

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

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.

THE NEW TIMES

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Lang Indicts Coombs as Finance Spokesman

Threat to Australian Trade

Moving the adjournment of Federal Parliament to consider the question of Australia's representation at the Geneva Conference on Trade and Employment J. T. Lang delivered a crushing indictment of Dr. Coombs, leader of the delegation. He also demonstrated the link between Bretton Woods, the International Trade Organisation and the policy of Niemeyer.

He pointed out that Dr. Coombs was a product of the Guggenheim-Gregory School of Economics at the University of London, and a disciple of the doctrine promulgated by Niemeyer and Guggenheim in 1930. Mr. Lang said:

"Seventeen years ago this country was plunged into a depression because a group of international financiers smashed world trade with their policy of deflation. In Australia that policy was called Neimeyerism.

"Today we are again on the brink of another collapse. It is being caused by the same money cartel.

"This time they are using two instruments to seize world financial power—Bretton Woods and the proposed International Trade Organisation.

"For Australia there are only two alternatives. Either we must keep free of these vicious international financial entanglements, or we become a slave to economy.

"Already these internationalists have greedy eyes on Australia.

"They are just as determined now as they were in 1930 that Australia must not expand its secondary industries. They de-

mand that we confine our industries to the supply of raw materials.

"We are to be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

"Already secondary industries that served Australia so well during the course of the war are threatened with extinction. The first step is to be the withdrawal of the protective element in Australia's tariff.

100 INDUSTRIES DOOMED

"Their demands have been served.

"More than one hundred Australian industries have been notified by the Government that they have been marked down for slaughter. They have been asked to show cause why their tariff protection should not be withdrawn.

"We are told that other countries have asked for these tariff reductions.

"But we are not told what countries are making the demands. We have been left in the dark also as to the precise nature of the demands. The onus of survival has been placed on the Australian industry.

"Before the war the world was divided into two groups—the Haves and the Have Nots; Debtor nations and Creditor nations. Australia was classed as a debtor nation.

"But during the war, the balance of trade this country, and in common with many other debtor nations we built up large surpluses.

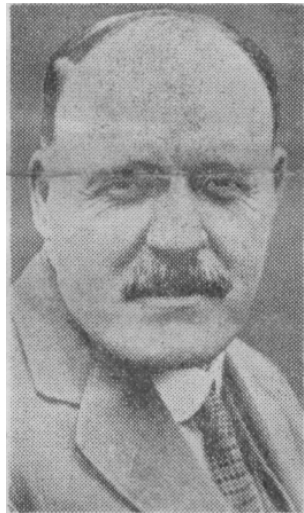
"That meant that the money cartel lost its grip.

"We were obtaining a greater share of the world market, while at the same time we were depending less upon imports, because our secondary industries were growing.

"It was in order to arrest this trend that the international cartel laid its plans. The first step was Bretton Woods, and the return to the Gold Standard. The second is the International Trade Organisation.

DOUBLE THRUST

"Australia is to be the objective in a two-pronged thrust. Our primary industries



MR. LANG

The Government's promised reduction—after July 1—of direct taxation by £33,000,000 is not even a 10 per cent, reduction of total taxation. This is approximately what Mr. Menzies promised at the last Federal Elections. It is to be hoped that the results of the Labor Government's promised tax reductions will prove to Liberal Party supporters that Mr. Menzies' policy was not worth getting excited about.

"What are you going to do with the increased purchasing-power the Government is permitting you as a result of tax-reduction?"

"Use it to pay for the increased price of goods."

In spite of the promises of tax reductions by the Government, there is alarming evidence of increasing Government expenditure.

Mr. Colin Clark, Queensland's State Economic Adviser, has warned that the Federal Government may reduce taxation but continue expenditure by borrowing.

It is obvious that not only must high taxation be attacked; there must also be a demand that the bureaucracy be reduced. The Government can appease many electors by some reductions in taxation while continuing with a policy of increasing prices and increasing control by the bureaucracy. Electors should bear these points in mind.

The Canadian disclosures concerning espionage activities by undeclared Communists confirmed what many people had been previously hinting at.

For some time past there have been many rumours concerning "graft" in such Departments as the Customs, so it was not surprising when a former assistant to the Director-General of Australian War Supplies Procurement in Washington was fined on each of three charges of Customs evasion.

The vast bureaucracy reeks with a corruption that is poisoning the entire community.

It would be interesting to know when Mr. Goldberg, a vital witness in the case concerning goods brought from America and labelled for Mrs. Keane, wife of the late Senator Keane, will return from America. When questioned about this matter, Mr. Calwell says that Mr. Goldberg is sick and cannot return at present. Much more interesting would be an explanation as to why this witness was allowed to leave Australia for America. Goldberg went abroad by plane, complete with passport and priority.

While we continue with the present policy of bureaucratic control we must expect more and more graft and corruption.

"In the good old pre-war days, when building contractors went out and tackled a house shortage in quick time without any official directions or control, they relied upon their proven teams of workmen who gave loyal and conscientious labour within a contract price. Today these builders, though they have reconstructed teams of a sort, cannot get continuous work. Their men will stay for two or three days a week on the job; by that time they have earned as much as they are willing to acknowledge for taxation, and they simply betake themselves elsewhere to casual and untaxed labour."

—Quoted in Sydney "Bulletin," of March 5.

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tries are threatened with loss of markets through the abandonment of Empire Preference.

"Our secondary industries are to be destroyed by opening the door to an influx of imports and the progressive destruction of the protective tariff.

"The duty of this Government is to protect the Australian economy. If it fails, there will be a repetition of the 1929-33 depression on an even greater scale.

"Under those circumstances it would have been thought that Australia would have kept away from these international gatherings altogether. That would have demonstrated that we had learned the lesson of the last intervention by the internationalists in our affairs.

"But if the Government decided that it was not strong enough to take that course, then at least it would have despatched its strongest Minister to state Australia's case.

BOOKWORM ECONOMIST

"But what do we find? A bookworm economist, Dr. Coombs, was sent to represent Australia at the first preliminary meeting last October. He also represented this country at the Empire deliberations.

"Dr. Coombs is a product of the Guggenheim-Gregory School of Economics at the University of London. He is a disciple of the doctrine promulgated by Niemeyer and Guggenheim in 1930.

"He came back with two pills in his satchel. First was the list of more than 100 items on the Australian tariff marked down for slaughter.

"Secondly, was the decision that Empire preference was doomed.

"At Ottawa we had the view expressed by Lord Vestey that four hundred million pounds worth of British investments in the Argentine must not be sacrificed for a bit of Empire sentiment.

"Now we are told that the Lord Vestey's have prevailed, and that as a result of the American loan, Empire preference is to go.

"That means that when the pressure is applied, trade will be swung away from Australia to South America.

"The money cartel will make the decision. British firms will have to carry out its instructions.

