

RHODESIA AND WORLD REPORT

Vol. XI Nos. 4 & 5

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

PRICE 25c

NOV.-DEC, 1976

DO WE GO—OR DO WE STAY?

WHATEVER the outcome of the Geneva Conference, this is the simple alternative offered to the whites of Rhodesia. Regardless of the package deal so brutally thrust upon our Government by Dr. Kissinger, the white electorate should have some say in its future other than as a sacrifice on the altar of Soviet imperialism.

Now that we are slowly recovering from the shock of the Prime Minister's announcement on September 24th, we are beginning to question the premises that were current at the time.

Is our position really so desperate that we must consider surrender to majority rule as the only way out? Are we so desperately short of arms and ammunition, oil and other materials of war? Even the story that pressure was exerted

by Kissinger on the Shah of Iran to impose an oil embargo on all southern Africa is now short of credence. First of all, the Shah has a three-generations' relationship with South Africa. Whilst it is probably true that he can sell his oil anywhere, the South African market must be a sizeable part of his export trade; and, in any case, with the sort of cash he can put up, he can buy planes and missiles anywhere and is not solely dependant on the United States. But, above all, he is a major shareholder in SASOL, the South African oil-from-coal business; does he really want to injure his own investment?

After a few weeks in which to reflect, the whole Kissinger plan stinks of contrivance. Rhodesians are suspicious that they are being deceived. The question is being asked: is Mr. Smith also being deceived — or has he some secret knowledge that has not been transmitted to us, and which is responsible for his almost jaunty air, as shown on TV at press interviews in Rhodesia and Geneva?

If Mr. Smith is deceiving us in the interests of Rhodesia, well and good. If not, the deceit cannot be concealed forever; and God help him when the truth is finally revealed!

DO WE GO ?

The vast majority of whites who were born or who have made their homes in Rhodesia have no desire to go anywhere else. We refer to nowhere else as "home", and some of our children are seventh or eighth generation Rhodesian.

Contrary to hostile propaganda, Rhodesia is not a place of white privilege, except insofar as there are few places left on earth where a man can work hard and, in spite of taxation, receive adequate reward for his labours; such conditions

today are indeed a privilege, but not in the sense that our detractors mean. The average Rhodesian works hard and cheerfully because he has hitherto enjoyed not only the finest physical climate in the world, but also an economic and political climate that grants the maximum of freedom towards self-advancement with the expectation that he will keep and enjoy the major portion of the fruits of his labour.

Nor is Rhodesia, as one commentator put it, "one vast plantation of Simon Legrees". The white man brought his skills, his capacity for hard work and sometimes some capital to a savage country which he tamed into productivity; and in so doing created hundreds of thousands of jobs for the indigenous blacks who had previously lived a nomadic or pastoral life based on a low standard of subsistence agriculture.

That the Africans' ability to benefit from this prosperity has lagged somewhat behind the whites' is perfectly natural; but anyone who has lived here for, say, 25 years can but marvel at the fantastic growth of the Africans' educational social, medical and material welfare during that time.

This growth can be maintained only by the beneficent rule of law and order; which will be abruptly halted if the country is given over to the pillage of native and alien savages who see no further into the future than the immediate spoils of war, in which they are encouraged by foreign liberals and left-wing agitators who care not a jot for the survival and welfare of either black or white.

The rule of law and order is at present synonymous with white rule. Our critics interpret this as "white privilege", "white minority rule" and similar pejorative phrases; and see in it nothing but an attempt to perpetuate the white man in power (but not, of course, in responsi-

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RHODESIA and WORLD REPORT

Incorporating GANDOUR BULLETIN

RHODESIA INDEPENDENCE IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

Her Part in the World Struggle against the International Conspiracy

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DO WE GO—OR STAY?

bility), which is offensive to the large black majority. They do not see it as it is: the blacks' only protection against anarchy and tyranny. White or not, surely the rule of law is preferable to the sort of obscenities being perpetrated on our tribesmen by terrorists, responsibility for which is being boasted by the black so-called leaders at Geneva and wherever else they can get the press to listen to their sick ravings?

This legacy is indestructible to a large extent. Whatever the white man takes out of the country can only be a minute fraction of the sum of his achievement.

LAND APPORTIONMENT

It is clear from the pronouncements of terrorist leaders that the main target of the forces ranged against us is the very soil of Rhodesia. Land is the only wealth and the only lasting asset that the black values; and the complexity of the Land Apportionment Laws and their innumerable amendments bears witness to land as the centre of black grievances and covetousness.

The "unfair" distribution of land is a favourite theme of the overseas liberal who professes to be concerned for the black man's rights and future and who prefers to count heads and hands rather than assess the relative productivity of African-held and white-held land.

We repeat figures we have given before: the farmland of Rhodesia is approximately 36 million hectares, divided roughly 50:50 into European and African areas. On the white half about 6000 farmers (in 1974) produced \$247 million of crops and livestock, of which \$242 million went into the gross national product.

On the black African half, about 174,000 farmers produced \$64 million of crops and livestock, of which \$22 million went into the GNP.

From these figures it can be seen that a "handful" of white farmers produce nearly ten times the marketable surplus of that produced by many thousands of African farmers. This surplus is used to feed countless thousands outside our borders who would starve without our contribution to their bread bin; and indeed within Rhodesia the African farmer is himself incapable of feeding the rapidly increasing population which is the result of his own feckless fecundity.

Another favourite gibe is that the whites secured to themselves all the best land and left the unproductive land to the blacks. This is a lie: Rhodesia is not

divided vertically or horizontally but is a patchwork of white and black lands scattered evenly over the whole country. After 80 years of intensive cultivation, soil conservation and expert care, it is probable that the whites now have the best land because they have made it so. The African farmer has had access to as much expert advice, help and services as the white farmer; but equality of opportunity cannot guarantee equality of ability to avail oneself of these services or to benefit by the advice and help so liberally provided.

In spite of the failure of socialist measures so amply demonstrated in other parts of Africa, the black leaders are all determined to nationalise the land. As Robert Mugabe said recently:

"... we are Socialist, and we shall derive from the Socialist system of Tanzania and Mozambique.

"One cannot get rid of all the aspects of free enterprise, but in Zimbabwe none of the white exploiters will be allowed to keep an acre of their land.

"Because they have taken more they cannot expect to lose less . . ."

Later on he added: "Not an inch of land would remain in private ownership. All of it would be nationalised, and the black majority will not give a penny in compensation to any of the white landowners." (A. J. McLroy, in the *Daily Telegraph*, October 19). However they may disagree over other matters, this intention to land confiscation is held in common by all the so-called nationalist leaders.

IF WE GO . . .

As for the so-called "guarantees" promised by Kissinger, these are no more worth considering than any "guarantee" which might be extracted from the Geneva Conference.

If the whites decide to go, there is only one way he can get any small compensation for his losses and that is to turn into portable assets whatever he can carry or transfer to wherever he decides to go. This means that the Government must lift the embargo on the exportation of his assets. Rhodesia already bears some resemblance to a military prison; it must not become a civilian concentration camp for whites; nor must they be expected to leave with nothing or a paltry \$1 000. However much they remove, they cannot take with them the land that their life's work has improved, the roads, railways, power stations, hospitals, schools, public buildings and institutions, private dwelling houses, and all the other monuments to their drive and energy, which

have either been built by them or with money derived from taxation, more than 90 per cent of which has come from white effort. Whatever they can remove can be but a minute fraction of what they will have to leave behind and surrender without compensation into the hands of their despoilers.

