

# THE NEW TIMES

\$8 per annum post free.

Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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

Vol. 47, No. 2

FEBRUARY 1983

Registered By Australia Post—Publication No. VBH 1001

## THE TRAGEDY OF RHODESIA'S IAN SMITH

**The truth about what happened to the country once known as Rhodesia may be of little value to those still forced to live in the country now known as Zimbabwe, but there is a lesson to be learned by the rest of the world. In the following article in his monthly journal, "Behind the News" (P.O. Box 1564, Krugersdorp, South Africa) Mr. Ivor Benson examines the tragic role of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. Mr. Benson was employed as Information Adviser to the Rhodesian Government during 1964-65, but resigned when he felt that the Smith Government was pursuing a course, which he felt must ultimately end in disaster.**

The Ian Smith saga, which has made headlines all over the world since 1964 is drawing to a close.

Rhodesia's "Good old Smithy" finds himself transformed into Zimbabwe's "Poor old Smithy", the persecuted leader of an embattled White minority party in what is now on its way to becoming yet another African one-party Marxist state.

Mr. Smith and several of his Republican Front colleagues were hauled off to a police station because their presence at an art exhibition looked too much like defiance of a recently imposed ban on political meetings.

His farm near Gewlo (Gweru) was ransacked by the police and all his personal papers seized. A couple of days later, under *de facto* arrest, Mr. Smith was taken to Salisbury (now Harare) to be present when his town house was also ransacked and more personal papers carried off.

Since then, the police have descended on his farm again and have seized all his personal weapons — shotgun, pistols, etc.

Ian Smith has become, as one South African newspaper headlined it, "the target of Zimbabwean fury"; and Republican Front members of parliament have expressed the fear that their leader's life might even be in danger.

Why the persecution of the leader of Zimbabwe's White minority?

Answer: because Mr. Smith was recently in the United States and Britain bitterly complaining about the Mugabe Government and calling on leaders of the so-called "free world" not to allow Zimbabwe to become a one-party state and to slide into the Marxist sink-hole.

Since 1963, when Ian Smith succeeded to the leadership of the country's White community, the Rhodesian drama has unfolded with the iron inevitability of a Greek tragedy.

There is only one way in which the latest news from Zimbabwe can be rendered intelligible and worthy of any comment, and that is to re-tell the story in the fewest and simplest words, and to show that what is now happening is the inescapable consequence of what Mr. Smith believed and tried to do — in defiance of repeated warnings. This is something Mr. Smith never understood, still does not understand, and probably never will understand.

The whole truth is compressed into one paragraph in the September 1977 issue of *Behind the News*:

"Mr. Ian Smith is not a conservative, let alone a rightwing extremist, never was a conservative and never will be. He is a liberal or progressive, or leftist, always was and always will be. Thus an astonishing situation has been created in which a dyed-in-the-wool liberal finds himself today the prime

minister and leader of a small country which has adopted a posture of defiance towards a revolutionary imperialism, which is essentially liberal, leftist, call it what you will".

The weirdness of Ian Smith's behaviour as leader of the Rhodesian Front Party (RF) can, therefore, be easily explained: he was playing a double game; he was betraying the party whose programme of principles he had publicly endorsed; and he was doing this from a position of strength, profoundly convinced that he was advancing the cause of truth and justice, and always covertly supported from sources outside his RF party.

Therefore, it was not the outside powers trying to enforce revolutionary change in Rhodesia that Mr. Smith was fighting — his *real* opponents were the RF members of parliament who had chosen him as party leader and prime minister plus, of course, the rank and file members of the RF, whose energy and enthusiasm had secured the defeat of the frankly liberal United Federal Party in 1962.

No one expressed this portion of the truth more simply and more clearly than did Sir Harold Wilson in a BBC interview in September last year (1982): "I got on very well with him" (Mr. Smith), "but there were a number of occasions when we had negotiations when we would agree and all was going well. Then he would go back and the evil geniuses got at him; they held a pistol at his head; they were going to sack him".

More confirmation of Mr. Smith's real role will be found in the weirdly ambivalent attitude of Rhodesia's Big Money Argus Company Press, later to be converted into all-out encouragement and support.

In a word, Mr. Smith, as a dedicated liberal and proponent of multiracialism, had decided that there was no better position from which to advance his "ideals" than from inside a political party that was most effectively opposing them. And the then newly created Rhodesian Front, with all its political novices, was the ideal environment for this bold exercise.

As events were to show, Ian Smith was a shrewd, tough and ruthless party-political operator who knew very well how to exploit to the utmost a psychology of group dynamics which makes it well nigh imperative for any group that is threatened from without to render blind loyalty and submission to its leader.

### ANIMAL FARM

The Rhodesians were thus reduced to a moral condition described in the Gospels: Having eyes they could not see, having ears they could not hear, and having minds they could

neither understand nor remember.

How else are we to explain the dazed incomprehension with which rank and file members of the RF, even members of parliament, even cabinet ministers, looked on as one by one all those "evil geniuses" of whom Harold Wilson was later to speak, the genuine opponents of the socialist world revolution, were defamed, tricked, driven out of the party, or in some other way deprived of any influence?

Today when Ian Smith complains so bitterly of being persecuted, and about the suppression of Press freedom, it is appropriate, surely, that he should be reminded that it was by applying precisely the same methods that he made possible the Rhodesian transformation of which he now complains.

In particular, he could be reminded of the way in which he persecuted Mr. Wilfred Brooks, and crushed Mr. Brook's monthly journal *Rhodesian Property and Finance*, a paper whose great offence it was that it dared to publish the truth — *that same truth which Mr. Smith needs now if he is ever to understand his present nasty and imperilled situation.*

Many more were to be the target of Mr. Smith's enmity as, in an atmosphere of bewilderment reminiscent of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, he picked off one by one those who opposed him or might do so in future, the most important of these, of course, being cabinet ministers (such as William Harper, John Gaunt, Lord Graham).