DRIED FRUITS INDUSTRY

"For example, what will happen to the Australian dried fruits industry?"

"Two per cent, of the American crop would be enough to supply the require-



DR. COOMBS

ments of Britain and the rest of the Empire.

"Dr. Coombs has accepted the decision of the money cartel as binding.

"His public and private statements reveal him as a defeatist. He is prepared to appease at any price.

"So when the time came for the appointment of the delegation to the conference that will not only draft the charter but also decide which preferences are to go, it was up to this Government to realise the danger of sending Dr. Coombs abroad again.

HAND OF NIEMEYER

"But he is to head the Government's delegation at this vital gathering. He is to be the spokesman for Australia.

"It will be the voice of Coombs, but the hand of the Guggenheim-Niemeyer gang.

"The fate of Australian industries is being entrusted to Dr. Coombs.

"What does he know about Australian industries? Has he ever been outside a University lecture hall or a Government office?"

"If the Government was prepared to de-

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NOTES on the NEWS

President Truman has recommended to Congress the outright repeal of 24 emergency laws, suspension of 36 permanent statutes and cancellation of 20 defence appropriations; this is expected to be made effective by July. If that much, plus earlier scrapping of controls, be done by U.S., it can surely be done by this country.

There is no justification for the continuance of measures imposed under wartime conditions. Without exception, all departments created during wartime should be scrapped without delay. Failure to do this can only delay reconstruction and fortify the growing belief that these Departments are only being retained to regiment the people and provide jobs for political cast-offs and others.

WARD'S WORDS: Addressing a meeting of the Public Servants' Basic Wage and Agitation Committee, Mr. W. Dolhegy reminded his listeners that "long ago Eddie Ward told me that when Labor had a majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate, we would get what we wanted. But now we have them and we even have a Labor Governor-General, but we cannot get our demands." Many Laborites will have realised this in a general way, and it may lead them to see the futility of the Party system; if they were to concentrate on individual Members in each Electorate irrespective of Parties and not pledge their allegiance to Party tags, they would do much better. This is the only way they can control the secret junta that dominates all Parties.

HOMELESS HORDES: The Mayor of New York (Mr. O'Dwyer) tells the world through the press "this city has half a million homeless people . . . including many veterans now living in slums." That's not nearly so appalling as housing conditions in Russia, but it's bad enough from a Western viewpoint. Mr. O'Dwyer then suggests that the "State" must solve this problem; seemingly he is unaware of Russia's homeless hordes, where the "State" has failed to a far greater extent than Private Enterprise, nearly strangled by Bureaucracy and Finance, in America or elsewhere. Some people use the most absurd arguments to develop the disease of Statitis.

ZIONIST ZEAL: Large-scale Zionist propaganda pours through American press and radio for furthering the biggest industrial coup in history—the seizure of Middle East oil and untold chemical wealth in the Dead Sea. The Melbourne "Herald," commenting on this recently, reported "the forces and finances of World Jewry, with headquarters in America, are being mobilised to compel Britain to capitulate . . . The Arab case is not mentioned . . . but Britain is depicted as the offender and oppressor, and the Jews as the innocent downtrodden victims." The very fierceness of this onslaught should arouse the curiosity of those so-called hardheaded business Yanks; they should realise that the cry for a "Spiritual Home" is mere eyewash to hide the real objectives.

BOARD BLUNDERS: The following results of the socialised Egg Board should be a steadier for those innocents who have accepted the Marxian theories: The press reports grocers as saying that 10% of Board eggs are bad; most of the Board eggs are small and under weight; the position is so bad that although the Board denied that all first-grade eggs were reserved for export (Melbourne "Herald," 24/1/47) it could not argue away that their eggs were bad and undersized. Then there is the matter of price, which has steadily increased since the bureaucrats took over. And so they have failed on the score of quality, quantity and price. What more is there?

BRITAIN'S BURDENS: The plot to enmesh Britain in a burden of debt has brought about such a situation that the debt is calculated to absorb the entire output of more than 600,000 workers until beyond the end of the century—or, in other terms, 30 million man-years. From this it will be clear that the Jewish system of sur-

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THIS "FULL EMPLOYMENT" POLICY

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3 CS, Colac.)

Although high taxation and other restrictive policies have so shackled the production system that we have shortages and rationing at present, we must not lose sight of the fact that the existing production system, if used as efficiently as possible, could provide a standard of living far higher than most people realise. We live in a world of great potential plenty, a world in which all people could have greater security, greater liberty, and greater leisure.

For example, there is no physical reason why every family in Australia should not have a well built home with all modern conveniences. The production of sufficient first-class houses for the Australian people is not being prevented by any physical problems, which the people, if free to do so, could not easily overcome.

The obstacles preventing the people from associating to do all the things they want to do are artificial obstacles arising from totalitarian, economic, political and financial policies.

A brief examination of the realities of our productive capacity should prove to any reasonable person that we are at present being denied access to a rich heritage built up over centuries.

For years before the war we had the problem of poverty amidst plenty. This plenty had been produced, and could easily have been added to, in spite of the fact that we had tens of thousands of people who were unemployed.

Now, as we shall see later, in spite of the fact that man has over centuries been trying to increase production with the use of decreasing manpower, unemployment was and still is, held up as one of the great problems to be solved. Dr. Evatt even persuaded the United Nations that full employment should be one of the main objectives of all nations.

In spite of the obvious fact that they were not required for the production of the plenty produced prior to the war, it was always stressed that the unemployed could not obtain full access to the plenty because, it was asserted, not having done any work they were not entitled to any income other than a miserable dole.

The Second World War abolished the problem of poverty amidst plenty by the simple process of abolishing the plenty. Money that allegedly could not be created for the purpose of permitting all the people, whether engaged in production or not, to consume all the plenty produced was readily created for the purpose of creating full employment during the war years.

The fear of a return to the pre-war years of unemployment is being deliberately used to persuade people that so long as they were fully employed, all is well. We have more employment at present than ever before in peacetime, but all is not well. Why is this? Economically speaking, it is largely because a great amount of the employment, such as the staffing of large Government departments by thousands of officials, is not only useless, but is an obstacle to the production of the goods and services the people urgently require.

Long before the war one well-known economic adviser, a man who has advised both Labor and non-Labor Governments, said that he would rather see men shovelling sand from one side of the road to the other than that they should partake of the available plenty without having done any work.

This policy of full employment—which means, of course, compulsory employment decided by powerful groups who think they know what is best for the community—is obviously a direct attack upon the central policy of man ever since he realised that, by the use of levers, wheels, etc., he could increase his power to do things.

