



A Report On The Growing Crisis In **SOUTHERN AFRICA**

Gary Allen is author of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*; *The Rockefeller File*; *Kissinger: Secret Side Of The Secretary Of State*; *Jimmy Carter/Jimmy Carter*; and, *Tax Target: Washington*. He is an **AMERICAN OPINION** Contributing Editor.

■ FOR THE second year in a row your correspondent has spent the month of February lecturing in South Africa. Since February is the middle of summer in the Southern Hemisphere, and the South Africans are enthusiastic and charming people, it was not only informative but pleasant duty.

The last twelve months have produced enormous changes in southern

Africa, a part of the world which, though vital to American interests, is treated by the Carter Administration as if it were a reincarnation of the Third Reich. Such propaganda is balderdash, as we explained in **AMERICAN OPINION** for April 1978.

The biggest story of the past year comes from Rhodesia and is depressing in the extreme. Regular readers of

this magazine will recall that just one year ago your reporter visited Rhodesia. At that time terrorism was well under control. The terrorists, or "terrs" as they are called by the Rhodesians, were a problem only in the rural areas. Today these activities have increased by a factor of ten and terrorists are likely to strike almost anywhere.

South Africa is now loaded with angry ex-Rhodesians who have reluctantly left their homeland, convinced that the situation there is hopeless. There is nothing you can do but shake your head and resist the temptation to weep as they tell their stories. These are magnificent, courageous people who have lost everything, and for whom leaving Rhodesia was a wrenching decision. Giving speeches in South Africa I met several who had attended my lectures in Rhodesia last year. For these people the intervening twelve months have been disaster.

When the body of Rhodesia is sent to the coroner for an autopsy, it won't take Dr. Quincy to discover that the victim was murdered. And you won't have to be Charlie Chan to name the murderers. Names like Kissinger, Vance, Carter, Wilson, and Callaghan.

Fourteen years ago Rhodesia made its Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Great Britain in much the same fashion as we Americans made our Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Rhodesia opted for this course because England was demanding that the colony adopt black majority rule, the equivalent of a demand by King George that the Colonies of America accede to majority rule by red Indians. Since twenty-four out of twenty-five Rhodesians are black, and considering the treatment given whites in other African nations where Governments were turned over to black rule, Rhodesia's leaders felt they had no other choice.

Elsewhere Great Britain had bid colonies which desired independence a bon voyage, but in the case of Rhodesia she led the world in placing economic sanctions on the newly independent country. Because of these sanctions, most nations refused to buy from, or sell to, the fledgling republic. Despite this, and with the help of South Africa, Rhodesia not only survived but for many years prospered.

Then in 1976 Henry Kissinger met with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in Geneva and explained the facts of big-time power politics. Kissinger told the presumably flabbergasted Smith that the United States would see to it that Rhodesia's oil supplies were shut off if Smith did not agree to black majority rule. On the other hand, if the Rhodesian Premier agreed to do what he had solemnly promised his constituents he would never do, Kissinger would arrange to lift the sanctions. Those who have long followed Smith say that he aged ten years during that week in Geneva.

Last fall Ian Smith came to visit America, bringing with him Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of three so-called Black Moderate leaders in his Government. Obviously agonizing over his country's position, Smith pleaded that he had submitted to Kissinger's demands and yet the U.S. had reneged on its half of the bargain. Now, however, black majority rule was not sufficient. Carter, Vance & Company, like Kissinger closely tied to the Council on Foreign Relations/Trilateral Commission complex, had simply upped the ante, demanding that Smith agree to bring into the Government the Communist terrorists that Rhodesia has been fighting for a decade. This is the equivalent of asking Rhodesia to slash its own throat. The International

Rhodesian terrorists supported in part by the National Council of Churches pry the eyes of their victims out with bayonets; captive males are emasculated, limbs are severed, and victims are often disemboweled. Sometimes wives are forced at gunpoint to eat some part of the flesh of their slaughtered husbands.

Left clearly wants a Communist Rhodesia so that pressure can be put on the real target, neighboring South Africa.

No reasonable person could expect the Rhodesians to bring the Communist terrorists into the Government without precipitating a bloodbath. Jimmy Carter knows this, and so do the brave people of Rhodesia. The other alternative, alas, is economic strangulation supported by protracted terrorism.

