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THE NEW TIMES

"CATARRHES"

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A. Nasal

B. Pulmonary,

C. Stomachic.

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Vol. 6. No. 13

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

Albertan Government's Victory

Daily Press Suppresses News

Those critics who have constantly attacked the attempts of the people of Alberta to achieve political and economic democracy during the past five years, must have got a nasty shock when the Alberta elections took place late last week. For some time the daily press and the supporters of "sound finance" have been remarkably quiet about Alberta. No doubt, the fact that the Government, under pressure from the people, was able to alleviate the economic plight of the people to some extent had a great deal to do with this attitude of silence.

When the Aberhart Government was swept into office nearly five years ago, the press of the world opened a vitriolic barrage of criticism against the first attempt by the people of any country to smash the Money Power. We saw the spectacle of the press telling us once every few weeks that social credit had failed in Alberta—in spite of the fact that the Government had no opportunity of taking control of the credit of the province.

Although the press would have had us believe that Alberta faced ruin the fact remains that the Government will go back, apparently with a large majority, as before. If the Government had been defeated it would have been front-page news in every paper throughout the world. When exactly the opposite takes place, the daily press remains discreetly silent and is apparently boycotting the news. The big bankers and their friends know that the news of the Alberta victory will provide a tremendous filip to the fight for political and economic democracy which is being fought in other parts of the world.

From the few, scanty reports issued in Melbourne, mostly on the radio, it appears practically certain, as we go to press, that social credit candidates have won 39 seats out of 57 seats, with more results to come. Apart from this, we understand that most of the Independents (many of whom will be elected) are one hundred per cent, behind the struggle to overcome the Money Power.

ALBERTA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

For some time after the Aberhart Government took office, very little was done towards getting the results, which a majority of the electors had so clearly demanded. It is an error to suppose that the people of Alberta voted for any particular technical reform. They voted for results - namely, a 25-dollar dividend every month. For 18 months Aberhart and his Government made the fatal mistake of attempting to set themselves up as experts - - with disastrous results. Throughout this period the bankers did not worry very much except to tell us every now and then that social credit had failed in Alberta. However, a change then took place. The people organised to demand results along electoral campaign lines. Democracy went into action. The members of Parliament called in two experts—namely, Mr. L. D. Byrne and Mr. G. F. Powell—to implement the policy of the people. It was then that the financiers began to see that trouble was brewing, and active steps were taken to thwart the

will of the people. Legislation was disallowed and G. F. Powell was put in gaol. But, under the brilliant technical leadership of Mr. Byrne, the struggle was carried on.

The partial success of this struggle is now being recognised even by orthodox people. The Government has started issuing tax remission certificates, with the result that it was recently stated that the Government had been responsible for a 43 per cent, reduction in taxation. These tax remission certificates are being used in various ways and are, in effect, additional credits in the pockets of the people. The result has been that slowly but surely the conditions of the people have been improved. Of course this is only a start. There are many difficulties, as the Provincial Government had most of its important legislation vetoed by the Canadian Federal Government.

However, the financiers are not

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BENDIGO REFORMERS' FINE EFFORT Victorian Provincial City Stirred

Taking advantage of the Easter celebrations, enthusiasts of the Bendigo Monetary Reform League organised another large public meeting at the new open-air forum on Easter Sunday night. Arriving during the afternoon, two car-loads of Melbourne enthusiasts added further publicity by touring the city with calico signs and a megaphone, and, in spite of massed-band recitals and other holiday features, a big crowd gathered to hear Eric Butler deliver an address, which held them for over two hours. The meeting was opened by Mr. T. Crombie, president of the Bendigo Monetary Reform League, who referred to the progress being made by the organisation and the effect it was already having upon local-government affairs.

At the last meeting of the Bendigo City Council, a request was received from the League asking the Council to pass a resolution to the effect "that the National Credit of the Commonwealth be used in the interests of defence, the primary industries, and the general welfare of the people, through the Commonwealth Bank, without inflation or any charge." At this Council meeting, Cr. Burkett said that 50 N.S.W. municipalities and three State Governments had already supported such a request, and he added: "If this war goes on for another two or three years and the present system of financing it by loans continues, we will be in such a position financially and so strangled, that it will mean repudiation or revolution." Cr. Oliver also agreed that we would be facing financial revolution before this war was over. Cr. Galvin said that since the setting up of the Loan Council, the

Commonwealth Bank had never been permitted to function in the interests of the Australian people. "If the people regained control of it, our water, and unemployment problem be solved and social services should be built up to a standard which would engender pride rather than shame as at present." The resolution was to be forwarded to the Federal Government.

Literature and copies of the *New Times* were sold during the open-air meeting, and the following resolution was carried:

"This meeting of Bendigo citizens endorses the resolution carried unanimously by the Bendigo City Council requesting the Commonwealth Government to use the national credit through the Commonwealth Bank in the interests of the primary industries, defence and the general welfare of the people of Australia, without inflation or any charge."

The Melbourne party reached home at 3 a.m., feeling that the day had been well spent, and expecting news of further Bendigo activities in the near future.

A favourable report of the meeting appeared in the local press next morning.

SPLENDID PUBLICITY.

Taking advantage of the big procession on Easter Monday, the Bendigo enthusiasts gained some big publicity for the campaign for financial reform by having a "float" of their own. On this, a boat representing the ship of State was depicted as heading for the financial rocks. One individual portrayed "The Watchman," who contradicted the captain of the ship of State when he pointed out that they were heading for the rocks. Putting a telescope to his blind eye, he said that he could see no such danger and proceeded to broadcast to his listeners. Another, arrayed as a member of Parliament, was seen fast asleep in the boat while an elector frantically tried to wake him. The sail on the boat had "Present Financial System" painted on it, while the boat's engine, which was not be-

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Another Victorian Council Supports Financial Reform

A result of Eric Butler's recent address to a big public meeting in Jeparit, sponsored by the Dimboola Shire Council, was the passing of the following resolutions on March 12:

- (1) That the time has arrived when Local Authorities should have a real voice in the affairs of the nation, and that if as has been mooted, the Federal and State Parliaments of Australia are to jointly confer on national problems during the duration of hostilities, then Local Authority representation should be co-opted at such conferences.
- (2) That, in the opinion of this council, present financial methods are not adequate to meet the needs of necessary works, maintenance, and utilities, and urges the expediency of progressively liquidating the national debt, the abolition of interest, and the freeing of the Commonwealth Bank

policy, so that it may work in the interests of the nation, as set out in Section 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking.

- (3) That this council draws attention to the loyalty and unselfishness of the volunteers for national service, on the one hand, and the attitude of the purely financial institutions, holding practically the whole of the monetary and credit structure for usance on the other.

We are pleased to announce that Eric Butler has also received an official invitation from the Lowan Shire Council to address a public meeting in Nhill, in connection with the above matter, as soon as possible.

I DON'T AGREE

By "THE WALRUS."

At first, when the "I Don't Agree" session appeared to open the way just sufficiently for a ray of outside light to penetrate the studios of the Artful Boosting Corporation, I was rather bucked. In imagination I saw it followed by an "It Don't Seem Right Ter Me" session, so that, possibly, in time there might be quite a thrill to turn on the radio. But I see now that it can lead only to another loud speaker for the voice of Bedlam, disagreeing with the disagreeers and so ad infinitum, so that on the whole it might be better to writhe in explosive silence while Montagu's minions fill the great open spaces which should be occupied by thought.