Nor must we forget those who cannot leave, such as the infirm and elderly and those who are too old and tired to make a new start elsewhere. Above all, the blacks who have fought as volunteers on our borders, those who have served the country in the Police, even those who have simply carried on with their ordinary work and have refused to take part in agitation and terrorism; all these will be in danger of losing their lives — with the most painful prelude to that loss. These people have nowhere to flee to, no one to "buy them out", no country which will take them in. The Kissinger proposals show no concern whatever for these people who will be the immediate target for retribution in a black state.

Already the loyalty of these people is being severely tested, as is shown by the numbers of defections to the terrorists from the schools and University of Rhodesia. Their loyalty can only be secured by a more determined stand by our Government which must demonstrate beyond all doubt that it is capable of defending them better than the terrorists can. This cannot be done by pussyfooting around with defensive postures: it can only be done by demonstrating a clear superiority over the terrorists, carrying terror to them — which is all they will ever understand. As Lucius Accius wrote, when Rome was facing similar barbarian incursions on its borders: *Oderint dum metuant* (Let them hate us, so long as they fear us).

DO WE STAY?

If the whites decide to stay, they must be prepared to withstand terrorist aggression which is even now being intensified whilst the black leaders at Geneva negotiate our surrender. To this purpose it will be necessary for the Government to arm every civilian capable of bearing arms, to organise civil defence on a national scale, in every suburb of our cities as well as in the rural areas. Arms and ammunition from captured stocks are available and should be freely distributed to all: Rhodesians cannot fight with their arms tied behind their backs nor be expected to defend their country with sticks and stones.

Our Government must also change its attitude towards the struggle. The Minister of Defence should become the

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DO WE GO—OR STAY?

Minister of War, which should denote, not only a change of name, but a change of attitude — from the defensive to the aggressive. No one ever won a defensive war and Rhodesia cannot indefinitely withstand a war of attrition.

There remains a large area of co-operation which has not hitherto been tapped in any depth: I mean the considerable reservoir of goodwill of the rural African and his loyalty to his hereditary chiefs whose allegiance to the Government, though sorely tried, has never wavered. Here a mammoth task remains in bringing home to the rural African that his present and increasing prosperity is largely due to the stability of government under present conditions; and that his future welfare is in better hands now than that of the future which awaits him under the rule of terrorists. It must also be brought home to him that he has responsibilities as well as benefits and that his contribution to his own future must be more than a passive reliance on the white man's shelter and protection.

Let us be clear on one point: there is among the faction leaders gathered at Geneva no such thing as a moderate leader. No moderate leader would last more than a day or two in the heated and extreme atmosphere that their demagoguery has generated. None of the black leaders is in the least bit interested in negotiation; all, of whatever faction, are committed to a black military victory.

As *The World Marxist Review**, Vol. 19, pp. 104-105 (June 1976) put it:

"As is known, Joshua Nkomo and his followers visualize the future of Zimbabwe in terms of the ZAPU 'ideological concept' and the people as a whole.

"Muzorewa, Sithole and others affirm that Nkomo declares for agreement with Smith, whereas they are for armed struggle.

"The fact of the matter is that Nkomo decided on armed struggle in the early sixties and has never retreated from that position."

The aims of these leaders have been aired sufficiently at Geneva to demonstrate to the world that they are the instigators and organisers of terroristic attacks on the land of Rhodesia, based on countries bordering us. No other country in the world would have been so patient and forbearing in its dealings with those who openly boast of their use of terror

* *The World Marxist Review* is the North American edition of the monthly *Problems of Peace and Socialism*, published in Prague. It is a Moscow-orientated publication.

directed more against their fellow black man than against the whites. These men have now thrown down the gauntlet: the Rhodesian Government should pick up the challenge, pass the necessary legislation to condemn all such "nationalist" organisations as subversive, arrest all the leaders who henceforth dare to set foot again on Rhodesian soil, try and sentence them for high treason and for crimes against the safety of Rhodesia and its inhabitants, black and white.

The arrogance and intractability displayed by the blacks at Geneva bears ample witness to the backing they have learned to depend on. But, as the recent raids on terrorist bases in Mozambique have shown, their posturing is largely a bluff and their troops a timid and disorganised rabble. Without Soviet backing, they would not last in the field for more than a week or two; and our forces could advance to Beira any day they liked.

As the Minister of Defence, Mr. R. E. Cowper, said recently, our forces are by no means extended and we have ample reserves with which to pursue the anti-terrorist war. What is however depressing morale and causing some confusion amongst our forces is whether the Government is determined to maintain and increase its efforts to preserve law and order in Rhodesia and to punish severely those who seek to establish the tyranny of barbarism.

THE FUTURE

At the time of writing, the future remains obscure. The US elections have resulted in a change of President who, for the first time for many years, is of the same party as the majority in the House of Representatives. He does not officially take office until January and Kissinger has not yet stated whether or when he will resign; but it is unlikely that he will be around when the dire results of his interference in southern Africa begin to take effect.

It is doubtful if the incoming US Government will take any more positive stand against Soviet aggression than its predecessors; and we can look forward with confidence to further Soviet advances, not only in southern Africa, but elsewhere, such as South Korea, Taiwan and South America.

In the United Kingdom the Government staggers from one financial crisis to another and hangs on to power by the slenderest of majorities. The Conservative Party cannot be exactly thrilled at the prospect of soon being called upon to take over the management of a bankrupt state, even if they were united in

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KISSINGER SECRETLY PLANS UN FORCE TO HELP COMMUNISTS

By Paul Scott

WASHINGTON — In unveiling the Ford Administration's new African policy to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and in his recent African trip, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger deliberately left out of his presentation the most explosive part of the plan.

This is the still secret "contingency plan" being developed in the State Department for support of a United Nations military force to be used to help establish pro-Soviet governments in White-ruled Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The so-called UN "peace-keeping" operations fit into Kissinger's statement that several key African leaders now agree that "outside powers should not in the future deal directly with liberation movements in Southern Africa."

Under the plan hatched in Moscow with the backing of several of the African nationalist-socialist leaders, Cuba's Fidel Castro, and with the knowledge of Secretary Kissinger, the overt or direct contacts will be through the United Nations with the covert or indirect activities to be handled by the Russians and Cubans.

The strategy is for a UN military force to be dispatched to or created in Southern Africa later this year or in 1977 to "end the violence being created by the defense of their homelands by Rhodesian military forces and those of South Africa defending South West Africa from terrorist and guerrilla attacks."

In this upside down world of ours, the UN forces, in effect, will be sent to support the guerrilla and terrorist operations

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their policies, which is strongly doubted.

The only major power which seems to know exactly where it is going and how it is going to carry out its plans is the USSR; and little hope can be entertained that any of the major powers is prepared to offer any opposition to its global advance.

As usual Rhodesia can depend on no one but itself. What will contribute most to a stiffening of morale and confidence in the future is a clear-cut statement of intention from our Government — do we stay or do we go? — and what plans are being made to deal with either eventuality.

CANDID COMMENT . . .

LOW STANDARDS OF
THE US GOVERNMENT
POLITICIANS

We know we shall not be hurting the natural pride of our American readers if we emphasise a fact — that in relation to possible solutions of southern African problems, the U.S. politicians can but introduce into the field their own deplorably low standards of political and private behaviour and administration.

When white politicians talk of the maintenance of standards in the face of terrorist politicians, their words are likely to fall on deaf ears; when people like the Kennedys, the Rockefellers, the Kissingers, and others are concerned — still less their creatures like Ford and Carter. These politicians came to power by standards very similar to those of the black terrorist politicians who rule so much of black Africa today.

