

RHODESIA and WORLD REPORT



Registered at the
General Post Office
as a Newspaper

★ The Voice of
Rhodesian Conservatism

BRITONS PUBLISHING SOCIETY
LIBRARY JUNE 1972

Vol. VI, No. 12

CONTENTS	
	Page
THE DISTANT FUTURE..	2
TWO BLOODY TYRANTS	2
FRELIMO CANNOT WIN	2
BOOKS TO ORDER ..	2
EDITORIAL	3
RED CHINA	3
BOOK REVIEWS	3
CANDID COMMENT ..	4
WANKIE DISASTER ..	4
THE NKRUMAH ERA ..	4
FOURTEEN SIGNPOSTS TO SLAVERY	4
LETTER	4
STOP PRESS	4

THE GOVERNMENT LAND GRAB The Garden Path to Communism

THE LAW SOCIETY OF RHODESIA has said that it has misgivings at the lack of protections for land and property owners against arbitrary expropriation under the Land Acquisition Act.

Under the Act the powers of the President are quite unrestricted. There is no requirement that it should be demonstrated that it is in the public interest for particular pieces of property to be acquired.

The Act has been passed at a time when the public has strong misgivings about the arbitrary actions of the R.F. Government, undertaken without any consultation with the people. Instances fresh in peoples' memories are the national flag, metrification, Greater Salisbury, and the Settlement Proposals themselves.

The Matetsi land grab is of particular relevance to the Land Acquisition Act issue. The land in question is being expropriated from its lawful owner in a kind of state socialist experiment in game preservation (so the Government says). The fact is, however, admitted that the State will lease the expropriated land to private lessees. Among these, according to strong reports in Salisbury, are those who have lent money

THE REALITY BEHIND THE SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS

by DIPLOMATICUS

INSTEAD of being petulant about the Pearce Commission's report, the Rhodesians [including particularly the Government] should realise that no settlement is possible with the present [or any] British Government except on the basis of a "sell-out" of the ordinary European and African. Such a "sell-out" was of course embodied in the settlement proposals, now happily dead.

Few people realise how in Britain itself non-white interests have become paramount, particularly in the fields of health, education and welfare. Priority for entry into hospitals is universally stipulated by the central Government. In many English cities the bussing of schoolchildren

Not only is it the chosen instrument for racial discrimination against the white taxpayer but it is also the highly effective muzzle on free speech in so far as the latter deals with the deficiencies of non-whites. As an instance, local authorities have been stopped from advertising for paid factories

result of racial discrimination on the part of the Whites. We are not surprised to find all this embodied in the Pearce Commission report.

The British racial philosophy does not stop at saying that all men are equal. It goes further and lays down in concrete terms that Africans are superior. As an instance, Africans are stated to be capable with or without short "crash" courses of becoming the head of a Government Ministry, the General Manager

to the Rhodesian Front.

The Government says that it has always had powers to acquire land compulsorily. This is true, but the purpose of acquisition has been always clear, obvious and limited, e.g., for a new road or government building. It is a very different thing when land is expropriated for state socialist purposes or (as is again rumoured in regard to Matetsi) for increasing the land available for settling Africans, even though Matetsi is a European area.

Public confidence in the Government's excessive powers in regard to land expropriation is not increased by the apparent complacency of the Government's own organs in this field. When the question came before the Water Court of permission being given to the Ministry of Water Development for impounding the waters of the Hunyani for a dam at Darwendale, the Water Court simply rubber stamped the official application. According to the Press, the farmers whose land was to be taken over were not allowed to speak. Still less did the Water Court go into the question of whether the dam was necessary, or whether Salisbury could not manage with its existing water supplies if better use was made of them, e.g., by restricting the amounts wasted on watering showy private gardens. It should be added that the whole question was apparently decided in one day—in contrast to the incredible delays and postponement suffered by individual farmers wishing to abstract water from a river to irrigate a few acres.

The Darwendale dam proposal should have attracted far more attention in the light of the issues involved. The dam is too close to private commercial agricultural irrigation, a large area ideally sited for the purpose—an area near to existing well-developed markets and provided with all the necessary economic and social infrastructure—railway, roads, post office, schools, etc. Instead wasteful state development is proceeding in the Low Veld, where everything has to be built up from scratch, the main beneficiaries being large corporations such as Anglo American.

On the whole general question of State land confiscation (with or without compensation) let no one be complacent. The demand "confiscate private land" has been the demand of the Left from the Athens of Solon in the seventh century B.C. to the Russian Revolution. It lives on in the programmes of all left wing parties with which the R.F. has now aligned itself—not least in regard to the settlement proposals.

A FINAL NOTE ON THE MATETSI ISSUE

At his R.F. "huddle-huddle" meeting at Bulawayo in April, Mr. Ian Smith said two Matetsi Farmers had given their farms to the Government. The *Rhodesia Herald* of 24th April said that the Anglo American Corporation had offered a small farm in the Matetsi area to the Government. The Corporation has of course received from the Government vast mineral rights, way leaves, etc., in the Wankie/Matetsi area at negligible cost.

to promote racial integration goes on, just as in the U.S.A. As regards welfare payments, non-whites have but to complain on alleged grounds of racial discrimination and their demands are met at once.