"The Watchman" is indirectly responsible for this pessimistic conclusion. Whether by inadvertence or by desire to be cantankerous, he said something the other day which I quite agreed with. This annoyed me very much. He actually put in a sort of plea for the retention of State Parliaments, which would come all right from me, as I believe in democracy and, therefore, in decentralisation, but which comes awkwardly from "The Watchman" who believes in World Federation—otherwise centralised control, which is the reverse of democratic.

As I have said, I was very annoyed with him. I don't want "The Watchman" to undermine my confidence in myself by agreeing with me. But worse was to follow. It appears that several listeners disagreed with "The Watchman," because WE SIMPLY CAN'T AFFORD TO GOVERN OURSELVES!

PROTESTING ON PRINCIPLE.

I know what is the matter, of course. These disagreeers are protesting on blind principle. Dad has come home a bit tired, and before he has crossed the door-mat Mum has blurted out the hideous news, "The ' Watchman' says we ought to keep our State Parliaments."

"Oh, does he?" snorts Dad. "I'll see about that. You just watch The ' Watchman' watching me next Saturday night!"

It must be something like that, because none of the disagreeers advanced anything better than the afore-mentioned variation on the *money theme*—we can't afford to govern ourselves. I mean to say, if it comes to that, we can't really afford to feed ourselves, but only a relatively few people adduce this circumstance as a reason for abolishing themselves. As a matter of fact, nearly all the people I have known, or heard of, to die of starvation have done so under protest, and even lots of other people who never looked like starving have thought it rather a shame.

WHY DID HE DO IT?

It may be that "The Watchman" was so sick of being hammered over the gold standard and the Banking Commission that he just let drop a democratic principle for the fun of seeing the disagreeers tear it to bits. Or perhaps he thought it might pay to look independent for once.

I know I shouldn't speak so disrespectfully of the only commentator who comes on the air with a musical theme (is it Fra Diavolo, or something by Massenet? I forget.) Anyway, if you want to get a glimmering of what it might be like to feel really important, you want to set up an imaginary "mike" (a mustard tin will do nicely), seize a sheaf of "notes" (unpaid bills will serve), and march slowly and majestically to the strains of "The Watchman's" theme-song over to the mustard tin—and shoot out your first sentence with what is known in singing parlance as "shock of

DON'T SPEND A PENNY—
without consulting the
"New Times" Shopping
Guide.

the glottis." If you can do that you will get some notion of the rarified atmosphere in which commentators move; and, if you can do it with someone looking on, your blood is worth bottling.

PROPAGANDA PALLS.

One of the great dangers I see ahead in the propaganda business is that a time may come when we are so utterly fed up with propaganda that it will be possible for some official commentator to tell the truth with no chance whatever of being believed. Some of us have already reached this stage of disbelief. We wouldn't believe that the publication, *Punch*, was amusing if an orthodox commentator or newspaper said it was. As a matter of fact I never found the original Punchinello of Punch and Judy amusing. He used to frighten me rather. I know now, of course, why that was. He was propaganda. He was ruthlessness masquerading as humour. Ergo, everybody laughed when everybody should have been revolted. Considered in an atmosphere unprepared by propaganda, a succession of murders with a blunt instrument should not meet with the approval of the crowd, much less move them to hilarity. The method of counting the coffins was grimly humorous, if you like, but the gloating over the tally wasn't.

A NEW "PUNCH AND JUDY."

All the same I should like to see Punch and Judy revived as an allegory. Punch, I think, could wear the top hat of Finance very well. His sense of fun is almost precisely that of the Central Banks—so is his method of counting. You remember, too, how difficult it was to hang him for his misdemeanours, and how the only natural being in the whole play—the hangman—got himself hung while showing the villain of the piece how it should be done. Very appropriate, but not really funny. Much too sardonic for fun.

Yes, I should like to see it. It would give "The Watchman" and other official commentators a great opportunity to show their forensic skill in explaining by a running commentary how entirely desirable it was to have the right to commit crime centralised in Finance; how the victims were better that way, since they ended by doing nothing about anything, and how in any case it doesn't pay to tackle villainy on a large scale, since Rationality can always be persuaded at the last moment to stick its head in the noose.

If "The Watchman" would only do that, I feel that an increasing number of his audience would realise just where he stands about things that really matter. And eventually — who knows? — they might even stop laughing.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOUR

The Dutch East Indies

The Dutch Empire of the East covers a land area larger than Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland combined. Its population is nearly 70,000,000. Of these, almost two-thirds are in the island of Java alone, on less than one-fifteenth of the soil included in the Dutch possessions. This is the most densely populated region of its size on earth.

The building of this vast Oriental empire commenced late in the sixteenth century. Its inception came out of the nutmeg trade. Roving Dutch explorers landed by chance in the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, and one took back to Holland a cargo of nutmegs, cloves and cocoa beans that sold for several times the value of the ship.

This revealed the existence of resources demanding immediate exploitation. The Dutch East India Company was formed, and it rapidly expanded into just such a politico-economic giant as the rival British East India Company then exploiting India.

The first two centuries and more of its history were marked by constant combat and much bloodshed among Indonesians and Europeans alike. The former resisted the invasion of their islands to the point of mass sacrifice. Pitched battles without quarter, massacres and ambushes and slaughter in all the islands characterised the first hundred years of colonisation. No very definite progress was made either towards the "pacification" of the indigenous people or towards the profitable exploitation of the wonderful resources of the land.

ENTER, MR. COEN

But then there appeared upon the scene an able and redoubtable, if quite ruthless, character, Jan

Pieterzoen Coen. He was made Governor, with absolute power, and he adopted as his motto, "*Nil Desperandum*." This was at a time when the stupendous cost of empire building, both in men and money, was beginning, to be regarded very much askance in Holland. The most indomitable personality in the country was chosen to go out and make one more attempt to create an empire. If he failed it would be abandoned entirely.

Jan Pieterzoen Coen was a man who lived up to his maxim. True, he had his critics, who observed caustically that he left the natives to do the despairing. In any case, after a dozen years, in the course of which he wore himself out to the point of succumbing to the climate in the end, he was able to look back upon a measure of success that consolidated his country's position here in the East and made the great empire of today possible. Nevertheless, the next century

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THE WAR ON THE HOME FRONT!

"I have two great enemies; the Southern Army in front of me and the financial institution in the rear. Of the two, the one in my rear is my greatest foe."—Abraham Lincoln, to Congress.

There are two conflicts taking place today. A military conflict and a financial conflict. Under the cover of war, finance is ruthlessly attacking us on the home front. We are engaged in a desperate struggle against the rising tide of bureaucracy and financial dictatorship. We have a dangerous enemy within the gates. Let us, therefore, arm ourselves—with facts. In the "New Times," week-by-week, appear articles exposing the nature of the forces attacking society and defining the action to be taken to overcome them.

The "New Times" is our heavy artillery in the war on the home front. But, it urgently requires more ammunition. Will you supply a little? Without it we cannot win.

£100 WANTED—NOW.

No matter how large or how small your contribution, no matter in what part of Australia you may live, you can help. Those in the front line of the home front appeal to you not to let them down.

THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED

(6)

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Much has been written by so-called authorities concerning the first attempt to establish some form of international government—the League of Nations. Who were the principal individuals responsible for this idea? Although popular history constantly mentions the name of President Wilson, it would be more appropriate to ask who were the individuals behind Wilson. Once again investigation clearly reveals the subtle work of our Wall Street friends—the Warburgs, Schiff, Brietung, Kuhn, etc. The Zionist leader, Mr. Nahum Sokolov, said of the origin of the idea, in his book, "The World Crisis: the Aftermath," p. 147, that it was "a Jewish idea." No less a person than Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador in America during the last war, left no doubt about the real powers behind Wilson, and he wrote in one of his letters (published in 1929) that German-Jewish bankers were getting hold of the principal New York papers, Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and "Schiff, the arch-Jew . . ." having acquired the "New York Times."

The Secretary of the Treasury at that time, Mr. McAdoo, apart from being the President's son-in-law, was a former partner of Warburg. Then there was the famous Colonel House, who was also connected with the Wall Street groups. When Wilson finally discovered the manner in which he had been used by House he showed him the door. Wilson died a victim of deception.

It will not be out of place here to mention another man who played a dominant part in American affairs during the last war, and who is one of the most powerful men behind Roosevelt today. That man is Bernard M. Baruch, who, at an investigation after the last war, said that he had more power than any other man in America. He controlled practically every industry.

Apart from being surrounded by these financial vultures, Wilson also had his famous Fourteen Points drafted by the Jewish journalist, Walter Lippman. As if this influence were not sufficient, the Chicago "Daily Tribune" of July 22, 1922, said: "A Jew, Justice Lubitz Brandeis, ruled the White House by secret telephone."

I think that the Reader will agree that, in view of the above, Wilson was little more than a mouthpiece for those behind the scenes. When the peace talks took place Max Warburg represented Germany, while his brother, Paul Warburg, represented America. Mr. Lloyd George has said quite clearly that the statesmen, diplomats, and journalists were swept aside by the international financiers.

Those who have studied the factors behind the formation of the League of Nations know that the big objective was to form a Bank of International Settlements, with Central Banks throughout the world. Thus International Finance hoped to obtain world domination. Things went very well for some time, although the scheme fell short of its objective a few years ago. It certainly did not function as desired. This Bank of International Settlements, with headquarters in Basle, showed its teeth when it used the League of Nations to cripple Austria just after the war. Austria at that time was carrying out an unorthodox experiment in monetary policy, and, according to all the reliable evidence available, was then easily the most prosperous country in Europe. Pressure was brought to bear, and the chains of debt and taxation were firmly clamped upon the Austrian people, producing subsequent events, which destroyed what has been termed the "flower of European culture."

As was to be expected, the League of Nations had the support of all the "Left-wing" elements. The same elements now support the same idea, which seems to be the main objective of the Second World War. It is now called Federal Union. The author of the idea is an American Jew named Streit. The financial proposals in this scheme would mean more complete world-domination by International Finance. We will see that Federal Union has the backing of the same interests as were responsible for the Russian Revolution and the building of Russia's tremendous armed forces. This was only to be expected.

SIMILAR TO THE RUSSIAN IDEA

In view of the close relationship between the Russian experiment and the Internationalists, perhaps it is not so surprising that similar proposals are put forward in connection with the idea of a world-government.

Back in 1905, Trotsky was talking about a "United States of Europe." The organisers of the famous Communist Manifesto, issued in 1848, had similar views. Both Marx and Engels thought that this classless society would be achieved by a series of revolutions, starting first in Germany; although Marx is supposed to have said that "a European revolution without England would be a tempest in a teacup."

However, it remained for Lenin and Trotsky, aided with liberal funds from New York, to make the prophecy come true in Russia, at least. However, Russia was only a part of the world, and Engels and Marx had said that anything short of world-revolution was no good. From 1918 to 1921 there was the pathetic spectacle of Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, and other members of the Third International keeping up the hopes of the revolutionaries by saying that the world-revolution was only a matter of weeks, or, at the most, months ahead. Lenin soon put forward the idea that there was one stage which

Marx had overlooked: Imperialism. Imperialism must end in world war, which would pave the way for the revolution. However, this did not appear likely for some time, so they were forced by 1921 to stop talking about the revolution just around the corner. In 1924 Lenin died, and Stalin began to become the dominant figure in Russian affairs. While Stalin was all for building up Russia internally, as an immediate objective, with world-revolution in the future, Trotsky opposed this. The clash continued until 1929, when Trotsky was exiled. The two Five-Year Plans were put into operation, and Russia professed peace with the world while building up her huge industrial machine and her armies. However, it must not be forgotten that Stalin is a Marxian, and world-revolution is a vital part of the Marxian creed. War broke out on September 3, 1939. Imperialism has resulted in war and the long-awaited opportunities for the world-revolution have arrived. The power-drunk Hitler, egged on by Stalin, takes the fatal step, and the war for world-revolution began. Stalin takes the biggest part of Poland, virtually controls the upper Baltic, smashes Finland, and then turns his attention south. Stalin was right; Trotsky was wrong. World-revolution in 1924 was "an outside chance." On present indications it is "even money."

One of the most important things advocated by the interests desiring Federal Union is an overwhelming air force to back up the will of this Central European Government. On present indications, unless the leaders in Europe start to realise the real objectives behind this war, who but Russia will be left with an overwhelming fighting force? Perhaps the origin of this Federal Union idea now becomes apparent. Russia has used the past twenty years to great advantage, and presently I hope to strip the mask from what I consider the greatest lie ever foisted upon a long-suffering and deluded humanity. However, let us not despair. As one writer has said: "Hitler can be beaten; Russian Communism, with its soulless materialism and anti-heap idealism, can be beaten; American financial domination can be beaten; but they can be beaten only by the preservation of our national British culture and by the expression of those ideas of independence which are peculiarly ours."

THE DISEASE OF BOLSHEVISM

It is a remarkable thing how the idealism of many people can be

successfully exploited by movements, which, on the whole, depend upon the successful labelling of a particular abstraction. Although there are many labels and much disagreement between such movements the fundamental aim is identical. For the sake of a better term, we can define this common aim as "bolshivism," which is being brought about in every country of the world by various tactics. Revolution was used in Russia; Planning is being used in Britain, and is now being introduced into this country. New Dealism is the technique in America.

Discussing this question with some people, I have found that they advance the argument that there does not appear to be any logical co-operation between these various movements. I don't think that Finance is much concerned with any surface understanding. A policy of confusion and chaos appears to be more satisfactory. Any movement, which furthers this policy, is therefore, advantageous to the common aim. We might briefly examine one example. There are many people belonging to such movements as the Political and Economic Planning Movement in Britain, and similar movements elsewhere, who would be particularly indignant if they were called Communists, and yet their fundamental aim is the same: the regimenting of the individual under the monopoly-State. Let us take another example: Many conservative people are waxing enthusiastic about the prospect of destroying national sovereignties and the formation of a World Government. Strangely enough, this has been the dream of Communists for years. Now, a little independent and clear thinking on this important matter indicates the menace of being carried away by labels. Because they were successfully labelled, Communism and Nazism were for years supposed by many to be completely opposite—although recent events have somewhat shattered this illusion. I might be allowed to make one further point: No one would seriously suggest that Mr. Menzies and his Government espouse Communism, but I would be very pleased if someone could indicate to me the practical difference between their stated aims and the aims of the Communists.