Having got rid of the men whom Harold Wilson himself would have recommended for elimination, Mr. Smith then summons reinforcements from the ranks of those who had always hitherto been the most vehement opponents of the Rhodesian Front, namely, the Zionists.

With the help of these dedicated proponents of racial integration (who themselves practise the exact opposite), Ian Smith was ready for an exciting acceleration or progress towards the fulfilment of his own political dreams. Indeed, without this assistance there can be no doubt that he would have been a "goner", sacked, as Harold Wilson always feared — for at last there were signs that the Rhodesians were beginning to wake up.

Twelve RF members of parliament rebelled and formed an opposition Rhodesian Action Party (RAP).

A deputy minister attached to the Prime Minister's office rebelled and resigned from his job. The national chairman of the RF Party — no less — rebelled and resigned.

All that now remained of the original party was a clustering together of weak elements, accurately described by Dr. R. Gayre of Gayre, in a personal letter:

"There is a big mass of people in leading positions everywhere who will not face facts, who would prefer to live in a conservative atmosphere but rather than face up to the aggressive dynamism of the left will either remain silent or will even try to persuade the real conservatives to compromise with the extreme forces of destruction, in some blind hope that this will appease and at least gain for them some respite from the strain of making decisions".

These, never numerous but most of them well positioned in the party structure, Dr. Gayre correctly described as "the real traitors".

There were, of course, a few exceptions, members of the party who tried in vain to rescue the Rhodesian Front from within, one of the most notable of these being Lord Graham (the Duke of Montrose, a signatory to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965).

Now commanding a party fortress manned only by self-selected compromisers and appeasers, and heavily dependent on the wealth and influence of his new-found Zionist allies, Ian Smith responded to the RAP challenge swiftly and ruthlessly — for he was now in great danger of losing his grip on the electorate.

Having already crushed the honest and outspoken

## ANNUAL "NEW TIMES" DINNER

The 1983 Annual "New Times" Dinner will be held in Melbourne on Friday, September 30, followed by the National Seminar on Saturday, October 1. Details later.

*Rhodesian Property and Finance*, and with nothing to fear from the mighty Argus Company Press, Mr. Smith made a grab at radio and television (RBC/RTV), expelled the board of governors, sacked the corporation's director-general Harvey Ward, and handed undivided control of RBC/RTV to Zionist Elly Bloomberg, whom he had recently appointed Minister of Information.

Those board members and the director-general had shown no signs of being hostile to Mr. Smith, and there was no reason to suppose that they might throw in their lot with the RAP rebels; but they had tried, with varying degrees of success, to be fair in the presentation of news and views, and could, therefore, hardly be expected at a word of command to introduce the policy of vicious partisanship which Mr. Smith required.

With the mind of the bemused electorate now almost completely sealed off against dissident voices, and all the media available as channels for his propaganda, Mr. Smith dissolved parliament, called a general election and made short work of all his opponents.

Where now are all those Zionists who so zealously rallied to Ian Smith's support, boasting among themselves of being once again "over-represented" in parliament and public affairs?

They have all deserted yesteryear's "Mister Prime Minister", the goy simpleton whom they had flattered with the notion that he was their leader and they his admiring and devoted followers. Not only did they desert him; they joined the other side and are now sitting pretty, exempt from all harassment by Zimbabwe's new "rulers", prospering mightily as local proxies of the external revolutionary powers, and in a deeply covert and indirect way probably even the country's new rulers.

As was only to be expected, therefore, it was Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce (actually the real minister), Mr. John Landau, who on November 28 issued a statement on behalf of the country's "White businessmen" taking Mr. Smith severely to task for all the unkind statements he had made about the Mugabe Government during his recent visit to the United States and Britain.

## THE GRAND DESIGN

So, why is Ian Smith now in trouble?

Those who backed him in the past and his admirers, like Harold Wilson, will tell him that his "ideals" have been "realised": Zimbabwe has been "liberated" and admitted to the United Nations amid universal applause as a "free and independent nation" in which every form of racial discrimination is condemned — or so the world has been led to understand.

Why, then, does Mr. Smith not go along with the country's new rulers? Why is he out in the cold when in the opinion of liberals and leftists all over the world he should be helping to make a success of "the great multiracial experiment?"

Answer: because the Zimbabwe that has come into existence is almost entirely out of register with the picture he had formed in his mind of a "new" Rhodesia, which was to have been an example and a source of inspiration to the whole world.

What inspired Ian Smith and justified a considerable exercise of deception and ruthlessness was certainly not a Marxist one-party state — and he could never have imagined such a state enjoying international recognition and receiving seemingly boundless financial aid from nations that had

always echoed his own "ideals" and his distaste for Marxism.

Mr. Smith's present unhappy situation was foreshadowed in a sentence written by historian Oswald Spengler, shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia: "There is no proletarian movement, not even a Communist one, that does not operate in the interest of money, in the direction indicated by money, and for the period permitted by money, *and all this without the idealist in its ranks having the faintest suspicion of the fact*".

Ian Smith had put himself on the side of the 20th Century proletarian revolutionary movement (that is why Harold Wilson called him "a nice guy"), deaf to repeated warnings that what the powers of money wanted was something quite different from what he had himself conjured up in his mind as an "ideal" solution of his country's political problems. On the other hand, the powers of money were never deceived by Mr. Smith; they always knew exactly what they were doing and what they wanted, and they knew that Mr. Smith's brain spun political idealism was something that could be harnessed to *their* purposes.

