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"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

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THE DEEPER SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RHODESIAN CHALLENGE

By Eric D. Butler

Following my 1964 visit to Rhodesia, I expressed the opinion that the Rhodesian issue could precipitate "the final test for the British Commonwealth;" that the Commonwealth would either have to be re-organised on clearly defined basic rules, or that it would disintegrate completely. I also wrote that "The Smith Government has... been forced into the position where it must proclaim independence before too much time has passed. A change in British Government following the coming British elections will not help it. The international campaign against the country is being stepped up."

I now believe that the Rhodesian stand for complete independence has not only precipitated a major crisis within the British Commonwealth, and within U.N.O.; that it has not only seriously challenged the global strategy of International Communism; but that it could lead to an attack on the financial and economic policies which aid the Communist advance.

The Rhodesian stand can only be described as something in the nature of a miracle. Here is a small group of Europeans, predominantly British, and led by men like Ian Smith who are not professional politicians, but who have demonstrated a great capacity for leadership. With a European population less than that of many suburbs of big Western cities, and responsible for an African population of approximately four million, this small nation, born only 70 years ago, is openly challenging the world's great international power groups. Every weapon short of physical force—and this would be used if a situation of a certain type could be produced—is being organised internationally against the Rhodesians—economic, financial, political, diplomatic, psychological. There is an almost hysterical determination to beat the Rhodesians to their knees; to force them to submit to policies, which must end in the same results so evident in every other part of Africa where "independence" has been granted prematurely.

An Unholy Alliance

One of the first results of the Rhodesian stand has been to demonstrate an unholy alliance between international power groups which the average person does not realise have any connection. Just as the Goldwater challenge against the "soft" attitude on International Communism resulted in powerful international financial organisations lining up with Communists and others against Goldwater, so the Rhodesian challenge has produced a unity of the same groups. It is well to recall that almost immediately

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AUTHORITY ON RHODESIA

Eric D. Butler went through Rhodesia in 1963, following a visit to South Africa. Before leaving London for Africa in 1964, he did a taped interview with Sir Roy Welensky, discussing with him the Rhodesian situation. During his 1964 visit to Rhodesia, Mr. Butler had a long personal discussion with the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, and then did a taped interview. He also met many other people while studying the situation, and did a taped interview with Mr. Gondo, the African leader of the Rhodesian Opposition.

In December, Mr. Butler made a special visit to Rhodesia, conferring only briefly with contacts in South Africa on the way through and the way back. Mr. Butler did an exclusive interview with Mr. Ian Smith for the new Australian conservative quarterly, *Australian International News Review*. He had a short, private talk with Mr. Smith before the interview.....

Mr. Butler also had discussions with a number of Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers and top officials. He addressed a private meeting of Government backbench Members, did two radio interviews, and one TV interview. A packed audience gave him a standing ovation at a semi-public meeting. During his visit he collected material, including photos of African terrorist activities in Rhodesia, Zambia and Angola, for a special article for the American conservative journal, *American Opinion*, and for other articles and lectures.

Mr. Butler maintains a regular close contact with the developing situation in Rhodesia.

he came to office, Mr. Harold Wilson announced that Britain was facing a "financial crisis." This necessitated a substantial loan from the International Monetary Fund. It was then that Mr. Wilson opened up with a tremendous barrage on the Rhodesians, who were warned of the dire consequences of any unilateral action about independence. Wartime heroes were described as "traitors" by the pacifist Wilson. The international financial groups have shown a persistent interest in the "independence" campaign in Africa. The World Bank's activities have in some cases been openly subversive.

Mr. Harold Wilson's first major act after the declaration of independence was to "freeze" the foreign financial credits of the Rhodesian Government in London. Socialists like to create the myth that they are opposed to monopoly, but in fact their own basic philosophy is one of monopoly of power, with the result that they have no difficulty in entering into alliances with monopolists of all kinds. At any rate, Socialist Harold Wilson had no difficulty in appointing a member of the notorious Warburg family, S. G. Warburg, to the board of his new Reserve Bank of Rhodesia. Also appointed to the Board, which took over Rhodesia's foreign credits, was Sir Sydney Caine, Director of the London School of Economics, the brain centre of political internationalism. Mr. Ian Smith very aptly described the stealing of Rhodesia's foreign credits as the "great Caine robbery."