Since war broke out we have seen legislation introduced which openly sets out to give the Government complete control of industry. Monopolies will be thus encouraged. Primary producers are also to

(Continued on page 5.)

FIRST EDITION SOLD OUT! Second Edition Now Available

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By ERIC D. BUTLER.

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

Vol. 6

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1940.

No. 13

The Pursuit of Democratic Action

The will of the people is unanimous in the desire for an adequate and secure personal income to give them freedom to buy goods and services which they see everywhere around them. People resent impositions of rates and taxes because their personal incomes are thereby discounted.

Co-ordinated resentment and appropriate action by ratepayers was the result of an over-crowded public meeting, held at Coburg recently, under the direction of the local Ratepayers' Defence Association, assisted by donations from property and business owners. It appears that councillors followed what they thought to be the line of least resistance in increasing valuations and rates. The chairman of the council's finance committee (Cr. Hosken) explained to the meeting, with the aid of a large graph, figures showing the growth of debts and incomes from rates. The ratepayers displayed impatience. The president of the Ratepayers' Defence Association (Mr. F. C. Paice) explained that the Mayor had declined to act as chairman of the meeting; that the committee of the combined Progress Associations had decided not to do anything, after discussion of increased rates and that facts relative to the purpose of the meeting had been misreported in their local newspaper.

When the ratepayers heard these facts excitement and anger prevailed. Speakers said that ratepayers were emphatically opposed to any increases in rate payments, and it was agreed almost unanimously that "our representatives in the council and in the State and Federal Parliaments be instructed to take immediate steps to demand that money be made available to the council, free of any charge, by the Commonwealth Bank." It was further agreed that payments of increased rates were unnecessary.

It was said that the council employees should not be inadequately paid, or dismissed, but that more money should be made available to the council by the People's Bank to give bigger and better services to the ratepayers without increasing rates.

It was decided that a further public meeting should be held at a later date, when each representative's reply could be made known to the ratepayers.

At a council meeting held a week later Councillor Hosken told his fellow-councillors that the job of a lion-tamer was a mild occupation in comparison with the job he had at the public meeting. It was disclosed that the council's annual debt charges—£24,000—absorbed more than half the yearly income from rates. The major portion of the debts being due, of course, to banks and insurance companies.

The resolution adopted by the ratepayers brought forth financial facts, which were previously concealed. Intelligent ratepayers now see that the council's problem is a financial one, and they realise that when the Commonwealth Bank is instructed to function as a people's bank, then the council can function on a 10/- rate, instead of £1, as at present, without further depletion of personal incomes, which are spent with and give prosperity to local business people. It has been further explained that in modern society money is the first thing which must be manufactured, and made available "in advance," to enable the manufacturers to manufacture goods for the grocers, or for contractors to make roads and bridges for the councils. The money is manufactured by the banks by the almost costless operation of writing figures in bank ledgers.

This bank credit, when made, available to producers of goods in advance, is written up against the goods to be produced, and it is called "an advance." Figures become an interest-bearing debt to the figure manipulators. There is a vast difference between hard-earned money, lent by industrious individuals, and "book-entry" money, lent by bankers and their agents.

As soon as a majority of our overburdened taxpayers becomes aware of the nature of this gross swindle and delves a little further into the taxation swindle, which forces them to pay their good cash in rates and taxes to meet illegitimate interest bills on counterfeit debts, they may be expected to raise Cain for the persons who are supposed to be representing them in Parliament. The movement is gaining momentum. Three State Parliaments and many councils have approved of the use of the nation's financial credit for the benefit of the nation.

The pursuit of correct democratic action is bound to obtain the results desired by all, because of the certainty of its validity, in accordance with the fundamental principles of British democracy. A few intelligent individuals, animated by the desire to obtain freedom for their fellow-men, and who are prepared to

earnestly seek and learn the methods of the "Electoral Campaign" without motives of personal gain, must surely be available in each municipality. They can thus discover a mechanism to enable them to lead and inspire their fellow-citizens to take action, which will crystallise the will of the people for increased personal incomes and prove that, through true democracy, the people can get what they want.

I APPEAL FOR JUSTICE!

(INDIA'S GREATEST POET COMMENTS ON ANGLO-INDIAN RELATIONS.)

By SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Condensed from "The Modern Review," Calcutta.

The appearance of the English in Indian history is a wonderful affair. As messengers of European thought, they have come so near to us and established a contact so deep and so extensive, as no other foreign nation had ever done.

When we first became acquainted with English literature, not only did we derive from it new aesthetic and emotional enjoyment, but also, our hearts were moved by a divine urge to remove the wrongs inflicted by men on their fellow-men, our ears rang with the proclamation of its political ideal of knocking off the shackles of fettered humanity and our minds felt the earnestness of its grim struggle against the tyrannous practice of treating men as merchandise in trade.

I am now more than seventy years old. It was about the middle of the nineteenth century when I commenced my acquaintance with this period of our history, which must be called the European Age.

At that time, Europe had not lost faith in her ideals of liberty of thought and of the individual for which she had fought during the days of the Reformation and the French Revolution. At that time, in the United States of America, brothers fought against brothers about the suppression of the slave trade. The Victorian Age could glory in the noble exhortations of Mazzini and the daring exploits of Garibaldi, and it was during that age that Gladstone's voice of thunder resounded throughout the world in condemnation of the Sultan of Turkey's atrocities.

HOPE

We also in India, at that period, began to entertain definite hopes about our independence. In these expectations there was, no doubt, an element of hostility to the English on the one hand, but again, on the other, there was also an extraordinary confidence in the English character. Whence came the strength in our minds which made it possible for us to believe that, simply by appealing in the name of humanity, we might be able to persuade the British to take us on as partners in the administration of India.

We saw the Eastern nations marching towards the New Age. We had hoped for a long time that we also would fall into line with them and take our proper place in world history, that our political chariot would move along towards the front and that England herself would seize the ropes and lead us on along the path of progress. We gazed and gazed earnestly in expectation of help, but to our horror found, at length, that the wheels of progress had completely stopped.

DISAPPOINTMENT

Today the chief achievement of the British Government is the establishment of law and order and the enactment of acts and ordinances. In this vast sub-continent, there is very little provision for education and sanitation; and the opportunity is rare for our countrymen to open up new avenues for the production of wealth. We do not find the least possibility of any such opening in the near future, all the resources

of the country having been swallowed up in the monstrous maw of law and order.

It, therefore, appears as if India's very contact with Europe has brought about the untoward result of depriving her of the best gift of the New Age. India still remains a dark spot on the brilliant surface of the sun that shines over the New Age.

Could India make up her mind to go the length of saying, in the name of civilisation: "It is not possible to bear the intolerable load of debt imposed by your costly administration - - a debt which robs us poor broken bankrupts, of the priceless treasure of life itself—a debt which will never allow our ill-fated country to shake off the dead weight of barbarity which sits heavy like an enormous rock on her breast and suffocates her almost to death?"

BLACKEST DAY

The day when the weak, the humiliated, will cease to raise their voice, in appeal for justice, above the oppressor's roar and will lose, for ever, completely the courage and the right to cry shame on the strong who forget their better selves in the pride of power—that day I will come to the melancholy conclusion that the age has indeed gone hopelessly bankrupt, even to the uttermost cove of all its best treasure. Let another age commence its career of unrelieved gloom from that day—the blackest in the calendar.