The background to all this is, of course, the Race Relations Act and the host of Government paid boards and officials set up to carry it out.

parents for non-white children abandoned by their parents. At one time such advertisements were common in reputable journals.

We indicated in a previous number that the White Paper on the Settlement Proposals embodied all the outworn British philosophies on race. According to them all African deficiencies were sorely the

of a large industrial concern, a Judge of a High Court and so on. This is not withstanding the fact that no white man in any country would even be considered for such posts without a basic professional qualification and many years of testing experience. It will be recalled that the promotion of Africans on such a favoured basis was specifically laid down in the Settlement White Paper.

THE I.R.A. TERRORIST THE VICTIM OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

One of the conventional pictures of racial discrimination is that of the black villager being prevented from voting away all his rights in a "once for all" election which puts him for ever under the heel of a series of local political dictators. Another picture is that of the "racist" barkeeper who prevents a Hindu or a Moslem from betraying his religion by drinking alcohol (although, of course, there are those who say "the Prophet forbade the faithful to drink wine, but did not mention whisky").

The World Council of Churches and various Governments, notably those of Holland and the Scandinavian countries have now introduced racial discrimination in regard to terrorism. All these support black terrorist movements in Africa.

No one can seriously assert that any true distinction can be made between the terrorists in Africa and I.R.A. in Northern Ireland—except one, the colour of their skins. The

professed objects of the black terrorists and the I.R.A. are the same and their methods are indistinguishable. Equally both groups are communist inspired. Both use weapons supplied by the Communists.

We do not hear, however, of any support for the I.R.A. by religious bodies. The Roman Catholic hierarchy (which has incidentally never supported the black terrorists) has disowned them. On the political side, the I.R.A. has no support from Governments, that of Eire having realised that the I.R.A. threatens Eire as much as Ulster. There are only a few crackbrained U.S. Americans such as the Kennedys who try to make political capital out of the Ulster situation.

Perhaps the greatest hypocrisy is shown by the Church of England. Both in Central Africa and in England the archbishops support the black terrorists in Africa, both morally and with general church funds. Why, if they feel as they say that terrorism is justifiable rebellion against what the terrorist regards as tyranny,

have they both supported the I.R.A. in Ulster? Is it because black terrorists must always be right because they are black, or is it more comfortable to support terrorism from 6 000 miles away, rather than on one's own doorstep?

The British Labour Party can also be fairly convicted of the same hypocrisy. It has established a fund in support of the terrorists, and trade unions are contributing—without of course the individual members being consulted. To the Labour Party an extension of Communist power in South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique is far from undesirable. The terrorists are aiming to do just that. It would, however, be a different matter if Communism invaded the United Kingdom (of which Ulster is a part) without the Labour Party leaders directly taking the lead in it. The last thing they want is a Communism takeover by the I.R.A. A Communist takeover operated and led by themselves would of course be a different matter.

THE DISTANT FUTURE

by A. M. Close

THE WORLD as a whole is grossly overpopulated and is busily engaged in increasing its population by more than 70 million babies annually. In ten years time there will be another 700 million people encumbering the world, and the world will be unable to support them. There will be widely spreading slums and less agricultural land, less soil, less fertility, and less food produced. There will be exhaustion of some of the world's irreplaceable natural resources, such as whales in a few years, oil, coal and gas in a century. There will be dreadfully increased traffic congestion and greatly increased pollution of air, soil and water. There will be huge armies of sullen, unemployed graduates and partly educated school leavers for whom employment cannot be found. There will also sure to be grievous financial crises. The future of civilisation is grim indeed unless all the populations of the world submit to compulsory birth control without delay, now before it is too late. The annual production of babies has got to be diminished by more than 70 million annually to stabilize civilisation in the future.

Human beings are not equal and never have been equal. They vary widely, both physically and mentally. Human beings are brains enclosed in physical bodies. Mentally they vary from geniuses with intelligence quotients exceeding 150

points to imbeciles with IQ's of less than 50 points. The average population IQ's of Britain and the U.S.A. used to be 100 points, the high normal was 110 points and the low normal 90 points. But since then it has been discovered that the average population IQ's are diminishing by 2 points per generation, because the people of higher intelligence are barely reproducing their numbers, and because the people of lower intelligence are breeding without restraint. It has been estimated that if in a country the higher and lower population groups started in equal numbers, then in two centuries the ratio would become 1 to 30 if existing rates of propagation remained unchanged. Should the average population IQ diminish to 90 points, then civilisation will give way to barbarism because there will not be enough brains to keep it in running order.

TATTOOING

Intelligence is the ability to make use of reason and is independent of acquired knowledge. It is an inherited trait and is more or less constant throughout life. Throughout the world each person should be tested for his IQ, starting with small children at school annually from the age of five till the age of fifteen, when the finally determined score should be publicly registered. Tattooing the date of birth on the back of the left ear lobe and

the IQ on the back of the right ear lobe would be invaluable marks of identification and comparison between individuals.

