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THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 32. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY AUGUST 15, 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 far our lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892).

THE OIL SCANDAL

Why Local Production Has Not Been Developed

Last week we published a broadcast talk by Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc., which referred to Mr. Menzies and Governments being tied down with regard to certain monopolies. This week a special correspondent refers to the oil monopolies, and gives some reasons why Australia has not been producing her own oil, so that every car and truck owner is cursing the Government on account of drastic Petrol Rationing:

As never before the average man in the street (or country) realises that the hands of certain politicians are tied with regard to oil production in Australia. For years certain men have been hammering away at the Government for a longer-sighted policy and assistance, but they were looked upon as oil cranks and scaremongers, and treated as such.

Private enterprise was frowned upon, and ignored and considered illegitimate unless it could see eye to eye with certain Government experts. Warnings have been given to the public by different Governments about speculating in shares in certain oil companies, and it takes a brave speculator to put his cash into a company after he has been warned against it. Ninety per cent, of Australians today look upon oil companies as "no hoppers"; not because they think there is no oil in Australia, but because they know the dice are loaded.

They are up against big money; not hundreds and thousands, but millions, and without Government backing little companies are not in the race.

When the war broke out they plucked up courage. They said, among themselves, "Now the Government will support us; the war is on and things will be different." But what happened?

Did the Government import fast up-to-date drilling plant and equipment, obtain and retain the very best expert advice, and spend a million or so on a really exhaustive search? No. They abandoned the Oil Advisory Committee and cut out the subsidies to little companies. The drilling machinery and equipment employed by most companies, especially in Victoria, has been out of date, and of the worst kind, especially for deep drilling. But it was the best they could get. In 1938-1939, Russia imported from U.S.A., 14 of the very latest drilling plants, capable of drilling 500 feet per day in good ground. Victoria has never seen one. Several promoters of oil companies have done some funny things and have never even finished one bore for their shareholders, and the Government has done nothing to them. It seems that they evade an enquiry so that there will be no scandal or publicity, because the public, once they "woke up," would demand action and cheaper oil and petrol.

Legislation was passed within the last couple of years to restrict share selling to "protect the public," but it made it almost impossible for a new oil company to raise enough capital to start or carry on. New companies, as well as old, come under the National Security Regulations, and they are controlled as

regards capital issues. The development of the Lakes Entrance field has been held up for years, in spite of the fight put up by thousands of true Australians. The Government has just found out that it is a payable field.

An independent oil producer came out from America and started operations. He stated on public platforms in several States that he firmly believed large deposits of oil would be found in Australia. He produced dozens of different U.S.A. papers to say that he had discovered oil in America, admittedly an oil producing country. He was checked up by several reputable, prominent people, and was found to be genuine. He was attacked from right and left in four States. He criticised the Oil Advisory Committee and several mem-

(Continued on page 7.)

British M.P. Denounces Orthodox Financial Policy

POST-WAR POVERTY UNNECESSARY

Orthodox financial policy is being attacked with increasing frequency in the British Parliament. Here are some outspoken passages from Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's speech on the Finance Bill in the House of Commons on May 22, as reported in the Official Report ("Hansard"):

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence (Edinburgh East): . . . What were the results of this bad finance during the last war? The first was an inadequate drive to convert peace economy into war economy, and thereby the actual success of the war was jeopardised. In the second place, as I have already pointed out, there was a steady rise in the rates of interest. In the third place, there was a cumulative fall in the value of money, and there was an unnecessarily great swelling of the National Debt.

Those were the mistakes, which were committed in this country during the last war, but after the war still further mistakes were made. In the first place, immediately following the war, we allowed an unchecked demand greatly to outrun the supply of commodities, with the result that there was a most unfortunate boom, which was the precursor to many of our subsequent troubles. Then, we allowed a few currency cranks, wearing the uniform of orthodoxy, to play havoc with our economy by dragging us back to the pre-war gold standard, thereby creating a colossal slump. I pause there to remind the House

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

SUNDRY NOTES ON THE NEWS

By ERIC D BUTLER

I sometimes think that real patriotism has been killed in this country by the influence of what I can only describe as Jewish-American culture via the radio and press. This is a very disturbing trend. Fortunately, many people are at long last beginning to realise that the world struggle taking place today is basically a cultural conflict.

When we had the first Japanese "crisis" last March, I analysed the situation in detail in these columns, and pointed out that the International Financial Group in America had been responsible for the supplying of adequate war materials to Japan. Some awkward questions have been asked in the British House of Commons over the past few weeks about American oil supplies to Japan. It looks as if the International Financiers wanted to take adequate steps to ensure that Japan had adequate supplies to pursue an aggressive military policy. In my analysis last March, I prophesied that the most important result of a threat of Japanese aggression would be the further extension of American influence in this country.

We have been treated to another nauseating spectacle of boot-licking over the past week since the arrival of two American naval vessels. I don't notice any such publicly organised demonstrations for our own lads who are back from the fighting fronts. In fact, one A.I.F. member, who had fought through the Tobruk, Greece and Crete campaigns, was actually court-martialled and given two years with hard labour when he deserted back to Australia after his nerves gave out.

Personally, I believe that it is part of the grand 'plot' to bring Japan into the general war when the time is appropriate. This will not be for some time on present indications. By that time most of the combatants will be rather exhausted. America, governed by International Finance, will be the dominating military power. Britain's position in the "New Order" can be judged by the statement in Brisbane by the Commander of the American Naval Detachment: "You're likely to see more and more of the American Navy while this war lasts . . ." Yes, I wouldn't be surprised. I hope that everyone can see the beauty of having nations like Germany and Japan well armed for war. Particularly if you can get someone else to do the fighting, if these Powers get aggressive, while you help yourself to his possessions.

* * *

Further evidence of the Jewish-American attack upon British culture is to be found in the following report from the Melbourne "Herald" of August 6: "An American scholar, Professor Frederick L. Schuman, in a recently-published work on the war, said that if the democratic ideal was to be reaffirmed and the light of Western learning was to be kept burning, the impetus would come from America." Professor Schuman would do well to help make democracy function in his own country before trying to foist any more American ideas on us. We have had far too many of them already. I would like to try some British ideals for a change.

Mr. Churchill, although "built up" by the press and radio as a typical Britisher, is half-American, and follows the policy of super-centralisation, which certain interests in America have perfected. For some strange reason—his record doesn't warrant such a belief—he believes that he can direct this war on his own. He has opposed every suggestion that an Imperial War Council be formed in order that the Dominions have more say (Continued on Page 6.)

that a currency crank can be one who wants deflation, and, equally, one who wants inflation. I would hesitate to say at the present moment, which is the more dangerous. There is no doubt whatever that in the early days of the last war we were completely given over to currency cranks who believed in deflation, which brought the direst consequences on this country. The next mistake was that we construed the phrase; "getting back to normal," as meaning a return to an economy that functions only under conditions of scarcity, such as no longer exist in the twentieth century. Finally, by failing to deal with the National Debt and by deflation, to which I have already referred, we gave to vested interests a stranglehold on the national life.

They (the Government) must take steps to prevent the kind of slump, which followed the last war. They will, I feel certain, not be given over to the currency cranks who want us to go back to the gold standard, and they must see that, in other ways, we do not get deflation. It cannot be (Continued on page 8.)

A PRIME MINISTER'S LAMENT

By FOOTLE

I see that "strikers and critics of the Government and himself were answered in bitter terms by the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) at a special R.A.C.V. dinner" on July 31. I should think, if the strikers and critics are as indurated to speeches as the rest of us, there is some doubt whether his discourse will register. It might have a better chance if set to music; then those who don't care about music could fox-trot it.

He was a cute little dicky bird,
Chip, chip, chip, he went.
Suavely he sang to us till all our
money was spent,
Then he went off song
And chipped us in biting terms
For he was a ruffled, but elegant,
bird,
And we were only the worms.