We still hear a lot of jargon from Socialists, Communists and many others who should know much better, about labour producing all wealth. From the start of civilised society man has been striving to increase the production of wealth with decreasing use of manpower. In spite of artificial obstacles he has been amazingly successful, the result being an industrial system, which depends upon the increasing use of solar energy—coal, hydropower, etc. The use of manpower, as such, is of little importance in modern production. Men now merely use their skill in making correct use of the industrial machine and solar energy.

We might say that man has been striving for centuries to reduce compulsory labor as far as possible, in order that he might have more and more time for voluntary labor—or what we term leisure.

Mention of the word leisure results in some people visualising large numbers of people drinking themselves to death or lying around in a stupor. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is no fundamental difference between (a) the expending of energy in hitting a tennis ball backwards and forwards over a net, and (b) the applying of solar energy to some form of production.

Increasing freedom for the individual to develop his own pursuits will undoubtedly result in many individuals trying to improve still further the efficiency of the present industrial system. This would in turn make it possible for still more individuals to have greater freedom to improve the industrial system to the point where, as far as possible, the use of solar energy operating through almost completely automatic and self-renewing machinery would make it impossible for any but a very few to find a place in industry.

If we go back in history we can see how this process of increased production with less man-power, resulting in what we term

unemployment, has been taking place. If men had always had to spend every minute of their lives producing the bare necessities of life, they obviously would never have had time to invent or improve any labour-saving devices with which to obtain and extend leisure. But even at the most primitive stage of his history, man had sufficient leisure time to start making the tools with which to increase production with decreasing human effort. It has been said that man has been seeking to lift the



DR. EVATT

burden of producing the necessities of life from his own back on to that of the machine.

Although most people recall in a hazy manner that we greatly increased our total production during the war years, when we had nearly 1,000,000 of our most able-bodied men and women out of the production system, they do not fully grasp the extent of the physical basis for the production of plenty for all. In America, where the development of the industrial machine operated by solar energy has been taken further than in any other country, the general standard of living was increased by 40 per cent, during the war years—and this in spite of the fact that twenty-one million

TAX TYRANTS UNDERMINE FREEDOM

A glaring example of the manner in which officialdom sets itself above the laws which citizens must obey, and tramples underfoot the common-law rights of the people, is described in a forthright article in the Sydney "Bulletin" of March 5. Under the heading "This Freedom," the "Bulletin" says:—

This is what we have come to in this Australian democracy, declared by Dr. Evatt to be worthy of leadership among the world's nations in the post-war era of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms. The story begins 20 years ago, in days when we were still something like a free people and did not realise it.

In 1928 an Australian citizen responded to a general invitation from the Commonwealth Government of the day to subscribe to a dollar-loan floated on the American market. Its success was a matter of some urgency to the Government, and to serve that end there was a condition in the prospectus that interest payments would be tax-free. The Australian citizen, a grazier named William George Magrath, now very old and nearly blind and a loser of 40,000 sheep in the drought, invested 92,000 dollars in it. Two years later, under influence of the world depression, another Commonwealth Government—"Labor," of course—amended the income-tax law and made interest payments on the loan taxable, a course which the High Court held valid. Mr. Magrath, holding that a contract was a contract, did not return income received from this loan interest in his taxation papers.

In 1942 the Commissioner of Taxation assessed the man on all back years of income, branding him in a 1943 report to the Treasurer as having been concerned in a list of cases "in which there is evidence of evasion which, it is considered, is due to unreasonable carelessness." Sticking to his principles, Mr. Magrath sued the Commissioner in the High Court for a refund of all he had been called upon to pay, £59,791. The High Court upheld him and granted his claim.

This was surely bad enough a record of official tyranny in an allegedly British democracy. There might have been some departmental error of judgment, though it is hard to believe that the Taxation Department at no period during these proceedings failed to secure an opinion from Dr. Evatt's Crown Law Department. But, as for what followed, this bureaucracy, which is fastening its teeth upon popular freedom is entitled to no benefit of doubt whatever.

In that report for 1943 the Commissioner asserted that Magrath had understated his income for 10 years (1930-31 to 1940-41) by £109,053, and had been ordered to pay £7531 "additional tax, charged as penalty." Prosecution? No; "evasion of the tax could not be proved because of lack of evidence." "Could not be proved because of lack of evidence," but slug this fellow all the same!

people were in the armed forces or in the munition factories producing a colossal volume of military equipment.

Surely no intelligent person will deny that it is physically possible that a decreasing number of people in industry, working decreasing hours, can provide more than sufficient for the entire community. Let us repeat: there is no physical reason why we cannot have an increasing standard of living and increasing leisure.

But there are powerful groups who resist very strenuously the idea of the individual obtaining greater freedom, that freedom which the heritage of thousands of years of human effort has made possible. These groups are determined to sabotage this heritage by insisting that every individual must be kept at work, even if such work is the preventing, by one section of the community, of the production of plenty by the rest of the community. Goering called it "guns before butter."

A clear understanding of the full employment policy (a policy of compulsory employment designed to turn all individuals into serfs and to ensure that, if possible, the "problem of plenty" does not return), is essential if our civilisation is going to survive.

If we make ourselves conversant with the physical realities of the situation, we must come to the conclusion that the present financial and economic policies, so far from being based upon realities, are being used to sabotage our rights. The financial system, which should be simply a bookkeeping system, is glorified as an end in itself, instead of being recognised as a man-made system of convenience for the distribution of goods and services to the people. Taxation is imposed as an instrument of destruction, and it is certain that the first immediate step towards the age of plenty is to reduce taxation drastically. Other steps can be taken later.

However, if we persist in supporting the full employment policy as a permanent objective to be striven for with all our might, then why did we ever destroy Hitler, the man who helped to solve the so-called unemployment problem for millions all over the world?

The policy of the individual is, and always has been, expanding liberty based upon increasing plenty. He has always striven for increasing leisure, in order to have more self-employment.

In conclusion, might we point out that most of those who oppose greater leisure for the individual, usually because they allege that he wouldn't be able to make what they term proper use of plenty and leisure, will assert with the greatest confidence that they are different, and could be trusted to make the best possible use of both plenty and leisure. Isn't it surprising how many can trust themselves but not the other fellow.

U.S. LABOR MONOPOLY NEARS END?

In the course of an article in the "New York Sun," David Lawrence, editor of the "United States News," answers this question as follows:—

For 14 years union labor has abused its powers and special privileges. In the coal controversy the American people saw actual insurrection—defiance of the courts and of the Government itself. The people have been aroused as never before. They are beginning to see nation-wide unions as a form of tyranny and despotism. The die has been cast for new labour legislation, and every change now will be toward the restriction of organised labor's monopoly.

Inherent rights, such as the right to work or quit work, never will be disturbed, because these are protected by the Constitution. But the so-called right of two or more individuals to conspire and persuade others to commit acts of economic violence, and the privilege of such a group to monopolise the job-giving power by means of the closed shop, will be taken away.