What is life like today in Rhodesia? In a word, grim. The backbone of that brave little country has been its tremendously productive agricultural community which is by far the most modern and advanced in Africa. Farming provides fifty percent of Rhodesia's Gross National Product. It is Rhodesia's agricultural exports which have allowed the country to survive over the past decade. Now large, irrigated, highly mechanized farms are being abandoned by the hundreds as eighty-five percent of the nation is under the effective control of the terrorists at nightfall. Rhodesia simply cannot survive as an economic unit without the foreign exchange garnered by its agriculture.

Ian Smith's acceptance of black majority rule, and continuing demands by the U.S. and Britain that the terrorists of the so-called Patriot-

ic Front be taken into the Government, have now convinced the terrorists that they are going to win. Blacks who were formerly on the fence are jumping onto what they see as the winning side. Believe me, in Africa you don't want to be on the *losing* side of such a war.

It is Rhodesia's farmers who bear the brunt of the increasing terrorist activities. Carved out of wilderness, farms there now resemble the frontier forts of our Old West. The gardens and the main house are surrounded by wire security fences up to fifteen feet high. Many of them have additional security arrangements so that anyone who touches the fence will set off an alarm system. All have a series of arc lights within the security fences which are electronically controlled from the house. Many of the homes are surrounded by a trellis upon which ivy or bougainvillea are growing. On closer inspection the trellis turns out to be steel mesh, always in direct line with windows, to deflect any rockets that get through the security fence. Some farmers have a machine-gun mounted on the roof in a turret. Around the outer limits of the security fences, others have planted electronically controlled land mines which can be set off from inside the farmhouse.

There is no more sitting in the cool



U.P.I.

South African intelligence says the bloody Soweto riots (above) were fomented with the aid of State Department and C.I.A. funds, funnelled into the Republic via the U.S. Embassy in Botswana. Among the C.I.A.-financed operations is the Pan-African Congress — founded in the U.S.I.S. office in Johannesburg.

of the evening reflecting upon the accomplishments of the day as the houseboy brings a gin and tonic. When guests come or leave by the front gate, someone is there to cover the party with a submachine-gun. At night steel shutters are closed over the windows, guard dogs are turned into the compound, the electric systems are switched on, and the farmer and his family enjoy the evening amenities within the relative safety of their home. But always automatic weapons are kept inches away, ready to be grabbed at the first unusual noise.

This is Rhodesia for fifty-eight hundred farmers and their families. There has been nothing like it since the Indian wars on the American frontier.

Nobody tours the roads of Rhodesia now without an automatic weapon at his side. Brave women driving into town, smartly dressed for some social event, carry a Browning submachine-gun across their laps. At the time of the interim settlement, killings by terrorists were running one hundred eighty per month. Now it is nearly a

thousand per month. The atrocities are indescribable. Terrorists pry the eyes of their victims out with bayonets; males are emasculated, limbs are severed, and victims are often disemboweled. Sometimes wives are forced at gunpoint to consume some part of the flesh of their slaughtered husbands. These are today facts of life in Rhodesia.

The cities are not as dangerous as the rural areas, but are becoming more so. Terrorists blew up the oil storage facilities at Salisbury in December. General discouragement permeates Rhodesia after a decade of standing virtually alone. The English-language press is controlled by a Rothschild front man, Harry Oppenheimer of South Africa, and has done much to undermine morale.

Human beings can withstand such pressures only so long. The very fabric of civilization in the country is being ripped asunder. Divorce and alcoholism are rampant. The incidence of nervous breakdown and heart attack has skyrocketed. Almost every family



U.P.I.

Wives and families of these black workers butchered by the terrorists in Rhodesia look on in grief and horror. At the time of the interim settlement insisted upon by Henry Kissinger such killings were running 180 per month. Now there are nearly 1,000 per month, and the atrocities are indescribable.

in Rhodesia has a relative or friend who has been killed or maimed in the fight against terrorists who are financed by contributions from our National Council of Churches. Nearly twelve thousand people are dead in this vicious war.

Despite the fact that Rhodesian voters overwhelmingly supported the formula for creating a new black-majority Government, few have any illusions that it will work. Those who gave their approval by ballot simply saw no other alternative at this advanced stage, while others looked at it as a measure for buying a little time while they prepared to leave their country. Most realize that the formula will lead to political chaos, observing that it is based on the same political premise used by the British in decolonizing other black territories in Africa. This system of a one-chamber legislature with a black majority and paper guarantees for whites has never lasted more than fifteen months. And where it lasted that long, in Zambia, the conditions of delivery were far

more advantageous than in Rhodesia — with plenty of money and no terrorists in the bush. After fifteen months, of course, Kenneth Kaunda opted for a one-party state and held a referendum that was rubber-stamped by an ignorant black majority. Leaders of the white minority went to court charging that their constitutionally guaranteed rights had been violated. When they won, Kaunda simply replaced all the judges and did as he pleased.