The Prime Minister proceeds wistfully: "Ever since I returned from overseas there have been strikes and stop-work meetings." Well, he said it: I didn't, this time. And now you can see what a spot we're all in. For two pins he'll bung off again overseas to where he's properly appreciated. Mind you, when he asserts it all happened because "two Communist agitators have been properly laid by the heels," he is saying something that might not go over very big with "Poor old Joe" in Moscow. They don't call it "agitation" in Moscow, to be a Com-

munist: they call it "Love of the Fatherland."

Next, note the stricken horror in the cry, "these two men . . . have no belief in the war effort." And that with all of us digging deep into our pants and searching every pocket on Thursday night—oh, very well, on Monday morning, then—so as to find enough money to turn the wheels of our gigantic war effort which, as everybody knows, is working to the limits set up by international finance! What do these two mouldy blighters think, anyway? Do they imagine that all you need are materials and men willing to work? What untutored savages they must be!

Believe it or not, "we are going to win this war as the war should be won." We have the Prime Minister's word for that. What we haven't his word for, is what he means. Well, that's a thing we should know, anyway. They say you can't win a war without borrowing. This, of course, is apt to occasion a slight difficulty owing to the fact that money gets used up faster than materials. But this sort of difficulty means little, really, for Finance invents some more and puts it down in the bill the same as if it were the genuine stuff. This accounts for the phenomenon that the longer the war lasts and the more money we spend, the greater are the deposits in the banks. The fact that the deposits do not belong to you and me is held to be irrelevant by all politicians who value their job.

"The enemy will be cast down . . . because if he is not cast down there is no definite future for us." And we do so want the future to be definite, don't we? And, of course, a thing isn't definite unless you can recognise it. What, for instance, is the point in being a prisoner if you can't feel the gyves on your wrists and the fetters at your ankles? That was our benighted state before this thing started, or perhaps, I should say, before it broke out into a rash. There we were: locked in securely and didn't even know there was anything outside. Well, that isn't going to happen again if Federation can help it. We are going to be made prison-conscious. Federation, the greatest leveller

this side of death, is going to see to it.

I fancy, however, that Mr. Menzies has been reading some of the wrong kind of literature, for he says, "We need a solemn covenant to accept our individual responsibility." The covenant may have been his own idea, even if the individual responsibility wasn't, for there is an antipathy between a covenant, solemn or hilarious, and individual responsibility. I can't call to mind any covenant, which does not involve individual surrender of some sort. But I'm all for individual responsibility, even if we have to go without the covenant, though I can see the awkwardness if you make yourself individually responsible for killing someone you don't know. Some people are so cranky, they might give themselves up for murder, afterwards. As for me, I can only see armed conflict as a more spectacular form of the war that is always with us. At the same time, I have to acknowledge that there are those who do not hold this view, but keep on talking about some peace or other they have experienced somewhere, where no one died of starvation or committed suicide. Yes, I think that bit about individual responsibility slipped in by mistake. No politicians of the old school would wish to see anything so terrifying for themselves as that.

And when he goes on to say, "If we do that (meaning undertake our individual responsibility) I have no fear of the future and the kind of country in

which our children will live," we can only conclude that Mr. Menzies does not expect to be there.

It is possible that I always read into Ministers speeches a good deal more than they intend to convey, and it may be perhaps they're more like we are than we think. Speaking for myself, I know of few things more harrowing than to have to make a speech about something that doesn't touch me anywhere, and this, of course, happens to most of us some time. It is the time-honoured custom on formal occasions to sing for your supper in the form of a speech, and it usually happens to me to follow a bloke who couldn't have pinched my ideas more effectively if he'd taken a squint at my notes. Which, of course, leaves nothing but a sonorous introduction and a resounding peroration, and I've often seen startled and guilty expressions on the faces of listeners who've been convinced that they must have dropped off to sleep and missed the body of the speech. But politicians shouldn't be as you and I. They should be able to make a speech on the first thing that comes into their heads. Many of them do, anyway.

Be that as it may, when Mr. Menzies talks of "critics of himself and the Government," we feel entitled to weigh and pretend, as the impressive blokes say.

Can it be that Mr. Menzies believes that he is not the Government?

MONOPOLIES and the WAR EFFORT

The startling revelations about Australia's war effort by Mr. C. A. Morgan, M.H.R., which appeared in the "New Times" of July 11 under the heading, "The Bottlenecking 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.

N.S.W. MILK BOARD TO GO?

"The Government would consider the abolition of the Milk Board," said the New South Wales State Health Minister (Mr. Kelly), in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly recently. In reply to a question by Mr. G. C. Gollan (U.A.P., Parramatta), Mr. Kelly said: "Whatever action the Government takes, it will see that both consumers and producers are well protected."

This sounds promising, but promises are liable to find their way down the drain—where millions of gallons of milk have gone in the past. Once upon a time, when we were rural-conscious, we were all for the producer; then the stampede of centralisation and inflated land-values set in and we went consumer-crazy. Later, a "Board" was rigged up which left both sections with splinters.

However, it's no good the cockies crying over spilt milk, or wishing the Board would kick the bucket. Producers and consumers must refuse to be separated on the issue — that's the way to treat milk and cream, not electors. We might take the cue from 'Petty,' and kick in the right direction.

Let's throw off the leg-ropes; who bailed us up? Butter comes from cream, cream comes from milk, milk comes from cows. (Aren't thought processes wonderful? Especially when one gets down to ruralities.) Well, the cows give the milk — that's how they get the results they want. But the cockies can't give it, because for the results they want they need money, so they sell it. It passes through the hands — or rather the cans — of the wholesalers, distributors and retailers, to the consumers; meaning all of us, IF WE HAVE THE NECESSARY MONEY.

Now, dairy-farmers have no say in the money supply, however well they manage the milk-supply. That's the job of the Federal Government; we pay our representatives with the money they borrow from the private banking system, for which half our income is taxed away and most of our assets are pawned. The more cows, the more milk—but less money, and more margarine, because it's "cheaper." If you doubt this, go to Gippsland, or to any other "great dairying district"; but DON'T mention BOARDS!

Farmers can usually trace the product of the humble cow right

down to the cheese stage; it's as clear as the "Milky Way." A little more stripping and they'll trace money back to credit-creation, the interest racket, and the taxation swindle. Then they won't vote for any more parties; they'll vote for themselves!

I was a farmer myself once; and now, every time I look into the nice, kind face of a Jersey I feel ashamed. It may be only calf love, but it's a cow of a feeling. No, the cows are not to blame (provided you know which cows you are alluding to), it's up to the cockies and the consumers. As for Mr. Kelly, he's said something. Electors should watch for his next step—and don't let it get "pasteurised"; because there's many a slip 'twixt the milkmaid and the malted.

—"Scissors."

OUR SECRET WEAPON

The latest development in the war against "the enemy within" takes the form of high quality, double-sided gramophone records of short talks by Mr. Eric Butler and Dr. John Dale. If you have a gramophone, an electric pick-up connected to your radio or a phono-radio, you can play these records to your friends. If you happen to have a public address amplifier and loud speakers fitted to a motorcar . . . well, the possibilities are obvious.

The records may be obtained at a cost of 16/- each (including packing and postage) from Mr. F. Arnoldt, Kerang, Victoria. If ordering one record, specify whether you want one of Mr. Butler or of Dr. Dale.

TO OUR READERS

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J. B. PRIESTLEY MAKES A VITAL DISTINCTION

At the Co-operative Union Education Convention in England recently, Mr. J. B. Priestley, the famous author, delivered the following address, entitled "Masses versus People":

What is it that lies at the bottom of this modern conflict? Twenty years or so ago people said the fundamental conflict in the modern world was between Socialism on the one side and Capitalism on the other. Then, during the last ten years we have been told that the fundamental conflict is between Fascism and Communism. Many of my friends said to me, "You must choose very soon between the two. Either you must go towards Fascism or Communism." Then this war came along and we were told this was a new conflict. The conflict was between the democracies and totalitarianism, or dictator powers. I do not think this is good enough.