Therefore, what has emerged in Rhodesia is not what Mr. Smith imagined and worked for but what the representatives of money decided — for it is these who have the power to make things happen.

There is something pathetic about the tortured language in which Ian Smith expressed his bewilderment and disappointment in a recent interview with the London *Daily Mail*: "We are sliding towards Marxism. This country was supposed to be a tripod, one leg representing each of the main tribal groups and one leg the Whites. Well, they have silenced the leader of the Matabele by getting rid of Joshua Nkomo. If they shut me up — and the Whites — they've got a one-legged tripod. And it'll fail. We'll become like every other part of Black Africa that's tried to go that way. Bankrupt. With governments decided only by coups".

### TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA

So, what was it the power-wielders of money wanted in Africa and have now achieved in Zimbabwe?

It would be hard to improve on an answer to that question supplied in 1964 by Dr. Franco Nogueira, then Foreign Minister of an embattled Portugal. Explaining what these money powers had already achieved in Africa, he said:

"A form of autonomy and independence has been created which ensures the destruction of the old forms of sovereignty and permits the setting up of new forms of sovereignty so precarious and so artificial that it is an easy matter to dominate them. A method had been adopted that leads to the transfer of political power unaccompanied by a transfer of the other forms of power, economic, cultural and military, which, in fact, determine policy. The result is that the real authority and the real control are to be found outside the frontiers of the new political units".

Dr. Nogueira added significantly: "this ruthless political action is shielded by high ideological aims".

Those words accurately describe what has happened in Rhodesia — not a fulfilment of Ian Smith's "high ideological aims" but the triumph of an invading imperialism of money.

See how the facts fall into place to support the truth: On November 29 the Government of Zimbabwe unveiled its long awaited \$6.2 billion economic expansion plan which will, as Robert Mugabe explained in a foreword, "set in motion an irreversible socialist trend" — with nearly half the funding to come from abroad, including \$1.2 billion actually pledged at the 1981 international "conference on reconstruction and development".

Nor was that all — a few days earlier came the news that the Government of Zimbabwe had awarded the contract for a \$65 million hotel and conference centre in Harare (Salisbury) to the Yugoslav company Energoprojekt.

### THE MONEY TRICK

by The Institute of Economic Democracy.

This book was once known as "It's Time They Knew". A full updated expose of the money/banking swindle. Price \$2.50

Can Mr. Smith be made to understand all this? Will he ever be able to understand how and why capitalist and socialist policies have coalesced so neatly in Zimbabwe?

Will anyone ever be able to explain to him why his complaints in the United States and Britain fell on deaf ears and why, incidentally, the only newspaper that even bothered to interview him in Washington was one owned by the Moony religious sect?

The answer to such questions touching on Mr. Smith's powers of understanding, or his willingness to understand, is almost certainly an emphatic "No!" — for any understanding now of his role in the Rhodesian tragedy must involve a repudiation of everything he ever believed or did as a politician.

At his age, now over 63, who would want to go on living after having passed on himself so horrifying a sentence of condemnation, haunted ever after by visions of the evils visited on all who trusted and followed him?

It is, therefore, hardly surprising that Ian Smith's behaviour begins to take on the appearance of an invitation to martyrdom.

"I don't worry about myself, he told the *Daily Mail* interviewer.

But his family, as his wife Janet exclaimed, is "frantic". She added: "Every time he speaks out they call up, saying, 'Oh, mum, must he go on sticking his neck out?'"

Must he? Indeed, he must, for what else can he do, now that his ideological chickens are coming home to roost and he sees that they are all kites and vultures?

Meanwhile, in spite of all the harassment, and luckier than fellow parliamentarians like Wally Stuttaford and Dennis Walker, Ian Smith continues to enjoy some protection — because he is still needed to prevent a mass exodus of Zimbabwe's much-needed Whites.

Sooner or later — and it could be quite soon — Mr. Smith and his Republican Front Party will be needed no longer and will vanish from the political scene, leaving, as representatives of a much reduced "White minority", the highly influential but barely visible proxies of the revolutionary powers who are now the real rulers and owners of Zimbabwe.

### CROWN COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

One of the highlights of 1983 will be the Third Crown Commonwealth League of Rights Conference, to be held in conjunction with a Dinner and Seminar in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, during the last weekend in October.

A major purpose of the Calgary Conference and Seminar will be to evolve a programme for an association between the League of Rights and similar groups in the U.S.A. It is also probable that representatives from non-English speaking nations will be present.

Australian and New Zealand readers of *The New Times* interested in combining attendance at the Calgary functions, with a holiday, are advised that arrangements are being made for leaving Australia on October 9, for Vancouver. A package tour of the U.S. A. and the Canadian Rockies will be available. It is probable that there will be a two-day break in Honolulu on the way back to Australia.

Unfortunately, we can as yet provide no details of cost, but will make this available as soon as it is known. It would assist in negotiations with travel agents if we have some indication of interest amongst our Australian and New Zealand readers. A number have already expressed interest.

## DENIS BYRNE, O.B.E.

The following tribute to the late L.D. Byrne, who died late last year, by Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs, is more than an obituary, it is a fascinating and inspiring record of Social Credit history, written by one of the few remaining contemporaries of C.H. Douglas.

So Denis the greathearted has gone upon his eternal way.

The news was not unexpected. For years now he had been living on half a lung and a very whole courage. He died on November 21st in a Hospice in Victoria, British Columbia, at the age of 81. His friend, the Very Rev. Robert Crawley of the 'Continuing' Anglican Catholic Church of Canada, wrote as follows:

"His death was peaceful and he was not in pain..."