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THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED

(Continued from page 3.)

come under the control of the State, as witnessed by the various bureaucratic Boards being set up. Individual liberty must progressively decrease unless an alteration is made. As far as I understand the Communists, this is exactly what they are also aiming at. If Finance can achieve its ends with the control of finance from above it will do so. Failing this, a revolution from beneath will achieve the same end, only with a little more ruthlessness. While on this point, I might quote a former French Ambassador, who reports in his book, "Geneva Versus Peace," a conversation he had with a former Jewish revolutionary from Hungary. This revolutionary had become a director of a big Wall Street Bank, and said: "... Bolshevism finds favour in our eyes; it is an admirable salting tub in which to corrode and not to preserve ..."

Apart from the common objective of certain movements, there is another significant feature, which cannot be ignored. I refer to the power wielded either directly or indirectly by International Jewry in most of these movements. International Jewry has openly said that it aims at world-domination; it proudly boasted that the conquest of Russia through the Revolution was the first big step. Since that time a policy of insidious propaganda has flooded the entire world. The present war is the last act in this struggle; and no one but a fool would attempt to deny that the possibility of complete world domination by Jewish International Finance is now more than a mere possibility. It recalls to mind a quotation from "The Hidden Hand of Judah," by O. B. Good, M.A. who writes: "And the Jew, Rathenau, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs in Germany, said before his death: 'The year 1941 will bring to the Jews their final goal of world-domination.'"

There is not the slightest doubt that Russia is the working model for the "New World Order." Mr. Israel Moses Sieff, the influential Chairman of the Planning Movement in Britain, has said in one of his documents on planning that: "The only rival to world political and economic system which puts forward a comparable claim is that of the Union of Soviet Republics."

Mr. Sieff is a director of one of the big chain-store monopolies in Britain, trading as "Marks and Spencer." This monopoly was able to declare a 40 per cent, dividend during 1933, mainly by virtue of the fact that it handled almost exclusively all imports from Soviet Russia, and was thus able to under-sell British competitors. Now that Britain is engaged in war, Mr. Sieff and his friends are actively engaged in furthering their ideas of reducing Britain to one big State monopoly, such as exists in Russia.

In view of the fact that most of these ideas concerning Planning, World-Governments, etc., have obtained their inspiration from groups responsible for the building up of the present regime in Russia, the following report by Mr. Oudendyke, the Dutch Minister representing British interests in Russia during the war is truly prophetic. This report was dated September 17, 1918. He said: "I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is now the most important task in the world, even more important than the war which is still raging. Unless, as I have already said, Bolshevism is strangled at birth, it will spread

in some form or another all over Europe and throughout the entire world, for it is inspired and organised by Jews, who have no nationality, and whose sole aim is to destroy, in their own interests, the existing order of things. The only way to remove the danger would be by collective action on the part of the powers."

Significantly enough, this report, which was published in the British Blue Book, and was being distributed amongst politicians, was suddenly withdrawn from circulation. "Under the pretext of corrections, copies were reclaimed from those who had already received them, and a new, abridged edition was substituted for the first one. All the part played by the Jews, such as the above, had been suppressed."

THE TACTICS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

There are some people who are apparently not very concerned with the aims and methods of our local Communists. I also held that view some years ago; I have learnt quite a lot since. Because of their subtle white-anting tactics the Communists wield a far bigger influence than many people think possible.

In the first place, they are international and more concerned with Russia than Australia. They take their orders from Moscow. They have also very cleverly created or used various organisations with high-sounding names for the purpose of introducing their ideas. Such movements as "The League for Peace and Democracy," "The League of Nations Union," the "Spanish Relief Committee," etc., are facades behind which the great religion of collectivism is propagated. There is one thing, which they do not propagate: How to smash the power of Finance, both national and international.

Now some people will say that these are rather definite statements. Can they be substantiated? Yes; I have taken some considerable trouble to peruse various authoritative Communist publications for the sake of showing the folly of supporting or condoning in any way any movement, which menaces the British Parliamentary system of democracy.

I have said that the Communists are more concerned with Russia than Australia. Let there be no delusion on this point. The following statement by J. B. Miles, secretary of the Australian Communist Party, reported in *Smith's Weekly*, October 1, 1939, is interesting. Mr. Miles said: "Should England become involved in a war against Russia, the Australian Communists will side with Russia, and do everything to guarantee her victory." Any person making this statement in connection with Germany would be interned immediately. Apparently Russia is different. In spite of Russia's brutal rape of Finland, there still exists a great sympathy for Russia in some Labour quarters. Sir Walter Citrine, the well-known British politician, said early this year, after visiting Finland, that the British Government would be very unpopular with Labour supporters if it declared war on Russia. He went on to say: "There are many thousands of people in Britain who felt that, despite all the happenings of recent weeks, there was still something in the Russian Revolution which was worth preserving." Mr. Atlee, the Labour leader, went so far as to say at the same time that Russian Communism

was superior to Nazism because it was inspired with a noble ideal. This only indicates the tremendous influence of the insidious poison of internationalism which has been poured into the British people since the Russian Revolution and all that it stands for was launched by International Finance over twenty years ago.

One of the main points in the Communist's programme is the fact that the workers of the world must be mobilised to help Russia. To quote: "The masses must realise that their devotion to the Soviet Union has to be shown by striking revolutionary faith—not tomorrow, but today."—*The Communist International*, No. 6, 1932.

"The Thirteenth Plenary Assembly of the Committee of the Communist International appeals to all nations of the Communist International, to the workers of the whole world, to arise in a spirit of utter self-sacrifice and defend the U.S.S.R. against the imperialist coalition."—*Pravda*, January 4, 1934. Also: "The masses outside Russia must be mobilised to defend the U.S.S.R."

I have clearly indicated in "The Real Objectives of the Second World War" that Russia intends to use the present war to foment revolution in every part of the world. Let me quote from the "Programme of the Communist International," 1936 edition: "The Communist International is the only international movement whose aim is the dictatorship of the proletariat and Communism, and which openly acts as the organising force for the world-wide proletarian revolution." (p. 6.)

Also, note the following: "The conquest of power by the proletariat is not a peaceful conquest of the ready-made machine of the bourgeois State by a parliamentary majority. . . . The conquest of power by the proletariat means the forcible abolition of the power of the capitalist machinery of government (the bourgeois army, the police, the civil service, the law court, Parliaments, etc.), its place being taken by the new organs of proletarian power, which are essentially repressive instruments for breaking the resistance of the exploiting class." (p. 32.)

At the beginning of "The Statutes of the Communist International," the aims of the Communist Parties of the world are clearly defined. "The Communist International, an international association of workers, is the organisation of the various national Communist parties into a single world-wide Communist Party. The

Communist International guides and organises the world-wide revolutionary movement of the proletariat . . . for the institution of the world-wide dictatorship of the proletariat, for the creation of a World Federation of Soviet Socialist Republics . . ." This last is exactly what International Finance, centred in New York, is also preaching. It is the most hellish idea ever conceived by the mind of man, and must be fought if our present civilisation is to survive.

HAVE THE COMMUNISTS CHANGED THEIR TACTICS?