It may be said that they are elected by popular vote. It is fantastic however how much this has to be manipulated and the extent to which the media are used as a means of deceit.

In this connection we mention the book recently written on the Watergate scandal by the newly retired Professor of Jurisprudence, A. L. Goodhart. On examining at length all the evidence and the way that Nixon and his aides were arraigned in the Courts contrary to established law and practice, the Professor Emeritus comes to the conclusion that the whole Watergate "scandal" was a public fraud. Perhaps in the light of his conclusions and his consideration of the rôle of the media, it is not surprising that he cannot find a publisher anywhere in the world for his authoritative book!

We add that we gladly admit that American public life (and that of other "democratic" states) would be even lower in its standards but for the strenuous efforts of many honest public-spirited individuals. The net result however is a failure of democracy.

We can but feel that the Latin Americans, with their usual mental acuteness, have a point when they state that their method of changing a government by revolution and not by corrupt electoral ballyhoo is superior to the so-called democratic method. It may be that they are right when they say that he who successfully organises and carries through a revolution is at least a man and not a political stooge of corrupt influences behind the scenes.

NAUSEATING SIGHT
ON B.B.C. T.V.

One of our readers in Britain states that he was revolted and nauseated by the sight on B.B.C. television of the one-time Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Garfield Todd, holding hands with the leader of the black delegation he has joined, the self-confessed terrorist Joshua Nkomo.

We agree with our British reader. That Garfield Todd should do this as an ex-missionary is no surprise these days when so many ordained priests are the advocates of murder and every other form of violence; but that someone who has had the opportunity of seeing what good government is should do so, is appalling.

The writer of this article was one of those who deposed Garfield Todd from the post of Prime Minister at the famous UFP Congress at Gwelo in the late 1950s. He can now congratulate himself on the rightness of the decision taken by that Congress.

HOW TO SLANT
THE NEWS HEADLINES

We are amused at one more instance of slanting the news; and regret to record that the culprit was the usually respectable London *Sunday Telegraph* (Oct. 3).

The headline of one article read: "Fighters Tighten Screws on Smith". The only hard news in the article is that "Rhodesian commandos killed 28 of the insurgents (i.e. terrorists), the largest 'kill' in a single incident within Rhodesia since the start of the war nearly four years ago."

It is indeed a strange world when a successful battle can be quoted as an instance of the screws being tightened on the victor. If this is to be the new approach, much history will have to be rewritten. On this basis Julius Caesar, Napoleon, and more modern, successful, generals such as Foch and Montgomery, never had a real victory. Every time they won a victory the enemy, however badly defeated, tightened the screws on them.

U.N. HYPOCRISY
OVER ANGOLA

THE granting of a seat at the United Nations to Angola is a glaring example of that body's blatant hypocrisy.

By no stretch of the imagination can it be claimed that Angola is an independ-

. . . by "Brevity"

ent, self-governing sovereign state, ruled by a government representative of the majority of its people.

The ruling party, the MPLA, would not be in their present precarious position of power in Angola if the 13 000 to 15 000 Cuban troops, imposed on that country by the USSR, were withdrawn. The country is nothing but a satellite of Russia, with a minority government forced upon its people by foreign arms and foreign troops.

Civil war continues to make life a misery in Angola, once a rich and prosperous country. Over 8 000 refugees have streamed into South-West Africa and Zambia, and probably as many more remain as rotting corpses in the steaming bush of southern Angola. Here UNITA and FNLA continue to resist the rapacity and oppression of the MPLA, which is aided not only by Cuban troops in Soviet pay but by SWAPO terrorists who hope to impose a similar reign of terror on South-West Africa.

Recently there has been encouraging news that several SWAPO political leaders have sickened of the slaughter and disorder in southern Angola and have applied for political asylum in South-West Africa. There are some things which seem to turn the stomachs of even extreme nationalists.

There is an almost complete breakdown of communications in Angola and famine is widespread. Few schools are open; business and mining are almost at a standstill. As fast as the MPLA government repairs breaches in the east-west Benguela Railway, UNITA partisans blow another bridge or two to keep them busy.

Such conditions are of course of no concern to the USSR which is interested only in the minerals and oil of this potentially rich country. The inhabitants are expendable. Such brutal disregard for the rights and lives of the indigenous population is characteristic of Soviet expansion in south-east Asia, Africa and wherever else this scourge has been permitted to exert its will by Western weakness and timidity.

That Angola should be given a seat at the U.N. in preference to Transkei or Rhodesia is just part of the general hypocrisy. Any satellite of communist powers can apply for and be granted a seat; but Transkei, though more truly independent, is regarded as a client state of the Republic of South Africa; and Rhodesia, of course, is a "threat to world peace". Neither are likely to be admitted to the "world body" until they — and their mineral and other natural re-

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RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

*Her part in the World Struggle against the
International Conspiracy*

THIS article appeared on the front page of the first issue of "RHODESIA & WORLD REPORT" in May 1966. It is here reproduced in its entirety as a demonstration of the accuracy of forecasts made more than 13 years ago.

Warnings which Candour League has voiced consistently since this organisation came into existence two years ago about the real nature of modern international power politics, have been amply vindicated by events since the Rhodesian declaration of independence on November 11, 1965.

The League's warning have amounted to this: If Rhodesia was to be placed in the best possible state of preparedness for the pressures which were sure to be brought to bear, sooner or later, with a view to the overthrow of White political power in this part of the world, then it was most necessary that Rhodesia's leaders should have a thorough insight into the real nature of the struggle.

For too long there was a tendency among Rhodesia's political leaders to cleave to and work by a mental picture of Rhodesia's situation which was quite inadequate. Instead of understanding Rhodesia's situation in the context of a worldwide power struggle which has been proceeding without interruption for many years, with final aims which can no longer be concealed, our leaders continue to see only a cosy little quarrel with the Government of Britain which they hoped to settle quite easily with a few concessions on either side.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER
REQUIRED

The truth right from the outset was that Britain required nothing less than unconditional surrender by the present electorate and the transfer of political power to African leaders regardless of consequences — with the succession of "agreements", "new constitutions" and "compromises" to be seen as nothing more or less than stages on the progress to unconditional surrender.

Now we can all see the picture much more clearly than even three months ago. If the objective of world government operating through financial control has not yet been finally achieved by the international conspirators, it is at least evident that there has been considerable progress in that direction ever since Britain and France were stopped in their tracks at the time of Suez. And it is one of the great advantages which Rhodesia now enjoys, and which our friends abroad

are trying to exploit, that efforts to overthrow Rhodesian independence are forcing the enemy to expose himself in a way which he must find highly embarrassing.

INDEPENDENT NATIONS NO
LONGER FREE

At a time when the entire trend of world politics is supposed to be in the direction of making peoples and nations freer than before, we find that "freedom" itself has acquired an altogether different meaning. When the ideal is loudly proclaimed that even tiny African States like Rwanda and Burundi and Uganda and tiny islands in the Indian Ocean must be converted into "free and independent nations", we now find that even the big and old-established nations are no longer really free.

The question is no doubt being asked in many quarters today: "How has it been possible to bring about such a lineup of the world's nations against Rhodesia?" And the answer is the same as that which could have been given to similar questions at the time of Suez. These nations are no longer as free as they used to be. Britain and France were stopped and forced to withdraw from Suez by a telephonic message across the Atlantic. That is now a part of history. For how can any nation be said to be free whose entire financial system can be brought to ruin at a moment's notice by powers outside that nation?