The fundamental reason for overpopulation and its accompanying disorders—early marriages, unwanted babies, illegitimate babies, battered babies, unhappy marriages, venereal diseases, divorces, much poverty and much crime—is the sexual urge implanted in human beings by Nature. In too many human beings this sexual urge is excessive and becomes out of control. All people found to be afflicted with excessive urge, starting with children at school, should be treated for the complaint. All those found to be mentally deficient, or to have inherited some venereal disease or physical defect, should be sterilized. Parents starting to propagate more children than desirable should be sterilized. All rapists should be castrated as a punishment. Carried out fully there would cease to be the evil of prostitution; there would cease to be hooligans, terrorists and bandits; there would cease to be agitators stirring up the populace to violence; there would cease to be institutions for the care of orphans, and for the care of the mentally and physically handicapped.

Here I quote some of the Press notices of events which lead to the destruction of civilisation:

Sunday Times, 14.5.1961: Fourteen-year-old Koekie Nieuwoudt, who became South Africa's youngest White wife and mother at the age of 13, has just given birth to a second son. The husband is 19 years old.

Rhodesia Herald, 28.8.1963: Chief Makope, who had ruled over his area for 34 years, said, "I have five official wives and have fathered 60 boys and 40 girls."

Rhodesia Herald, 24.3.1964: Mr. Emil Blixt of Sweden, aged 82, holds the youngest of his 12 children, born recently. *Rhodesia Herald*, 27.1.1967: Rose Pezzano, 44-year-old wife of a labourer in Italy, has had her 25th baby, and her doctor says she is healthy enough to have ten more.

Rhodesia Herald, 30.1.1967: Cash grants are being handed out by the Indian Government to men and women who consent to be sterilized.

Rhodesia Herald, 13.3.1968: India sterilizes 3.5 million people . . . will prevent the birth of 10 million children over the next ten years.

Rhodesia Herald, 20.3.1968: The number of illegitimate births in the United States was 89 000 in 1940, and an estimated 291 200 in 1965.

Rhodesia Herald, 10.7.1968: Mr. Akuku Ogwela (49) of Kenya is the proud father of 53 girls and 52 boys. He now has 35 wives . . . "And I still want to have more children

and more wives".

Rhodesia Herald, 8.4.1969: Nearly 5,7 m. people in India have been sterilized, 80 per cent of them men.

Rhodesia Herald, 12.1.1970: Mr. Khotsa Sethuntsa of Transkei, South Africa, has 20 wives at present and will take three new wives. He has fathered about 200 children.

Rhodesia Herald, 9.5.1970: Hadji Arolas Tulawie, a 92-year-old Filipino Moslem, has had more than 30 wives, 29 (?) children, and 400 grand children, and plans to remarry.

Awake, 8 Oct., 1970: Britain during first nine months of Abortion Act . . . 3 girls aged 11, 6 girls aged 12, 21 girls aged 13, 150 girls aged 14, and 363 girls aged 15, had abortions.

Awake, 22 Oct., 1970: Each year over 30 million abortions are performed.

Rhodesia Herald, 1.7.1971: Nearly 165 000 abortions were performed in New York during the first year of New York State's liberalized abortion law.

Rhodesia Herald, 4.6.1968: Depression, headache, claustrophobia, disturbed sleep, loss of appetite, fits of temper and weeping bouts, are symptoms developed because of living in flats.

These quotations indicate that there is something grossly wrong with civilisation, and that that something is the need to control the excessive sexual urge implanted in human beings.

ZAMBIA—I CHANGED MY MIND

by Michael Wright

"This book should be read by every Rhodesian White and Black; also by all those people Overseas interested in

being are enclosed in physical bodies. Mentally they vary from geniuses with intelligence quotients exceeding 150

finally determined scores be publicly registered. Tattoos indicating the date of birth on the back of the left ear lobe and civilisation:

TWO BLOODY TYRANTS

(Jomo Kenyatta, leader to darkness and death, has been made a Knight of the Order of Grace by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem)

IN THE last year death has mercifully removed from the world scene two of the most bloody, brutal and debauched tyrants of modern times.

"He reduced the country to an appalling level of poverty and degradation... a nation with the highest rate of illiteracy (90%); the lowest average income (less than 1 per week per head); the lowest life expectancy (47 years); the lowest calorie intake per person (1780 calories a day); and the lowest percentage of children in school (6 per cent)."

Such is the well deserved and unenviable epitaph of "Papa Doc" Duvalier (died April 22nd, 1971), for fourteen years dictator of Haiti, a country of 5 million persons whom he exploited, cowed and brutalised with a force of 25 000 secret police who carried their weapons openly and dealt with any opposition mercilessly.

DIED AT 64

In the eighteenth century Haiti was the jewel of the French colonial crown, with the highest output of sugar of any country of the world. It was then a very prosperous and happy country; since then it has degenerated steadily and relentlessly under a series of black dictators from Henri Christophe to Dr. Duvalier. Ignorance, superstition and brutality are the lot of its inhabitants from their miserable birth in the island's overcrowded hovels to their miserable and early death from

disease or murder.