The Warburg's and Revolution

From the time of the financing of the revolution in Russia, the Warburg family has been closely associated with worldwide revolutionary activities. Mr. S. G. Warburg came to England posing as a Jewish refugee from Hitler's tyranny. He soon became prominent in merchant banking. It was the same S. G. Warburg who strongly supported and financed the campaign to force Britain into the European Economic Community. Mr. Warburg's principles are such that he clearly had no difficulty in co-operating with Mr. Wilson to steal from the Rhodesians their foreign credits. Mr. Ian Smith has acidly commented that he hopes there will be no more nonsense about anything being "as safe as the Bank of England!" It might be appropriate here to recall that it was another Warburg, Mr. James P. Warburg, who was associated with the setting up of the United World

Federalists at Ashville, North Carolina, in 1947. The purpose of this organisation, whose members include some of the world's most influential international financiers, is "to create a world Federal Government with authority to enact, interpret and enforce law adequate to maintain peace." The method proposed is that of "making use of the amendment process of the United Nations to transform it into a World Federal Government."

Financial and Economic Independence for Rhodesia?

While there is no doubt that the international campaign against Rhodesia is going to have its effect upon the Rhodesian economy, I agree with those informed Rhodesians who stress that the very international financial and economic campaign against Rhodesia can lead to a basic modification in internal economic and financial policies, which are in accordance with economic realities. As one Cabinet Minister said to me, "Surely it is ridicu-



Wartime Hero and Loyalist

"In my house the Queen's photo still hangs in a place of honour in the dining room . . . We sing God Save the Queen . . . and we still fly the Union Jack."

—Mr. Ian Smith as he spoke to Eric Butler in December, 1965.

RHODESIA—DO NOT MISS ERIC BUTLER AT ASSEMBLY HALL MEETING

Tuesday, February 8, 8 p.m.

This will be Mr. Eric Butler's first public address in Melbourne on the truth about Rhodesia since he returned from Rhodesia in December. Mr. Butler will deal with the basic facts concerning Rhodesia. He will expose the more blatant falsehoods. The Assembly Hall meeting will be the first major League of Rights event for 1966 in a massive national campaign on Rhodesia. All Melbourne and near-Melbourne supporters are urged to be present. And to bring their friends.

lous to talk about a food exporting nation starving simply because of money difficulties." During the last war we of the British world did things financially and economically which had previously been regarded as impossible—or "unsound." Already the Rhodesians, a vigorous and resourceful people, with enormous natural resources, adequate sources of power, except that of oil (and steps are being taken to overcome this) an advanced industrial system, are working to make themselves as completely independent as possible. I am certain that Rhodesia will not collapse because of any nonsense about "a shortage of finance." And there are ways and means of obtaining the comparatively small foreign credits necessary for absolutely necessary imports. For example, cheap subsidised Rhodesian tobacco will find many eager clients. "Bithnith ith bithnith" observed one Rhodesian realist to me.

A Healthy Community

No economic and financial adjustments can of themselves save a nation unless there is the will to survive. As the psychological and economic war proceeds against Rhodesia, there will undoubtedly be casualties. No one can predict with certainty the future. But I believe that in Rhodesia there is today one of the soundest British communities in the whole world. It is a small community, but this is a great advantage. It is still predominantly a rural community. Ian Smith, proud that his Scottish father knew the great Cecil Rhodes, is basically a country gentleman. Longhaired beatniks are not known in Rhodesia. Many of those in Rhodesia today are the same British who demonstrated in Britain in 1940 that they could "take it". Harold Wilson has underestimated these people. As Ian Smith has said, the Rhodesians will not crawl out of their country, irrespective of the hardships. They will, if necessary, go out fighting. It is this spirit which I believe will not only help to see the Rhodesians through, but which will provide a great stimulus to free men and women everywhere. It is now a quarter of a century since British people demonstrated such magnificent courage. It was the great British Prime Minister, Pitt, who said that the British would save themselves by their own exertions and the world through example. Ian Smith has said that he believes that the British in Rhodesia have a special assignment in history.

