friends in this and other States strongly object to that propaganda, especially during the war. I have asked you why you refuse anybody the opportunity to answer statements made by your speakers, or why they are refused permission to give other points of view. Your answer is that it is impracticable. That, Sir, is no answer, as it must be known to you that if it is practicable to select over a period of two years men of the other point of view and to prevent

men of my point of view speaking, then it must be practicable, even by accident, to select one man who believes in maintaining the right of the British people to rule themselves after the war. Again I ask you what is your reason in preventing any person answering those speakers who are using the A.B.C. network to advocate Federal Union. I would remind you that we are only asking permission to defend our point of view against continual attacks from your speakers. Your speakers have every right to introduce controversial subjects, but surely we should be given the right to reply; that is considered only justice in a democratic country. It is very disturbing to me to notice how you refuse to see this very elementary argument. I hope that on receipt of this letter you will reconsider the whole problem in the light of its great importance. I am publishing this letter. —Yours faithfully,

JAS. GUTHRIE, Chairman.

## THE GREATER SYDNEY BILL

One of the first proposals by the recently elected Labor (Socialist) Government of N.S.W. has been the mooting of the Greater Sydney Bill, by which it is intended to give the Greater Sydney Council power to take over the activities of the Water Board, the Sydney County Council, and other bodies concerned with the generation of electricity in the County of Cumberland, the Maritime Services Board, the Fire Brigade and Main Roads Board for Metropolitan Works, the Harbour Bridge and George's River Bridge, Sydney Hospitals and other matters.

The people of Sydney have no particular reason to be pleased with the service which some of these bodies are rendering to those who pay for their upkeep, particularly with the Water Board which charges rates yet restricts water. They fail to see, therefore, how they can hope to obtain bet-

ter service by even greater centralisation than before; and this is what the Greater Sydney Bill means. Fortunately, the People and their representatives in Sydney Suburban Municipal Councils will not allow this new threat to democracy to remain unchallenged. At a meeting of Councils in the County of Cumberland recently, the Greater Sydney Bill was opposed by 2; votes to 16. Campaigners are urged to ascertain whether their own Council has opposed the measure, and, if so, to congratulate their representatives for opposing this new attempt at dictatorship. If not, to challenge their Council's action in the matter.

## MONOPOLIES and the WAR EFFORT

The startling revelations about Australia's war effort which appeared in the "New Times" of July 11 under the heading, "The Bottle-Necking of Australia's War Effort," are now available in pamphlet form, under the title, "Monopolies and the War Effort."

Inquiries are coming in from all over Australia, and readers are requested to place their orders now. These sensational facts should be brought to the notice of every Australian. Order your copies NOW.

Price: 1/- per dozen; 6/6 per 100; 30/- per 500.

Address all communications to: United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

### A NOBLE AUSTRALIAN PASSES. ALEXANDER POLLOCK

(Author of "Open Letter to R. G. Menzies.")

DIED AT GLEN DAVIS, N.S.W., WHILE WORKING FOR OIL PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.  
LEAVES WIDOW AND DAUGHTER, "YARRAFORD,"  
YARRAFORD AVENUE, ALPHINGTON, VIC.

—INSERTED BY AUSTRALIAN MOTORISTS, PROTECTION LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 1.)

that 110,000 cases of milk are required by October 31 next, 800,000 cases by December 31 next, and a total of 1,500,000 cases during the next twelve months. I am informed, too, that the Government is paying £1/5/- a case for this milk and that that sum is about 2/- more than is reasonable and fair in all the circumstances. So, a huge rake-off is about to be obtained by the company, the managing director of which is the Government's nominee on the board mentioned. There are two companies in Victoria supplying condensed milk to the Government: Nestles, which supply more than 90 per cent, of the Government's requirements, and the Federal Milk Company at Bacchus Marsh, owned largely by Sir Macpherson Robertson. Nestles, the major concern, is trying to persuade the farmers and butter factories of Victoria to divert their milk supplies into Government channels so that these huge orders can be fulfilled. Last week, a conference of representatives of the butter factories and milk-processing factories agreed to supply sufficient milk to Nestles and the Federal Milk Company to meet defence requirements; but they made it a condition of the agreement that the Government's nominee, Mr. Spencer, was not to determine the quotas. They did so because they do not believe that Nestles is engaged in supplying defence requirements for the good of the nation, but, rather, in order to make profits out of the needs of the nation. I hope that the Government will not force Mr. Spencer upon them as it has forced the Victorian Government, by the misuse of the National Security Act, to permit a factory to be opened in Maffra for the benefit of this firm.