If ever there was a case screaming for the intervention of the United Nations or the conscience of the world, it is Haiti. True, the UN used to (and may still do, for all I know) send a grant-in-aid in the form of lots of US dollars which disappeared into the pockets of the Duvalier family; not a dime ever benefitted the country.

The survivor of six known assassination attempts, Duvalier died of a combination of diabetes, cancer, heart disease and prostatic disorder, at the age of sixty-four.

EIGHT YEARS TERROR

Almost exactly a year later an equally monstrous tyrant fell to assassins' bullets in Zanzibar. Sheik Abeid Karume climbed to power over piles of bodies of his compatriots. On the fourth day of the coup which put this gangster into power, Tanzania's radio announced that "about 250 people" had lost their lives in the fighting. An eye witness, now living in Salisbury, told me that a rough estimate of 10 000 bodies lying in the streets would not have been an exaggeration; and that did not include what went on behind closed doors; it is known, for instance, that practically all prisoners in gaols were murdered to make room for political prisoners.

Since then Karume's regime has been infamous for its open and bare-faced rapacity. Karume's personal fortune was

estimated at \$50 million accumulated over 8 years; for a poor place like Zanzibar this must have been just about the total income of the place. No girls on the island were safe from the demands of Karume and his henchmen, and Zanzibar has lived under a virtual reign of terror for the past eight years.

Again it is difficult to see how any case can be made out for the legality of a former British Colony's rape by a gang of political thugs; and again, the United Nations does not see fit to interfere.

It is well known that Chinese Communists are the real rulers of Zanzibar; it is difficult to understand why even they have hitherto tolerated the brutality and rapaciousness of the Karume regime. The Tanzanian Government expressed hurt surprise that the U.K. Press treated the news of Karume's death with "undue levity".

THE HYPOCRISY

Against the two examples quoted above, the hypocrisy of the U.N., and the U.K. Government in particular, in instituting and maintaining sanctions against Rhodesia as a "threat to international peace" appears utterly ludicrous. As against Papa Doc's unenviable record, Rhodesia under white rule can show that the indigenous population has multiplied more than 10 times in the last 80 years; has medical and educational facilities for all its population second to none in Africa; has a per caput income

ZAMBIA—I CHANGED MY MIND

by Michael Wright

"This book should be read by every Rhodesian White and Black; also by all those people Overseas interested in Rhodesia's future." I.G.A.

Price: Rhodesian \$4,00 post free.

Also Recommended:

THE SILENT WAR, by Reg Shay and Chris Vermaak, Rh.\$4,75.

NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY, by Gary Allen, Rh.\$1,45.

WORLD REVOLUTION, by Nesta Webster, Rh.\$3,40.

NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON, by J. A. Stormer, Rh.\$0,75.

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS, by Bernadine Bailey, Rh.\$10,75

THE NAKED COMMUNIST, by Cleon Skousen, Rh.\$4,48.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, by G. Knupffer, Rh.\$3,75.

Order today through:

RHODESIA & WORLD REPORT

P.O. Box 1871, Salisbury

RHODESIA

Special quotations for bulk supplies.
Enquiries for other Books welcomed.

FRELIMO CANNOT WIN

"It was during a long trip that I made to various countries in 1968, on propaganda and money-raising mission for Frelimo, that I became aware of many ominous facts indicative of communist influence," claimed Miguel Murupa, former 'foreign secretary' of Frelimo, in an interview with

three times what it was 25 years ago; has (and has always had) an exportable surplus of food; and has the second highest literacy rate on the African continent.

It is an interesting thought that if Britain spent in Haiti the cost of the Beira naval blockade and the money lost in trade with Rhodesia, she would more than quadruple the per caput income of Haiti; provided, of course, that it reached the people of Haiti.

the Norwegian journalist Ingegard Galtung (see also **Portugal**, No. 9) at Nampula, in the north of Mozambique.

Development

Miguel Murupa told the Norwegian journalist that he had had found 'substantial differences' in Mozambique when he returned there to give himself up to the Portuguese authorities who received him, he said, "like a prodigal son."

"The development that has taken place in every field is fantastic," emphasized Murupa, adding that "Frelimo will never succeed in winning, as the Portuguese have wisely seen the importance of more than a military solution. They have worked on the same scale for social progress and for the well-being of the people, and there is no racial discrimination."

From "Portugal" Vol. 1, No. 11

EDITORIAL . . .

. . . DIVIDED WE FALL

SEVERAL recent visitors to Rhodesia, who have been here or lived here before, have expressed their shock at the state of disunity amongst the electorate, the divisiveness between Government and people, the distrust amongst business men, farmers and other groups, and the fragmentation of the country in general at a time when we should be united against the external forces that threaten us.

This has led to some heart-searching amongst the officers of Candour League. It seems to us important not that the Government shall be unified, but that the people should be unified and the seeds of mutual distrust be uprooted.

We have examined the published principles of all the new parties and find them all equally admirable—and differing **only in detail** from the original principles of the R.F. Many of us were originally members of the R.F. and left the party because we considered the R.F. no longer adhered to these principles. The public must have a guarantee that any new party or combination of parties, if they should secure the confidence of the country and be elected to power, will not bow to expediency and bend their principles as the R.F. has done.