CONFLICTING CONCEPTIONS.

I have been searching for a new explanation of this fundamental division in the world that has led to war, mainly, and to other conflicts, and applies to all other civilised parts of the world. What is it that divides men and produces a great conflict, of which this war is only part? I came to this conclusion. It is a conflict between two fundamentally different conceptions. The first is the conception of the people and the second is the conception of the masses. I am going to talk about the second first.

When I say the conception of the masses I do not mean necessarily the way in which a great many young Communists, and sometimes Socialists, have used that term, although among Communists I think the particular conception I am trying to explain has gained some ground. What I mean is this: the way of looking at great numbers of persons and thinking of them as the masses. The point about this is that you who think in those terms have already separated yourselves from the masses. In other words, you are never one of them when you use the term. What you are doing is to think of human beings in terms of masters, a small select group of people whose business is leadership and whose vocation is the acquisition of power, and over against them this great, grey, featureless horde of partly de-humanised persons that you call the masses.

DE-HUMANISATION OF PEOPLE

I say they are partly de-humanised, not, of course, in themselves but in your conception of them. They seem to you not your brothers and sisters, but so many rough bundles of instincts and appetites; so many units of man-power, so many to be employed, so many to be controlled, if necessary; so many to be put in an army and so many whose appetites must to some extent be gratified. You think of ruling them primarily in terms of fear. You may offer them rewards when they have done their work properly, but primarily they will be governed by fear. You also think of them without roots. Real people have roots, but the masses are rootless. It does not matter whether they drift in and out of great factories, or halls of amusement.

The peak of tyranny was supposed to be the plucking up from their own part of the world of people and sending them somewhere else. That is what Hitler is doing — moving hundreds of thousands of people, just as if they were pieces on a chessboard. The reason he does that is because he thinks of them as masses. But the Nazi is not the only type of mind that thinks of the masses. Nothing is done from the bottom upwards, but everything is forced down from the top. The Nazi is only the original conclusion of a bad tendency.

THE NAZIS.

Sometimes I think the Nazis were only put in this world as a sort of challenge and a warning. It is as if God said "I will show you the sort of people you will become if you go along that way." It is as if you had said, as a famous English statesman said ten or eleven years ago, that bombing planes were necessary for British policy, and some Power said, "Let there be Goering, and we will see how you like this policy carried out to its ruthless extreme."

The Nazis are like cautionary pictures in a child's reading book. But to imagine it is only in Germany this kind of thing exists is entirely wrong.

The explanation of this war is that we are fighting a psychological type and the reason why, in one country after another, Germany finds its allies is not because anyone particularly loves Germany, but because you can find people of that psychology in all countries — the people who want power at all costs.

A man of that psychology has no particular talent, but has a deep conviction that he is better than anyone else and so he intrigues to put himself into power. That psychological type exists all over and the Nazis appeal to it successfully.

More than that, wherever you find anybody who has this conception of human beings as masses to be controlled, to be dragooned, to be ordered into factories, never to have their intelligence encouraged, merely to have their appetites satisfied — wherever you find that conception you will find sympathy with Nazism. That is why I think Communism cannot help having a certain drift towards Nazism. The official Communist cannot help thinking along the same lines, because he has got hold of the same conception.

THE NEW ARISTOCRACY

There are two conceptions you can put against it and the first is one held very generally in this country. That is the conception of class. It is, of course, a remainder of Feudalism that should have been thrown into the dustbin long ago. It is a shadow of the mediaeval system, when life had a religious background and serfs had allegiance to the barons, and the barons had allegiance to the King and you had a whole hierarchy of barons and royalties.

Here in England we have kept up a sort of fancy dress ball, which has existed for about a hundred years, with people still wearing the same costumes.

So we have, say, a man in the textile trade. He has always paid less wages than other employers and driven a hard bargain. He leaves Bradford, Bolton, Blackburn, or Manchester and pops up in Hampshire with a country mansion and a country estate and appears on platforms with a Union Jack. The farm labourers and squires do not know this is a crook under another name, who disappeared from the West Riding, or Lancashire, some time ago.

For a long time that was a sort of working compromise. Then you had an aristocratic system, with an industrial system growing up beside it. If you made enough money, you were given a fancy costume and a mask and you appeared at the feudal fancy dress ball with the other people. There has been no political, or economic, reality in this thing for twenty-five or thirty years.

What you have had for ten years, behind this mere facade of what remained of the feudal aristocratic, class business, has been a gradual centralising of power by people who knew all that was finished and had no illusions about it. The big in-

dustrialists, the big newspaper proprietors and the astute politicians knew that thing was dead and there was a gradual centralising of power in an inner ring.

There was growing there that conception of the masses I described to you before. I do not say for a moment the people who hold it feel about it with the brutality and ruthlessness we have seen elsewhere. I only say that conception was growing and influencing our national life.

FEATURELESS BEINGS

The newspaper proprietor who determines that anything that makes for intelligence shall be cut out of his paper is already thinking in those terms. He is not saying these people are my brothers and sisters, he is saying, "How can we produce this mass of featureless beings who will work for us and will be satisfied when they have done this work with any little reward we may give them?"

So I see the class idea, which you people have handed out to me in chunks. People used to write to me and say, "They say miners are drinking champagne." I say if a miner is not going to drink champagne, who should drink champagne? What these people mean is that if you belonged to the 18th century idea and you were below a gentleman you wore one kind of wig. If you were a gentleman you wore another kind of wig. They are horrified because people are stepping over the boundaries. It is nonsense, because there are no political or economic realities behind it.

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE?

Who are the people? We are all the people, so long as we are willing to consider ourselves the people. No one can be barred out. People can only bar themselves out. If, when you begin to talk about the people, persons begin to stiffen and look rather outraged and ask you why you begin to create this disturbance, you know they are barring themselves out from this conception. They are barring themselves out and regarding themselves not as the people, but as members of a socially or economically privileged group.

This idea of the people is coming to us every day. I have read a great many handsome tributes from American journalists, authors and others to the people here, because of their courage, endurance and magnanimity during air raids; and always the tribute is to the British people.

We can assume that these American observers are taking a neutral view, in the sense that they would not praise what they did not find worth praising. All these tributes are to the people and all the qualities are attributed to the people. That is partly because these observers are thinking in terms of a catastrophe.

CLASSLESS SOCIETY.

When newspapers report accidents they report them in a classless sort of way. They say there were a certain number of people killed. They do not say there were so many of the middle-class and so many of the working-class killed. Just as you do not go down to an air raid shelter and say, "I want a quarter of the shelter to myself, because my husband is a baronet, or my husband has shares in five chemical companies." You just muck in with everyone.

We are living in a crisis and we shall go on living in one for the next ten years. I do not say this kind of crisis, but some kind of crisis. There is going to be no leaning back and concentrating on the dogs and dirt tracks in any of our lives. I am not sorry, for one.

It is the conception of the people that is in the air now. We all feel it, because of our common danger and because of our common endurance. This conception can go forward and become the heart and driving power of democracy.

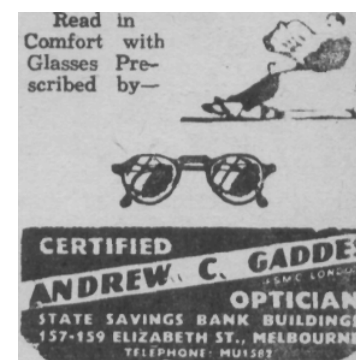
This is the opposite of the conception of the masses. You cannot rule by fear, but you can love the people. Out of the people can come everything. Walt Whitman said long ago, "Everything comes out of the people, just ordinary people." On that conception we can build a new democracy.

SOCIAL CONSCIENCE.

There is a further reason supporting this alternative. We are different from our great grandfathers in one essential particular. In the modern world it is as if our nerves had gone outside ourselves, as if our inward health had begun to depend on the health of the community, with the result that we have developed something, which I can only call a social conscience.