"We are sometimes accused of departing from our Communist principles. What stupidity, what blindness. We should not be Marxists or Leninist revolutionaries, or disciples of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, if we were not capable of completely altering our tactics and our mode of action as circumstances may dictate. But all the deviations and all the ins and outs of our tactics are directed to a single end—the world revolution." Demitrov, General Secretary of the Communist International. (Verbatim Report, No. 39, p. 1846.)

The above explains the manner in which the Communists have used other fronts to cloak their activities at times. Some of them claim to desire peace and pacifism. Numerous quotations could be given, all indicating that Russia supports international war, which will be used to foment civil war in every country. Here is one: "Communists will endeavour to draw the opponents of war, organised to serve the cause of peace, into the struggle to transform imperialist war, against the bourgeois, and for the overthrow of capitalism."—Resolution on the report of Comrade Ercoli, adopted August 20 1935 at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, Moscow. (Correspondence Internationale, p. 1279.)

The following quotation will indicate that the Communists are no pacifists: "It is our duty to pillory all those writers who describe the threat of a new war as a dream and lull the workers to sleep with pacifist lies."—(Stalin, Remarks on Subjects of Current Interest; quoted by L'Espoir Francois. No. 189; September 17, 1937.)

Also: "We coldly and calmly look forward to the outbreak of war."—(Report by the Communist. Thorez, to the Villeurbanne Congress, January 1936.)

Another organisation, which, although claiming to be against war,

(Continued on page 7.)

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STALIN MAY SHARE HITLER'S FATE

By GENERAL WALTER G. KRIVITSKY
(Who Escaped from Russia in 1937).

Condensed from an Address to the New York "Herald-Tribune" Forum.

The present relationship between Russia and Germany is the natural outgrowth of a joint attack upon two institutions—Versailles and the British Empire. Since 1919 the two nations have been drawn towards one another by these common bonds. The advent of Hitler seemed to change the basic trend and give rise for a brief period to an appearance of hostility.

Until 1923 the Bolsheviks hoped for a Communist revolution in Germany, which would give backward Russia the benefit of German technical skill and resolve the problem of Russia and Germany by a revolutionary fusion of the two States. This, in turn, the Bolsheviks thought, would have provided that aggregate of power necessary to fight the Versailles system and the British Empire.

There was no revolution in Germany. But the common problems linking the destiny of Russia and Germany remained the same. The Soviet Union continued to regard Germany as its natural ally against the Versailles Powers and against the Balkanised States, which Versailles had created in Central Europe. The co-operation between Russia and Germany following the Rapallo Treaty in 1922 was not so much between the two Governments as between the German Army (the Reichswehr) and the Red Army. It is no longer a secret that Soviet Russia enabled Germany to circumvent the military restrictions of Versailles. For many years German aviators were being secretly trained near the Russian city of Lipetsk, while a base for developing German artillery was maintained near Voronezh. When Hitler came to power the framework of the present German military machine was already in existence.

RUSSIAN OPINIONS

By its close and friendly association with the Reichswehr for many years preceding Hitler, the General Staff of the Red Army was in a much better position than British or French experts to realise that Germany was not crushed for long. Nearly ten years ago the consensus of opinion in our General Staff was that within a span of fifteen years at the most, Germany would once more possess the military might to challenge Europe.

In the meantime, while defeated Germany was recuperating and gathering strength for its second challenge, all the Bolshevik leaders continued to look upon Great Britain and France as their main enemy. According to the Bolshevik view the fate of Versailles, of capitalism and of the British Empire was inextricably linked, and the fall of one meant the ultimate collapse of the other two.

WHAT STALIN FORESAW

When Hitler came to power there were many who regarded him as a momentary phenomenon, a puppet in the hands of the army and the great industrialists. It was assumed that he would soon come into conflict with his generals and lose his power. Stalin never shared that view. From the very beginning he not only considered National Socialist Germany infinitely stronger than the Weimar Republic, but believed that both economically and politically it represented a higher form of organisation than the traditional capitalism of Western Europe.

Stalin understood long ago that the period in which Germany was a passive victim of Versailles was drawing to a close. He also understood that

Germany would soon turn its attention to ending what both nations considered the Balkanised atmosphere in Central Europe. The mastery of Germany, with its advanced technology over the helpless States that stood between Germany and Russia, was, to Stalin, a pre-ordained fact against which struggle was useless. To fight against the drive of Germany into Central Europe was to resist modern industrial organisation. Stalin, by virtue of his Marxist training, looked upon opposition to the machine as nonsense.

STALIN AND JAPAN

While Stalin was attempting to win over Hitler, he was faced in the Far East by another great Power—Japan. Here, too, Stalin's real attitude is not generally known. When Japan began extensive military operations against China in 1937, Stalin at once expressed the view that it was impossible for the Chinese nation to offer any serious resistance to the invader.

"The Chinese have no organisation and no guns," he said. "Will they fight Japan with drums?"

Those were Stalin's exact words. He shaped his course accordingly, granting limited aid to China, while dodging the risk of involvement and weighing the chance of coming to terms with Japan.

His chief concern in the Far East as in Europe has been to avoid coming to direct grips with any first-rate military Power. Because of this, as well as his belief that Great Britain has become weak, it is not at all improbable that Stalin will seek an agreement with Japan by dividing spheres of influence in China and diverting the Japanese southward against the French, Dutch and British possessions.

"NEW ERA"

Stalin sees the events that began with Munich as a new

era of world re-division. The first stage is Central Europe. Here the Soviet Union gained much by its partnership, but to attach great importance to the fact that it seems to have taken more than Germany is to ignore the nature of the present struggle. Germany is fighting for world positions, and the benevolent attitude of Moscow is infinitely more important than the control of the Baltic States.

Germany has reason to expect the support of the Soviet Union for her larger plans. For this support no price is exorbitant. That is what the Soviet Premier meant when he declared that the Nazi-Soviet Pact would not only change the face of Europe, but of the world.

NO GREATER MISTAKE

There can be no greater mistake than to see this Pact as nothing more than another link in the chain of manoeuvres by Stalin. Stalin chose Hitler because he saw a chance to put both his own economic system in order with the aid of German engineers and German skilled workers and to exploit unrest in Asia for the sweeping expansion of Soviet spheres of influence.

As Stalin looks to the East he is convinced that the turbulence among its peoples contains the dynamite with which to shatter the British Empire and expand Soviet power deep into central and southern Asia.

On the other hand, Stalin knows that his own house is badly out of order, and that without assistance from abroad he cannot surmount the difficulties of internal disorganisation. Long before Stalin became master, the Bolshevik view was that substantial economic assistance could come only from Germany. The intervention of foreign specialists during the successive five-year plans was not sufficient to bring order and organisation to the Soviet Union. It is Stalin's hope that through the large-scale technical assistance, which he now expects from Germany, this may at last be accomplished.

CAUTIOUS, BUT.

As a cautious opportunist who seeks to remain on the safe side, Stalin will continue to bide his time fighting limited engagements in spheres where he cannot be opposed. Naturally, if he sees Hitler confronted with defeat he will attempt an about-face. But the Soviet structure is, and will continue to become, so dependent upon Nazi Germany for support that in all probability the end of Hitler will mean the end of Stalin.

ATTENTION, GIPPSLANDERS!

The Gippsland tour, to be conducted by Eric Butler and Norman Rolls, will commence during the second week in April.

Meetings will be held at any time and place, but, in order to make definite arrangements, it is imperative that local supporters get in touch with headquarters without delay.