When the financial noose was drawn tight, the British and the French had to stop at once. For that is part of the power dynamics of the world in which we live that enormous power and influence can be and are exercised through the high-pressure power lines of international finance.

In Australia our friends are both numerous and vocal, and yet the Government of that country is forced to toe the line and subscribe to the sanc-

tions against Rhodesia. There can be no doubt that the Greeks would like to trade with Rhodesia and would be perfectly willing to send their oil tankers to Beira. The Greeks are deeply involved in their own internal political crisis. They are deeply divided on issues of national policy. But there can be no division of opinion on the subject of Rhodesia and on punitive actions against any Greek skippers who defy the ban because Greece itself has been reduced to the status of an American economic colony.

THE STRANGLEHOLD OF
FINANCIAL AID

American aid all around the globe festoons the necks of entire nations like flowery garlands of loving-kindness, but when these are drawn tight, as they have been again and again over the Rhodesian question, they are found to be nooses of unbreakable twine.

Even with nations like South Africa and Portugal which have not allowed themselves to fall into the bondage of "economic and financial aid", there remain many forms of pressure which can be applied. The friendliest language is used in messages addressed to these countries in efforts to persuade them to help close the iron ring of sanctions against Rhodesia, but the menace is ever present.

While it remains necessary for Rhodesia's leaders to fight their battle with subtlety and to continue to maintain internal unity on the widest possible basis, there can be no doubt that the real power of Rhodesian resistance will only be felt when the nation fully understands the enormous historical importance of the struggle in which, through no wish of its own, it has become involved.

RHODESIA'S STAND MAKES
WORLD NEWS

Rhodesia stands today as a bastion in a world-wide struggle involving the future of all mankind. That explains why every move in the Rhodesian struggle makes headlines all around the world. It explains why the eyes of the entire world are on us and the sympathies of millions are aroused in our favour as we

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Rhodesia in Global Context:

try to break the petrol blockade.

Millions of well informed people all over the world see our struggle as only one aspect of their own struggle. As Mr. Eric Butler put it when he was in Salisbury last year: "We in Australia see Vietnam as the front line of our struggle for survival. Rhodesia is just as much our front line."

In the United States a Conservative organisation like Liberty Lobby, which has been responsible for the setting up of a Co-ordinating Committee of Friends of Rhodesian Independence in Washington, has carried out public relations exercises on Rhodesia's behalf which make anything we ourselves have been able to do in the United States pitiful by comparison. They recently spent £20,000 on a single operation aimed at opinion makers all over the United States.

RHODESIA NOT ALONE

Much of the strength of Rhodesia's present situation derives from the fact that we have friends in large numbers all over the world fighting much the same battle against much the same enemy.

A handful of Rhodesians are uniquely placed to play a most important part in this world struggle and it is part of our advantage that our country is small and far distant from the great centres of power in Europe and America. We have a simple economy based on a few primary products, and gold and other minerals — a form of economy hard to disrupt from without. Our needs are small enough and few enough to smuggle through even the most thoroughgoing system of sanctions and boycotts.

But by far the most important factor in our favour is that we have become the symbol of a worldwide crusade and that the harm we could do to the international conspirators of one-world government threatens to outweigh any immediate advantage which would accrue to them from the overthrow of Rhodesian independence.

Nothing that has happened in the last 30 years has brought hope to millions like Mr. Ian Smith's historic declaration on November 11. For the first time in all these years some one had openly defied the Power Welders and said — "So far and no further!" For the first time in 30 years someone had called a halt on the march towards world collectivism and had raised a banner of resistance.

Already there are clear indications that conservative forces everywhere have been greatly strengthened by the Rhode-

sian declaration of independence. Not only have we forced the enemy to show his hand and to make an exhibition of his enormous power but we have given our friends a means of conducting their battle in a form in which it can be most easily understood. For the Rhodesian battle for survival represents the world struggle against collectivist tyranny and its spurious values in a simple, dramatic form which makes a most lively appeal to the imagination.

In short the drama of Rhodesia has become a weapon of major importance which can be used against the Money Power everywhere, and all we have to do is to hold on and to stay in the game.

It is only to be expected that in this kind of struggle our people will remain for a long time plagued by a sense of uncertainty. We must adjust ourselves to the realisation that there can be no quick and easy settlement except one of surrender. Victory is bound to be a long-drawn-out affair. We must acclimatise ourselves to the rigours of a psychology of war — for we are at war in the truest sense of that word, as the British blockade off Beira should have convinced us all by this time. Also we must realise that this is not a battle which we are going to win on our own — we can win it only if our friends win theirs, people whose interests and values are the same as our own.

We have made our declaration of independence, but in the dangerous world in which we live no nation can be independent of its friends. We need our friends as never before and we could make a good start by knowing who they are and treating them as friends; which is something we have not always done.

SALUTE THE BRAVE

NOVEMBER 12th would have been the 26th birthday of our beloved son and brother, Cpl. John Alan Coey, killed in action July 19th, 1975.

We wish to honour and pay tribute, not only to John, but to all his fallen comrades — those who went before him, with him and after him.

Will the graves of these dedicated men be left unattended and desecrated? God forbid!

MR. and MRS. GEORGE COEY and Ed. Hide Away Hills, Ohio.

KISSINGER'S SECRET PLAN:

from page 3

of the "black liberation armies" now conducting hit and run operations into Rhodesia and South Africa.

In other words, the terrorists and guerrillas are the "good guys" or the ones with the "white hats". The defenders of their homeland are the "bad guys" or the ones wearing the "black hats".

Those that would defend Rhodesia and South West Africa are to be labeled as the "threat to world peace" while the Russian-Cuban trained and armed guerilla and terrorist forces are to be hailed as the "new liberators."

Raul Castro, Cuba's Defence Minister and brother of Premier Fidel Castro, was briefed recently in Moscow on the major role the 16,000 Cuban troop now in Angola will play in the coming battle for Southern Africa.

At the present time, an estimated 300 Cubans are now in Mozambique helping to train the 12,000-man black liberation force in that country that borders Rhodesia and South Africa. These guerrilla-type forces have in recent weeks made raids upward to 50 miles inside Rhodesia.

The Cubans are now being used to operate Russian-built SAM missiles to defend the guerrilla and terrorist base camps inside Mozambique and to prepare for the future arrival of additional Cuban troops.

Thousands of other Cuban troops are training guerrilla forces in Angola for hit and run raids into South West Africa which is now under the control and administration of South Africa.

By having one of the major UN committees meet in Havana to map liberation strategy for Southern Africa, the Kremlin hopes to put a ring of UN protection around its advance military operational base in Cuba for use in the "war for the vast mineral riches of Southern Africa which is now underway."

The wrapping of the UN flag around Cuba is part of the Kremlin's grand design to block any effort by the U.S. to try to neutralize its military operation there.

While Soviet leaders are counting on Secretary Kissinger to keep President Ford from moving against their military base in Cuba, they are concerned that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and an aroused American public might force him to move.

U.S. intelligence experts say that the Russians don't want a repeat of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis when President Kennedy was forced to move and used a naval quarantine to end Russia's missile threat after details of their missiles and bombers in Cuba leaked out.

Spotlight, Aug. 23.

SUCCESSFUL "HOT PURSUIT" BY RHODESIAN FORCES

OVER the week end Oct. 31 to Nov. 2, Rhodesian security forces carried out a highly successful raid into Mozambique territory. The target was a number of terrorist camps astride the Nyamapanda to Tete road, opposite Mukumbura on the north-eastern Rhodesian border.

A big build up of Frelimo and ZANU forces had been reported from this area, indicating that 1 700 terrorists were poised to come into Rhodesia.