"Denis knew that death was near, so he called all the nurses in and thanked them for their care, and said goodbye to them — and to us. It was remarkable, and an honour for those who were with him. The next 60 hours was a lesson for us in how to die. Denis's rock hard, unsentimental grasp of the Faith was a superb example to all around him".

It is also true to say that his life was a lesson to us in how to live.

In accordance with his wishes, arising from his experience at sea with the Merchant Navy during the First World War, his ashes after cremation were taken out in a fishing boat and committed by Fr. Crawley to a stormy sea.

So passes the greatest social creditor since Douglas died.

### MAKING HISTORY

It is not given to many of us to make history, but history was undoubtedly made in the Canadian Province of Alberta during the years 1937-1947, and L.D. Byrne played a central part in it. Before that, he had been a successful businessman, comfortably placed as a Regional Manager in a well-known insurance society while still in his 30's with an obviously prosperous and secure future before him and his family. But he was not the man to ignore what was happening to others in the Great Depression of the 1930's. In 1933 he was one of the architects of the justly celebrated Report of the Crisis Committee of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, which has been reprinted 20 times, the last time in Canada with an introduction by L.D.B. in 1977. There is still no better or clearer exposition of the economic situation, of the workings of the monetary and pricing system and of constructive proposals to remedy their defects, issuing from an impartial and non-partisan source of practical businessmen in constant touch with that situation, as distinct from remote financiers or academic economists. It is as relevant and urgent today as it ever was - perhaps more so — because now confirmed by the testimony of half a century's events.

His later personal Submission to the Canadian Senate Standing Committee of Finance in 1959 has a similar clarity and relevance concerning the threat of Inflation, and still needs no revision.

In 1937 came the invitation from C.H. Douglas to abandon his position and career in insurance, to emigrate to a remote part of Canada, and to undertake the risky adventure of guiding a raw new Provincial Government, headed by a schoolteacher and preacher, which had already made a fearsome mess of things, along new and untried lines which were denounced, howled at and ridiculed by the press, the politicians and the financial and economic Establishment of the entire 'civilised' world, that is, on the rare occasions when all reference to them could not be suppressed. Of course, he accepted, or rather they accepted, for a family man cannot take such a decision without the full agreement of his wife, who bears the heavier burden so far as security is concerned.

It is worth remembering that this appeal from Alberta for an economic Adviser arose from another unique event: a revolt among the ordinary citizens who had elected a Government, which had not even begun to fulfill its electoral promises,

notably the promised provincial monthly dividend of \$25 to each resident. In itself, this was a significant event in the history of democracy. The people demanded the results promised, and the Government was forced to look for better expert advisers than the Financial Establishment had provided — notably a certain R. J. Magor, whose advice, in the form of disappearing 'funny money' had been disastrous.

### WHAT HAPPENED IN ALBERTA

As for the risks involved, they were soon shown up by the fate of Mr. G.F. Powell, Denis Byrne's colleague, another highly respected British businessman, who was arrested on fantastic charges of counselling murder, seditious libel and defamatory libel based upon a Party political leaflet for which he denied all responsibility, which attacked 'Bankers', 'Toadies'. Though the first two charges were dropped, the judge rejected his word, jailed him for six months and recommended his deportation. Such was the nature of the opposition to be faced.

The usual hostile description of what happened in Alberta under the Government of William Aberhart, his companions and successors, while following the advice of C.H. Douglas and under the guidance of L.D. Byrne on the spot, was that something called 'Social Credit' was tried and 'failed'. Even that would be history, but it is worth considering first, what was attempted, and then, what was achieved.

What was attempted was a major step in the history of human freedom: no less than the transfer to the people themselves as individuals, via their elected Government, of the control of access through the device called money, to the immense resources and productivity of the Province. This was a direct challenge to the Financial Monopoly, which, directly or indirectly (via the Federal Government) controlled that access so as to keep many of the inhabitants in dire poverty, unemployment and frustration, and the Province in disorder and ever-growing debt.

It is well known that a number of Acts were passed which, if implemented, would have enabled this transfer to have been started. Some were passed twice. All were disallowed by 'Ottawa' or declared *ultra vires* by the Courts. Frustrated in their direct approach, the Albertans legislated to achieve something of the same end by taxing the Banks, and tried to protect the citizens from eviction from their homes and sequestration of their property through the operations of debt-finance. They also passed an Act to ensure a right of reply to gross misrepresentation in the Press. All were disallowed or otherwise frustrated.

It should be noted that, since the Federal Government and the Financial Institutions claimed the powers over finance, which they refused to the Alberta Government, they therefore had the power to enable the great experiment to go ahead. Instead, it was blocked at every point amid a storm of vituperation and hostility. Had they seriously thought that if permitted it must have ended in disaster, nothing would have pleased them more, as is obvious from the fact that it is described as 'failed' when in fact it was systematically thwarted. There was even talk at one point of sending 'bayonets into Alberta' if the Provincial Government went ahead.

At the time there was a tendency to view the Alberta Affair as a close-run thing, unfortunately frustrated by some mere legalities. "Now if Alberta had been a Sovereign Power, like New Zealand . . .!" With the hindsight we now have concerning the World Monopoly the Albertans were up against, the surprising thing is that they achieved so much. Indeed, their greatest achievement was in fact the exposure to the

world of its financial institutions as a World Monopoly, ferocious in its defence of its exclusive control over people's access to their own wealth. Evidently they were caught by surprise in Alberta, but it was too much, perhaps absurd, to hope that the very first breakthrough would be allowed to proceed to complete victory. This exposure was a necessary first step, and it was achieved brilliantly, not the least by 'rubbing it in' by the re-passing of the Acts.

### AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

Thwarted as they were in their main objective, Denis Byrne and his colleagues were not discouraged from making the very best of the situation. No one denies that during this period Alberta was given outstandingly good government, borrowing by the Government stopped. The Provincial Debt was progressively reduced, finally to zero. The road system was vastly improved, partly by the sensible device of encouraging debt-ridden farmers to work off their tax arrears by using their machinery on them. The schools were also improved, and unemployment dwindled away. An ingenious Treasury Branch Voucher system with bonuses for trading in Alberta-made goods provided an alternative to the Banks as source of credit, with the result that when the rest of Canada was in a Bankers' recession, Alberta was still booming, and the immense oil resources of the Province began to be developed on a major scale. No doubt all this was but a shadow of what might have been achieved with a free hand; but even this was no mean example to the world. Considerably later, a couple of provincial dividends of \$25 were paid out to each resident, and the neighbouring Province of British Columbia did likewise. In Alberta, these were based upon the oil revenues, and not correctly on the monetisation of the oil or other resources. Doubtless they were but a token and a sop to an electorate deprived of its promised dividend. Nevertheless, they are of importance. They stand for all time as a precedent and a practical acknowledgement that the resources of a land belong to the inhabitants, and not to the Government.

All that was accomplished under the guidance of L.D. Byrne was done under continuous and venomous assault, both public and by secret intrigue. The importance placed upon blocking the true Social Credit policy by the Financial Monopoly may be judged by the fact that they found it necessary to play a Queen (or at any rate a Vice-Queen) to take what looked like a mere pawn on the world's chessboard. Lady Reading, widow of Rufus Isaacs and formerly Vicereine of India, arrived in Alberta shortly after the death of that honest pioneer, Premier William Aberhart. His successor, E.C. Manning, was of less stern stuff, and she certainly met him and is reputed to have stayed with him, though from her point of view he was doubtless a hick politician from the sticks. In the subsequent years the Alberta Government progressively departed from its objectives, substituting 'On to Ottawa' for 'Social Credit for Alberta', after which, having abandoned its aims, the Movement was doomed, though it took another twenty years to die. Significantly, also, any exposure of the Financial Monopoly was equated with 'anti-Semitism', as was 'anti-Zionism', now so popular on the Left. It must be remembered that this was the time of the British Mandate in Palestine, when Zionism was murderously anti-British, so even to be pro-British could be denounced as 'anti-Semitism'.

### A UNIQUE MAN

In due course, the term 'Douglasite', hitherto a word of praise, started to be used as a term of opprobrium, and by February, 1948, L.D. Byrne, and his most loyal supporter in the Alberta Cabinet, R.E. Ansley the Minister for Education, were asked to resign by Premier Manning, and the following month the Social Credit Board which had the duty of implementing Social Credit policy, was abolished. So the Byrnes were thrown out, almost literally into the cold, cold snow of a north Canadian winter, from the stimulating and purposive work, pay and status of being Deputy Minister of Economic

Affairs, and chief technical Adviser on the spot, to join the unemployed in middle age. Furthermore, everything possible was done to make things unpleasant, lonely and miserable for them so as to give them no option but to leave the Province, if not Canada. But those who did this did not know their man — or their woman! Denis duly got himself a job as what he called 'general dogsbody' at the British Trade Commission in Edmonton, thus starting on a third career (a fourth if we count his two years at sea) at the very bottom. Of course, being Denis, it was not very long before he became completely indispensable to the Commissioner, and when that worthy retired, who should succeed him as British Trade Commissioner (later re-named Consul) but L.D. Byrne — a unique appointment, since he had a Canadian passport. The O.B.E., which doubtless went with the job, was duly presented by the Governor-General of Canada, who stopped his train especially in Edmonton to do it. This also was unique, in that he was acting as Deputy for the Queen, not of Canada, but of the United Kingdom. But then the man to whom it was awarded was also unique. What is astonishing is that the Whitehall bureaucrats should have recognised it. All is not lost when such things can happen!

So there were Denis and Janet Byrne, after being thrown out by an ironically named 'Social Credit' Government, re-established on the spot in a position of unassailable independence of it. Of course, in his position Denis could no longer take part in Albertan politics, but his influence continued at the deeper level, as the focus and rallying point for genuine social crediters in Western Canada, who were concerned with a correct grasp of its policy and its relationship to Christianity. This, of course, continued after their retirement to Victoria, B.C.

### ANOTHER TEST OF FAITH

Even there, retired and in their 70's, this indomitable couple had to face another test of faith, another choice between clinging to a superficial comfort and security, and stepping out adventurously with courage to follow the truth into the unknown. Denis and Janet, as devout Anglican Catholics, attended a church in Victoria, at which Denis, inevitably, was a leading member of the congregation. But when the Anglican Church of Canada departed blatantly from the faith and doctrine and inherited order of the Universal Church for a trendy and worldly alliance with the ideology of current egalitarian collectivism, they could no more 'go along' with that than they could have 'gone along' with Manning to retain the security of a Deputy Ministership. (Manning, by the way, appropriately ended up as a 'Social Conservative' Senator and a Bank director).

It is a great wrench to tear oneself from one's familiar spiritual 'home' with its comfort and companionship, and to go out into the wilderness with the faithful few without any church building, funds, or beneficed clergy. Inevitably, they were derided as the 'breakaway' church, schismatic, etc. when in fact they are the 'continuing' church, which has stood firm on what matters, the Faith, while abandoning the gods of money, property, organisation and power politics. But Denis, like Douglas, always put first things first.