Not only is the international campaign against Rhodesia forcing the Rhodesians to become less dependent upon international financial and economic influences; they are free from the subversive influences of U.N.E.S.C.O. teachers and other officials of U.N. organisations. The Rhodesian stand could well precipitate a major break in U.N.O. It is forcing people around the Free World to ask searching questions about the policy of economic sanctions against anti-Communists Rhodesia while economic aid is poured into the Communist Empire from the Free World. Rhodesia's constitution focusses attention upon the necessity for responsible voting, not only in Rhodesia, but in every civilised country. There is

growing intelligent discussion on race realities. More and more people are beginning to appreciate that a civilisation is not created by political and other institutions; that the institutions are the products of civilisation; and that civilisation requires respect for basic truths and values.

Rhodesia Lights a Torch

Rhodesia could be the lighting of the torch, which will show the way forward for a world, which has been stumbling, in the growing dark for most of this century. I believe that it offers a great hope, and the greatest challenge of our times. All great movements are initiated by individuals and small groups. A little child shall lead them. The smallest member of the British family has, through a Prime Minister who typifies the very heart and soul of Rhodesia, proclaimed that the time has come to stop retreating against the international forces of revolution and subversion, to stand on principles as opposed to policies of expediency. Nothing is more important at this present time than the rallying of every ounce of moral, and political support behind the Rhodesians. By failing the Rhodesian cause, we fail ourselves.

The present disastrous and treacherous Australian policy of economic sanctions against Rhodesia must be defeated. Every moment that this policy is permitted to continue is a blot on the national honour of Australia.

"WHAT CAN I DO?"

How often this question is asked. It cannot be answered satisfactorily without some understanding of the correct relationships between individuals, and between individuals and their institutions.

Knowledge is the basis of realistic action. We exist to provide knowledge. We make available a wide range of books of all kinds dealing with economics, finance, politics and international affairs. But even after obtaining knowledge, many people only feel frustrated because they feel that there is nothing that they can do about events.

However, the problem of how to take effective action, of how to obtain the increment of association through disciplined team work while at the same time developing individual initiative, has been solved, we believe, by the League of Rights. This non-party movement offers an answer to the question, "What can I do?"

Why not participate in the League's growing activities? Those who will not do this now that basic organisational problems have been solved are not really interested in finding an answer to the question we mention.

The League has a State Director in every State capital city. Or readers may contact the National Headquarters, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

SOME REALISTIC SUGGESTIONS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Substantial rate increases for Local Government have been in the news recently. As usual, the Communists are attempting to take advantage of a problem of increasing severity. More centralisation is advocated by some. But little consideration is given to basic causes of rate increases. In an attempt to shed a little light on economic and financial realities, Mr. G. K. Tavender of Balaklava, South Australia, submitted the following evidence to the N.S.W. Royal Commission on Local Government and Valuation:

Preamble

The universal dissatisfaction with all forms of taxation derives from the false relationship of money to Gross National Product. The G.N.P. is the real National Income, and clearly, includes imports received for exports. Taxation in reality is the taking of part of G.N.P. for redistribution through Governments to civil engineers, contractors, teachers, and so on; hence, income is the only source of taxation regardless of the name, e.g., sales, land, rates, etc., given to it. Since the tax is taken, not in goods directly, but in money (claims to goods) the supply of money before taxing should at least equal the "price value" of G.N.P. In short, money should come into existence at the same rate as goods, as measured by prices, and go out of existence at the rate of consumption or wearing out of goods. Production exceeds consumption; therefore, money should increase at the same rate. These essentials never exist (their establishment would be much easier than the change to decimal currency) so taxing authorities unwittingly resort to dishonesty in trying to extort sufficient money from the inadequate supply, e.g., by taxing the same sum of money more than once, and taxing in advance, i.e., before the means of payment is in existence!