Eight tonnes of equipment was seized. It included 12.7 mm anti-aircraft guns, 82 mm cannons, 82 mm mortar tubes, 75 mm recoilless rifles, anti-personnel mines, crates of landmines, Russian and Chinese manufactured mortars, RPG 2 rockets, machineguns, rounds of ammunition and small arms.

Security forces also came back with crates of Tanzanian corned beef, medical supplies — including those from the United Kingdom and Germany — and documents and communist literature.

"This sort of stuff could have caused a lot of grief in attacks on security forces base camps and on town and cities such as Umtali," said the Officer Commanding Special Branch, Assistant Commissioner, Mike Edden.

"They intended to zap us with this weaponry. Now it will be put to extremely good use."

Mr. Edden said Rhodesian security forces would not "hesitate to zap them again".

He added: "We will continue to make forays across the border to eliminate communist caches and bases provided we keep on getting good intelligence.

"We wish to deter communist terrorists from putting their base camps close to our border. We wish to make re-supply extremely difficult for the terrorists inside Rhodesia. We want them to move back from our border."

In addition to five terrorist camps, more than 50 tonnes of arms and ammunition were destroyed.

Rhodesian security forces met with little resistance and casualties were reported as "not heavy". No deaths have been reported and no details of casualties on either side have been given. Estimates of enemy casualties range from 300 to over 1 000, but Assistant Commissioner Edden describes reports of over 1 000 as "exaggerated". He added:

"The terrorists' intention was to escalate the war. There were a hell of a lot due to come into Rhodesia.

"I am pretty sure we have set them back and I am pretty sure we will not see much of this big push before Christmas — if then."

ZANU BEHIND WAR

Files and documents from the camps raided by security forces gave confirmation that Zanu was behind the war.

They include the "Zanu says No" pamphlets that have been left by terrorists on raids on European farms in the north-east and eastern operational areas. (Zanu is banned in Rhodesia).

Mr. Edden said: "I am satisfied this war at the moment is Russian communist directed. They have no wish for a political settlement.

"The veterans in the field do not want a political settlement either. It is their intention to continue with the war."

An 18-year-old terrorist captured in the raid, Filbert Takawira, said the terrorists regarded Robert Mugabe as the Zanu leader.

Takawira, from Melsetter, was wounded in the hip and stomach. "I was in a hut when the attack came", he said, "I went out to find myself surrounded by the security forces."

He said there had been about 40 terrorists at the camp. "I saw some who were dead, but I think a lot ran away."

The terrorists kept diaries of both their successful and unsuccessful attacks. One included a detailed plan of a protected village in the Mtoko area.

Another showed the close liaison between Zanu and Frelimo in the operation of the bases.

Yet another gave a handwritten account of the "United Front". It said the reason the Front had been formed was because of the A.N.C.'s incompetent leadership. It dismissed with contempt the ANC leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

It dismissed Bishop Muzorewa in the following terms: "Against bloodshed. Afraid of war. Political upstart. Highly incapable of conducting the war of chumurenga (revolution). Once referred to the freedom fighters as terrorists. How can such a man lead the armed struggle?"

Sithole: "Speaks what he does not practise."

Nkomo: "History of blunder. Personality cult. Independence in his briefcase. Afraid of war, but very power hungry."

ROCKET ATTACK ON UMTALI

The centre of Umtali was under attack by 122 mm Russian rockets in the late afternoon on November 3rd. The attack was launched from positions near Machipanda, the Mozambique railway town facing the Forbes Border Post, which was also subject to mortar and rocket fire. Several rockets landed in various parts of Umtali, including the playing fields of Umtali Girls' High School. Little damage was done and there were no casualties.

The attack lasted just under an hour. There was no panic among Umtali residents.

A swimming gala at the municipal baths was taking place when the first rocket hit the city.

One resident who heard an explosion thought it was a starter's pistol at the gala.

CANDID COMMENT

from page 4

sources — are firmly in the hands of the USSR.

The West presumably knows all this, but is unwilling or powerless to prevent it. Even the value of South Africa as a source of untold mineral wealth and the strategic importance to the West of the Cape sea route offer no guarantee that the West will lift a finger to help when Soviet pressure is put on South Africa.

It is regrettable that we must admit that the West has totally lost its guts; and stands paralysed, like a hypnotised bird before a snake, in the face of Soviet aggression.

It seems fantastic that the United States, which possesses the most modern and developed technological know-how in the world and has a gross national product more than twice that of the USSR, should so abase itself as to withdraw its veto against the admission of Angola to the U.N.; and by implication, admit that Angola is now a Soviet satellite.

It was left to Red China to make the only significant objection; it would prefer that Cuban troops be removed from Angola — not out of consideration for the people of Angola, but solely in order to score a point off its Marxist rival for world power.

A Bouquet for our Printers

Congratulations on yet another first-class issue! Please send me another 20 copies for distribution here and abroad.

Congratulations to the printers, too — it's a treat to read anything these days free from irritating typographical slips!

A.B.C., Umtali.

OUR CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

WHO LOOKED AFTER THE SHEEP?

"THIS is Law of the Yukon, that only the Strong shall thrive,
That surely the Weak shall perish, and only the Fit survive."

THESE MUCH-QUOTED WORDS by Robert Service accurately reflect life as he saw it in the untamed and wild Alaska. But in "The Answer to Moscow's Bible", Pastor Richard Wormbrand raises the interesting question of how the pacific, utterly defenceless sheep survived the many centuries before man domesticated and protected them.

"But how is it that sheep survived, that they were not utterly destroyed by wolves? The female wolf produces 5 or 6 offspring a year, the sheep only one. The ratio is 5:1 for the destroyer, which has sharp teeth, claws, strength and swiftness in running. The sheep has absolutely no defence. How is it that there are still sheep? Today man protects them. The animal world existed before man appeared. Who protected the sheep at that time? You can explain many things without resorting to the hypothesis that God exists. But sheep with four legs could not exist without Him, any more than Christ's loving sheep, who have been defenceless against cruel persecution since the beginning of the Church."

This question was raised at an atheist indoctrination seminar in Moscow: it is reported that the questioner received a spell in Siberia for raising the question. But we may be pretty certain that what he did not receive was any convincing answer.

The race is not always to the strong nor victory to the side with the most guns. Sometimes the greatest victories are won by a minority of numbers but with faith and great moral strength.

SOME TIME AGO, when a Rhodesian Bishop was holding forth in the press about the moral right of Africans to majority rule on the grounds that the majority is always right, a friend of mine remarked: "I would like to remind my lord Bishop that if Saint Peter and Saint Paul had subscribed to that theory, there would have been no Christianity."

When you come to think of it, what nerve, what courage these two men showed! Can you imagine a couple of Galilean peasants making the long and perilous journey to Rome, to tell the all-powerful Romans that they were wrong and that these two had come to tell them the truth? Both were martyred for their pains; but Christianity and the truth lived on, and today are not extinct even in places where there is the most ruthless oppression of their message.

TODAY THE WHOLE WORLD is menaced by a ruthless, atheistic totalitarianism with the avowed object of enslaving the entire world. During the last year the rate of progress has accelerated and it appears that all Africa could fall to its arms within months or a year or two. After that South America should present little resistance; and then Lenin's plan — to attack the urban areas of the world through its rural areas — will near completion.

In past history there have been innumerable occasions when the Sword of the Spirit has been drawn in defence of Christianity.

Perhaps the most outstanding example was the Siege of Malta in 1565, about which I have written before (See "The

Ultimate Weapon", R. & W.R., Dec. 1969).