**Mr. Pollard:** Was the co-operative company capable of handling all the business offering?

**Mr. Calwell:** Yes. Apparently, the Victorian Minister was convinced that, having gone out of business there, Nestles was not entitled to come back into competition with the co-operative concerns; but pressure was exerted on this Government, with the result that he was overruled. This Government is interested only in its desire to help big business. No explanation has yet been offered as to how the Minister for Supply and Development (Senator McBride) overrode the Victorian Minister in this regard. An explanation should also be forthcoming as to why he appointed Mr. Spencer

as the nominee of this Government in the handling of supplies. There are quite a number of other features in this case which I could deal with and which are very pertinent and important, but I think I have said sufficient to indicate that an undesirable state of affairs exists in connexion with the supply of sweetened and Unsweetened condensed milk to the defence forces. I say deliberately, and with full knowledge of the consequences of my statement, that for the 1,500,000 cases of milk that have been ordered, the Department of Supply and Development is paying up to 2/- a case more than it should have to pay for its requisite supplies. I hope that a statement will be made, either in this chamber or in another place, of the whole of the facts governing the appointment of Mr. Spencer and his activities on behalf of the Government. I repeat that the representatives of the co-operative and other milk factories in Victoria are not prepared to allow the representative of the Government to determine quotas. They want some other gentleman appointed to undertake the task because they fear that Mr. Spencer is anxious to divert only fifteen per cent, of Nestle's supplies to defence needs, whereas the co-operative factories are expected to divert fifty per cent, of their inflow.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Miss Dora Baker, a staunch supporter of the "New Times," and an ardent worker for social justice. We extend our sympathy to her sister, Miss Clara Baker, who wholeheartedly associated herself with her sister's activities, and to all to whom her passing is a personal loss.

### The Ultimate Word

"There is a great and potent world which the Governments do not control. That is the world of finance, the men who guide the ebb and flow of money. With them rests the decision whether they will make that river a beneficent flood to quicken life, or a dead glacier, which freezes wherever it moves, or a torrent of burning lava to submerge and destroy. The men who control that river have the ultimate word."

—John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir), late Governor-General of Canada.

## United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide.

The Annual Meeting of the United Democrats, on Saturday, July 26, was fairly well attended. The retiring president, in his report, gave a brief account of some of the outside and inside activities of the organisation and the secretary in her report outlined in a general way the work that had been accomplished during the year per medium of the office. The election of officers resulted in the return of Mr. M. E. Dodd as chairman, and Miss M. H. Gray as secretary, both being unopposed. Mr. D. G. Day was again elected treasurer; Messrs. Wishart and E. B. Symons, vice-presidents; and Messrs. W. A. Taylor and A. E. Patching, hon. auditors.

**Victory-Without-Debt Demand Forms:** Some six months ago about fifty trades' unions secretaries in South Australia received an invitation from the United Democrats to join them in a campaign for "Victory Without Debt," and the latter offered their rooms as a joint meeting place. Only a few of the unions at first replied, and the first meeting of delegates was held on March 5. Since then other unions have been drawn in, and each successive meeting of delegates gathers more force. The first tangible result of those meetings is a "demand" form, well worded and well printed on good paper, the express purpose of which is to convey to Members of Parliament a clear-cut demand that the National Credit of Australia be used, debt-and-interest-free, to finance the war, and at the same time, that the Member should oppose the Keynes Plan for Compulsory Saving. These forms were primarily intended to be distributed amongst the trade unions, some of which have already contributed to their cost, but they are also for general distribution and signature. Several thousands have already gone out; if supporters will give us some indication of how many they will require, it will help us in further ordering. They may be had at cost of printing—1/6 per 100. Those who are canvassing for signatures—and we hope they will be many—may detach the signed portions and return them to us in bulk, if they wish, and we shall undertake to fill in names of M.P.'s and post them to Canberra. Only see that full addresses are given.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF THE "NEW TIMES."

They Beg, Borrow or Steal It!

Sir, —Allow me to offer my congratulations to the common sneak-thief who stole seven copies of your valuable journal which I had deposited on the parcel rack of a Brighton train on Friday morning last. I also wish to thank him for his kindly consideration in having left a small parcel, which accompanied the papers. Despite my mortification at the loss of my papers, I appreciate the nice discrimination of the thief in the type of literature for which he shows a predilection. As six of the seven copies were of the same issue, I would be obliged if one copy could be spared by the individual, as I am as appreciative of your honest and forthright journal as are all members of the intelligent public, including the person who purloined them. Therefore, I append my name and address, and apologise for my inability to forward to him a halfpenny stamp. —Yours, etc., T. Ramsay, 30 Imperial Avenue, Caulfield, Vic.