Statistics always show a big discrepancy between money distributed in course of production (financial "cost") and the monetary "value" or price of the products. For 1963-64 the figures of factory production were £1, 326m., and £2,634½m. respectively — roughly half (figures of primary production not included). Taxation, Federal, State, and Local, for the year, was taken from £1, 326m plus money distributed as "costs" by primary producers, whereas the source of taxation should have been double that sum, i.e., the "value" of G.N.P. The significance of the statistics is hidden from responsible citizens because both Keynesian and classic economists assert (wrongly) "the national product, upon its creation, gives rise to the creation of a money income that can exactly buy this product." Theoretically, the situation, which the economists believe to exist, could occur in a time of extremely rapid acceleration of industrial expansion, infinitely beyond the national needs. The expansion that has taken place in recent years under Governmental urging, is now seen to be superfluous in some fields, e.g., electrical appliances and motor cars. All discussion of taxation reform is futile if the debaters do not understand how money is wrongly geared to distribution; so, to the above, the following must be added.

All money originates from the banking system, mainly as "loans," which are financial "costs" in the accounts

of the borrowers. Each borrower must recover the same amount plus "wages" for himself. Collectively, they cannot recover more than the total issued, therefore, if some succeed others must fail. For the "system" to work as the economists imagine it does, each month's borrowings would have to exceed the previous one's by the difference between "cost" and "price," because the money (bank credit) is cancelled on being repaid to the bank. Such acceleration of debt and industrial expansion would be wasteful and impracticable, so, rather than warp the people to fit the "system," it would be better to make the simple adjustment to fit the system to the needs of the people. The banks do not lose from the faulty gearing: the loss is borne by the whole community, people on lower incomes being hardest hit. The goods lacking purchasing power are distributed, if not destroyed or given away, by the contracting of new debts, selling below cost (bankrupts' stocks, etc.) and the writing-off of old debts (headline news frequently). If these items could be accurately accounted, the sum would approximate to the difference between value of G.N.P. and the money distributed in production of same. It should be noted that any such money paid for services, is a transfer of the claim to portion of G.N.P. Further, £1, on repayment to bank or "Working Capital A/c," liquidates only £1 of "costs": e.g., if Baker receives £1 for bread, then hands the money to Butcher for meat, Baker's "costs" are not liquidated, and so on. The "velocity of circulation" idea is fallacious.

Matters Relevant to Terms of Reference

1. From the established realistic standpoint it is seen that only the produce from land, not "land value," comprises part of the G.N.P., the real source of taxation. Land yields nothing taxable unless human effort is applied; even wild fruit is not wealth if not harvested; therefore, produce only, income, can be taxed. Consideration could be given to a higher rate of income tax on businesses in favoured areas.

2. and 3.(a) Answered in 1.

3.(b) Water charges should be according to amount used. Sewerage and drainage, a percentage of outlay, equally shared.

4.(b), (c) Abolish land tax, Stamp and Death Duties (see 5, 6, 7).

4.(d) Compensation for resumed land could be based on purchase price multiplied by a figure denoting average price inflation, plus refund of money wrongly taken through rates and land tax.

5, 6, 7. Before taxation is taken, the total of money should represent the "price value" of G.N.P. Statistics show that, by "creation of credit" (money) the Trading Banks have monetised about 50% of G.N.P. What they have done for private borrowers, the Reserve Bank can do for Governments with the other half. All rates and taxes as now known can be abolished. Federal Government, per Reserve Bank, can draw upon G.N.P. to pay all Governmental "expenditure." In other words, Government cheques drawn on a Reserve Bank "loan," authorise recipients to claim a share of G.N.P. in exchange for services. This can be done up to the point of balance; then, with distribution accomplished, the money can be withdrawn for cancellation through income tax only. Since the money would not be accounted in industrial costs it would not cause price inflation. Prices and wages can be stabilised forever, and dividends, instead of price inflationary wage rises, paid from the same source for increased production per unit.

State, and Local Governments, could each receive an allotment on area-population basis, or, each could have its own account with Reserve Bank. With the "system" established, issue and cancellation of credit (money) would be continuous, similar to existing Trading Bank operation.