In other words, white Rhodesians are putting their trust in the hands of the so-called Black Moderate leaders — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, and Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau. Muzorewa is widely respected by the Western Press, but the "Bishop's" credentials are about the equivalent of my own standing as a minister in the Universal Life Church. There is no such title as Bishop in the Methodist Church of Rhodesia or Europe. The title is honorary. Years ago the African nationalists discovered that they could gain

standing with the World Council of Churches by calling themselves "Reverend." There are literally thousands of men in the so-called Black Liberation movement who sport that title. Many of them have never opened a bible, and a large number of them couldn't read it if they did.

"Bishop" Muzorewa was a terrorist wanted for murder who was brought back into a leadership position by the Kissinger agreement. A photograph of him has recently been run in almost every newspaper in southern Africa with a hand grenade in one hand and an AK-47 in the other. He is perceived as weak and a procrastinator who often reverses field after making a solemn agreement. Muzorewa is favored to win the April nineteenth elections, but is not regarded as tough enough to hold on once the infighting begins.

The "Reverend" Sithole — again, the "Reverend" is honorary — was a terrorist leader who has been photographed in a Mao Tse-tung uniform being given the royal tour of Red China. Many of Sithole's lieutenants have also been to the People's Republic of China for training in guerrilla warfare. Sithole's organization, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Z.A.N.U.), was founded on a platform which was pure, one hundred percent, unadulterated Marxism. When the interim Government was established, that platform was temporarily deep-sixed. It included the collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of industry, establishment of a compulsory national youth organization, destruction of all monuments and statues, and renaming of all cities, towns, and streets that have any association with the white community. This platform was issued in October of 1977. To expect the Z.A.N.U. Marxists to become good little democrats and free enterprisers

is like expecting Teddy Kennedy to retire and take a job as a lifeguard.

Keep in mind that "Bishop" Muzorewa and the "Reverend" Sithole are the leaders of the *moderates*. According to intelligence sources, Sithole does not have wide-based popular support, but he is the toughest of the blacks in the interim Government. Even after the interim accords, which Sithole signed, he was involved in planning an assassination of Prime Minister Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, and Senator Chief Chirau. The sting was uncovered by the Rhodesian Special Branch, the section of the police which deals with political matters, and Smith called in Sithole and informed him that his plan had been discovered. Smith told Sithole in so many words to cool it, but to keep the coalition going no prosecution ensued and the facade of unity was maintained.

Senator Chief Chirau has been backed by internal financial interests, which he has in turn double-crossed. He is the one who ostensibly is pro-Western and anti-Communist, and he is in way over his head. Even as a front man for white interests, Chirau is an example of the Peter Principle in action.

Then there are the avowed terrorists.* Robert Mugabe, like Sithole, claims to be head of Z.A.N.U. and took over for Sithole when the "Reverend" went legit. Educated in the mission schools where most black nationalists learned to hate whites, Mugabe is a doctrinaire Marxist. According to Rhodesian sources he commands twenty-five thousand troops

*Rhodesians object to these being called "guerrillas." They note correctly that guerrillas are irregular soldiers who attack military targets only. In southern Africa one is dealing exclusively with terrorists who concentrate their attacks on civilians. The vast majority of their victims are defenseless blacks.

Few strategists miss the point that a Communist takeover of Rhodesia will complete the saddle of Red nations over the top of South Africa. In addition to Rhodesia, these will include Angola, Mozambique, and Botswana. Sparsely populated South Africa will then have a border to defend that is 5,000 miles long.

in Mozambique and another eight thousand terrorists within Rhodesia.

Like the other black leaders we have mentioned, Mugabe is a member of the Mashona tribe. His rival is Joshua Nkomo of Z.A.P.U. Nkomo, whose terrs have now shot down two Viscounts loaded with civilian passengers, shares the leadership of the Patriotic Front with Mugabe. Nkomo is a Matabele, an offshoot of the warlike Zulus. Less a doctrinaire Marxist than Mugabe, Nkomo is a bloodthirsty thug who means to be dictator. He commands twelve thousand troops in Zambia and an additional two thousand terrorists inside Rhodesia.