In May of that year Suleiman the Magnificent laid siege to the island with a force of 40,000 troops carried in over 200 ships. Against this formidable armada the Grand Master of the Knights of St. John could muster between 600 and 700 knights and men of the Order and a total force of about 6,000, mostly untrained and unwilling Maltese.

The Grand Master was under no illusions as to the magnitude of this task. The Order had been driven out of Rhodes in 1522 after a siege lasting six months. If Malta fell, the Order was doomed; there was nowhere else for it to go; it was Grand Master La Valette's fate, then, to defend his barren rock to the end. And in the end Malta was held for the Faith: the Order of St. John survived; and six years later, at Lepanto, the threat of Islam was removed from Western Europe for ever.

The Knights of Malta had superiority in neither arms nor numbers; only the flame of the Spirit burned white-hot within them.

The race is not always won by the swift nor the battle by weight of arms. Our enemies make one mistake; they are not fighting only against Rhodesia but against Rhodesians.

CHRISTIANS all over the world are saying: "How long, O Lord, how long?" How long will God permit this lawlessness, this disregard of His plans for the human race, to continue? Whilst millions cry, with Isaiah: "Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered", the heathen mock them, as Elijah mocked the priests of Baal: "Cry aloud; for he is a god; either he is talking or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he is sleeping, and must be awaked." But God is not sleeping and the time of His coming is not yet.

ON OCTOBER 15th Rhodesians were called to prayer by the President of Rhodesia. I imagine that most prayed for the preservation of Rhodesia and that the present strife and atrocities would come to an end.

God answers prayers, but not always exactly as we short-sighted mortals would wish. We all pray for release from our present troubles, for safety in dangerous times, and for the physical survival of ourselves and our loved ones. Even Christ in his agony prayed: "O, my father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me"; and then recovered his fortitude to add: "nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt."

So when we pray for the future of Rhodesia, for our safety and survival, our prayers will be answered — but not necessarily in the form we dictate. Our physical selves, our property and our future hopes, may not survive in the form and for the term we desire.

But if we take the long view of history, what is more important: that Rhodesia shall survive in its present state — or that God's plan for the future of the world that He created shall be fulfilled?

It is not easy to accept this long view. We have a limited period on earth and wish to enjoy it. We are mortal and fallible, but with God's help even the impossible becomes possible. And, at the end, there is consolation:

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS OF AFRICAN FARMING

by the Author of "The Expensive Tribesman" (R & W.R. Jan. 1976)

THE African Purchase Areas consist of about 4½ million acres of land in which the African may buy a farm and eventually occupy on freehold tenure.

Their establishment is a result of our history, and may be briefly recapitulated as follows. In 1895 the British South Africa Company allocated 2,200,000 acres in Matabeleland for tribal occupation. Africans at this time could acquire land anywhere in Rhodesia on the same terms as Europeans. By 1925 African holdings so acquired totalled about 45,000 acres. Europeans had bought about 31 million acres.

In 1914 the Natives Reserves Commission was appointed to go into the land question, to protect the interests of the Africans. This Commission resulted in 21,600,000 acres of land, the property of the European by right of conquest, being set aside as native reserves and enshrined in the 1923 constitution. The remaining 74 million acres of Rhodesia could be bought by anyone of any race. This apportionment was intended to be final.

In 1925 the Morris Carter Commission was appointed "to enquire into the expedience and practicability of setting apart areas for occupation by black and white respectively". Over 1500 Africans — amongst other — gave evidence at 37 centres. The Commission found that the overwhelming majority were in favour of the establishment of separate areas for the two races.

The recommendations of the Commission were embodied in the Land Apportionment Act of 1930. European and African areas were established, and the African lost the right to acquire land anywhere in the Colony as heretofore. To compensate him for the loss of the "right" the Purchase Areas were set up in which he could buy land as stated above. The intention was that Africans who could show capacity could leave the tribal system of communal tenure and acquire freehold tenure. The intention and belief was that in this way we should produce the yeoman farmer type which has always been one of the strengths of Britain.

Had we been dealing with black white men, as the social scientist so frequently assures us that we are, we should have undoubtedly attained this worthy objective. Since the tribesman is not a black white man, we failed.

The Purchase Area concept is, in

fact, a classic example of the dangers of thinking like a white man in a black situation. Because to us the freehold possession of land is the greatest good and produces prodigies of energy, enterprise and self-help we reasoned that, if put in the same position, the black man would be similarly capable. Our motives were altruistic and even noble. This is not the first good idea that Africa has ruined; nor will it be the last. The tribesman obstinately remained — and remains — a tribesman. Far from abandoning his tribal system he simply took it over the Purchase Area border with him.

Despite what apologists for the system may say, the facts show that production from these areas is little better than from tribal areas. The small improvement is explained by the fact that, while under Agreement of Purchase and before obtaining title, tribal methods of land devastation may be punished by eviction. Until he obtains title therefore the Purchase Area occupant has to bestir himself a little; not much because the mad white man will always accept his facile excuses about lack of capital, sickness and so on. Once he has title he is fireproof and can happily revert to tribalism, import numerous relatives and settle down to doing very little. Because he is black he lives in a Welfare State provided by the European taxpayer, so why should he work hard?

When the glaring disparity between his production and that of his European neighbour is pointed out to him, he is ready with excuses. Two old favourites are lack of capital and "the European has all the best land".

In fact the African farmer has at least as many sources of borrowed capital open to him as the European. What he does not have is the will to work or the organising ability to work properly and systematically.

I will deal later with the canard that "the European has the best land".

Agricultural and economic consequences of handing over such a vast area of Rhodesia to the languid scratchings of a tribal peasant are, of course, serious. Production per acre is disproportionately low, while overstocking and disregard for soil conservation practices are general. The social consequences are equally serious.

By moving to a Purchase Area the African finds himself in the position of an individual — something unknown to

the tribal system. He leaves the area of his tribal spirit, his tribal chief and his tribal disciplines. He ceases to be a typical black while remaining incapable of becoming a white. We are creating, in fact, an ever-increasing number of sociological misfits.

The system has been operating since 1930, and has proved in general a failure. We should not apply the Socialist remedy in such cases of "more of the same", but recognise that the high hopes to which the inception of the system gave rise have not been fulfilled, and abandon the experiment. The Purchase Lands should be converted to tribal areas and placed under a tribal chief.

This will be hard on some, because a few among the thousands of Purchase Areas "farmers" have demonstrated a certain amount of ability. They should be dealt with as compassionately as circumstances allow, but in general the sooner the Purchase Land concept is abandoned the better for Rhodesia.

"THE POOR TRIBESMAN HAS ONLY EIGHT ACRES OF LAND"

In tribal society the land is held by the tribal chief as the earthly agent of the tribal spirit, who is the real owner. The chief apportions land to those entitled in terms of his tribal custom. He and his elders apportioned as much or as little as they saw fit to applicants, the general idea being to see that everyone had enough and nobody had too much. Under the tribal system individual ownership is unknown, and nobody can have more than a life usufruct of a piece of land so long as he continues to earn the approval of his chief.

This excellent system was changed by the Native Land Husbandry Act. This was basically a conservation measure, but it did depart from the traditional system of tenure by making individual ownership possible under a system of "farming rights". The size of each farming right naturally depended on the arable acreage available, but in Mashonaland it was about eight acres. An individual could acquire by purchase up to three of these rights. They were free, of course, on original allocation.