This is the country's main problem at the moment. We can be certain that there is division and heart-searching amongst the rank and file of the R.F. We might, however, reasonably enquire where, from our small resources, we are to find not only the numbers but men and women with the integrity and talents to take the lead and hearten those who feel hopeless in the face of the absolute power of the Government. How can power be restored to the electorate

balance of power if there were anything short of a clean sweep of all R.F. seats in favour of the new party or coalition of parties. Frankly we cannot see such a clean sweep eventuating in the immediate future.

We are in the middle of a war, a political and economic war. Any new Government has to face a difficult situation, largely created by the present Government. The difficulties are political and racial on the one hand and financial and economic on the other. Not the least of the problems any new Government will have to face is that of restoring public confidence in Government at all. The slanted and perverted administrative practices and the untruths and half truths in which the present Government has indulged have created an atmosphere of public cynicism. A new Government has both to remove the causes of this cynicism and to make the limpid purity of its administration clear to all. Not only must justice be done but it must be seen to be done.

should be governed. We find nothing to object to in the original principles which were adopted by the R.F., and twice endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the electorate. What we object to is the deliberate perversion of those principles by a government grown arrogant in its absolute power, which by its own actions has steadily widened the gap between the Government and the electorate and caused the present disunity which is so dangerous to our future as an independent state.

It is up to the electorate, in the absence of any effective opposition in Parliament, to insist that the Government either resigns or returns to the principles on which it was elected.

As a distinguished contemporary has put it: "The main task is to abolish personal autocracy and to return to democratic Government reflecting what the electorate wants and not what it is told is good for it."

The unity of the people in their common interest, not the unity of the Government for our common domination, is our aim; and no issue is more important than this at the present time. To this end measures must be taken to ensure that the electorate regains the political control which it has abrogated to a Government which it thought it could trust.

BOOK REVIEWS

ZAMBIA: I CHANGED MY MIND, by Michael Wright. (Johnson, London.) Available from Box 1871, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Price Rh. \$4.00. The author started as a liberal and applied for a teaching post in Zambia, where he lived and worked for three years (1967-1970).

This is a sympathetically and temperately written account of his slow and steady disillusionment. It is singularly free of the jibes and jeers which are so easily applied to struggling black states. Indeed his sympathy is towards the few well-meaning and hard-working Zambians who are trying to make a go of a hopeless situation. The main target of his criticism is British Government policy which caused the withdrawal of all the best European elements who had previously brought progress and a large degree of prosperity to one of the most backward areas of Africa, thereby creating a vacuum into which political thugs naturally gravitated.

He writes, not as an onlooker from the European standpoint, but as one who was in daily contact with educated Zambians, many of them far better educated and capable than the political appointees who had risen, by services to the ruling party or by nepotism, to positions of authority which gave them power but no sense of responsibility, access to vast funds with no necessity to account for them, and control of technical services which are quite beyond their very limited comprehension.

The story he tells is one of steady deterioration of a once prosperous country into squalor, malnutrition and economic chaos. It is a horror tale that points a dozen morals for the backward countries of Africa—lessons which it is doubtful they will ever learn.

The publishers deserve special mention for their courage in publishing this honest and truthful account, after the manuscript had been refused many times elsewhere. We are not surprised: truth and honesty have a hard time to be heard nowadays: propaganda no trouble at all.

Reading this book the reader may well wonder: how many years before someone writes a similar account of Rhodesia?

This book should be read by every

growing inflation."

What we do not ask ourselves is: to whom is this debt owing? It is owed to international banking corporations which since 1694 have fastened a system of the issue of cash and credit as an interest-bearing debt on just about every government in the world. This system must inevitably collapse under its own weight; this is appreciated by the bankers themselves who in the meantime finance and encourage international socialism as a means towards total political control (through United Nations, World Government, etc.); so that they will own all the natural resources, all the means of production and all the working lives of all the workers of the world—in a word, total slavery—against the day when the entire world's present financial system collapses.

Only a growing awareness amongst thinking and acting people can cause the collapse of the financial system before they gain total political control. One might ask: as Governments are as aware of what is going on as the more informed of us, why don't they repudiate these massive debts? The short answer to that is that all governments everywhere are controlled by, and their officers appointed by, the international bankers, through such organisations as the Council for Foreign Relations or the Royal Institute of International Affairs, or indirectly through pressure from governments that are so controlled; and that these governments are installed to further the interests of the international bankers. So that no hope of redress is to be expected from governments which must ever exert more and more restrictive controls over their citizens, particularly in the matter of the movement of money from one country to another. (This explains why presidential candidates talk a different language as candidates from what they say and do when they become presidents.)

Easily read and easily understood, this book is an excellent introduction to the conspiratorial theory of history which is only just beginning to get a hearing. As the author says:

"If you believe it is all an accident or the result of mysterious and unexplainable tides of history, you will be regarded as an 'intellectual' who understands that we live in a

Government. How can power be restored to the electorate and governments made to respect the principles on which they were elected, within the framework of existing law and electoral procedure?