All readers and sympathisers who are prepared to assist in any way—organising meetings, publicity, and hospitality—are urged to communicate IMMEDIATELY.

Forward publicity will be posted to correspondents on request, and the columns of the local press should be taken advantage of.

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THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED

(Continued from page 5.)

has been used by the Communists, is the "Movement Against War and Fascism." When the British Women's Organising Committee Against War and Fascism had its first conference, Mrs. Despard set the tone of the meeting by declaring: "Will it be seditious to say that we are all for revolution? (Applause.) I am a revolutionary. (Applause.) No revolution will be carried through without the women. We should like to see the unemployed equipped for war, and then—I had better not say what then." (Prolonged applause.)

The Communists also hide behind the democratic front. But this is another lie to cloak their attacks upon the parliamentary system of democracy. When I debated Dr. O'Day early this year, he left no doubt on that point. He spoke a lot about the dictatorship of the proletariat. Just what does this mean? Stalin, in *Leninism*, page 41, says: "The dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be complete democracy, democracy for all." Also: "Scientifically speaking, the dictatorship of the proletariat is a power which is restricted by no laws, hampered by no rules, and based directly on violence. Dictatorship means unlimited power based on force and not on law."—(Stalin, *Questions of Leninism*, p. 23.)

The French Communist paper, *L'Humanite* of January 9, 1936: "The dictatorship of the proletariat cannot function within the parliamentary system." Here we have another point of agreement between Finance and the Communists: They are both working to destroy the parliamentary system through which the people can alone govern themselves.

As for opposition political parties, Stalin left no doubt on that point when, on November 26, 1936, he said: "As for the freedom of political parties other than the Communist party, there can be no question of that. We Bolsheviks regard this as a good

feature in the Constitution" (i.e., the new Soviet Constitution).

The Communists have also had quite a lot to say about the freedom of the press. Let us see what their great god, Stalin, has to say in connection with this matter: "In our country there is no freedom of the press for the bourgeois. There is no freedom of the press for the Mensheviks and revolutionary socialists, who represent in our country the interests of the defeated and dispossessed bourgeois. But what is surprising in that? We never undertook to allow freedom of the press to all classes, or to make all classes happy That being so, how can the dictatorship of the proletariat be expected to secure freedom of the press to the bourgeois?"—(*Problems of Leninism*, p. 298.)

WHAT OF AUSTRALIA?

I have, I hope, left no doubt that our local Communists are merely stooges for the World Revolutionary machine, which hopes to utilise the second world war for the establishment of the World Federation. In this country, as elsewhere, they have always been to the fore in any attack upon those who are trying to break the stranglehold of finance. They were mainly responsible, with the assistance of the Bank of New South Wales, for the removal of Lang from leadership of the New South Wales Labor Party. They, no doubt, remember how Dr. Lloyd Ross, who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Australian Communist Party, was to be invited to a dinner arranged by no less a person than Sir Alfred Davidson, the general manager of the Bank of New South Wales, when the British Labor politician, Mr. Bevin, was out here in 1938. Sir Alfred told Mr. Bevin that he was keen on getting rid of Lang and having a "properly led opposition." These sensational facts were made public in the Federal Parliament in November 1938, by Mr. J. Beasley. The Bank of New South Wales supplied to the "Heffron Group" the finance required to get control of the *Daily News*,

Whether they know it or not, the Communists are a valuable instrument to Finance. Finance can create the ideal breeding ground for Communism, which can then be left to tear down the existing order of things.

A brief survey of Communist history indicates that Moscow is particularly well informed on affairs in this country. Recently, Mr. Nicholas Dozenberg, alias George Morris, alias Albert Richards, alias Earl Browder, has been sentenced by a New York court to four years' hard labour with a heavy fine for criminal activities. I was very interested to read this, as Comrade Browder was a member of the U.S.A. Central Committee of the Communist Party, which fed the Australian Communist Party with literature from 1921 onwards. In 1927 Moscow formed the Pan-Pacific Union, an organisation that, among other things, opposed the White Australia policy and worked for the Communist control of China. Browder was also in this Union.

In 1927 we had a gentleman by the name of Rubinov out here to put the local Reds on the right lines. Browder had meanwhile been appointed head of the Pan-Pacific Union in China, and in 1929 called a conference at Vladivostok. A committee was formed to draft a plan for Aus-

tralian Unionists. Mr. Lozovsky, now one of the leading lights in Russia, and leading advocate of revolution through war, said that in Moscow there were "no illusions about the revolution in Australia." Not even the Sydney Labor Council "could be considered constantly revolutionary," though it was "most progressive." "Australians should never negotiate with the bosses . . . Arbitration and industrial peace must be continually condemned." Class-war was to be carried on in this country as in other British countries. It was after this conference that the Sydney Labor Council started to mend its ways. It sent "fraternal greetings" to Comrade Lozovsky, and "placed on record its acknowledgment of the serious mistake made regarding the industrial peace conference." It pledged itself to "carry out the instructions of the Red International as a loyal affiliated body," and accepted an invitation to be present at the next Moscow congress.

In 1930 Comrade Sharkey, of the Australian Communist Party, attended the Moscow conference with Browder. Sharkey wrote from Moscow: "I got a very good hearing, as our recent struggles . . . have been closely followed over here,"

Since then Mr. Sharkey has become chairman of the Australian Communist Party, and is a member of World Executive of the Communist International, which tells the local Communists what to do.

If Australians like this sort of thing they will remain apathetic to the attacks being launched against the parliamentary system in this country. If they are concerned they will make it a point to oppose any suggestion of the destruction of national sovereignty, the tearing down of our institutions, which is part of International Finance's plan to rigidly control the entire world.

If the war goes on, the Communists will endeavour to foment civil strife as indicated. If we break the control exercised by Finance, we will remove the things, which breed revolution: poverty, insecurity and class bitterness.

(To be continued.)

CHURCHILL ON WALL STREET'S WORLD-EMPIRE

"The life and well-being of every country are influenced by the economic and financial policy of the *United States*. From the cotton spinners of Lancashire to the royots of India; from the peasantry of China, to the pawn-brokers of Amsterdam; from the millionaire-financier, watching the tape machine, to the sturdy blacksmith swinging his hammer in the forge; from the monetary philosopher or student, to the hard-headed businessman or sentimental social reformer—all are consciously or unconsciously affected."

—From "Great Contemporaries," by Winston Churchill, 1938. (Our emphasis.)

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(Continued from page 6)

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Albertan Government's Victory

(Continued from page 1.)

going to allow their control to be completely removed. There is now a suggestion in Canada that the Provincial Governments be abolished. This is the same tactics now being introduced into this country in connection with the move to abolish our State Parliaments.

The attitude of the daily press in almost completely suppressing the significant result of the election held in Alberta last week, calls for the strongest protest and every democrat should immediately write and tell the daily paper he reads what he thinks about the scant notice (if any) given to the matter.

Whither N.Z. Labor?

Early this week the New Zealand Labor Party lost two outstanding personalities. On Monday night Mr. J. Lee was expelled from the Party by its annual conference—by 546 votes to 334. On Tuesday night Mr. M. J. Savage (the Prime Minister) died, after a long illness.