A prominent accountant* objected that income tax would be so high that it would destroy incentive to produce! Answer: All taxes now are paid from income; taking it under one name instead of a dozen does not increase the amount; in fact, it reduces cost of collecting. Taxing the correct aggregate, as proposed, instead of half that sum, would have the effect of reducing taxation by half.

*A. Bertram Cox (author of "Farming is Fun").

INFLATION CONTINUES

Recent cost-of-living figures in Australia merely confirmed what every housewife already knew: that her husband's income (perhaps, plus her own!) was buying less. There have been a few tired and worn platitudes about the question, but no politician, trade union leader, economist, or business spokesman has come forward with any constructive suggestion for halting one of the most insidious developments undermining the whole Free World today. The trade unions are reacting as usual: by demanding higher wages. This suits the Communists perfectly. It enables them to keep the "class war" going. Higher wages simply mean higher financial costs in industry, which must attempt to recover them through higher prices. The higher prices in turn provide the case for another increase in wages later.

There was a time when suggestions, however unrealistic, were put forward by politicians and others for halting inflation. Greater production and more efficiency were always brought forward. West Germany used to be quoted for its price stability. But not any more. The hard fact is that every Western country is experiencing

progressive price rises. This is the result of all following credit and economic policies, which are inherently inflationary.

The official policy of "controlled inflation" is an admission that the economic "experts" advising Governments have no solution for the inflation problem. In fact it is almost inferred that it is not a problem, but a natural phenomena, which is the "price" which must be paid for "progress." And, although inflation robs people of the value of their savings, and bears heaviest upon pensioners, most people in the community are encouraged to develop a vested interest in inflation, thus it is hoped, destroying any possibility of effective opposition. Wage earners can work more overtime to increase their incomes, while elderly people can go on working longer on the economic treadmill. This policy, which relies upon a policy of progressive credit expansion, ensures that the whole community is so geared to chasing the economic carrot that its members have little time to stop to ask whether there is any realistic relationship between distance travelled and carrots obtained.

The truth is that an enormous amount of economic activity today — excepting defence — is of little or no real benefit to the individual, but is accepted uncritically because it "makes employment." And this distributes financial incomes. The "export drive" is in the same category.

As was demonstrated during the war years, it is possible to have economic expansion without inflation. The Social Credit principle of applying new financial credits to stabilising or reducing prices was crudely applied through a subsidy system. But the economic advisers all over the world lost no time after the war in urging that even the crude, but comparatively successful, subsidy system be abolished. It was realised that if the *principle* became accepted and understood, it would then be improved.

So far from an inherently inflationary financial and economic policy being necessary to defeat Communism, it aids the Communist revolutionary and subversive programme. Every opportunity should be taken to make this point clear, and to show people that the policy of "controlled inflation" is not inevitable and could easily be altered.

LATE PUBLICATION

We apologise for the late publication of this issue, the result of the holiday break. Regular publication will take place from now on.

DIETARY HEALTH PRODUCTS

Readers are urged to support Dietary Health Products, now offering a wide range of natural vitamin and other health products. This section of New Times Ltd. is being re-organised, and shortly a complete list, with prices, of products will be issued. By using the superior natural products of Dietary Health Products, readers will not only be benefiting themselves, but will also be contributing to the financing of general activities supported by this journal.

"THE AGE OF MENZIES"

With the retirement of Sir Robert Menzies as Australian Prime Minister, there has been much discussion about "The Age of Menzies," and an attempt to assess what services he rendered Australia. Most of the comment has been completely superficial, as were the questions asked at the final press conference at Canberra. Those who saw this press conference on TV could not help but notice the poor performance of the journalists. Not one really searching question was asked. It would have been instructive, for example, to have heard Sir Robert asked what he thought today about his famous election promise in 1949 "to put the shillings back into the pound!"