When Elizabeth and I last visited the Byrnes in 1977, after mixing with the 'trendy' churchmen in the U.S.A., they were still holding Communion in private houses and looking at disused halls and chapels for a meeting place. But the spirit of faith and renewal burnt like a flame in the Continuing Church. It was the Early Church again!

### A HERITAGE OF WRITINGS

Denis's writings remain to instruct us. They are of quality rather than quantity, but cover a wide range. In addition to his technical evidence on finance, on which as a senior insurance professional he was well qualified to speak, there are his pamphlets: *The Nature of Social Credit*, and an important article on *Principles of Organisation*, (*Supplement to*

*Social Credit*, Dec. 27, 1935) warning of the cloven hoof of collective responsibility. But in *Faith, Power and Action* he goes much deeper, to the core of his identification of Social Credit with Christianity put into practice.

How many people know that we owe the best-known definition of Social Credit: the belief inherent in society that its individual members in association will get what they want — to Denis Byrne? It has the quality of Douglas, who is often assumed to be its author, and there can be no higher praise than that. But to eulogise such as Denis is perhaps an impertinence. Also it may embarrass his dear Janet, who shares his conviction that the glory is not to us but to Him who made us. Yet it is surely necessary that the younger generations should understand of what stuff the pioneers were made who opened up the path they are following.

In conclusion, it is generally assumed and spread about that the challenge to the Money Monopoly, and the real achieve-

ments of the Province of Alberta, while it followed the guidance of Douglas and of Denis Byrne, were a mere flash in the pan. An event that is now dead and can have no successor. But ideas do not die.

In the year 1980, the U.S. State of Alaska, bordering upon Western Canada, issued a State dividend of \$2,000 to every resident, based upon its oil revenues. This familiarly, was attacked by the Bankers, who got the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. to invalidate the law, so that no dividend could be issued in 1981. But by 1982, Governor Jay Hammond had found a way to meet the Court's conditions, and a further dividend of \$1,000 was issued. Now where would he have got an idea like that?

As for Denis, the departed — Farewell, Great Heart! How shall we manage without your strength, your wisdom, above all your rocklike faith and courage? But when God has raised up one such, He may raise up others also, to carry on the work.

C.G.D.

---

## THE MISSING LINK

By Neil G. McDonald

Food, clothing and shelter. Surely, the ingredients of basic survival? But, alas — not complete contentment. For centuries, desperate men burrowed, squeezed, climbed and swam for something more important. Some have hanged, swung, baulked and walked beyond a barrier of bars, guards and guns.

The bird in the cage, the dog on a chain, the prisoner confined to a cell — all find that food, clothing and shelter are not enough.

They seek an elusive element, promised by Dictators — but never delivered.

The breeze has it. Soldiers fight and die for it. Poets weave majestic verse about it. Retreating often captures it and has been called "voting with feet". The ability to contract out of an undesired situation is the hallmark of the missing link — Freedom.

Freedom involves alternative or choice.

Years ago, U.S.A. President Roosevelt announced four fundamental freedoms. They were freedom of speech, worship, want and fear. The most vital freedom was missing — the choice of one thing at a time — called the freedom to choose or refuse.

The five freedoms are not complete without a padlock of security. Without a home, the freedom of sleeping in the street is agony.

The desire for security has united individuals into families, tribes and nations. Our personal property is secured with titles, deeds, agreements and contracts. An international holiday is not secure without a return ticket, dated and stamped, plus a passport.

Insurance, pensions and superannuation are the result of voluntary personal choice towards a secure future.

The prophet Micah proclaimed a vision of the ideal economic order. "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not rise against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore. But, they shall sit, every man under his vine and under his fig tree and none shall make them afraid." (Micah 5 — v. 3-4)

Fear is the fire, which can consume freedom. After escape, the fear of capture sours the senses, quickens the pulse and accelerates the effort to be relaxed completely. Freedom from fear is the recipe for the cushioned comfort, which ensures joyous sleep without tension and vigilance.

---

## DENIS BYRNE THE "INTEGRATED MAN"

By Eric D. Butler

In discussing the principles of association, C.H. Douglas once remarked upon the importance of personality in organisation. Long before I personally met the late Denis Byrne, both in his articles and in personal correspondence, his personality had made a marked impact on me. Over the many years I came to know Denis Byrne personally, I was increasingly impressed with how integrated and balanced he was in all matters. The most effective Social Crediter is one who is balanced in all things. Social Credit is not a movement of fanatics.

Even when discussing the manner in which Premier Ernest Manning had dismissed him as advisor to the Albertan Government, Denis Byrne never expressed any bitterness. He understood that Premier Manning was the product of his own philosophy, a victim of that Pharisaism which has perverted true Christianity. I recall how when, after his appointment as British Trade Commissioner for Alberta, he had in presenting his credentials to Premier Manning congratulated Mr. Manning on some statement he had recently made.

Denis Byrne could be described as "the complete Social Crediter". His word picture of Douglas, which I have quoted in *Social Credit and Christian Philosophy*, is one of the most brilliant I have ever read. Denis Byrne's admiration of Douglas the integrated man was a reflection of his own integration.

Whether writing on philosophy and religion, or on economics, Denis Byrne was equally lucid. He also understood the importance of testing projects in action. Above all, Denis Byrne was a delight to meet and talk with, a truly Christian gentleman. It was a great privilege to have known him. His place in true history is assured.

### "RED OVER BLACK"

by Geoff McDonald

The book of the moment. A former top Communist outlines the long-term Soviet strategy behind the Aboriginal "land rights" campaign. The role of Dr. H.C. Coombs and the Treaty movement exposed. A book deserving of the widest possible distribution as the campaign against the Queensland Government mounts.

Available from all League addresses — \$6 posted.