It is impossible for us, whether we want to or not, to construct a sort of private diving bell of our own satisfaction, without any sort of concern about the satisfaction of other people around us. There is a flow of sympathy going in a way that did not exist even fifty years ago. There is an inward voice you

(Continued on page 8.)



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No. 32.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, P.C., K.C.,
Prime Minister of Australia
Canberra.

Dear Mr. Menzies, — It was no surprise to us to read in the social columns of the "Argus" (August 6) that you and Mrs. Menzies were guests at the wedding of Neilma Baillieu Myer, elder daughter of Mrs. Sidney Myer, or that the wedding breakfast was held "in a white, satin-lined marquee." No one could properly object to Robert Gordon Menzies or any other man being present as a guest at such a ceremony, and many people would consider it fitting that such superior persons should have satin lining for their eating quarters. But the affair took on quite a different complexion when it was announced that you were there as Australia's Prime Minister, and that you not only permitted, but actually took part in, the relegation of His Majesty the King to a position of inferiority. This is how the "Argus" reported the occurrence:

"Following the reception, a wedding breakfast was held in a white, satin-lined marquee erected in the grounds of 'Cranlana,' at which the Prime Minister proposed the health of the President of the U.S.A. before the usual toasts were honoured, and Sub.-Lieut. Kenneth Myer proposed the health of the King." (Our emphasis.)

If this correctly represents what took place, then, in our opinion, your conduct was not in harmony with the allegiance you owe to the British Sovereign.

We have tried to warn the Australian people that there is a plot afoot to bring about the subjugation of the British Empire, and that behind this plot are the leaders of international Jewry. These gentry always seek the association of leading politicians and see to it that their interests are well cared for in high places. Was it only coincidence that the impropriety of giving priority to the President of the United States took place in the company of Jews? Would such an affront to the British Monarch have been attempted at a gathering of true Australians?

It is part of the Jewish plan that all initiative should be taken away from the British people so that the existing fraudulent system of Jewish finance may continue to be imposed upon them. This is to be done through a central authority under the guise of Federal Union or a Federal Alliance, and there is something suspicious in the fact that while you call for an all-in war effort you leave untouched the one thing that prevents an all-in war effort—viz., the Jewish system of finance.

On the front page of the "Argus," and as late as June 20, there was a report of a declaration by Sir Victor Sassoon (described as "a millionaire British banker," but who in reality is a Jewish banker speaking for the House of Rothschild), that "a world federation of democracies, with Britain, Australia, and Canada becoming part of U.S.A., is essential . . . England must come into the democracy of U.S.A. with full right of Statehood. It is also obvious," he said, "that England must give up her traditions and institutions of Government." How graciously generous! England will be permitted to have full right of Statehood. She will be equal to the State of Virginia! Was the priority given in the toast we are speaking of intended as the first step in the giving up of our "institutions of Government"? Can it be that you, Mr. Menzies, have the mistaken idea that England is already only a State under the control of Wall Street? If not, why did you compromise yourself and your office at the Myer wedding?

You will be aware that things did not go right with us at the Dardanelles in the last war. The Turks evidently knew that we were coming. How did they get the information? The diary of Lord Bertie contains the following:

"The Dardanelles expedition was known only to the Inner Ring; Louis Mallet heard of it at a dinner from Leo de Rothschild, who had learned it from Alfred de Rothschild, who may have picked up the information in the course of his daily visits to the War Office and 10 Downing Street."

The Sassoons are directly linked by marriage to the Rothschilds, and it does not increase our confidence to know that Lord Halifax has close family connection with the Rothschilds, and that Mr. Anthony Eden is a bosom friend of Sir Philip Sassoon, who was private secretary to Field Marshal Haig, afterwards private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George at the "Peace

LET'S LEARN FROM HISTORY

The following passages condensed from "The Epic of America" by James Truslow Adams describe some of the issues involved in the American Civil War, when the Southern States wished to secede from the Federation.

Now labour in the colonies was extremely scarce. So the colonists experimented with indented servants, whose service was bought for a term of years by paying their passage over. In all the colonies New England as well as the South, Indian slavery was also tried, but proved unprofitable. Next all the colonies tried, to solve their labour problem by Negro slaves and this proved effective in the South. After 1713 a flood of slaves began to be shipped to the colonies, the New Englanders eagerly seizing upon the profit in the traffic.

The type of life, which then evolved in the South, was in many ways the most delightful America has known. It was the period of the building of the "great houses." Living on their estates, fox hunting, dancing, visiting, playing cricket, the Southerners were closely allied in tastes to the gentry of the English county families. They were also in constant relation with the great mercantile firms of London. Their children were taught by tutors imported from England, and when older, the boys not seldom went to Oxford or Cambridge. Southern life took on a comeliness, a grace, and a charm that it can never have in a bustling town . . .

By contrast, the impression one gets of New York in this period is of a hustling, money-grubbing; rather corrupt community, the leaders of which were anxious to get rich quickly by any means, even to allying themselves with pirates. From these conditions an overbearing, unscrupulous type of businessman was beginning to emerge. One does not find there the culture of the best families in the South. In New England the poor soil and necessity for diversified crops had precluded the use of slave labour, to which the New Englanders had not the slightest objection as an institution. One of the most profitable branches of their overseas trade was importing slaves for use in the South. They solved their own labour problem for their textile mills by seizing on the wives and children of impoverished farmers. In one Rhode Island plant in 1801, Josiah Quincy found 100 girls, from six to twelve years of age, at work for from 12 to 25 cents a day, "a dull dejection in the countenance of all of them." . . . At a time when the North was being inflamed over cruelties to the Negro in the South, the Boston Marine Society, composed of the most respected shipping merchants, petitioned the government to restore the right to flog sailors to their work . . .

From the beginning of settlement in America, soil and climate had fostered sharply defined sectionalism. The North and the South were drifting apart rapidly. The richer classes in both were exploiting labour—the Southerner in the shape of legal slavery, the Northerner in the shape of wage slavery. Neither was conscious of any moral guilt.

There was also at work the dislike of the landed proprietor for the city trader. The Southern planter looked down on the Northern businessman as an uncouth upstart. To have these Yankees, who drove their wage slaves 12 and 14 hours a day on badly ventilated mills for a few cents' pay, and who never

assumed the slightest responsibility for them when sick, old or out of work, to tell the Southerner that his form of slavery was immoral, was galling. The Southerner was not interfering between the Northern employer and his exploited labour, so what right had the latter to make all these threatening speeches against a legal economic system guaranteed in the Constitution?

But it was not merely a question of slavery. As the North grew in population and wealth, the South felt that it was trying more and more to exploit the rest of the nation for its own benefit. The tariff to which the South had become bitterly opposed was a case in point. It was a question whether, as in the tariff controversies, one section of the country could be made tributary to the other; whether property guaranteed by the Constitution was safe; whether the Southern planter should be forced to take his morality from the Northern businessman; whether a section of the country was to be allowed to maintain its own peculiar set of cultural values or be coerced to conform to those of a disliked section by force of numbers; the question of what would become of liberty if Union were to mean an enforced uniformity.

. . . The South was a geographic, economic and social unity. If ever there was a case for self-determination, that section had a perfect one. When the election of 1860 left the South in the absolute political power of a party which was solely Northern, it is not difficult to see why the Southern people could see nothing left but peaceable secession.

The South hoped for peaceable secession because she did not realise the force of nationalism, and she thought that, if it came to war, England and the rest of Europe would have to acknowledge her independence and come to her aid.

. . . That the Southerners' hope of independence had not been fantastic is shown by the fact that, outnumbered more than three to one, they defended the Stars and Bars for four years of intense suffering and heroic effort. The war vastly increased the prosperity of the North and ruined the South. Fighting for its very existence, the South when it lost was prostrate.

BANKS AND FACTS

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An address will be given by Rev. J. T. Lawton, M.A., at the Assembly Hall, on Friday, August 15, at 8 p.m. Subject: "The Basis of a New Social Order as Outlined by Christian Leaders, Led by the Archbishop of York." All interested in the vital question of a Christian order are invited.