Under black rule Rhodesia will doubtless return to tribal warfare. The Mashonas get along with the Matabeles like snakes with mongooses. The Mashonas have a four to one numerical advantage, but the Zulu-related Matabele are tougher and better fighters. Because of their numerical inferiority, almost all Matabele are now supporting Nkomo because they fear for their lives under a Mashona-dominated Government. Mashona support is divided among Bishop Muzorewa, the Reverend Sithole, and Mugabe.

When the European settlers arrived in Rhodesia at the turn of the century the Mashona and Matabele

were helping disease to keep the population down to about three hundred thousand by merrily butchering each other. The English established hospitals for the indigenous population and stopped the tribal slaughter. As a result, the population of the two tribes has today jumped to six million. When European control is ended the clock will be turned back eighty years. Tribalism is alive and well in Africa. There is zero chance of both tribes peacefully ruling Zimbabwe with a permanent coalition — that is, unless the Soviets or Cubans replace the white Rhodesians and maintain order among the tribes.

Among the most sinister of current developments in Rhodesia is the fact that black leaders in the interim Government are building private armies to prepare for the tribal power struggle which will come after the elections. Both Bishop Muzorewa and the Reverend Sithole are assembling their forces from the ranks of "former" terrorists who have supposedly "come on side" with the interim Government. These troops now work out of twenty-two "frozen territories" which have been declared out of bounds for the Rhodesian Defense Forces. The military has been forbidden even to make hot pursuit into these "King's X" areas because those operating there have been deemed

loyal to the interim Government. The practical result is that a bandit army is terrorizing the people of the supposed sanctuaries under the guise of providing law and order. The Government calls these ex-terrorists *pro-government guerrillas*. The Army refers to them as *auxilliary guerrillas*. They have even been permitted to recruit within the kraals (villages) of the frozen areas.

Why is this being allowed? Because Bishop Muzorewa and the Reverend Sithole claim massive support among the black Africans. The Bishop refers to them as his "boys in the bush." Nothing must be done to upset "the boys in the bush," you see, because they are all going to come over to the Government side any moment. You can imagine the shattering effect on confidence and morale in the Rhodesian Army. Not just the confidence and morale of the white "troopies," but also of the black soldiers — especially regulars whose families have been threatened or butchered by the terrors.

The Rhodesian trooper is probably the best-trained terrorist fighter in history. If the U.S. and Britain had not forced Rhodesia to accept black majority rule, the terrorist problem could have been handled. Only recently, fifty-two Rhodesians terminated the lives of two thousand terrorists training in Zambia and wounded an equal number. This raid, not incidentally, occurred when most leaders of the Provisional Government were out of the country. In other words, the Rhodesians are fighting under the same sort of restrictions to which our troops were subjected in Vietnam.

And bear in mind that Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia, stays alive on American foreign aid, much of it channelled through various U.N. agencies, plus loans from the American megabanks. Without this perpet-

ual green transfusion the dictator Kenneth Kaunda, a recent visitor to the Carter White House, would have to declare bankruptcy since his once-prosperous nation is unable to feed itself and relies upon Rhodesia as its primary source of food.* Any way you slice it, Rhodesia is being sold down the Potomac as much as the Zambezi.

Theoretically, the Defense Forces will be in the hands of Europeans for five years. While ninety percent of the nine thousand regular troops are black, a majority of the military currently serving are drawn from the thirty-five thousand white reserves, half of which are on duty at any one time. So, for all practical purposes, only a white officer corps will remain after the black takeover. The people will be at the mercy of the man at the top. As we said earlier, no black revolutionary Government in Africa has kept its agreement fully to protect the rights of white citizens for more than fifteen months.

Rhodesia's whites are expressing their lack of confidence in the future by voting with their feet. When Kissinger shoved his plan for a Black Majority Vote down Ian Smith's throat two years ago, there were 278,000 Europeans in Rhodesia. Now one-third have emigrated. And the escape is escalating. The official figures for last December cited twenty-seven hundred emigrations. Unofficially, eight thousand of Rhodesia's one hundred eighty thousand Europeans left during that one month. The discrepancy is explained by the fact that an emigrating family can only take one thousand dollars out of the country. Those going on holiday (vacation)

*Rhodesia sells food to Zambia, despite the fact that Zambia serves as the staging ground for the terrorists, because the Rhodesians are desperate for foreign exchange and Zambia pays for its food in dollars.

are allowed to take five hundred dollars *per person* with them. So many large families leave on "holiday" and never return.