This is neither the place nor the time to attempt a full-scale assessment of the career of Sir Robert Menzies. But a few important points need to be made. The more vicious of his critics have gone back into pre-war years to quote and to comment upon what Sir Robert said about Nazi Germany. It is certainly true that he said some favourable things about Hitler's Germany. But, without attempting to justify the comments made, it is essential to bear in mind that comments of this type must be assessed against the background of the time, not of what has happened since. If all those who said anything praiseworthy about Hitler's Germany in the 'thirties are to be condemned for this today, then there are many highly placed persons in the Western world who are vulnerable. Even Winston Churchill is on record as having praised both Mussolini and Hitler! The Menzies praise for Hitler's Germany was typical of the viewpoint of many in the depression years who came to believe that there were some virtues in an authoritarian system, which abolished unemployment and stimulated an expanding economy. It should be constantly stressed that the highly centralised credit system now being used by all Governments in the West is an almost exact replica of that used by Hitler.

The "Practical Socialist"

A realistic study of Sir Robert's record reveals a man whose words often conflicted with his actual policies. Perhaps the most revealing statement he ever made was when he described himself as a "Practical Socialist," observing that the electors would accept from his party the Socialist policies they would not accept from the Labor Party. During the whole of the "Age of Menzies" in Australia there was a progressive retreat from everything advocated before 1949. Apart from some minor and comparatively unimportant modifications, the Socialist policy of centralising financial credit control, first initiated with the 1945 banking legislation, was taken over and consolidated. The Federal system, which Sir Robert used to laud, was progressively weakened, with the central Government intruding further and further upon the powers of the States. Early in his Government's history, Sir Robert did make several attempts to at least create the impression that he was attempting to "put the shillings back into the pound." But in later years this was completely forgotten and the Government settled for the Socialist policy of "controlled inflation" and its disastrous economic and social results.

Contrary to what some of the mythmakers are claiming, Sir Robert's return to political power was largely

fortuitous. It is true that he was personally responsible for creating the new Liberal Party while he was in the long years of Opposition at Canberra. But his first effort in leading his new party at the 1946 Federal Elections was completely hopeless. It is of interest to recall that during these elections Sir Robert advocated a reduction on taxation! His support for one of Labor's Referendum proposals—Federal power over Social Services—in 1946 enabled the Chifley Government to obtain this power.

Labor's Self-Destruction

While it is true that the Chifley Government's foolish proposal to attempt to openly nationalise the Australian banking system was the first real set-back for the Labor Party, it is untrue to say that it was Sir Robert who led the nation in revolt against these and other socialistic policies. It was the grass-roots movements, which were created during this period, and the tremendous campaign by the officers of the trading banks, which shifted electoral support away from Labor. However, even so, there was every possibility of Labor recovering lost ground in 1949 but for two issues: the big coal strike, and the policy of abolishing petrol rationing pioneered by the Country Party leader, Sir (then Mr.) Arthur Fadden. The promise to abolish petrol rationing was beyond doubt one of the biggest vote-winners in the 1949 elections. And the increase in prices following the Chifley Government's withdrawal of some price subsidies, made the promise to "put shillings back into the pound" sound attractive. The 1949 vote was not primarily a vote for the Liberal-Country Party coalition, but a protest against controls.

Governments led by Sir Robert Menzies went close to being defeated twice on domestic issues, and he was only saved by a solid and informed minority preferring his Government as a preferable evil to Labor Government, and by the split in the Labor Party. Probably his greatest positive election triumph was at the last Federal Elections, which he insisted on holding long before his Government's term had finished, and which he fought primarily on the subject of foreign policy. Electors rallied on this appeal and he was given a substantially increased majority. Domestically, "The Age of Menzies" saw the progressive expansion of what can best be described as "Liberal Socialism." Sir Robert Menzies knew little about economics and finance, and thus was at the mercy of his Socialist "advisers." His acceptance of financial orthodoxy led him into the contradictory position where he favoured a strong military policy against Communist

aggression, as in South-East Asia, while he supported at the same time economic aid for the Communist enemy.