When the U.F.P. was losing the confidence of the country, there was an opposition party in Parliament, the Dominion Party, which held 13 seats as the nucleus for the formation of the R.F. Now there is no such nucleus in Parliament but instead a bloc of 16 African seats. This group of African M.P.s might well hold the

must justice be done but it must be seen to be done.

CHANGE AND DECAY

We agree that there must be a change of Government. The loss of confidence in our leaders has mounted from "Tiger" to "Fearless", from "Yellow Paper" to "World-beater Constitution", and has reached a climax over the Settlement Proposals from which the country will take some time to recover.

It is neither our purpose nor our duty to prescribe new principles on which the country

abrogated to a Government which it thought it could trust.

We shall be putting forward shortly a proposal designed to achieve this result. It cannot be described within the compass of an editorial, but we hope that our readers will give their careful attention to the booklet in which the proposal is set out. We need hardly add that our confidence in the feasibility of this proposal is based both on sound logic and its success elsewhere. Like everything else worthwhile, its success depends on the individual.

RED CHINA

In an article in "Christian Beacon", Rev. Carl McIntire has refuted what he called "seven myths about Red China".

Dr. McIntire pointed out that by visiting the Chinese mainland, President Nixon "has abandoned the concept of a free world". He observed that Nixon "is now willing to accept a world with the Communists and their slave system, alongside the capitalists and their free system".

Mr. Nixon's attempt to accommodate the Peiping regime, Dr. McIntire added, stems from his assumption that "the enemy would work with him for his generation of peace". He pointed out that the arguments used to support this assumption are myths.

The first myth is the contention that "eight hundred million people must be contacted and relations with them established". Dr. McIntire said

the fact is that "these 800 million cannot be contacted (through the Peiping regime). They are slaves."

The second myth is the assertion that "Red China has become a superpower". Yet, he said, the reality is that Red China is a "paper tiger".

The third myth is the allegation that "there is a deep cleavage between Moscow and Peiping, so deep that the United States should help Red China stand against Moscow", thus pitting Red China against the Soviet Union. This is the myth, said Dr. McIntire, which is perhaps most widely propagated and is used by the Nixon administration.

The fourth myth is the argument that "the Communists are changing. They are mellowing." Instead Dr. McIntire pointed out that the goal of the Communists remains "world revolution. They have no standard of morality or decency.

Their peace propaganda is a strategy of war."

The fifth myth is the theory that "peaceful co-existence is possible and necessary". He stressed that even Communists themselves "do not believe in it".

The sixth myth, said Dr. McIntire, is the saying that "appeasement is necessary in order to achieve peace in the world". On the contrary, he added, "appeasement only baits the enemy to make greater demands."

The seventh myth is that "we cannot win the victory", Dr. McIntire commented: "No myth has been more disastrous or more thoroughly propagated" than this.

All these myths, concluded Dr. McIntire "must be dispelled. They must be rejected. There is no substitute for victory. And peace can only be obtained by strength."

Rhodesia?

This book should be read by every Rhodesian, White and Black; also by all those people overseas interested in Rhodesia's future.

I.G.A.

NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY, by Gary Allen. (Concord Press, Seal Beach, California. Paperback, U.S.\$1.00, Rh.\$1.45.)

This is 1972's *None Dare Call it Treason*, which, at latest information, has sold more than 11 million copies; for a non-fictional, political work this is a remarkable testimony to the growing awareness amongst the grass-roots of the problems of today.

In spite of the title, people have been calling it a conspiracy for centuries, but only recently can anyone so name it without being considered a dangerous crank. Both Dr. John Robison and the Abbe Barruel, contemporary historians of the French Revolution, freely quoted by Nesta Webster, recognised the conspiratorial nature of the forces behind the French Revolution; and the same forces have been recognised as acting behind the scenes of the Revolutions of 1848 and the Russian Revolution.

For those who want a concise account of what Candour League has always referred to as the International Conspiracy (rather than International Communism, which is only one aspect of the conspiracy), this little book of 138 pages is admirable. Its particular value is that it explains in very easy prose the relationship of Communism to International Finance, the main crunch of the conspiracy and one that so many people have difficulty in understanding and explaining.

We are accustomed to seeing National Debts expressed in astronomical figures beyond our comprehension and shrugging them off as mere figures that do not concern us. For instance (I quote from *Canadian Intelligence Service* of April, 1972):

"Including private debts, Canadians have a total debt burden of nearly \$156 billion. Yet, if they were to surrender every dollar they have, this would discharge only 25 per cent of the debt. The total Canadian debt per average family of four is \$28,336. Taking average interest on this debt at 8%, the average Canadian family is having to pay in interest some \$2,266 a year. An increasing part of Canadians' incomes is being taken in various taxes merely to service a debt which is accelerating. This is one of the major causes of

will be regarded as an 'intellectual' who understands that we live in a complex world. If you believe that something like 34 496 consecutive coincidences over the past forty years stretches the law of averages a bit, you are a kook!"

We wish this little book an even greater success than *None Dare Call it Treason*.

I.G.A.