In what way future policy will be affected is purely a matter of speculation at the moment; but, whatever else may be said of these two men, it appears that each of them, in his own way, had some influence in preventing the Government from completely relapsing into the financial orthodoxy typified by Mr. Nash.

Apart from the gratuitous use of the word "inflation," the following extract from the Melbourne *Herald's* comment on Mr. Lee's position may be to the point:

"Temporarily defeated, Mr. Lee is now perhaps in an even stronger position to influence the Labor policy, particularly if he is supported in Parliament by those who have subscribed to the same ideas of monetary reform and inflation."

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U.E.A. LECTURES

There was again a large attendance at the U.E.A. Rooms last Tuesday night, when the guest-speaker was Mr. C. Ellis, of the Rational Economy League of Australia.

Mr. Ellis, who dealt interestingly and at length from a number of angles with the subject of exchange, exchange values, and control, etc., was given a keen hearing and was asked to give another address at a later date.

Next Tuesday evening Miss Grace Iggulden—whose delightful platform work has been a big feature of the U.E.A. Youth Section activities—will deliver a special address which should prove most interesting, especially to the ladies and younger enthusiasts.

These lectures, for which there is no charge, are a regular feature of the U.E.A. work, and all interested are cordially invited to come along on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

To assist the campaign funds, newspaper and all kinds of magazines, waste paper, etc., are being collected. Parcels may be left at headquarters, and large quantities will be collected from any address upon notification.

—UNITED ELECTORS OF AUSTRALIA (Non-Party), Rooms 8 and 9, Fifth Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. (Phone, MU 2834.)

Bendigo Reformers' Fine Effort

(Continued from page 1.)

ing used, had "Commonwealth Bank" painted on it. "Why not use our engine?" the elector asked the crowd. In view of the fact that it was estimated that over 50,000 people saw this procession, the publicity value was inestimable. Apart from this, one supporter kept up a running commentary on the present financial system, much to the amusement and enlightenment of the big crowd.

Following this was another car with big signs on both sides advertising the *New Times* and a placard on the back advertising another open air meeting which Eric Butler was to address last Tuesday night. Hundreds of specimen copies of the *New Times* were given away from this car during the procession.

These gratifying results of the efforts of members of the Bendigo League should serve as an inspiration to campaigners in other districts.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOUR

(Continued from page 2.)

saw a full measure of conflict, losses on both sides and especially heavy inroads by the climate upon the European settlers, who had yet to learn that life in the tropics must be lived very differently from life in Europe. It is said that in and around Batavia alone only two out of every three newcomers survived as long as a year. And so this vast Far Eastern empire, which makes of Holland the world's third colonial power, was purchased at a high price, higher, perhaps, than that of any other large colonial possession. That price having been paid, the necessity confronted the carefully calculating Dutch of collecting dividends on the investment.

DEVELOPMENT

These had to come mainly from Java, and still must. Its soil is as rich as any in the world, and its productive capacity enormous. Here, then, and later as fast as possible in the neighbouring and much larger island of Sumatra, must be developed sugar, coffee, rubber, tea, copra, tobacco, chinchona (quinine) and kapok industries. The obvious way to do this was to utilise to the utmost of their capacity as cheap labour the 40,000,000 people. These could live on a handful of rice a day, like the Chinese and Indians. Providing strictly that and no more, the Dutch salved their consciences by reminding themselves and the rest of the world that they had brought to the island a condition of peace and ended the long series of bloody conflicts between scores of bitterly jealous local rajahs.

All these had, in fact, been deposited except in the "native States" of Jogakarta and Soerakarta where sultans still rule with the Dutch Residents present in an "advisory" capacity. This approximates the so-called "indirect rule" in the maharaja-governed provinces of India. But in the last analysis it means nothing at all so far as concerns the enjoyment of any real measure of autonomy by the people.

The most profitable period came in the flush days immediately after the war of 1914-18, and it reached its peak in 1929, when Java alone exported more than 743,000,000 guilders' worth of its products. This was about half the value of the exports of the whole colony.

In Java at that time there were 600 rubber estates, 338 coffee, 296 tea, 179 kapok, 145 copra, 104 chinchona, 43 sugar, 41 tobacco and 24 cocoa.

"An era of abounding prosperity has opened for our colonies," the economic commentators of Amsterdam and The Hague newspapers declared, "Everything points to its continuance, even to its expansion."

BANKERS' BLOW

The optimism was unfounded. And of all the slumps of the period between 1929 and 1934 none was more stunning than that in the Netherlands Indies. Exports from Java fell from the aforesaid 743,000,000 guilders' worth in 1929 to 200,000,000 guilders' worth five years later. From all the islands the drop was from 1,488,000,000 guilders to 480,000,000.

But, if the slump was stunning to the Dutch, it was a starvation business to the Indonesians. As a matter of fact, they had, as usual in such cases, to bear rather more than their share of it. Their daily handfuls of rice each became in many and many a case a handful for an entire family. Their scanty cotton raiment had to last until it fell off in rags.

Meanwhile, the deprivations of estate managers, bank directors, Far Eastern representatives of great transportation companies owned in Holland and including royalty among their shareholders, heads of the more important mercantile establishments and such became decidedly irksome.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

It was this sort of thing that really engendered the Netherlands Indies nationalist political movement, which was, and is, headed by natives of Java and Sumatra educated in Holland. Most of them are now in exile in remote islands of the group. These include Dr. Tjipto and Dr. Hatta, both degree men of Dutch universities, and Messrs. Soemantri, Soekanio and Boerhanoedin. The head of the movement, and a member of the Legislative Council, is a Mr. Thamrin, of Batavia. Through the exercise of a good deal of tact he has so far escaped exile for "seditious activities."

Not much was heard of nationalism so long as the Indonesians enjoyed a reasonable amount of economic security. It was, here as elsewhere, the disappearance of that which stimulated and expanded the movement. The two immediate predecessors of the Governor-General, Jonkheer "A. W. L. Tjarda van Starckenborgh Stachouwer (once Dutch Ambassador to the United States), dealt with it somewhat leniently; so much so, indeed, that one of them, De Graff, was recalled for that very reason.

His Excellency Jonkheer van Starckenborgh Stachouwer is, on the other hand, a firm believer in authoritarianism. He was given added, almost plenary, powers, and he proceeded at once to exercise them. He can cause the arrest and punishment without trial, hearing or representation for defence of any native of the islands, and can order immediate deportation. He has no sympathy with "sedition," whether it is called nationalism or whatever. And his subordinates, the administrators of the various islands and districts, are given to understand that the firmness of his policy is to be reflected in theirs.

The nationalists insist that Holland is interested only in the size of the dividends on her investment and very little in the condition of the millions of Indonesians over whom she rules. That is by no means wholly true.

BENEFITS OF DUTCH RULE

The Dutch, for years victims of the climate and of indifference to sanitary conditions in the tropics, have spent much money in introducing sanitary measures for themselves and the natives alike. They have policed all the islands against the ceaseless intertribal fighting of the old days; they have extended and improved the irrigation systems, absolutely essential for rice growing, provided extensive and ever-expanding educational facilities and given the workers ample protection against abusive treatment by callous employers.

They have done all those things and more. Recently, in certain districts of Java, lately infested by serious endemic disease, they have destroyed hundreds of old rat-harbours native houses and replaced them with sanitary abodes for the people at very small expense to the latter.

—From an article by Marc T. Green, in the *Asia Magazine*, New York.