Monopoly never can be popular in America, whether it is practised by corporations, labor unions or any other organisation. Several unions enjoying nationwide power have developed an arrogant leadership not unlike that which characterised executives of big corporations a few decades ago.

The days of appeasement are over. An economic recession faces America because 16,000,000 workers have been exploited by a few men in wage drives that have cut the purchasing power of the dollar for the other 44,000,000 workers not in labor unions. Such a distortion has introduced fear and uncertainty into business generally.

A deep depression will be averted, a balanced economy will be restored, new confidence will be created in business, and the use of new capital to expand domestic and world markets will be encouraged only if Congress and the President deal resolutely with labor-union arrogance and its abuse of power.

No responsible group in Congress wants the Wagner Act repealed or collective bargaining eliminated or unions destroyed; but there is a demand for applying to unions all the restrictions, which apply to corporations wherever, and whenever the public interest can be damaged.

The organised power of any group to control or dominate the economic life of the country is about to be destroyed by legislation. The coal strike was a salutary influence in opening the eyes of the people.

of State" were condoned for a moment there could be no hope for freedom in this country. For the Gestapo is unmistakably asserting itself among us and the Magrath case is but one more vivid illustration of its working.

Only the other day Sir Henry Slessor, a British Labor M.P. (1924-29) and Solicitor-General, afterwards a Lord Justice of Appeal, and then and since a champion of the threatened rights of the common man under the common law of the realm, pointed out in a scathing article in the "Times" that those rights were being violated with dangerous frequency by the new bureaucracy under statutes authorising regulations abhorrent in any free community. Sir Henry warned his fellow-countrymen that British civilisation which the world has learned to respect and esteem, and to which our political rulers pay some sort of lip-service, is founded mainly upon the rule of the English common law.

It was against this very tyranny that a Hampden led the revolt of the Commons of England in the seventeenth century against the tyranny of the Crown—a revolt that ended in Charles I losing his head. Because the Crown had not learnt the lesson another revolt in the following century severed the American colonies from the British realm. That tyranny, reviving in full force today, is asserted in Australia not by the King but by the Crown as typified in the King's Ministers, who have pushed aside the Parliamentary ladder by which they rise (fortunately the present tense is still valid) and assumed that arbitrary and hateful dictatorship against which the people have elected them to be the constitutional checks. And, although protesting voices are sometimes heard from Canberra, Parliament as a whole is compliant. That Parliament shall be reduced to this condition and remain in it is the clear aim of Britain's enemies in the world and of our own.

Theoretically, of course, the electors can right the wrong and rout these tyrants. Actually, however, the Parliamentary apathy that lies like a curse upon this democracy is a reflex of a public apathy, of the sheep-like toleration of any inflection, which the gubernatorial bureaucracy imposes upon it; and a Government-run "Information" Department is available to counter all incipient public agitation by way of protest.

DON'T MISS THIS

Extra copies of the January 31 special anti-taxation issue of the "New Times" are available at the "New Times" Office, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. (Postal address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.)

The price to you, for a parcel of these extra copies, is 2/- per dozen, post free.

A supply of them will help you to further the tax-reduction campaign, so write or call for your parcel without delay.

FULL STORY BEHIND KIDNAPPING AND BASHINGS IN RICHELIEU BY-ELECTION

(From the "Canadian Social Crediter.")

SOREL, Quebec.—The full story of gangsterism in Quebec has been revealed at last, in a series of authenticated accounts received from our eastern correspondents. The Liberal Party won the Richelieu-Vercheres by-election but at a price that will forever leave a dark blot of shame on the history of Canadian party politics.

While the Liberal polled 11,988 votes, it is suspected that not all these votes were genuine. With less voters on the list than in 1945, there were some 3000 more votes registered. It is believed that some votes—possibly about 2000—may have been cast by about 50 "telegraphs," an eastern term for men who vote in many polls under the names of other voters who do not generally cast their ballots, or under the names of dead and absent citizens, whose names are put on the voters' list by the enumerators.

Terrorising by the gangsters of Sorel also created an atmosphere of intimidation, which took away much of the enthusiasm of newly recruited Social Credit workers.

Here are the facts of the kidnapping and beatings as experienced and related by the victims themselves . . .

Mr. Louis Even, along with Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Mercier, had established their rooms in the Hotel Saurel in the town of Sorel. Work was at a feverish pitch on the night of December 22-23rd, as the by-election was coming off in the morning.

At 12.45 a.m., Mr. Mercier left Mr. Even's room. Mrs. Mercier had not yet returned from meetings in St. Marc and St. Charles. Mr. Mercier, organiser-in-chief of the Quebec Union of Electors, went down to the hotel rotunda to wait for his wife. He was alone, except for the desk clerk, Georges Lafrance.

Three men approached Mr. Mercier suddenly and, without any explanation, asked him to follow them. Mr. Mercier refused. The gangsters instantly grabbed hold of Mercier's arms. Mercier called out to the desk clerk, Lafrance, for help. The clerk paid no attention.

VITAL QUESTIONS

The Sorel gangsters dragged Mercier to a room on the main floor and locked him up. They questioned him: Where are the electoral lists of the Union of Electors? And who are the poll scrutineers?

Mercier replied that he knew nothing. The gangsters became violent. "So, it will be necessary to kill you to learn things," says one.

"Yes; and you wouldn't know any more," retorted Mercier.

In the meantime, at about 2.00 a.m., Mrs. Mercier returned to her room and found her husband absent. Worried, she called on Mr. Even, editor of "Vers Demain," and general director of political action in the province.

Even, who did not want to go to sleep until he was assured everyone was at his post, was surprised to find Mercier had left without advising him. Together, Even and Mrs. Mercier awaited Mr. Mercier's return. Both were becoming increasingly nervous.

At the same time, hotel employees were becoming active in the corridors. Mrs. Mercier found a bellboy trying to unlock her husband's door. When she asked him what he was doing, he turned and fled. The woman, who has given so much for Social Credit, went down to the desk and asked Lafrance what the bellboy was doing. The clerk answered vaguely that the bellboy was probably tired and had made a mistake.

PHONE OUT OF ORDER

By now, hotel employees still moving around the hallway were escaping through the fire escape. Mrs. Mercier tried phoning, but found her phone was out of order. One employee told her that she was wanted on the phone downstairs. She replied that she had a room phone and the call could be taken there.

This same employee came up to Louis Even and asked him his name. Another employee moved in closer. The two gangsters grabbed Even by the shoulders and wrists, gagging his mouth so he could not call out. At the same time, other ruffians held the door of Mrs. Mercier's room so she could not see what was going on. She was not aware of the attack on Mr. Even; but when she found her door blocked, she started to scream.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

"The Truth About Social Credit." A clear and concise exposition of genuine Social Credit principles, with a complete answer to the popular idea that Social Credit has something to do with Socialism. Price 1/-.