WORLD REVOLUTION: The Plot against Civilisation, by Nesta Webster. Edited and brought up to date by Anthony Gittens. Sixth edition. (Britons Publishing Co. £1.80, U.S. \$6.00, Rh.\$3.40.)

When it is considered that the first edition of this classic work was produced in 1921, when "Bolshies" were bewiskered cartoon figures with bombs in their hands, that years of patient research had already gone into the making of this book, it remains a monument to one of the most remarkable women of her period. It ran through five editions before 1927 and has apparently been out of print since then, until it was rescued by Britons Publishing Co. and Anthony Gittens who has added four chapters to bring the book up to date.

Unfortunately I have no copy of any previous edition wherewith to compare this latest edition, but the Author's Preface explains the development of the book in the light of evidence which has since become available, all of which confirms and amplifies the author's original contentions. The work testifies not only to patient and careful research but also to inspiration; and is compulsory reading for anyone concerned (and who is not?) with the mess the world is in today. As the author repeatedly stresses, she is not concerned with a mere catalogue of events but with the *causes* behind them.

The history of the plot against civilisation is complete from the founding of the Illuminati Society on May 1st, 1776 (which explains the veneration in which May Day is held in the Communist world) up to the present time.

The copy reviewed is the cardboard-back edition which is available at a price within the means of everyone for a book of such magnitude (374 pages); and our sincerest thanks are due to Anthony Gittens and the Britons Publishing Co. for making it available again.

I.G.A.

Candid Comment

by "BREVITY"

THE ARGUS PRESS AGAIN

In the course of May, Mr. Eric Butler, the Director of the Australian League of Rights, and Dr. Ian Anderson address a public meeting in Bulawayo.

Although the notice of the meeting was short because of the formalities of obtaining official permission for holding the meeting, an appreciative audience of some 120 persons came to the meeting.

No report of the meeting appeared in either the *Bulawayo Chronicle* or the *Rhodesia Herald*—both organs of the Argus Press. The local Bulawayo evening paper gave a full report of the meeting—sufficient evidence of its news value.

At about the same time Mr. Fawcett Phillips, an R.F. M.P., addressed a meeting in Bulawayo. The report of the meeting in the *Bulawayo Chronicle* covered eleven inches of column.

The total audience of Mr. Fawcett Phillips' meeting was nine.

THE STONEHENGE GOVERNMENT

We note from the reports of debates in the British Parliament that politicians there are beginning to copy their black counterparts in the U.N. and the O.A.U. and to refer to

Salisbury. The question of who constructed them and when remains a mystery. Archaeology in Africa tends to be politically slanted and it is said by some that they were built by the Bantu, although the latter seem for some strange reason to have forgotten ever since how to work in stone. Even so in African nationalist circles the claim persists, just as the legend remains that African traditional dress is flowing nylon robes. (Nevertheless no traveller has found that the indigenous costumes has been anything other than a cache-sexe of skins.)

Perhaps the compliment should be returned to the British Government which should henceforth be referred to as the Government of Stonehenge—in many ways a not inapt title.

Mr. IAN SMITH AND HIS PRIZES

The Rhodesian Prime Minister is fond of talking of prizes in constitutional matters. He has said in a T.V. interview that he only reads the sporting pages of newspapers. He must, therefore, be thinking of athletic and sports prizes.

Perhaps we should remind the Prime Minister that the prizes in the most renowned athletic events of all time, the

FOURTEEN SIGNPOSTS TO SLAVERY

(From "None Dare Call it Conspiracy", by Gary Allen, p. 132)

1. Restrictions on taking money out of the country and on the establishment or retention of a foreign bank account by an American citizen.
2. Abolition of private ownership of hand guns.
3. Detention of private individuals without judicial process.
4. Requirements that private financial transactions be keyed to social security numbers or other government identification, so that government records of these transactions can be kept and fed into a computer.
5. Use of compulsory education laws to forbid attendance at presently existing private schools.
6. Compulsory non-military service.
7. Compulsory psychological treatment for non-government workers or public school children.
8. An official declaration that anti-Communist organisations are subversive and subsequent legal action taken to suppress them.
9. Laws limiting the number of people allowed to meet in a private home.
10. Any significant changes in

LETTER

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MUST COMPLY

Since Rhodesia became an Independent nation on 11th November, 1965, you have had to bear an unprecedented volume of advice, criticism, insult and praise.

You have repeatedly attempted to reach an accommodation with various British governments based on increasingly liberal interpretations of the Rhodesian Front's principles.

Surely now, in the light of the stupid insistence of Sir Alec Douglas-Home to impose a travelling circus on your Government to ascertain the wishes of the most ignorant and prejudiced sections of the population, you must realise the utter futility of negotiating from a position of a client state.

There will now be calls from sections of the public for renewed negotiations with Britain. Before these arise could you not, Sir, lay down hard and fast rules of conduct, which will not be jettisoned, with which the British Government must comply before any talks begin again:

- (1) The abolition of all sanctions and the end of the Beira patrol.
- (2) Reparations to be paid to the Rhodesian Government by Britain to cover the losses suffered by Rhodesian businessmen and farmers during the period of

(3) The immediate recognition that Rhodesia has been fully independent since 11th November, 1965, and that the British Government is incapable of purportedly "conferring" independence.