Conference, and then "British" representative at the League of Nations discussion in 1933 regarding the formation of an International Air Force. Another Rothschild representative was secretary to Clemenceau at the "Peace" Conference. One other reference. In 1899, President Kruger said this: "If it were conceivable, to eject the Jew monopolist from this country neck and crop without incurring war with Great Britain, then the problem of everlasting peace would be solved." Let us all take warning that it is dangerous to trust International Jewry or any of their agents, and that, above all, our public representatives must be particularly circumspect in this regard. —Yours faithfully, "THE NEW TIMES."

THE GREATER SYDNEY BILL

During the course of an address on the Greater Sydney Bill to Sydney Electoral Campaigners on Thursday, August 7, Mr. A. Ferguson, Chairman of the Democratic Federation of Youth, stated that it was axiomatic that the larger the political unit, the greater the control of the individual there was likely to be, and the smaller the political unit, the greater the likelihood of the individual within the group deriving satisfaction and happiness.

If Germany after the last war had been divided into its former natural independent States, he continued, there was little doubt that the people of those States would have been enabled to retain control of their Governments and the present serious world situation would, in all probability, have been averted. Instead, as we all know, control had been vested in the hands of a highly centralised institution over which the people of that country had no control, and therefore no means of enforcing obedience, so that it mattered little whether they wanted war or not.

The lesson of Germany was the lesson which we all must learn before we permitted the surrender of our democratic privileges to institutions remote from us.

Although a draft of the 1941 Greater Sydney Bill was not yet available, it was intended to base it upon the Bill brought forward by Mr. McKell, the present New South Wales Premier, in 1931.

The intention of that Bill was to constitute the Greater Sydney Council, a body composed of 23 Councillors elected from 23 constituencies, each of an area approximating the size of two State Electorates and extending over the County of Cumberland.

The Greater Sydney Council would assume the powers and functions of the Water and Sewerage Board, the Main Roads Board as far as Metropolitan works were concerned, the Maritime Services Board, Electricity Services in the County of Cumberland, the Harbour Bridge, Georges River Bridge, Hospitals, certain Parks and Reserves, Fire Brigades and other matters. Some of these bodies were not at the present time rendering efficient service to the people, although others were. It was difficult to see how greater centralisation would provide greater service.

The Council would take over the administration of a debt of £100,000,000 secured by property of an unimproved value of £180,000,000. This consolidation would, of course, improve the nature of the security as far as the banks and financial institutions were concerned. The Council would have power to levy a rate not exceeding one-fifth of a penny in the £ on the unimproved

value with the right to increase this amount with the sanction of the Governor.

Although the Bill did not provide for the taking over by the Greater Sydney Council of existing Municipal Councils, some five or six of these close to the City would immediately be dissolved and absorbed into the City municipal area and the City wards would then consist of former municipalities. Four others would be united to constitute the South Sydney Municipal Council, while all the other Municipal Councils throughout the County of Cumberland would be amalgamated into larger units, each consisting of about four of the present Municipal Councils. It would be obvious to us that the general intention of the Bill was to promote greater centralisation, which in turn would breed less efficiency in administration, greater control of finances and resulting retrenchment. One section of the Bill provided that,

subject to certain consents by a certain number of the Councils involved, the functions of the Municipal Council might be taken over by the Greater Sydney Council, and this the speaker believed to be the long-range intention of the Bill.

He continued that action was imperative to ensure that the People's representatives on Municipal Councils were made aware of the dangerous implications of the Bill, and the purpose of the address was solely designed to inspire this action.

AN EMPIRE WAR CABINET?

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

The following extract from the Official Report of the proceedings of the British Parliament on April 29 is interesting and significant:

Mr. Granville asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the enormous responsibilities involved in decisions on policy in the prosecution of the war, he will consider appointing a small supreme War Cabinet of Ministers without Departmental responsibility and irrespective of party considerations; and whether he will consider inviting statesmen of the calibre of Mr. Menzies to join such a War Cabinet? **The Prime Minister:** No, Sir.

Mr. Granville: Is the Prime Minister satisfied that it is still possible for busy and overworked Ministers to run great Departments of State and attend War Cabinet meetings for the purpose of giving vital decisions on war policy? Further, as the whole British Empire is involved in this war, does he not think the time has come to invite Empire statesmen to join an Empire

War Cabinet or an Imperial War Cabinet similar to that established in the last war?

The Prime Minister: We had a Debate about this some time ago, when it was very fully discussed and when I gave a very full explanation to the House. I have nothing to add to that.

Sir Henry Morris-Jones: is the Prime Minister himself alone responsible for strategy to the country and to the House?

The Prime Minister: In the statement, which I made — I think it was 2½ months ago — I gave a very full account of how the machinery of Government was run.

Mr. Granville: Is it the intention to call a meeting of the Imperial War Conference?

The Prime Minister: At the present time there is no such intention.

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THE CONSPIRATORS.

Dr. Schacht (of the German Reichsbank) and Mr. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England) talking things over before the Second World War.

"In view of the disastrous policy followed by the Bank of England after the last war and the part it is believed to have played in the re-armament of Germany, does not the right hon. gentleman (Sir John Simon) consider it time that the people knew a bit more about the proprietors of this unique concern?"

—Mr. R. Stokes, in the British House of Commons, April 16, 1940.

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"State No. 49"

From the London "Times" of May 22: —

The Berlin "Borsen Zeitung" writes: 'Apart from his propaganda trip through America, little has recently been heard of Lord Halifax. In England, besides his original circle of critics, there are further groups which are now no longer convinced that Lord Halifax will succeed in obtaining America's utmost help within the brief interval still remaining. This, however, was a task for the accomplishment of which Lord Halifax was given very far-reaching plenary powers, including, if we are not mistaken, the fundamental assent to the absorption of England into the United States. England would then constitute State and star No. 49' (a reference to the stars on the American flag, each representing a State of the Union).

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

(Continued from page 1.)

in the use of their man-power. The use of the A.I.F. in Greece and Crete without first obtaining the approval of the Australian Parliament caused some very outspoken comment. This made no difference to Mr. Churchill. And yet we read in the press two weeks ago that a foreigner, Mr. Harry Hopkins, actually attended a British Cabinet meeting and gave advice on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt—or, should I say the forces behind Mr. Roosevelt? Having told the British Cabinet what his masters required, he passed on to Russia, to see how our "allies," the Jews who control Russia, were getting on in their struggle on behalf of "democracy." Needless to say, the Russians are doing the fighting and the dying. Still, the "United States has pledged full economic assistance and priority in delivery of essential war materials to Russia." It has a familiar ring, hasn't it?

Well, there doesn't seem to be any doubt about the war aims of certain people. They are all agreed on the general principle—there is some slight disagreement about methods—of the necessity of further centralisation of political and financial control, together with an international force, preferably an air force to keep the individual, particularly the British individual, in his "proper station,"

America is going to have a big say, as at the conclusion of the last war, in the peace talks at the conclusion of this war. The Internationalists in America are very actively engaged in persuading the British peoples that they should give up their sovereignty and become members of a new international order, now known as Federal Union. This group in America has a lot of friends in Russia. Russian policy has also been based on an international order ever since International Finance provoked and financed the Revolution in that unfortunate country. Sir Evelyn Wrench, who is touring Australia at present, has been very busy advocating union with America. His views have been given some considerable prominence in the daily papers. The "unanimity" of this campaign for Federal Union should cause us to do some thinking?—or, better still, some acting. Have YOU written to, your Councillor, State Member and Federal Member, protesting against this Federal Union treason? You haven't? Well, unless you are prepared to assert your own rights while you still have them, it won't be long before you won't have any rights at all.