"The Enemy Within The Empire." Already tens of thousands of copies of this revealing booklet have been sold in all parts of the British Empire. Reveals how the rearmament of Germany was financed and the role of Dr. Schacht, the German Finance Fuehrer found "not guilty" at Nuremberg. Price 9d.

"The Money Power Versus Democracy." A comparatively small quantity of this excellent handbook for all democrats is still available. Price 9d.

"Sack The Bureaucrats And Win The Peace." The bureaucratic menace has still to be fought and defeated. This booklet outlines how it can be done. Price 6d.

"The War Behind the War." Although written early in World War 2, this little booklet is still an excellent introduction to the Jewish Problem. Price 3d.

The above booklets are obtainable from all Social Credit movements or from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. Include postage (1d per booklet) when ordering.

Making a break, Mr. Even fled down the hallway. The gangsters let go of Mrs. Mercier's door. She came out of her room and fled after Mr. Even, who was fighting back as he fled.

HIT WITH BLACKJACK

One of the roughnecks then struck him on the head (with a blackjack, it is believed) and he went tottering. Mrs. Mercier was still screaming. But not a soul appeared or paid the slightest attention. Hotel employees, still in the hallway, offered no help to the victims.

A lawyer called Alban Flamand had entered Room 30, next to Mercier's, a moment before, fully dressed. He did not come out of his room. Flamand was a member of the electoral organisation of Gerard Cournoyer, Mackenzie King's candidate.



MR. MACKENZIE KING

Mr. Mercier, still locked up, could hear the cries of his wife, but could offer no help.

The Sorel gangsters, in true East End New York style, now tried to force Mr. Even and Mrs. Mercier outside through a side door. But the Social Crediters fought back and the struggling group went right past the night clerk, Lafrance, who did not budge.

Losing blood from the cut in his head, Mr. Even managed to get downstairs and outside, barefooted and in night attire, to a taxi. The Municipal Police of Sorel accompanied Even and Mrs. Cote-Mercier to the hospital.

WERE POLICE GUILTY?

The Municipal Police in the case, it appears, were either afraid to act or were indirect accomplices. When pressed to find Mr. Mercier, locked in a room on the first floor, they said they searched the hotel and could not find him. They offered endless excuses for not helping the victims.

When it was evident the Municipal Police would not act, Mrs. Mercier phoned the provincial police in Montreal. At 4.00 a.m., they promised immediate help.

The dynamic Laurent Legault, local organiser, asked police help for the polls in Sorel, and again was promised immediate help.

No member of the Provincial Police came to Sorel before 3.00 p.m.—in the afternoon.

At four p.m., two inspectors did come to Sorel, but not to arrest the bandits—merely to make long-drawn investigations, which, apparently, have not been continued.

PERTINENT FACTS

The hotel where the Social Crediters had their headquarters belongs to the Simards, avowed Liberals—the same people who have the big shipbuilding concern, which employs thousands. This time, the Simard Brothers openly threatened their employees with the fact that if they didn't vote Liberal, they'd be eating bread crusts. Mr. Simard was curt when informed, at five p.m., of the hotel attack. Said he: "I am not in the habit of being awakened during the night!"

A raid had taken place the evening before the assaults, when gangsters ransacked the Committee Rooms of the Union of Electors at Sorel. They took some papers.

The three hotel victims found their baggage missing from their rooms. On election day, the desk clerk refused all entry into the victims' rooms. The police, as you might expect by now, refused to accompany to these rooms people who wanted to claim the baggage in the rooms.

One day after the election, the hotel returned the baggage. Many items were missing, including precious notebooks and \$25 in cash. The hotel insisted on full payment for the rooms, including payment for the night the Social Crediters were attacked, kidnapped and beaten.

It is definitely known that the Liberal candidate, Gerard Cournoyer, left the

hotel a few minutes before Mr. Mercier's kidnapping.

During the day preceding the attack, the hotel refused admission to any other members of the Union of Electors, other than the three victims.

By December 26th, the police hadn't the faintest idea who could have plotted and executed such a naughty prank—though they were given plenty of information. As early as the evening before, they were given the license numbers of two automobiles used by the gangsters.

By this time, Social Crediters in Quebec are incensed and angry, and are petitioning both the Federal and Provincial Governments to conduct a full-scale investigation into the matter.

In the meantime, Louis Even is recovering slowly from shock and loss of blood. He is 62 years of age. Mr. Mercier was released without much bodily damage.

And you can be sure that when the House of Commons opens on January 30th, Mr. Cournoyer will be sitting with the Liberals, in all the pomp and dignity befitting a good Liberal member of Parliament. Democracy really triumphed in the Richelieu-by-election!

Lang Indicts Coombs as Finance Spokesman

(Continued from page 1.)

fend our industries, it would have sent its strongest Minister.

"It will be of no use sending him after the Geneva Conference. All the damage will be done there.

"But it has apparently decided that its Minister for Customs knows nothing about the tariff.

CUSTOMS EXPERTS DUMPED

"The fact is that the people who do know something about the tariff would not be prepared to abandon protection given to Australian industries.

"Is it that the Controller of Customs, Mr. Kennedy, has refused to be a party to the tariff massacre? At all events he is not going to Geneva. The Government knows why he is not going.

"The one expert body with a detailed knowledge of the amount of protection essential to Australian industries is the Tariff Board.

"It conducts the inquiries. It makes the recommendations. The present tariff is the result of its findings.

"If the Government seeks to destroy the tariff, then obviously it is going to undo the work of the Tariff Board.

"If members of the Tariff Board went along with the delegation they might fight for the retention of protection.

"So they are being left behind in Australia. Nothing must be done to embarrass Dr. Coombs.

38 ADVISERS

"In all 38 advisers have been announced as going to Geneva with him. But in this team there is no room for even one member of the Tariff Board. There can be only one conclusion.

"We have already been sold-out.

"Agreements have been made at secret talks in London for the abandonment of preference to Australian industries, just as there has been agreement that Empire Preference must go.

CONTEMPT OF PARLIAMENT

"Prior to this House meeting, Dr. Coombs addressed both the Government Caucus and the Opposition Parties in secret conference. That is not where this all-important subject should have been ventilated.

"The proper place is on the floor of this Parliament.

"If we are to accept Dr. Coombs' procedure without protest, then we reduce Parliament to a secret cabal under the dictatorship of the new Bureaucracy.

"Dr. Coombs should be brought to the bar of this House to be examined on his policy.

"Then we will ascertain, perhaps, something of the nature of the secret commitments.

"There has been too much hole and corner business about this International Trade Organisation.

"We are being treated to a lot of mumbo-jumbo about this new organisation.

"But reduced to simple terms both organisations are part of a clever plan to seize control of world trade in the interests of Wall Street bankers and their kindred spirits in London.

BRETTON WOODS MOVE

"Under Bretton Woods, Australia could be restricted to an adverse trade balance of £15,600,000 a year.