Souder on Foreign Affairs

It is generally claimed that Sir Robert Menzies was a complete failure in the field of international affairs. This criticism is far too harsh. Suez was allegedly his greatest disaster. Suez was certainly a disaster, but it should be recalled that after Menzies had strongly supported the sound Eden policy, had played a prominent role in rallying the British people, and had started to make clear to Nasser what would happen if he persevered with his campaign to help force the British out of the Middle East, he was left in a hopeless position when the American policy makers lined up with Moscow against the Eden Government. The real disaster at Suez was the failure of the British to carry through their policy,

Reference is constantly made to the clash between the late Pandit Nehru and Sir Robert at the United Nations, the inference being that the Australian leader suffered because he dared to clash with the great "moral leader" from India. Nehru was one of the greatest humbugs of this century, and, as witnessed by his deplorable attitude at the time of the Hungarian uprising, did not even know the first real thing about morality. It is charged against Sir Robert Menzies that he hated what was happening to the British world, that he was almost clownishly over-sentimental about British institutions like the Crown. We have no doubt that many of Sir Robert's deepest instincts were sound. On many occasions he expressed sentiments, which, while causing the Socialists, Communists and the sick intellectuals to smear him, were those of a genuine conservative. But it was always in the field of action that Sir Robert Menzies failed.

Not a Great Leader

We cannot accept the view that Sir Robert Menzies was a great or outstanding leader. The fact that he towered over most of his contemporaries is merely a reflection upon the shallowness of most of the politicians of the British world today. But he could have been a great leader if he had been prepared to take firm stands on basic principles, instead of first espousing these principles and then shifting his ground. He had the intellectual capacity. He could have commanded public support. However, it was not to be. His lack of humility was perhaps his greatest weakness. The real enemies of the British world never really feared him—that he would stand and fight to the last.

The British world still awaits a real leader. Perhaps it could be a man whose roots go back to the same country from which Sir Robert's family sprung—Scotland. His name is Ian Douglas Smith. The contrast is revealing: Ian Smith reached the firm belief that he had to risk all in standing against the world . . . and then acted. Robert Menzies' sentiments favoured Smith; he sympathized with him and his followers. But when he acted, he applied sanctions and sided with the international revolutionaries. This final tragic act was typical of the Menzies career.

BRITISH AID TO AFRICA SHOULD BE HALTED

The following is from "The Rhodesian Herald" of January 19:

The Daily Sketch said today Britain should admit that the "Commonwealth myth" was exploded, and stop giving aid to "developing" countries in Africa. Nigeria had received more than £20m from the British taxpayer since independence, said the Sketch.

"What is the result? Elections are rigged on the Western Region to produce a puppet government for Sir Abubakar's party. Hundreds—including two regional Premiers—are murdered. And Sir Abubakar himself has been kidnapped.

"A tragic story—and a poor reward for all Britain's help.

"It is time to face the facts about the Commonwealth. Our aid does little but lubricate the wheels of bribery in newly independent African nations," says the paper.

"We have no influence over their policies. Last week in Lagos Mr. Wilson was virtually hauled before African leaders to account for his failure to bring down the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

Spears Sharpened

"Yet all the time, outside the conference hall, the spears were being sharpened for a rebellion far bloodier than Mr. Smith's.

"Ghana is a police State. Tanzania is a Communist-influenced chaos. Both have broken off relations with Britain.

"Yet we supinely go on handing them aid. There is £10.5m waiting for Tanzania and over £3m for Ghana."

The Sketch said Commonwealth aid did not breed democracy or the rule of law. It did not prevent corruption and murder. It did not even keep the Communists out.

"It costs us nearly £200m a year," it added.

The above item draws attention to the manner in which the British taxpayers are subsidising revolution, chaos and the advance of Communism in Africa. But one important point is overlooked by most commentators: The £200 million per year of British production being poured into the "independent" African states plays a vital part in maintaining "full employment" in Britain. Under present financial and economic orthodoxy, "foreign aid" programmes are one method of attempting to make the domestic economy work... But in reality, the £200 million of aid the British are giving the African states every year is pure economic loss. It cannot even be argued that the aid is helping to provide real stability in Africa.