One may note in passing that a skilled and industrious German, Dutch or French peasant can work the whole of his life without getting possession of the eight acres of arable land which the tribal peasant acquires as of right simply be-

(Continued on page 10)

AFRICAN FARMING

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cause he was born at the expense of the white taxpayer in Rhodesia.

He has to live somewhere, of course, so that his wife can be housed while not working his land for him. To meet this need he is allocated a half-acre residential stand, also free of course. Millions of people in Europe live and die without ever owning a square foot of the land on which their homes are built, still less half an acre.

In addition of course this down-trodden peasant has a herd of cattle — in Mashonaland largely stolen from the Amandebele — plus sheep and goats. To meet this situation "grazing rights" were issued, generally at the rate of about 20 acres to a beast, 5 small stock being counted as the equivalent of 1 head of cattle. Thus a peasant with a farming right, a residential right and grazing rights to ten head of cattle actually occupied 2084 acres of land. In Rhodesia he is called a peasant — in Europe he would be one of the landed gentry. All this free of charge and regardless of his ability to use the land properly.

The repeal of most of the Land Husbandry Act altered this position, and today land is allocated by the chief and his tribal elders.

"THE EUROPEANS HAVE ALL THE BEST LAND"

One is tempted to dismiss the contention by asking "And why the devil shouldn't he? He conquered the country".

However, this canard is so frequently heard that it might be worth examining.

Before the advent of the European the tribesmen devoted himself to beer and idleness, interspersed with bouts of tribal warfare. The cultivation of land was done by the women with the help of digging sticks and later badzas (*hoes*). Only small acreages could be cultivated and inevitably the African was attracted towards the lighter and more easily worked sandveld soils. The European found him occupying — and devastating — these areas.

The devastation did not much matter because as soon as the African had ruined one piece of land he moved to another and Nature healed his ravages. Such a system can only work with a small population and unlimited land. The ill-advised benevolence of the European at once introduced a medical service and, what was even worse, preventive medicine. The

population exploded. In addition European settlers were buying — not being given — large areas, so that pressure on the land increased.

When the first Native Reserves were laid out the idea was in general simply to draw a line round a tribe, leaving enough land for what was thought to be their likely increase in numbers, and set it aside for their occupation. From what has been said above it follows that these lands were in general sandveld. There is nothing wrong with sandveld. Properly managed and industriously worked it will give excellent results, as hundreds of European farmers will testify. Unfortunately the African is not industrious, nor will he heed the excellent agricultural advice available to him free of charge. Inevitably his crops decline. Equally inevitably he does not blame himself but the land which he has maltreated.

In view of the complaints about land shortage in the African areas, it is interesting to note that the reports of early Native Commissioners record bitter complaints from chiefs at the enormous areas of empty land for which they were made responsible! A Welfare State soon took care of that, of course. Further, well-meaning enthusiasts took the fatal step of introducing the ox-drawn plough to the African. His wife could now throw away her badza and ruin really large acreages, a practice which continues to this day.

It is impossible to convince a tribesman that one acre of properly worked land will produce more than five worked by tribal method. He is probably aware that this is so — we have been telling him since the early 1930s — but there is a snag. The snag is that proper working demands brains, forethought, skill, fertiliser, good seed and above all long hours of work. This prospect is anathema to him. Better to scratch up as many acres as possible, sow badly with poor seed and hope for the best. Interference with his leisure is minimal and he knows from three generations of experience that the mad white man won't let him starve.

The situation could be altered overnight, of course, if the white taxpayer refused to subsidise the African to the tune of even one penny. He would then have to farm his land properly to pay for what he wanted, and there would be land for all.

Until the white man comes to his senses and does this we shall continue to hear the cry that the African has the worst land.

As a footnote, the resettlement of Africans and the opening up of new areas have meant that thousands of African peasants are settled on red soil as good as any in Rhodesia. This fact is, of course, never mentioned.

LETTERS...

SIR. — As predicted, Kissinger's visit to Africa a few months ago would bring death, chaos and destruction to Southern Africa. Notice the killing and intimidation by black man against black man.

Where does Prime Minister Fraser stand in regards our Black and White friends and allies in Southern Africa? While he was gallivanting around communist China, he cries out: "Majority rule for South Africa." What blatant hypocrisy! Here he is in a communist country where no more than ten per cent rule the other ninety per cent of the people by suppression and fear. Why did he not cry out "Majority rule for the Chinese people, and other people enslaved in communist countries?"

Indeed he invited these tyrants out to visit Australia, but he would not give a passport to the black Rhodesian Senator Chief Chirau. What else could be expected from a government (except one member, Mr. Wentworth) and an Opposition that pays homage to the communist despot, Mao tse-tung, who with Chou en-lai, were responsible for the deaths of millions of Chinese people?

Where are all these loud-mouthed "noble humanitarians" the "champions" of the black man? Why did they not "attack" Mr. Fraser for not letting in Senator Chirau to Australia? Where were our Socialist media? Look at the noise created when the government was going to deport the communist Italian journalist.

Australian people must realise that this is their battle: this is the end of the road for our customary habit of turning our backs on our friends. If we allow Kissinger to bring the same "peace with horror" on these two countries as he did with Cambodia, South Vietnam and Laos, Australians must be prepared to suffer the consequences. A look at the map of the world will show you what a disaster it will be for South Africa, Rhodesia, Australia and other so-called "free" Western nations.

It is up to all concerned people to write a letter to Mr. Fraser, and ask him to go or send two representatives from each party to Rhodesia and South Africa and see for themselves and bring the real truth back to the people.

After South Africa and Rhodesia, who next? Australia? Don't fool yourself it is not going to happen here. We must not forget Kissinger's statement of last March 17th, as quoted over the A.B.C.: "The day of the United States is finished, it is the day of the Soviet Union".

—J. HEFFERNAN,
Waaia, Australia.

LETTERS...

IS PATRIOTISM OUTDATED?

MAY I use the columns of your paper to put my plea to all people everywhere in the world to try and salvage those unfashionable virtues of patriotism and self respect? Once salvaged, perhaps we can nurture them: and who knows what might blossom forth from the rubble of the world as it is today?

The first step is for people to realise that they have been conned by the International Communications Media (controlled by the International Communists) into rejecting religion, patriotism and morality as outdated and unnecessary to modern man. Thus we have the frantic drive of people endlessly searching for new amusements and more and more possessions and always that inner peace eluding them. It is ironic that it can be had for nothing; that it goes hand in hand with those outdated virtues of faith in God, belief in one's country and belief in oneself.

Rhodesians have been told for years by vote-seeking politicians how wonderful we are and what sacrifices we have made. And have we? How many of us willingly accept all the challenges and hardships of war and are determined that our maimed and dead will not have suffered and died in vain? How many people are willing to be bought by pay-outs that will never materialise; how many people are just waiting, hoping that the property market will improve before they depart; how many people shrug and say that they couldn't live under a black Government and that they will have to go; how many people are eagerly grasping at the thought that a black Government would bring initial monetary gain into their greedy pockets? How many people, by these attitudes, show that Rhodesia, our Rhodesia, means nothing, precisely nothing, to them? It is inconceivable that anyone with any self respect or loyalty to the country can have these thoughts. There is no question about our future. Our future is here in our country and we are here to fight for it.

Do those people running to other pastures not realise that in their flight they only hasten the onslaught of communism all over the world? That it is the aim of the Communists to destroy all patriotism, religion and self respect? Do they not care whether their children live in freedom or slavery as long as they themselves

can continue in their whirl of materialism? Perhaps it will not bother them when their children inevitably begin to ask why their parents allowed themselves to be talked, merely talked, out of their country, their homes, their jobs and their self-respect. We can only pity them. And pity them we must when they finally wake up to the fact that the threat of communism is everywhere, that it looms menacingly on every part of the globe and that there is no running away from it.