(4) The immediate granting of an interest-free loan to the Rhodesian Government to enable them to buy up-to-date arms to equip the security forces.

Only if all these conditions are met can any meaningful negotiations be opened and then only, if, further, the British Government disclaim any idea that they do, or in fact ever did, "represent" the alleged 4 or 5 million Africans living in Rhodesia.

W.E., London, U.K.

THE WANKIE COLLIERY DISASTER

We know all our readers will join with us in expressing sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in the Wankie Colliery disaster.

Our thanks also go to all those brave men in the rescue teams, who at the risk of their own lives have made such strenuous efforts on behalf of those entombed in the mine.

Rhodesia as "Zimbabwe". The Zimbabwe ruins are situated some 200 miles from original Olympic Games, were chaplets of wild parsley (otherwise called "fool's parsley").

THE NKRUMAH ERA

The era of wishful thinking about the future of an Africa governed by Africans came to an end long before, but the death in exile this week of Kwame Nkrumah poignantly underlines the failure of the hopes of which he was, for a short time, the chief embodiment.

Nkrumah came to power in Ghana by a British-contrived democratic process more than two decades ago.

The event, the first of its kind in Africa, was the culmination of a long process of agitation for democratic nationhood. As in India, so in East and West Africa—Western Europe's and especially England's own concepts of freedom were ceaselessly employed to wrench control from the hands of the "imperialists".

Doubters were not wanting. Could democracy, transplanted to peoples lacking a democratic tradition, survive?

Nkrumah and the men around him had Western educations. Nkrumah spent 10 years in the United States. When he took over his country was relatively rich.

But the doubters were soon vindicated. Democracy and liberty under the law were among the first casualties of the democratic liberation of Ghana. The next was the economy.

It has since been widely acknowledged — as a country after country proved it—that Westminster democracy does not suit the African ethos.

But is that all that has been proved? Have the dictatorships that have displaced or cowed the parliamentary assemblies, have the one-party States that suppressed or swallowed up political opposition, served their peoples any better than Westminster democracy?

Some have not done as badly as others. Some regimes have been relatively stable. Most have been unstable.

Surely what has been in doubt for some time now has been the capacity for Africans to govern large and complex social units without a terrible clashing of gears and, in some places, much avoidable suffering and waste.

Paradoxically, Western objections to continued white rule where it survives in Africa have been modified only under the surface. On the surface of events they have grown out of all proportion.

Yet it offers, if nothing else, something that seems the only solution—time for African behaviour patterns to change to meet the responsibilities of modern nationhood.

With acknowledgements to The Rhodesia Herald 29.4.72 First Leader Article

10. Any significant changes in passport regulations to make passports more difficult to obtain or use.
11. Wage and price controls, especially in a non-war-time situation.
12. Any kind of compulsory registration with the government of where individuals work.
13. Any attempt to restrict freedom of movement within the United States.
14. Any attempt to make a new major law by executive decree (that is, actually put into effect, not merely authorised as by existing executive orders).

STOP PRESS

The Southend-on-Sea and District Branch of the Anglo Rhodesian Society at a committee meeting held on May 26th last passed the following resolution:

"That the Government be realistic and remove Sanctions against Rhodesia forthwith and recognise the De Facto Government which has now been fully independent for seven years, as it regards the retention of Southern Africa in Friendly hands as essential to the security of the Western World."

NOTE

All Subscriptions are quoted in Rhodesian Currency

during the period of sanctions. in the mine.

Long Live Free Rhodesia

Message: ALTE FELICITACION POR FRACASCO DEL "ACUERDO" CON ENGLAND! VIVAT RHODESIA LIBERA! VALOR Y ADELANTE. C.S.R. Spain.

Translation: Heartiest congratulations on foiling the settlement agreement with England. All strength to your arm. Long live Free Rhodesia. C.S.R., Spain.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: RHODESIA AND WORLD REPORT,
P.O. Box 1871,
Salisbury,
Rhodesia.

P.O. Box 3063,
Durban, Natal,
South Africa.

Please post me twelve issues of RHODESIA and World Report by Second Class Air Mail/Surface Mail for which I enclose Cheque/Postal Order, etc., for : starting with the issue.

Name (Mr./Mrs./Miss)
(Block Letters)

Address
(Block Letters)

I also enclose : contribution towards funds of the Candour League of Rhodesia to enable them to expand their activities.

Signature

Date

2nd Class Airmail Subscription—per annum
S.A. Rh.\$2.85; Aust., N.Z., U.S.A., Canada, Rh.\$5.00;
U.K. & Europe, Rh.\$4.35.

Surface Mail Subscription—per annum
S.A. Rh.\$2.75; Aust., N.Z., U.S.A., Canada, Rh.\$3.00;
U.K. & Europe, Rh.\$2.90.

The above covers all Bank Charges, etc.

Rhodesia
Annual Subscription \$2.04 plus Bank Commission for country cheques.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to: RHODESIA AND WORLD REPORT

N.B.—All subscriptions are quoted in Rhodesian currency.