Imagine a family walking away from a lifetime of work at building a farm or a business, and being glad to have escaped, with only a thousand dollars. Worse off are the whites who are stuck in Rhodesia. A young man can start over, no matter how much he has left behind. But the elderly cannot, and they stay on in the hope that they won't be evicted. The current bitter joke making the rounds of the country is that the definition of a Patriotic Rhodesian is someone who can't afford to leave.

Anyone who has ever visited Rhodesia or talked to a Rhodesian knows how these people love their country. That so magnificent a people should be sold down the river by the U.S. Government is a stain of dishonor that will last as long as our history.

What are the implications for South Africa when the People's Republic of Zimbabwe is created in a couple of years? Few miss the point that a Communist takeover of Rhodesia will complete the saddle of Red nations over the top of South Africa. In addition to Rhodesia, these will include Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, and Lesotho. Sparsely populated South Africa will have a border to defend that is five thousand miles long. Fortunately, the area is not jungle — which would be impossible to defend against terrorist infiltration. Contrary to what most Americans imagine, much of South Africa looks like Texas or Kansas, not the home of Tarzan and Cheeta. Nevertheless, terrorists have been harassing farmers on South Africa's northern frontier for the past eighteen months. During 1978, eighteen South Africans were killed by members of

the African National Congress. Already five hundred farms along the northern borders have been abandoned. Contacts with terrorists are escalating monthly.

Rhodesians have paid in blood to buy time for South Africa. That is why the South African Government has borne much of the cost of Rhodesia's war. Soon the scene will switch to South Africa's own territory. And there will be a stream of miserable refugees out of Rhodesia into South Africa. They will come with little more than the clothes on their backs, a defeated and humiliated people. South Africa already has many refugees from Communism. Large numbers of Portuguese fled there when the Communists took over Angola and Mozambique. But these were not Anglo-Saxons who make up the bulk of the controlling population in Rhodesia, South Africa, and South West Africa. When the Rhodesians arrive en masse, the black revolutionary elements within South Africa will say "Look, the white man has been defeated. The brother of the South African has been humiliated. We are winning." The effect will be tremendous.

The trouble is that while the *Insiders* in control of the U.S. Government have been working to put a Red saddle over South Africa via Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Angola, they have also been working inside South Africa to foment revolution. A series of articles in the *Johannesburg Citizen* during 1977 summarizes this involvement. Entitled "Secret U.S. War On South Africa," this analysis was written by star reporter Aida Parker with aid from government intelligence sources. According to Miss Parker:

"1. South Africa is now No. 1 on the American liberal 'hit list,' ranking even higher than Rhodesia or Chile.

(Continued on page seventy-seven.)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

"2. Over the past three years, in an attempt to slow or stop the rapid erosion of goodwill between Pretoria and Washington, Pretoria has found it expedient to tolerate gross interference in its domestic affairs, at an ever-increasing rate, by various US agencies.

"3. In the US liberal-international campaign to overthrow the Whites there is a massive and increasing flow of covert State Department-CIA funds into this country to support resistance and other anti-Government groups and organisations.

"4. There is good reason to suspect that much of this money is funnelled into the Republic through the US Embassy in Botswana, an office handling a daily and busy traffic of South African dissidents.

"Prominent among this embassy's regular visitors are senior members of BPC (Black People's Convention), SASO (South African Students Organisation) and SSRC (Soweto Students' Representative Council). These and others, including many banned persons, have easy access to large sums of money for their activities.

"5. The CIA has over the years financially assisted in the creation of a whole solar system of political, cultural, academic, labour, church and social organisations, some of which are militant, has aimed to create a Black-White polarisation and is out to destroy the existing order.

"6. There is ample evidence that among the first major CIA-backed organisations was Mr. Robert Sobukwe's PAC (Pan-African Congress), established in 1959 and formed, according to Harry Winston, a former chairman of the US Communist Party, 'in the luxurious offices of the USIS in Johannesburg.' ANC witnesses made similar claims in a political trial in

Randburg earlier this year. It was the PAC-led defiance campaign that finally led to the shootings at Sharpeville.

"In more recent years, the CIA has given covert support to organisations such as the Black People's Convention, SASO, SSRC, the Black Community Programme, the Union of Black Journalists, the Black Allied Workers' Union and the National Youth Organisation.

"7. None of these organisations was aware of the ultimate origin of its fundings, or that it was being manipulated for clandestine international political purposes. Even now, all vehemently deny any American connection.

"So strongly did Steve Biko (30), ex-president of SASO and a founder member of BPC, feel about the US that in April he turned down an official invitation to visit America.