I appeal to them to face it here and now in our own proud country. Our hope is that the West might take heart from our united stand and rouse themselves sufficiently from their apathy and hopelessness to save themselves.

DO SOMETHING!

And now I appeal to people beyond the borders of Rhodesia. Many of you are deeply disturbed at the recent turn of events in our country. Your sympathy is greatly appreciated; but how much better for you and for us if you would actually do something positive yourselves. You all know that things are not right in your own countries and that your Governments are in the clutches of the International Conspirators. Do not allow yourselves to be mesmerised into surrender! Fight! Do something! The International Communists want your country, your body and your mind. Aren't those worth fighting for? Our armour is knowledge of them and their plans and our weapons are Patriotism and Faith. We can never be defeated until every spark of self-determination has been stamped out.

So join an anti-communist organisation. We have the Candour League of Rhodesia and there are similar organisations all over the world who can give you literature and information on the International Communist Conspiracy. Once you have the information, use it. Use it to enlighten other people so that they too have the benefit of being armed against the enemy. Even if you only influence one person once a month the ripple must spread.

Let us, people of the Right, put aside our petty differences and jealousies and always be constructive in our actions. Individualism has been our downfall, but let us now unite in the determination we all share that our beloved country will be spared from the plunder of the black hordes, that the evil of communism is defeated and that our Christian faith and civilisation remain intact.

Let us not look back on the 'what-might-have-beens' and 'I-told-you-so', but forward with determination and faith.

"KIN",

Salisbury.

U.S. PROFESSOR ADVISES: "BEWARE KISSINGER GUARANTEES"

It is with considerable alarm that American conservatives view the so-called agreements that Henry Kissinger claims to have arranged between the Rhodesian government and five black governments, as well as the U.S. and the United Kingdom. Our experience with Mr. Kissinger has been as bitter as it is possible to be towards one who has consistently betrayed the United States' best interests. Mr. Kissinger has usually done this by forcing our natural allies into suicidal paths: the collapse of South Viet-Nam is his most spectacular accomplishment. The stopping of U.S. bombing in 1972 was, according to French intelligence sources, the respite that came when Hanoi was only two weeks away from capitulation. Other measures, such as the withdrawal of our helicopters, made the South Vietnamese extremely vulnerable to guerrilla warfare and situations requiring mobility. In the light of such a premeditated betrayal of the South Vietnamese by Henry Kissinger, Richard Nixon, and others in our government, we cannot understand how the Rhodesians could trust Kissinger in anything.

When the Rhodesians must weigh whatever "deal" our Henry has offered them, we beg them to beware. There is no guarantee which Kissinger can offer Rhodesia, because he treats all things the way Khrushchev did: treaties are like pie crusts; in case of need they can be broken.

If the Rhodesians imagine for a moment that the investment fund which Kissinger & Co. propose to set up will make investments and "economic progress" possible after black majority rule comes to Rhodesia, they must realize that the progress can be only for certain people. The trick will be found in the fine print at the bottom of the page, or in a footnote at the back of whatever document is passed around. You had the same thing happen to you concerning the 1961 Constitution, so you should either denounce the U.S. government for meddling in your business, and go on resisting, or prepare for the worst. Every little bit you depend on U.S., British, or Russian government goodwill is that much more rope around your neck. When you consent to deal with these sharpsters, you only dignify them in the eyes of the American and British peoples. When they have "peace" on their lips, they have money on the brain and contempt in their hearts.

Prof. R. SQUIER BALL,
E. Stroudsburg, Pa.

Book Review

Graves without Crosses, a novel by Arved Viirald. Clark Irwin & Co., Toronto and Vancouver.

If there remains anyone who still thinks that it is better to be Red than dead, let him read this novel by an Estonian author now living in Canada.

It is one of the most harrowing books I have ever read. Though wrapped in the guise of fiction, it is a detailed account of the life of a farming community in Estonia overrun by the Russians in 1944.

The author, who reports at first-hand, spares us nothing, neither the brutality of the Russians nor the venality of some of his fellow-countrymen. Man's inhumanity to man has never been more searingly exposed.

Some of the incidents described stretch one's credulity to the limit; such as the heroine, Ilme, who has been tortured in prison by the Russians, has had her baby in prison, is finally released, is attacked on the way home and arrives at her parents' house with the dead baby in her arms — only to be turned away as a threat to their security! It sounds incredible, but how many of us have been exposed to such universal and all-corroding fear as to make stark survival the dominant factor in our lives?

There are no heroics and no false sentimentality in this harsh but utterly believable chronicle of a people's calvary. One longs for an interlude of relief from the mounting catalogue of horrors, but we are afforded none. The story moves inexorably on to its tragic climax, to the final extinction of all hope.

The author paints on a large canvas and frequent reference to the list of characters is needed. Our unfamiliarity with Estonian personal and place names makes reading difficult at times. Because of the size of the cast, many of the characters are sketchily delineated and fail to develop beyond an outline. But the central characters, Taavi and Ilme, their parents and the workers on their farms, are well drawn as rugged, earthy types who wear no false haloes.

An unforgettable work that deserves a wide reading amongst those not yet enmeshed in Soviet expansion.

I.G.A.

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THE EDITOR AND STAFF

wish all our Readers and Subscribers a Happy Christmas and Prosperous New Year.

We thank you for your continued support and encouragement throughout this momentous year.

The Editor regrets his inability to answer all letters personally, but thanks the writers warmly.

Please keep the letters flowing, especially to your friends and relatives in Rhodesia who, now more than ever before, stand in need of your prayers and thoughts.

WISDOM OF YEARS

by Major the Rev. John Fall,
Rhodesian Army Corps of
Chaplains

On this double-sided 7-inch record are recorded two poems: *Wisdom of Years* is an apostrophe to his fellow-priests in other parts of the world to look at Rhodesia's problems without prejudice.

On the other side Rev. Fall expatiates on the joys and sorrows of being a Forces' Padre, also in verse.

We in Rhodesia feel that after listening to this record you may achieve a better understanding of our problems.

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All profits from the sale of this record by Candour League will go to the Border Patrol Welfare Fund.

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OLD PHOTOS, NEW CAPTIONS

SIR, — I believe that I have seen the magazine *To The Point* mentioned in *Rhodesia & World Report*, and so I wish to bring to your attention the photograph which they published on page 18 of the edition of August 23rd this year. It is captioned in the present tense and purports to show the current mood of 'confrontation' in Rhodesia.

It seemed to me that I had seen before a picture of a white policeman and dog facing a hostile black crowd. Fortunately I had cut out and save a photograph which appear in *Life* (now defunct) in February 1972. It is undoubtedly the same crowd and possibly the same policeman and dog. The pictures are not identical but shot from slightly different angles and with a short lapse of time between the two shots.

I brought this to the notice of *To The Point* who said that they had obtained the photograph from an agency in Nairobi in April 1975. So they knew it was not exactly fresh. They accepted my evidence and said that they would bring this to the notice of the agency. I asked what *To The Point* was doing getting Rhodesian 'news' pictures from Nairobi. No reply to that.

The last word of *To The Point* was: 'Unfortunately, such errors do occur with most magazines from time to time'.

As yet they have not printed any comment on this error. I wonder if they will?

MRS. S. PEDERSEN,
Great Doddington, Northants.

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who wish to help Rhodesia can do so by getting their friends to subscribe to R. & W.R.

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