# OMINOUS DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN MOSCOW AND PEKING

Relatively little publicity has been given to one of the most ominous international developments currently taking place negotiations between Moscow and Peking at the highest levels. The following article is from "Asian Outlook" for October 1982.

There is nothing new in the prediction that Moscow and Peking will ultimately join hands again in their drive to spread Communism throughout the world. What is new is that the two Red regimes have started taking steps in that direction.

The United States of America and all the other free nations everywhere must now be really on their guard.

The warning to the whole free world came early in September when Hu Yao-pang spoke at the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in Peking and indicated that "there is possibility of normalisation" with the Soviet Union if Moscow authorities "do desire better relations in good faith and take concrete steps to retract threats against our nation".

Hu made the statement in his capacity as CCP chairman (the name of the post is now "general secretary" as a result of amendment in the CCP Constitution). No doubt the Chinese Communists had found themselves in a position where they thought they had better be close again with their Soviet counterparts.

Peking had been quite adamant to the repeatedly expressed Moscow willingness to seek reconciliation. But the condition for "normalisation" suddenly became as simple as retraction of threats by Moscow. We may say that the Chinese Communists have come all the way down to the lowest possible posture in their search for a way out of the impasse.

This Peking anxiety was manifested again right after the party congress when the regime announced that it was ready to resume talks with Moscow on border issues. Although the scheduled negotiation was to hammer out the long-standing border disputes, this could become the important first step toward full Red bloc collaboration against the world outside.

But this turn of event should not be taken as unexpected. The entire free world should have long anticipated the arrival of such a day. After all, Moscow and Peking are all of a gang. They may quarrel with each other, but they may just as easily gang up again, for they share the same ideology and are poised for the identical goal. What is inevitable has to come to pass sooner or later.

Even though at odds with each other for some two decades, the two Red regimes have been fighting on separate fronts for the continuation of communisation drive. Being similarly Communists, they must have been all along well aware that they could through talks one day find satisfactory solutions to the issues of internal contradiction between them.

Moscow and Peking also know that things concerning capitalists have to be treated in an entirely different way. Contradictions between the Red bloc and the non-Communist world, particularly the capitalist world, are of fundamental nature that can never be settled through negotiation alone. Free democratic nations, those in the capitalist category in particular, have been, still are, and will remain as targets that must be buried to make way for Communism.

The border disputes were never unexpected. They started during the Czarist days when the Russians in their search for warmer grounds began stretching out against China that was then under the Chin dynasty. The issue could have erupted any time. The Republic of China that came into being in 1912 had other pressing matters. Japan's invasion in 1937 started the eight-year War of Resistance that sapped the nation's vitality and gave the Communists opportunities to rise for the 1949 usurpation of power on the whole Chinese mainland. In the initial stage of its rule, Peking did not forget how it had seized power with Russian assistance, but an end came to the "one-sided leaning" when Mao Tse-tung imposed upon himself the idea that he should have his own way instead of having himself led by the nose. The "Big Brother" turned into a "revisionist"

and "socialist imperialist". Border disputes flared up and added fuel to the race for Communist bloc leadership. The race also has been for international united front moves against the United States and other free nations.

In the meantime, we have been telling the world that Peking will again stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviets when it sees that co-operation, instead of rift and conflict, will bring greater benefit. Our warning has been that when the time comes, the Red bloc drive will be accelerated and words like "US imperialism" will be heard loud and clear again.

All indications are that the day is already here. The US and all the other free nations no longer can entertain the notion that the Red bloc rift can be exploited.

Certain political leaders and scholars in the US and elsewhere, out of optimism and considerations of their own, have been anxious to use Peking as a "counter-balance" against Russian expansionism. They have wanted to keep the two Red regimes at odds. They have even taken steps to pit one against the other.

But such moves on the part of the United States have irritated the Russians and at the same time made Peking see that it can capitalise on the situation and play the "American card" against Moscow. The free world moves to utilise the regime have been utilised, much to the free world disadvantage.

The 12th CCP Congress was a landmark event for the Teng Hsiao-ping drive to consolidate his power. Although Teng was not entirely successful, because of opposition by old cadres, he managed to put himself in a position as solid as the one Mao Tse-tung used to hold. Teng now knows that he is practically immune against criticism and that no one can possibly topple him, at least as long as he is alive. This self-confidence was expressed when Teng described the 12th Congress as the most important meeting since the 7th Congress of 1945 — the one that saw Mao's ultimate personal triumph.

Now the question is what Teng will do with regard to the Moscow-Peking relationship. In our attempt to find an answer to this question, we should note Teng's past connections with the Russians, his decision to restart border talks immediately after the congress, and the renewed Peking attack against the US arms sales to the Republic of China under the Taiwan Relations Act.

No matter what the final outcome of the Moscow-Peking negotiation on border issues may turn out to be, the free world cannot expect benefit from the deal. If the talks proceed smoothly and produce mutually satisfactory decisions, the free world should really be prepared for a sustained joint offensive by the two Red regimes. Even if the talks fail, no outsider can be sure that the Red rift will continue very much longer. No one of course should entertain the wishful hope that Peking will eventually become a friend and ally of the free world.

The recent congress in Peking made it clear again that the regime would persist in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung thought. In other words, Peking will continue to stand against the free world cause just as determinedly as the Russians are.

So, once again we must remind the United States that its attempts to have better relations with Peking will only harm the US and the free world, and that the captive peoples will remain in servitude as long as the world outside chooses to sanction the slave-masters.