## Newcastle E.C. Report

Following Eric Butler's recent visit, our State Campaign Director and the Director for External relations spent the weekend contacting members of the movement and other individuals here. On Friday they addressed a gathering at the home of one of our most keen and energetic supporters, which should result in a much-needed stimulation of interest in our work in this centre, Stockton.

On Sunday, local campaigners gathered at the local campaign centre to discuss all aspects of the present situation as it affects our movement in general and this State in particular. After a lengthy discussion, our visitors were able to clarify many points which had been exercising the minds of campaigners here, and it was decided that the major objective which must engage our attention first was the frustration of the super-centralisers' anti-British activities in their attempt to sell or hand over the Empire to some irresponsible body of internationalists. The remainder of our visitors stay was spent in profitably contacting certain business people who, after discussion, agreed to co-operate in the fight against Federal Union. Our visitors left on the Kempsey mail at midnight on Monday for their next stop at Wauchope.

## "NEW TIMES" SHOPPING GUIDE AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS. Their Advertisement Helps Your Paper. Say You Saw It in the "New Times."

**ASCOT VALE.**  
**A. J. AMESS,** 390 Mt. Alexander Rd. (next Tram Sheds). Motor Garage. Just Price Discount — Repairs and Supplies.

**BLACKBURN.**  
"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS, Station Garage, Whitehorse Road, WX1430.

**BOX HILL.**  
**BOX HILL FURNISHING CO.** 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.  
**CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR,** Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station Street  
**CHEMIST, F. Cheshire,** For Your Prescriptions. 270 Station Street.  
**COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes.** R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.  
**FURNITURE REMOVERS.** Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX2073  
**GROCER, W. M. Anderson,** 14 Main St. WX1233.  
**HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist.** L. Larsen, Station St. op. Gilpin's.  
**IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE** F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.  
**WATCHMAKER and Jeweller.** Barnes, 82 Main Street. Repairs.

**CITY.**  
**BLINDS** of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St.  
**CAKES, PASTRY, etc.** Home-made "Clovelly," The Block, Elizabeth Street. Cent. 255.  
**DAVIS,** 563 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkery, Separators, Engines.  
**DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP,** 166 Lit Collins St.  
**ELECTRO-PLATING.** -Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work only. W. R. SPEAKMAN, 69 Latrobe st, Melbourne.  
**MAISON MERLIN,** Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers.  
**OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids.** 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F 5566.

**FAIRFIELD.**  
**BUTCHER,** 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

**FOOTSCRAY.**  
**BOOT REPAIRS.** A. A. Taylor, Station Ramp, While U Wait Service.  
**NU-BAKE.** Bakers and Pastry cooks, opp. Woolworths. Best bread, 8d large. Down with the profiteer.

**GLENFERRIE.**  
**OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls.** 100 Glenferrie Road. Haw. 5845.  
**SUITS** to order from 70/- H.5813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie road.

**IVANHOE.**  
**BOOT REPAIRS, J. Fraser** solicits your custom. 130 Upper Hberg Rd  
**UPHOLSTERER, Blinds and Bedding.** Duke's, 11 H'berg Road. Ivan. 626.

**KEW.**  
**ANDERSON'S,** 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.  
**C. KENNEDY,** Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.  
**DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library** A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H.3733.  
**E. WHITE,** 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.  
**GIFTS.** & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.  
**IMPERIAL DAIRY, R. H. Kent,** 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243.  
**MOTOR GARAGE,** Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6455.

**MORELAND.**  
**BOOT REPAIRS, J. T. Nolan,** Holmes St., 4 doors Moreland Rd.

**NORTH FITZROY.**  
**KEITH PARLON,** The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW1555.

**SANDRINGHAM.**  
**A. RYAN,** opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restrung from 7/6  
**GROCERY, McKAY & WHITE, Bay Rd.,** opp. Theatre. XW1924.

**ST. KILDA.**  
**HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN.** Sweets, Smokes. 227 Barkly Street

**SPRINGVALE.**  
**DAIRY, M. Bowler,** Buckingham Ave.  
**R. MACKAY & SONS.** General Storekeepers. UM9269.

**WILLIAMSTOWN.**  
**DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN.** 28 Station Rd. Phone: Wtown 124

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton Road, Hartwell, for the New Times Limited, McEwan House, MELBOURNE.