Press reports suggest that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have had a secret meeting. Almost like Hitler and Mussolini. We can rest assured that any discussion taking place between these two gentlemen will be along the lines of a possible union between Britain and America. This war is reaching a serious stage for us. In Mr. Churchill's absence, Mr. Attlee, the Communist sympathiser, made a comprehensive statement in the British House of Commons. He was right in his element. We are being very carefully prepared for a possible Russian victory. We will then be asked to co-operate with our "saviour," Stalin, in reconstructing Europe along the lines now familiar to those who understand the technique adopted by the "butcher of the Kremlin" and his friends. He has far too many admirers in this country for my peace of mind.

Even Oliver Cromwell has been given some prominence in the

press lately, as part of the big campaign being conducted throughout the British Empire to help us all to develop the "right" outlook. In a prominent article in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 7, Cromwell is lauded as one of Britain's greatest fighters for liberty. I would suggest that those interested in this matter read my last book, "The Enemy Within the Empire," and learn the treacherous part played by Cromwell as a tool of the Jewish financial oligarchy.

Certain people in America appear to be unduly interested in the rebuilding of Great Britain. A Professor Nevins, who has been Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University (I wonder if he told the students the real cause of the American Civil War?) says:

"Greatly increased emphasis seems certain to be given to welfare services, and town planning has an unprecedented opportunity. . . . Many features of industrial concentration and governmental control imposed by the war will certainly remain." More Communism? We are now going to have communal medical services. In fact, it appears that we are going to do everything as a herd. Members of herds are generally noted for their docility and willingness to do and act as some external authority dictates.

Recent figures published in the press show how the railways are obtaining greater business since the introduction of petrol rationing. I suggested in these columns last year that the Money Power was endeavouring to smash private transport as far as possible and to force everyone to use the railways. More centralisation. Needless to say, a great proportion of railway revenues go in paying interest charges to the private trading banks and their associates.

The following report appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 6: "Immediate Government prohibition of further mechanisation of coal mines for the duration of the war was a prerequisite-site of continued production in the coal industry, said Messrs. C. Nelson and G. W. S. Grant, of the central executive of the Miners' Federation. . . . The present policy of the coal proprietors in introducing mechanical units and disturbing industrial relations in the industry involved a direct economic loss to the nation and the mobilisation of its war effort."

The unionists still suffer from the work complex. If machines can put men "out of work," to use a rather hackneyed phrase, then by all means let us use the machines. The miners are opposed to labour-saving devices, not so much because they would be unemployed, but because they would be "unemployed." That is a money question. Machines don't distribute wages. People displaced by machines should be paid the wages of the machine as a natural right. All labour-saving devices are the result of the increment of association. Everyone is entitled to a share in the increment. The money system must be altered to allow individuals to claim their share of the increased production. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Grant might investigate this matter. I don't think they will. They, like all union "bosses," love power. If the rank and file of unionists had economic security, they wouldn't have much use for these gentlemen.

United Electors' Report

Mobile Publicity Unit: As a result of our appeal last week, we have been able to secure the use of a car battery for the public-speaking apparatus. The other parts needed, however, have still to be found, namely: Another car-type battery; also a rotary converter to supply 230 volts A.C.—OR heavy-duty high-tension batteries. The necessary sedan car or van from which to broadcast is also still needed. Once these can be obtained, steps can then be taken to have a mobile publicity unit operating along the beaches and similar resorts as soon as the fine weather comes along. If you can help us in any way at all, or know of any source from which we might be able to secure the use of the necessary technical equipment, get in touch with the secretary immediately.

Discussion Night: Commencing on Tuesday evening, August 19, you are invited to meet fellow-supporters for informal discussions on current events and activities. These meetings will be held regularly at the rooms, McEwan House, on Tuesday nights, and we urge members to take this opportunity to exchange ideas with fellow supporters, and keep in touch with activities within the Movement.

Guarantor's Appeal: Have you sent in your Pledge Form yet? If not, fill it in NOW and forward it to headquarters. Supporters who are willing to help in this capacity are badly needed; don't leave it to

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

PRIVATE PETROL STOCKS.

Sir,—As already pointed out in "The New Times," attacks on individual initiative are part of the plan of international Jewry, but unfortunately the Commonwealth Parliament seems not yet to have awakened to the fact, and is allowing the thin end of their bureaucratic wedge to be constantly driven against Australian citizens. A further example of this is seen in the new orders relating to private petrol holding. This is distinctly an attack on the individual, and is to hide the fact that, despite warnings nine months ago about the petrol conditions in Australia, the Government did nothing. The present stir is merely a strategic move to hide that infamous neglect. The freezing of private petrol has nothing to do with national security, but national security is used as a cloak for an attack on those who had the foresight to keep the country going when the authorities were asleep. Is there a Jew on the Liquid Fuel Control Board? If so, who put him there?" - Yours faithfully, "Australia First," Melbourne.

the other fellow—he is leaving it to you, and as a result, nothing worthwhile is achieved. Send your pledge in tonight.

Address all communications to the Honorary Secretary, United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

THE SECRET OF NAZI FINANCE

Considerable light is thrown on this subject by Dal Hitchcock, writing under the title "The German Financial Revolution" in the American journal, "Harper's Magazine," for February, 1941.

Quickly and mysteriously, that issue of "Harper's" become unprocurable here. However, we have succeeded in obtaining a copy from a private source. For the benefit of our readers, we reprint a further (fourth) instalment of Hitchcock's rather long article hereunder:

The Nazi brand of military war is easy to understand, even though our minds revolt at its comprehension. It is concrete and can be seen in pictures and word descriptions. Their economic warfare remains more mysterious and difficult to understand, probably because in international commerce as in domestic finance the Nazis are violating the rules that all of our teaching has made us believe were inviolable. The Nazi explorers, in effect, have discovered and are making use of the fact that the financial world is round, while our financial geographers are still telling us that the heretics will sail off its edge.

Traditional financial experts tell us that Government credit has narrowly defined limits beyond which lies destruction. Yet the Nazi course of sailing straight into a sea of debt that seems endless, as judged by nineteenth-century preconceptions, has brought them back to the Fatherland with many nations hanging to the yardarms or chained in the brig. It is time we had a look at the new charts they are using, for some of the economically threatened nations lie south of our (U.S.A.) border. We must not turn our attention entirely to military defence when the war between Hitler's Europe and the Americas already has been launched on the economic front.

When Hitler came to power in depression Germany the country's exports and imports were trifling as compared with the needs of the programme the Nazis were formulating. Germany lacked exports, credit, and gold, without which a nation cannot buy imports. But the fact today is that necessary im-

ports have been obtained by the new Nazi financial procedures.

First, the Nazis looked to their internal resources to determine which items could be exported, and how much could be sold if internal consumption were cut to the bone. Next, they looked at their imports to see what could be eliminated or reduced if, again, domestic consumption were reduced to a minimum and domestic substitutes were fully exploited. This brought about the famous ersatz programme.

The result was that the German economy was put on a wartime economic basis of operation that gave Hitler sizable surpluses for export. Then came the question of markets in a world whose warehouses already were bulging with surpluses. The Nazis turned the pressure of these stagnant world stocks to their precise purposes.

The plan executed with such disturbing success was this. Looking down the list of things that Germany needed, the experts would note a group of commodities that a small neighbour was crying to get rid of. Meanwhile, this neighbour's economy would have been carefully studied to determine what important products Germany might supply in exchange for whatever she wished to purchase. Preferably, Germany would elect to supply materials vital to the economy of the small neighbour, either for domestic consumption or re-export. Having thus worked out the plan, the Nazis would be ready to spring the trap designed to make the small neighbour at least an economic vassal of the Reich forever. Dr. Schacht then would pay a visit to the small neighbour and work out a deal be-

(Continued on page 7.)

THE OIL SCANDAL

(Continued from page 1.)

bers of Parliament. He eventually had to leave the country, but two very significant things occurred. One was that the Shell Company secured a lease of 189,000,000 acres in South-West Queensland. Just imagine—136,000 square miles with the sole right to search for oil in that area for ten years!

The Commonwealth Oil Advisory Committee was disbanded on its own advice.