CATHOLIC COMMENTATOR'S BITING LOGIC ON RHODESIA

Mr. D. G. M. Jackson, well-known Catholic commentator on international affairs, concluded his talk on "The Catholic Hour" of November 21, 1965, by stating that the Australian Government had made a very bad decision in supporting economic sanctions against Rhodesia. He said, "to engage ourselves in a 'crusade of nothing'— or worse than nothing, for the disruption and downfall of a peaceful and prosperous state ruled by the Queen's loyal subjects, is, in my opinion, unpardonably wrong."

In his address, Mr. Jackson said:

To begin with, I'd like to point out once again what seems to me to be a rather shocking paradox—namely, the huge tide of militant moral indignation which has been loosed over the world against the perverse wickedness of the attitude of Mr. Smith and his supporters towards the Africans of Rhodesia; and the contrasting apathy of the "democratic" forces mobilised on behalf of racial justice and humanity, towards the savage massacres and brutalities which have been going on for years in the South Sudan, where Moslem rulers are engaged in an attempt to impose Islamic nationalism by exterminating the Christians and pagans who resist the process.

To my simple mind, it seems more urgent to "liberate" the black Africans who lie under the shadow of the Moslem sword in the regions where the Nile rises, and to bring relief to the hundreds of thousands of refugees rotting forgotten in camps in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya, than to remedy the grievances of those who are subject to race discrimination in the prosperous and peaceful lands further south. But the United Nations has so far done nothing whatever about the South Sudan horrors: the East African political leaders refuse to make an issue of them for fear of offending the Islamic countries in the north of the continent. As for the British Government, which has been so virtuous about the rights of the Rhodesian Africans, it is only two years ago that President Abboud, the oppressor of South Sudan, was received with honour by their leaders and the Queen herself during a state visit to England, at a time when the Islamic tyranny was already in full blast, and the Christian missionaries had just been hounded out of the country.

You may remember what Our Lord said about those who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Well, I don't suggest that the Rhodesian problem is "gnat-like": but I do feel, when I look at these two pictures, that there is something very seriously wrong in the moral outlook of statesmen and leaders of world opinion who cry aloud against the lesser offence, demanding harsh sanctions and armed crusade, and so forth: while they turn a blind eye to the greater, and to the innocent blood which cries to heaven for vengeance. And when I think of the bloody government in Khartoum, and of the spokesmen of the Soviet Union and its miserable communist satellites, who have kept half Europe in captivity for twenty years, rising to demand that Mr.

Smith should be "crushed" in the name of freedom and humanity—well, I find it hard to contain my reaction of sheer nausea. What has happened to us all, that this kind of hypocrisy leaves us cold?

THANKS TO ANONYMOUS BRITISH SUPPORTER

We wish to thank our anonymous British supporter for a further substantial financial contribution to the work we are supporting. We also wish to say that the two books sent have been received safely. We would agree that the last World War, like the First World War, was essentially a civil war between Western Christian European people from which International Communism was the main victor. The views expressed about France are ours. The rot inside France was demonstrated early in the last war, leaving Britain isolated. France is the country through which the Communists hope to advance their Empire to the English Channel. To have any chance of survival, Britain must stay outside of European unions.

ANOTHER LEGACY

The late John Macara of Sydney was one of the finest exponents of Social Credit produced by the Social Credit Movement. His contribution to the movement's developments along sound lines helped prevent some of the distortions and perversions experienced elsewhere. He left a real heritage behind. But he also made provision in his will for a small financial legacy, which was used to further develop the work he supported. We have now received a further legacy from the Macara family, from one of Mr. Macara's sisters, who left £100 in her will. This has been forwarded to us by Mr. Macara's remaining sister, Miss May Macara. With her agreement, it has been decided that portion of this legacy should be used to help purchase a badly required tape recorder for the young members of the League of Rights Reserve. Thus will a new generation benefit from the legacy of a generation gone before.

Perhaps others of our older supporters might care to consider making provision for some small legacy to be made available to continue developing the growth of a movement, which must be constantly nourished until the day when its truths are incarnated into the fabric of Civilisation. In this way there can be an application of the Social Credit teaching that each new generation should be the heirs of a heritage built up progressively by those who went before them.