"So by forcing Australia to lower its tariff, and at the same time depriving this country of its principal market by the withdrawal of Empire Preference, we would soon be at the mercy of the International Monetary Fund.

"We would soon exhaust the paltry £15,600,000 and be on our bended knees.

"By using both instruments, the money cartel could bankrupt Australia within a year.

"In the process, Australia would again find itself in the grip of unemployment. There would again be the cry in the land for reduced wages and pensions."

—Sydney "Century," 28/2/47.

MAYBE

"Now Eugene Meyer says he quit the job of being World Bank head because he thinks the idea is unsound and is afraid of a terrific crash, worse than the one that brought about the other depression."

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

rounding the intended victim with debt is much more effective than Hitler's military might. It is, of course, necessary to have key agents advising the victim to accept the loans, and seemingly suitable men were found for this job. The same forces are to be seen behind our debt structure; in Australia, economists and press scribes are the chief advocates of suicide by borrowing.

MANPOWER MAIZE: A New York report says "finding a job is harder than at any time since the war." The "Wall Street Journal," in a survey of ten major cities, quotes company spokesmen as saying that "the manpower problem no longer exists." Side by side with this a report from London about a proposal by Mr. Isaacs, Minister for Labour, to bring in displaced persons from Europe to solve Britain's man power problem. Meanwhile Australia House is said to be deluged with applications from Britishers desiring to come to Australia; but Mr. Calwell prefers to grant special permits to "displaced persons" from any where and everywhere. These co-related reports, assuming them to be accurate, make strange reading. —OB.H.

WARNING TO FARMERS

In its issue of February 25 the Horsham (Vic.) "Times" published the following letter to the editor:—

Sir,—Since the end of the second act of the world war eighteen months ago we have seen many schemes put forward allegedly designed to promote the well-being of the people of the world and world peace (whatever that might be). A feature of all these schemes is the surrender of individual sovereign rights of the individual nations to some organisation, the headquarters of which is usually in Washington, New York, or Manhattan.

At present a great propaganda campaign is being conducted by the A.B.C. and others to induce primary producers to agree to I.F.A.P. (International Federation of Agricultural Producers). Mr. R. C. Gibson, chairman of the Australian Primary Producers' Council, supported this scheme at the half-yearly conference of the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation in Melbourne. On two occasions he let the cat out of the bag. During his address to the delegates he said: "America has forced a conference in Geneva in April." Consider that statement with my emphasis: "America has FORCED a conference in Geneva in April." Obviously, if America is in a position to force a conference then America would be in a position to force any other activity of this Federation. Also, by the same token, the headquarters are bound to be in the U.S.A.

Later, in replying to a question by Mr. Humphreys, a delegate from Queensland, Mr. Gibson had this to say: "Through international instrumentalities there would . . . be certain directions to certain countries to do things at a certain price. This would not be done in the interests of producers' economy . . ." (Incidentally Mr. Gibson is to "represent" Australia at the inaugural meeting of the Federation.) Mr. Gibson does not state who will manipulate the "international instrumentalities" but no doubt it will be those who manipulated the "peace" from 1918-39 and who, in reality, forced the conference, referred to above, at Geneva. "Certain countries" could include Australia and if the Australian primary producers did not play along with the manipulators the "certain price" would be below the cost of production, thus forcing producers to accept conditions, which they would otherwise reject.

—Yours etc., R. G. Fisher, Sec., Horsham Voters' Policy Association, 4 Pynsent St., Horsham.

BRITAIN'S 1,913,000 BUREAUCRATS

The British, long a nation of shopkeepers and proud of it, are today rapidly becoming a nation of bureaucrats, says the "New Era."

An analysis of official figures issued by the Ministry of Labour shows that just about one Briton in every ten working people is a civil servant of some sort—either a local government employee, a national Government employee, or a policeman or fireman.

That's the way things stood on June 30, 1946. This year they'll be even worse, if unofficial estimates are borne out.

The Labour Ministry's figures show that on June 30 the total of people gainfully employed in the United Kingdom stood at 20,228,000, nearly one-third of them women. Housewives, children, students and the "idle rich" are not counted in the total.

Of these 20,228,000 members of Britain's labour force, a total of 1,913,000 were listed as being "public servants"—that is, civil employees.

That's so close to being one-tenth of the total workers that the difference is negligible.

Those 1,913,000 public servants are broken down into categories as follows: National government employees, 950,000; local government employees, 875,000; policemen, etc., 88,000.

Maybe policemen and firemen shouldn't be classed as bureaucrats, but at all events they have to be paid out of taxes contributed by the working population.

BACKGROUND TO PALESTINE TROUBLE

In view of the present situation in Palestine, the following book review and commentary is of special importance and interest. It appears in the January 11 issue of "The Social Creditor" England, under the heading "Systematized Self-Righteousness," the writer is Norman Webb, and the book reviewed is "Nisi Dominus," by Neville Barbour (Harrap, London). Mr. Webb writes as follows:—

In this sober, and well-documented record of historic Palestine and its association with the Jewish race from the earliest times to the present, one is supplied with an excellent basis from which to judge of contemporary affairs in that country. The Palestine Question constitutes perhaps the most heated and controversial post-war issue in a world bristling with such, and the history of the twenty-eight years' old British Mandate, which came to us as a result of the Balfour Declaration in 1917, is here most clearly and objectively told. If there is such a thing left as an impartially-minded British public—and I believe that there is—they will be much in Mr. Barbour's debt hereafter.

GRIM AND SORDID STORY

The story is grim, and sad, and unspeakably sordid. Grim because all have suffered—Arabs and Jews, and not least, the Mandatory executives, who have squandered years of the prime of their lives, and in many cases actually lost their lives, in that most hateful atmosphere of intrigue and terrorism, struggling, with nothing more substantial or reassuring behind them than the Baldwin Government, shadow-boxing with what their economic advisers assured them were insoluble problems. Twenty-eight years without one gleam of hope or one mitigating incident, spent, apart from the unceasing effort to circumvent the intrigues of Jewish organisations of every kind, largely on disciplining sporadic terrorist outbursts on the part of a sorely-trying people who, rightly or wrongly, saw their native home being occupied and over-run in spite of them, by a mass-immigration about which they had never been consulted.

The whole affair is perhaps the most glaring example of an utterly unreasonable and unstatesmanlike undertaking in the whole of recorded history. Short of mass emigration from his native land on the part of the Arab—a walk-out such as has been practised on more than one occasion from fashionable American pleasure-resorts—it is difficult to see how else he could have behaved, or that it would have led to anything different if he had. He behaved badly, though nothing like as badly as his opponents are behaving now; but in any case he was the aggrieved party. Mr. Barbour's opinion is he might easily have been worse.