Apparently Senator Foll, Minister for the Interior, was pleased about the 189,000,000 acre lease to the Shell Company, because he made a statement, in the Sydney "Sun" and Guardian," 3/12/39, saying that the oil search was a "Job for Big Concerns," and "that prospecting for petroleum is an operation which can be undertaken with reasonable hope of success, only by powerful organisations amply supplied with capital and technical advice of the highest order. There is no sound geological reason for supposing that oil will not be found in commercial quantities in Australia." In the Sydney "Sun," 19/4/40, we read: "Oil Quest in Australia. No obstruction by big interests. Canberra, Friday. —Accusations that overseas oil companies were deliberately obstructing the discovery of commercial oil in Australia were repudiated by the Minister of the Interior (Senator Foll) in the Senate today."

We would like to know if Senator Foll has any inside information or secret files, because other members of Parliament think differently.

But they are not all "on the ice," Talking in favour of the develop-

ment of Lakes Entrance field. Mr. J. A. Perkins, M.H.R., said: "There are other parts of Australia in which prospects for the finding of oil are good. One of our experts has told me that it is possible in the near future that oilfields of considerable size will be discovered in Australia, but there is a lack of money for experimental work." (—Hansard", 23/11/39.)

Read these further extracts from "Hansard" of the same date:

Mr. Rankin—"Does the Minister think that a small company would have a chance against the opposition of the major oil companies?" Mr. Perkins—"We have often heard it said that as soon as an oil field is discovered, the discoverers have to fight against the major oil companies, but if the oil is there the people who have the lease should be able to beat the whole of the opposition."

Mr. McEwen—"It is intolerable to me that the new drilling campaign which is now to be undertaken by the State Mines Department should be carried out by a drilling plant which was obsolete before I was born. I understand that new drilling plant can be obtained which would put down a satisfactory bore in a day."

Mr. James—"All of these processes for the extraction of oil from coal and shale have been tried and proved. Representations have been made to the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) on behalf of Phoenix Oil Extractors Ltd., and the Minister for the Interior (Senator Foll), in company with other honourable members, has visited the plant estab-

lished by that firm. The directors of the firm claim that they can produce petrol from coal at a cost of 7d per gallon. The same claim is made by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., in respect of their hydrogenation process. The Government says that these are not commercial propositions. I ask the Government, is the building of a warship, a battle-plane, or any other instrument of war, a commercial proposition? What use would they have if there were no petrol to supply them with motive power? The Government has an obligation to do something definite to solve this problem, because if this war continues as long as the last one, and Australia is cut off from oil supplies, not only the present, but also the future generation of Australians will curse the inefficiency of the present Administration."

Mr. Scholfield—"If the Commonwealth Government and its officials wish to preserve oil in the ground—and that may be their intention—they are certainly going about it in the right way. The company established near Portland has carried on its activities in spite of setbacks and lack of sympathy on the part of the Government."

Mr. Rankin—"There is a very grave doubt about the value of the advice given in the past by our experts, and one wonders whether they are inefficient, or whether pressure has been brought to bear by vested interests so that the search for oil has not been conducted sincerely. I believe, although many people may laugh at the idea, that the great oil companies have taken definite steps to prevent the discovery of oil in payable quantities in Australia, which has been a wonderful milking cow for them. They have been receiving approximately £7,000,000 a year from the sale of fuel in this country. Naturally, they do not want oil to be discovered here. Owing to the fact that we are at war, we now have an opportunity that is not likely to occur again, to discover and develop oil resources. A great quantity of oil has been taken from Lakes Entrance field by primitive methods, because modern drilling machinery has not been available."

Mr. Lazzarini - "The history of oil throughout the world is the darkest and most tragic conceivable. Gangstering exploitation of the worst character, with common murder as a common feature, has been associated with oil the world over. Espionage and double-crossing of the most deadly kind are features of it, not only in the U.S.A., but also on the Continent of Europe. I have no wish to see in this country what has characterised the commercialisation of oil in the U.S.A. I have read the history of oil in every country. The influence that the oil combine has exercised in the Cabinets of the U.S.A. and other countries, is so sinister that a Government which does not wish to be charged with being under the domination of these interests must get busy, very quickly, and see that this country is made secure in respect of its oil supplies."

Mr. Archie Cameron—"I have said before, that if the Commonwealth had done as much to find oil as certain interests had done to prevent its being found, oil would have been discovered years before."

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YOUNG CAMPAIGNER, well-known to "NEW TIMES" supporters, requires direct-selling lines to supplement income during forthcoming extensive country literature-sales' drive in the interests of the movement. Bona fides guaranteed. Full particulars to "Campaigner," care "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, as soon as possible.

United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

BRIDGE AND CHECKERS EVENING: Saturday, August 16, at 8 p.m., will be the next meeting for bridge and checkers enthusiasts. Prizes as usual. Basket supper.

Wednesday Evening Study Circle: Owing to unavoidable interruptions, the continuity of these meetings has been broken, and the attendance has fallen off in consequence. Mr. Hergstrom will be glad to see again all those who attended the earlier meetings, as well as any others who are interested. There is no charge, and free discussion is invited and desired. Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Victory Without-Debt Demand Forms: Last week we explained the origin and purpose of these, and invited you to send for as many as required. Make haste to send in your orders, for the forms are going out quickly. If the signed portions are returned to us with full addresses, we undertake to fill in names of Federal Members, if necessary, and post them for you to Canberra.

"Banks and Facts": This excellent reply, in pamphlet form, by Mr. Bruce H. Brown to the brochure, "The Facts of War Finance," issued by the National Bank of Australasia, is now available; 6d each or 4/~ per dozen.

Western Suburbs (Sydney) Activities

The recently-formed Western Suburbs Citizens' Group, which meets regularly at the residence of Mr. B. L. Gibbins, 5 Norton-street, Ashfield, is launching a non-party pressure-politics campaign along lines advocated by this paper. Members, representing the suburbs of Ashfield, Croydon, Burwood, Enfield, Strathfield, South Strathfield, Summer Hill, Marrickville and Hurlstone Park, are in touch with "contacts" spread over a wide metropolitan area. A drive for "New Times" readers has already resulted in 35 new direct subscribers, and it is expected that the total of new indirect subscribers will continue to rise steadily. Reports from the Group indicate possibilities of special activities in the immediate future. All interested should communicate with Mr. N. F. Rolls, 5 Norton-street, Ashfield.

Straws in the Wind

Even members of the U.A.P. have their brighter moments, as witness the following report from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of August 1:

"Australian financial interests were virtually dominated by an inner circle of about twenty men, declared Mr. Weaver (U.A.P., Neutral Bay), in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

"About eighty men in Melbourne and Sydney control £200,000,000 capital," he said. "Industries in this country which could expand and become permanent are crucified by their wealthy competitors. There is a tremendous development in Australia in the manufacture of aluminium. A large American company using an English name is operating here. This company unquestionably is a monopoly and is financed by French, German, Italian and American capital. Steps should be taken to limit the company's operations to a fair return on capital, and to stop it from crucifying and destroying Australian industry."

The Secret of Nazi Finance—Continued

tween the two nations in which the small country's surpluses would be exchanged for the vital products or services that could be supplied by the Reich.

After a year or so of trading on the basis of the original deal the Doctor or one of his students would reappear on the scene. By this time the small nation would be enjoying a degree of prosperity such as it had not experienced in a decade. That prosperity would be dependent on the commodities sold to the Reich, the bargain prices that Germany put on her exports, and credits accumulated in Berlin, which could be used only to purchase German exports. With the economic stage set, Schacht would be in a position to dictate bargain prices for the Nazis' imports, completing a pressure deal that would give Germany a maximum exchange value for her exports.

This whole programme, as far as we have traced it, is all too well understood by Governments and industrialists throughout the world. But what is not so fully understood is the series of financial operations within the Reich that make it possible for the Nazis to employ these deadly weapons in international trade. The plan is being executed while the democracies stand helpless to assist these stand nations whom we are desperately anxious to win away from the totalitarian bloc.