The United States cannot hope to get somewhere by befriending the Marxist-Leninists in Peking while opposing

# A Communist Praises An Archbishop

**Herbert Aptheker, chief theoretician of the Communist Party, doesn't often quote from or praise a speech by a Catholic clergyman. When he does, it is purposeful and newsworthy.**

In the Communist newspaper, the *Daily World*, of September 3, 1981, Aptheker writes glowingly about a June speech given by the Catholic Archbishop of Seattle, Raymond Hunthausen, to the Pacific Northwest Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. Aptheker is so enthusiastic because "the Archbishop appeals in his address for disarmament — unilateral disarmament". The full text of the remarkable speech printed both in *Christianity and Crisis* of August 17 and the *August Catholic Worker*, confirms that the Archbishop said this: "As followers of Christ, we need to take up our cross in the nuclear age. I believe that one obvious meaning of the cross is unilateral disarmament".

The launching of one of our Trident submarines was what triggered the Archbishop's plea for us to lay down our arms in the face of the Soviet military threat. He called the Trident (which was built in Washington State) "the Auschwitz of Puget Sound". The Archbishop recommended civil disobedience: he called on American citizens to promote disarmament by refusing to pay their income taxes.

Listen to the Archbishop's words (which Aptheker accurately described as "radical"): "I would like to share a vision of still another action that could be taken, simply this — a sizeable number of people in the State of Washington, 5,000, 10,000, ½ million people refusing to pay 50% of their taxes in nonviolent resistance to nuclear murder and suicide. I think that would be a definite step toward disarmament".

Aptheker correctly points out that the Archbishop's speech was notable for "a complete absence of the usual clap-trap about a Soviet menace". Instead, the Archbishop discovered a new menace: "nuclear arms" (which he claims enable the United States to indulge in "exploitation" of other countries and "global terror"), and the "arms corporations" (which, he asserts, have "paralysed" our government).

Before Archbishop Hunthausen (or any other clergyman) sounds off with any more slurs on the United States, or calls for civil disobedience in order to induce U.S. surrender to the Soviet Union, he should study the great work of one of the outstanding 20th century Catholic theologians, Charles Cardinal Journet of Switzerland. In his definitive 1964 article entitled "The Conscience of a Christian About Nuclear Arms", he declared: "if the non-Communist bloc unilaterally disarmed, it would give the world to the Soviet Empire and would betray all the holy values, temporal and spiritual, which we ought to defend this would be the evil of betrayal."

Cardinal Journet eloquently defended the moral right of the West to work for peace by stockpiling nuclear weapons. He defended the right of the West to "produce atomic weapons in the hope never to have to use them, but just to build a deterrent against the threat of the enemy". He pointed out clearly that "we cannot hope not to use them unless we are actually ready to use them".

Cardinal Journet pointed out that if "Christians succeeded in imposing unilateral disarmament upon their bloc, the Soviets, by the threat of war, would hold the world in their hands . . . We face the moral risk of seeing our freedom destroyed if the moralists confine their condemnations only to things in the abstract and if they refuse to face up to actual conditions".

—From the October, 1982 issue of *The Phyllis Schlafly Report*. Box 618, Altona, Illinois, U.S.A., 62002.

the Marxist-Leninists of Moscow. Peking's threats to downgrade its relations with the US should not be allowed to bring about steps detrimental to the US and the free world.

The US should enhance its ties with all the free nations, strive to join all those of the world who stand for freedom, and act decisively against both Peking and Moscow before it is too late.

In the eyes of some people in the free world, Peking may at times appear friendly. This impression may become enhanced when one thinks along the line that Peking is "an enemy" of Moscow.

But we in the free world should not forget that we are the very targets of both Peking and Moscow, that the Communists habitually inject elements of struggle into unity, and that our one-sided hopes cannot alter the fundamental confrontation between freedom and servitude, between democracy and autocracy.

Free world assistance to Peking does not in any manner contribute to the cause of freedom. That regime cannot be turned into a partner in the free world confrontation against Moscow.

Our reasoning has always been that a strong Peking will one way or another be a stronger enemy of the free world. Now that Peking is inclined toward reconciliation with Moscow, the free world should really be wide-awake and on the move — in the correct direction.

---

## John Hargrave

The following is from Peter Simple's column in the *London Daily Telegraph*, December 1, 1982:

A remarkable Englishman has just died at the age of 88. Most people, probably, have never heard of him. It was not always so and should not be so now. His name was John Hargrave.

Everybody has heard of the Blackshirts. But black was not the only colour of shirt to be found among the many political movements competing for public attention and support in the Thirties. There were also the Greenshirts.

John Hargrave was their founder and leader. They believed in the "Social Credit" theories of Major C.H. Douglas, another remarkable man whose birth centenary in 1979 went almost disregarded, perhaps because he was a genuine revolutionary who opposed the whole banking and financial structure of the world—"The Money Power."

Some of the activities of the Greenshirts were open to ridicule. One day a party of them marched three times round the Bank of England and deposited there a green brick containing the message "Declare the National Dividend." They put on a Christmas pantomime in which Montague Norman, then Governor of the Bank, appeared as the Ogre.

When the Public Order Act banning para-military uniforms was passed in 1937, the Greenshirts faded out along with the Blackshirts, though they had little if anything in common. The theory of Social Credit persists to this day, though little is heard of it. This is not surprising. It is decidedly unpopular with the great ones of the earth.

As well as being a political leader, Hargrave was a novelist, an aeronautical engineer (inventor of an automatic navigator which he claimed was later used in the Concorde — to me a black rather than a green mark), a lexicographer, artist, psychic healer and authority on Paracelsus.

A crank? A man whose life and work will be forgotten? So much the worse. John Hargrave was no crank. History brings strange reversals. A time may come when this extraordinary man will have the fame and esteem he deserves.

**Printed and Published by The Australian League of Rights, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, 3000.**