RUSSIAN COMPARISON

But to the present writer the most striking thing in Mr. Barbour's record is the comparison it invites between what was taking place in Palestine during those years and the course of affairs in Soviet Russia. It is the more remarkable since it is a similarity of atmosphere only. There are no apparent parallel factors. The two situations had absolutely nothing in common. The one, presumably, a social upheaval within a great Slav State, an uneasy affair of purges and appeasement, of experimental encouragement of one class and then of another. There was nothing whatsoever of all this in Palestine. There, the Semitic inhabitants of a small, barren land of some considerable strategic value, had been released by World War One from the deadening weight of Turkish rule, to a promised independence, only to find that "provisional rights" to partake in their political freedom and colonise their land had been acquired by a rival Semitic race. In the one case, "Russia" went her own way, and a wild, strange way it was, and is. In the other the struggle was three-fold, directly between the Arab and the Jew, with the unfortunate Mandatory Power, Britain, trying to hold the scales of justice in a fundamentally unjust situation.

There seems to be no parallel. Yet again and again in this book one is reminded of that bewildering and yet unmistakable atmosphere of willful distortion so clearly exhibited in Rudolph Schlesinger's "Soviet Legal Theory." Here, in two such dissimilar situations is the same philosophic mind at work.

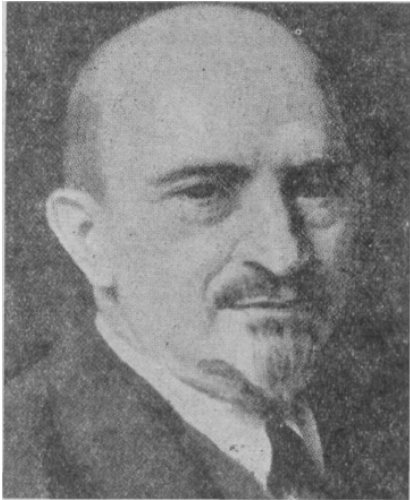
Now, it is a popular belief that the Russian Revolution was, and is, a purely Russian affair. But no one can think that of the present situation in Palestine. For good or ill, it was created, and is maintained by political Zionist Jewry. Theirs is the policy and theirs are the methods used to further Jewish immigration. For chronological convenience political Zionism can be called the child of the Jewish journalist Theodore Herzl, who appears on the late Nineteenth Century scene as something of a visionary, but before the end of his brief career, is discovered in the London of the late nineties, discussing practical ways and means—death duties primarily—for liquidating the British landed aristocracy. It is the same philosophic atmosphere exactly, the same ideology, the same methods for gaining objectives that persist in Palestine as in Russia; the same technique as is to be met with in the dealings of Mr. Molo-

tov, or Mr. Vishinsky, or Mr. Gromyko, and those of Dr. Weizmann, the president of the Zionist Committee, or his hot-headed New York lieutenant, Mr. Ben Gurion.

PHARISAICAL CREED

There it is, unmistakably; not Russian, not Palestinian, but Jewish, what I can only call "systematized self-righteousness"—a flavour, a whiff of the incredible stiffness of the Pharisee. On this extraordinary personal basis it is sought to rear a materialistic creed that "Might is Right" in a quite impossibly ethical sense.

It is inevitable, if we are determined to legalise our personal wishfulness and, as it were, to codify it, that we should end by deifying the satanic impulse that lies hidden in all of us, to justify our methods by our objective; making our desire for a par-



DR. WEIZMANN

ticular state of affairs an excuse for overlooking all objections to its achievement.

We all know that temptation, we all give in to it often, but it is the Christian's virtue, and his badge, that he has found the grace to be ashamed. He has not learned—not yet, anyway—to dignify his stupid, grasping lapses from grace with the title of Philosophy, or to build and buttress them up by erecting a system to perpetuate them—creating a legal school of no thought out of his own self-righteousness.

ZIONIST EXPERIMENT

Mr. Barbour's commendably unexpansive style does not lend itself to quotation. Nevertheless, he achieves his objective, which is to make the position as clear as so fundamentally confused a position, and one so subject to propagandist distortion can be made. He does not deny the immense capital development achieved in the country in the period of the Zionist Experiment. But as he says, we must take into account the enormous capital sums involved, reckoned at £80,000,000, or over forty times the annual budget for the whole of Palestine in the early years of the Mandate. On the same basis in England, it would have meant, according to him, forty thousand millions, which might have gone a good way towards entirely re-housing our slum population. Definitely, however, and in spite of much admirable and successful reclamation, the land settlement is a failure; that is, if there ever was anything in the idea of reclaiming the country and setting it out with displaced and redundant persons from northeastern Europe. As a proposition, that has in any case more "prospectus value" than feasibility, and was added, no doubt, like a flavouring, to satisfy the emotional Epicureanism of such as Arthur Balfour and Ormsby-Gore, and the Bloomsbury and "Manchester Guardian" school of "Realists." The facts are these; it is reckoned that of all the immigrants to Palestine in the period of the Mandate, only about 55,000 are settled on the land, and of those Mr. Barbour calculates that only the individual farmers suggest any permanency. The collectives, though they have done a good job of reclamation, display little sign of roots. Tel Aviv, an entirely new Jewish city, accounts for 250,000, and the rest are mostly spread between Jerusalem and Haifa. In short, four-fifths of all this mass-immigration from Europe, which has not inconsiderably convulsed society for the last quarter of a century, has merely gone to create additional tenement and apartment-house congestions, on the European model, in a fresh area of the earth's surface. And in addition, as Mr. Barbour duly notes, the Zionist Experiment, has introduced "anti-Semitism," a hitherto unknown word, into the Semitic Middle East. Further, it has led the majority of the Arab States into an Arab Confederation against the Jew, or at least against what the Zionist Jews may induce the Western Democracies to put over on the Middle East on their behalf. One could almost find it in one's heart to be sorry for the Jew, did he not bring us all, along with himself, such wholly unnecessary suffering.

POLITICAL JUDAISM

It has always been, as it were, an article of Christian faith to laugh at the idea that the Jews had anything to do

with the French Revolution; or again that they were in any way responsible, through their New York connections, for engineering the Russian one. But here, I repeat, in Palestine is an avowed and purely Jewish undertaking—the Arabs, and even the Mandatory Power, are merely re-actors in it—and its phenomenal and ideological kinship with Russia is unmistakable and notable—two beetroots could not smell or taste more alike. This philosophical identity is Marxist in origin, and as such, is definitely anti-Christian, against the Christianity whose creed is "Live and let live." On the shifting sands of this Marxist materialism was built up Bismarckian Prussia, predatory and faithless, and now submerged, let us hope for good. From that same source came Leninism, and it was the German High Command that introduced—with some inexplicable outside help—Lenin and Trotsky into Russia.