When a Nazi commercial agent offers one of these seductive bargains to a small nation he, as an agent of the German Government, is offering products of privately owned German business organisations, not goods produced in Government-owned factories. But the prices, which he offers would bankrupt the individual producer, were the Nazi Government not to bridge the gap between the producer's cost and the export prices. So the Government subsidizes such exports to the degree necessary to cover costs plus a limited but acceptable profit. The result is that, with a moderate increase in the Nazi deficit, and consequent expansion of Government debt, deals are made possible through which precious foreign ex-

change—or external purchasing power—and imports are acquired.

Import transactions are handled in essentially the same way. Often in buying foodstuffs or imports vital to German industry the prices paid (as a result of cheapening the mark in foreign exchange) are higher than those at which it is desirable to sell them to German consumers or manufacturers. In this event a price designed to fit the German internal price structure, or to hold industrial costs down to desirable levels, will be selected. The goods then will be offered at wholesale prices, allowing again for a limited mark-up and profit. Consequently the loss between importing price and domestic selling price is absorbed by the Government and, despite the evils of expanded bureaucratic control, capitalistic private enterprise, with a limited profit incentive, is preserved as the integrating mechanism for the bulk of Germany's commerce.

How much simpler and more effective than the Russian attempts at State operated production, distribution, and international commerce! The Russians have to blueprint the complete details of the production and flow of every commodity handled within their national economy, and each detail must be based on arbitrary decisions of the commissars of this and the commissars of that. The Nazis, by contrast, have put their fingers on a few key controls that give them complete mastery of their domestic economy, and then have let the otherwise normal and automatic operation of capitalism do its effective work.

The Russians, who call themselves revolutionists, have made not one revolutionary change in capitalistic financial procedures, but they have destroyed the effectiveness of capitalism by eliminating the private ownership of business enterprise, without which it loses its primary virtue of automatic operation. Such confusion of thinking the world has rarely witnessed. But back to Germany, where we have things to learn.

(To be continued.)

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The capital of the world of tomorrow will be either Berlin or Washington. I prefer Washington."

Wendell Willkie in the "Daily Mail," May 2, 1941.

"... it is not only the actual sinkings that count. You must take account of the ships damaged and put out of commission. We haven't got the repairing yards for them that we ought to have. They were dismantled by the great financiers, who have been running this country for too many years...."

Lloyd George in an interview with David Raymond (reported in "Reynold's News," London).

"... Two or three times a week a tall, distinguished-looking man hurries into the White House and has lunch with Mr. Roosevelt. He is Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, economist and administrator, who ran the War Industries Board in the last war, the man who in 1917, became the dictator of American industry...."

Mr. Baruch has been advising the President on how America can be made to go all out to win this war.

I dined with Mr. Baruch the other night, and he left me in no doubt about President Roosevelt's determination to see to it that American armament production in this war is faster, mightier than anything done in 1917.

"The American people will be called on to make sacrifices," he said.

"Daily Mail" Washington Correspondent, May 29, 1941.

BRITISH M.P. DENOUNCES ORTHODOX FINANCIAL POLICY

(Continued from Page 1.)

said too often that deflation is no cure whatever for previous inflation, in the same way that it is no cure for a person suffering from a burn to put him in a pack of ice. Inflation and deflation are two separate evils, and the imposition of the one does not help to get over any ill effects, which have arisen from the other...."

We cannot merely go back to the pre-war economy. That was based on the nineteenth century conception of scarcity. The essen-

According to a recent report in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," the private banking business in Australia is doing rather well.

Referring to the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd., we are told that for the year ended June 30 last, a profit of £384,589 was earned, as compared with £389,492 for 1940; and £377,454 for 1939. Dividend is unchanged at 7½ per cent, absorbing £355,426. It is proposed to appropriate an unchanged amount of £35,000 for depreciation of bank premises. Compared with a year ago, "deposits" are £1,072,550 higher, at £56,530,020, and "advances" £408,193 lower, at £40,080,147. Due mainly to increased holdings of Government securities, liquid assets have risen by £2,026,002, to £26,647,626.

According to the Sydney "Daily Mirror," which published this bank's annual balance sheet in full, there are two items on the "Assets" side of the account, which should not be overlooked. These are as follows: "Bills discounted and other debts due to the bank—after provision for ascertained bad and doubtful debts, £40,080,147," and "Bank premises, at cost, less amounts written off, £1,186,200."

Thus we see that the total assets of the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd., as one of the nine little niggers in the Australian woodpile, amount to £67,913,974. (I have purposely omitted an amount of 7/3 as sufficient for postage expenses of the banks' directors in writing to the Sydney "Daily Mirror" to congratulate it upon its constant advocacy of public control of the nation's credit.)

One doesn't need to go to Bondi Beach to see some extraordinary figures!

"Scissors."

Banks Booming

Sold Again

N.S.W. Electoral Campaign

After having gone to considerable lengths to point out how we were going to benefit as a result of the child endowment scheme Mr. Fadden now informs us that one of his Budget problems will be how to make us pay ourselves for these benefits.

A great deal of useless discussion has taken place; another Government department with all its red tape and officialdom has been created; another official hurdle has been placed between the people and the things they want; and now we have to find a way to tax all of these bonuses from ourselves in order that we may pay them to ourselves—minus the cost of the additional bureaucracy.

Far from benefiting from this so-called social service, it looks very much as though we are going to lose by it. Not only will we have to provide the necessary funds from our own pockets, but we will also have to pay the cost of keeping another swarm of officials, the cost of endless reams of "forms" and returns, as well as put up with the usual waste and inefficiency that seems to be the hall-mark of such Government departments.

Mr. Fadden has betrayed his trust and broken faith with his electors; he has flagrantly lied to and cheated them. Yet he is still allowed to carry on deceiving and misleading the public. So long as public "servants" are permitted to behave in this manner, Democracy will fail to give satisfactory results. Mr. Fadden's battle cry, however, appears to be "Federal Union is coming," so why worry about Democracy, anyway? After all, it is so much easier to let someone else tell you what he thinks is best for you. If you can stand it.

—Hilton Ross.

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
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ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS

North Coast Tour: Mr. A. Chresby, director of the N.S.W. Electoral Campaign, reports good progress during his tour of the North Coast of N.S.W. He is anxious to contact as many supporters as possible during the remainder of his tour, which is as follows: August 15, Brisbane; August 16-22, Nikenbah; August 23-31, Brisbane.

Publications: The Director of Publications announces that "Freemasonry" is now available; price 10d, posted. "Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy," price 1/1, posted, will also be available within the next few days.

Thursday Night Meetings at the Campaign Centre, 296 Pitt-street, Sydney: August 21, Mr. D. Ingram-Smith, on "Whose Service is Perfect Freedom"; August 28, Mr. J. Macara, on "What's Behind the Petrol Policy?"

J. B. Priestley Makes a Vital Distinction

(Continued from page 3.)

can call the voice of the social conscience.

It is possible to do one of two things with that social conscience. You can deliberately wring its neck; you can strangle it, murder it. If you do, you will have certain psychological consequences. You will be a worse man than you were before. The Hitlers, the Mussolinis, the Goerings, the Goebbels, moving from one lie to another and from one murderous instinct to another, are perfect examples of the man who has taken his social conscience and wrung its neck.

You cannot ignore it. You must stifle it and murder it, or you must listen to it and let it guide you. So we stand at a sort of cross roads. We must go either one way or the other.

If we are guided by the inward voice, we shall cling to that conception of the people; we shall work for it and do everything in our power to create a social structure that will satisfy it. There has been too much of saying "Let us have a leader and leave things to him. I would rather listen to the wireless." I would rather live in a State where people were uncomfortable, but where people were becoming creative, instead of just leaning back and waiting for things to be done for them. The heart and soul of democracy is: (a) a keen, critical public spirit, and (b) a desire on the part of the people to make their own life.

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