Doubtless there still are many missing links in the chain, which we must wait for time to bring to light, but the operating cause is there all right, and active; and it is Political Judaism. Call it Zionism, or the Comintern, or "Soviet Legal Theory," or U.N.R.R.A., or even Bretton Woods, names don't matter; it is the underlying philosophy that is decisive. The important thing for the Christian—if there really is such an animal?—is that the activity continues; a strategic point captured here, a concession there, with the inevitable ultimate objective of centralised World Control. The thing may not be feasible—manifestly, is not—but like Hitler's ambitions, it is very upsetting for us all.

There is nothing directly of all this in Mr. Barbour's book, of course. If there were, it would not be the excellent textbook that it is. Serious students of Middle Eastern affairs, and they are likely to be on the increase in the near future, will be grateful to him for an excellent job, well done. My advice is, get the book before, like so many other things of value these days, it becomes unobtainable.

ERIC BUTLER'S ACTIVITIES

Mr. Eric Butler had an enthusiastic audience of 170 at his meeting in Sydney on Tuesday, March 4. He warned his listeners that it was not sufficient merely to attack taxation but fail to show the public that high taxation was merely an instrument of policy being used by certain groups, which had to be driven out into the open. Mr. Butler said that the anti-taxation and anti-bureaucracy campaign was proving a most valuable vehicle for the expose of the international groups seeking to break up the British Empire. The financial appeal at the conclusion of the meeting was very successful, while many indicated that they wanted to become active workers in the campaign to bring individual Members of Parliament under the control of their electors. A resolution condemning the Government's promised tax reduction as quite inadequate was passed unanimously by the meeting and forwarded to Mr. Chifley.

Mr. Butler arrived in Brisbane on Thursday, March 6, and addressed a public meeting that night. Unfortunately, a heavy tropical downpour resulted in a small attendance. However, those present were very keen to start work in the campaign.

On Sunday, March 9, Mr. Butler left Brisbane for the country. He will be in Queensland for six weeks, after which he hopes to put in two weeks in New South Wales on his way back to Victoria. New South Wales readers who can co-operate with Mr. Butler are requested to contact him, care of The Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

INCREASE IN OUTPUT BY MACHINES

Figures of increased production through mechanisation in the printing and box-making industries were given in the Arbitration Court hearing of an application by 54 unions for a 40-hour working week.

George Roland Luke, leading mechanic in the carton and box plant of S. T. Leigh and Co. Pty. Ltd., Kensington, said:

"In 1940, 60 girls and three boys, working 20 hours a week overtime, produced 50,000 tobacco packages a day."

"In 1946, with better machinery, 20 girls produced the same number of packages a day without overtime. With an extra attachment on the machines, 11 girls produced 50,000 to 60,000 packages a day."

"In 1940, two girls daily printed 70,000 inside slides for cigarette packets. Better machinery in 1946 enabled one girl to achieve the same production."—"New Era."

PETROL, OIL AND DEFENCE

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Seeing that the Commonwealth Defence Departments are entirely dependent upon overseas oil and petrol, then who finally decides the policy of our country's Army, Navy and Air Force?

During World War 2, a farmer at Acland started producing oil and petrol from shale. Another farmer at Pialba started producing petrol from sugar cane. Then a rum still started producing petrol from molasses. Now isn't it a shame that some bureaucrats went and stopped this defence solution?

Experts on the latest methods of extracting oil and petrol from coal and shale have the facts and figures to show that the Commonwealth resources of coal and shale are sufficient to provide all of her requirements for the next 400 years, and this at an average cost of around five pence per gallon?

—Yours etc., H. J. Madden, Murgon, Q.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

It is significant that Mr. Moses of the A.B.C. permits such people as the American Jew, Winter, to use the radio to attack the White Australia policy and British policy in Palestine. Mr. Winter has been moving around Australia advocating One World.

* * * * *

"The judgment given by Mr. Justice Owen on Monday in the case of Macgrath versus Jackson means that you and I, as citizens, have to get busy.

"For by that judgment the Taxation Commissioner, who is a civil servant, whose salary we pay, has been given by our legislators what the Law calls Absolute Privilege.

"He can report to Parliament a thing about you or me which is a lie—and we have no come-back.

"He can report a thing to Parliament which is not only a lie but which he knew to be a lie when he reported it—and we have no redress.

"He can report to Parliament a thing about you and me which is not only a lie and which he knew to be a lie, but which he reported out of malice—meaning that he wanted to tell that lie to hurt you for his own satisfaction—and we have no help.

"Further, without evidence, he can fine you—they call it a penalty—for having his opinion, understated your income. And there is no appeal as to the amount of his penalty.

"I don't suggest that any Taxation Commissioner ever has or even would use those dreadful powers.

"But I do suggest that Mr. Justice Owen should be credited with knowing something about the law and that—

"You and I insist that the law be altered so that there is not a man in the land who could even be suspected by a Judge of having those powers which Mr. Justice Owen says the Commonwealth has given to the Taxation Commissioner."

—"Sydney Morning Herald," Feb. 1

* * * * *

At the conclusion of a very forceful article in "Smith's Weekly" of March 8:

"Well, it's time we gave a bit as well as taking it. And it's time we told Canberra and the wreckers who are trying to run Canberra that this is our country—and that we are damned well going to make it work!

"In every Town Hall in every capital we should flock to say so. In every country town as well. Let the people express the wrath they feel in unmistakable terms. That will scare the timid politicians and show the wreckers that they can't get away with it any longer.

"We are not going to stand by any more in a helpless manner and see everything Australian energy has built in our country tumble about our ears."

"Who's game to be an Australian!"

* * * * *

When the "gag" was used to prevent Mr. Lang from continuing his speech attacking Bretton Woods and the International Trade Organisation, Mr. Ward was conveniently absent from the House. No doubt it would have been embarrassing for him to have to vote to stop Lang from saying what he has been saying himself.

It will be most interesting to see what Ward and his anti-Bretton Woods colleagues do when Bretton Woods is brought before Parliament. There is every reason to believe that they will do as they have done in the past—prove themselves to be good Party serfs.

—E.D.B.

HELP TO GET YOUR TAXES DOWN

Tax-reduction demand-letter forms are now obtainable from The Honorary Secretary, Victorian League of Rights, 9 Durham Road, Surrey Hills, E.10, Vic. The price of the forms is 2/- per 50/- or 3/6 per 100, post-free.

In addition to canvassing fellow-citizens, it is suggested that actionists who intend doing something about distributing forms should contact individuals in as many organisations as possible with a view to enlisting their aid.

This is an issue in which Laborites, Liberals and others of different political views, can co-operate for their individual and mutual benefit. Individuals in these organisations are, we are, sure, just waiting for a lead to go into action.

The "New Times" is most anxious to receive progress reports as the campaign advances in the various centres.

Write for your tax-reduction demand-letter forms NOW, and let us know what YOU are doing from time to time.

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