"Yet it is a well-established fact that two of the CIA's best-supported organisations were BPC and SASO.

"Many other Black radicals and activists unsuspectingly travel the world as members of the CIA 'jetset,' often on funds from such CIA conduits as the Africa Bureau, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Africa-American Institute, the International University Exchange Fund, the Congress for Cultural Freedom and similar 'front' organisations."

Can you imagine the reaction of the American people if a foreign country were intervening in our internal affairs the way the United States is interfering in the affairs of South Africa? The reaction would be quick and hostile. Suppose, for instance, that it had been discovered that Soviet agents were behind the 1960s black riots in Detroit, Watts, and Washington. Consider this in terms of South Africa and remember back to the bloody Soweto riots of three years ago. As Miss Parker re-

veals, they were instigated by agents of the U.S. Government.

"There is evidence that USIS involvement in South African student, labour and political affairs goes far beyond what might be regarded as acceptable," Aida Parker writes. "The USIS was the first (and only) foreign service to establish a Reading Room in Soweto. This may, on the face of it, be regarded as an educational and cultural service, with technical and other works being made available. However, there are many works dealing with the civil rights struggle which Mr. Andy Young and other US officials are trying to relate to the South African situation, encouraging Blacks here to follow the American Negro civil rights example. The USIS Soweto facility is also regularly used by the Azanian Poets and Writers' Association. Here, many inflammatory works are read which try to draw analogies between the American civil rights struggle and Black Power in South Africa.

"Court records show that the USIS offices in Shakespeare House, Johannesburg, have frequently been used after hours for duplicating illegal revolutionary pamphlets, although it is not suggested that US officials are directly involved in this.

"It was the Johannesburg USIS which arranged a Sunday afternoon meeting between UN Ambassador Andy Young and an audience including some of the country's best-known political activists. Senior Cabinet Ministers claimed this meeting directly contravened the agreed terms of Mr. Young's visit. Presumably, it could not be held without the knowledge and approval of the US Ambassador.

"While rattling the sword of human rights, the Carter Administration does not show the same delicacy about human lives. There is ample evidence

that US agents financially back militants who are busy trying to exploit the delicate racial balance by inciting feelings against the Whites and the Government. Prominent in this context is Drake Koka, the militant Black trade unionist widely credited with being one of the main instigators of last year's bloody Soweto riots. Koka later fled to Botswana, where he used CIA funds to organise a 'channel' for Soweto students wishing to jump the border, often with the intention of going north for terrorist training."

There is evidence that the C.I.A., which has virtually abandoned all anti-Communist activities around the world, not only trains terrorists to operate in South Africa, but provides for their defense when caught. Reporter Parker reveals:

"The US Government pays for the defence of almost every major treason and resistance trialist, through funds provided by CIA conduits such as the Lawyers' Community for Civil Rights Under The Law. Money is no object. Extensive trials earn extensive publicity. In last year's SASO trial, a total of R340,500 was made available to the defence. Of this, a London firm of attorneys contributed R21,500, the SA Council of Churches R98,000, the Africa-America Institute (a CIA conduit) R221,000.

"Extraordinary efforts are made to conceal CIA involvement. Neither trialist nor defence teams are ever told of the identity of the sponsor of the funds — yet there is scarcely a political trial in the country in which the CIA is not somehow involved. Nearly all political trials are prominently attended by US diplomatic officials."

South Africa, Miss Parker observes, has been so obsessed with the overt danger from the Soviet Union that it has more or less ignored the covert danger from the U.S. posed by

Since the European colonial powers started acquiescing to the liberation of their African territories some 20 years ago, it is conservatively estimated that 35 million Black Africans have died of starvation and internecine warfare and 42 million formerly well-fed Black Africans are since "liberation" living in perpetual hunger.

the "Liberal-international element" within the American Government — i.e., our Establishment *Insiders*. While nation after nation goes Communist, and with nary a peep from the *Washington Post*, "our" C.I.A. plots the overthrow of militantly anti-Communist South Africa. Again we quote Miss Parker in her shocking *Citizen* series:

"In this campaign against White South Africa, it is known that various US Government agencies carry out continuous 'vulnerability and feasibility' studies on South Africa, to devise measures aimed at damaging the country and to exploit South Africa's weaknesses.

"In addition, the CIA's 'covert action' division, comprising sociologists, psychologists, historians and media specialists, maintains regular research into this country. This group specialises in selecting 'reachable targets,' including students, intellectuals, academics, journalists, clergymen, missionaries and others.

"A declared tactical aim of the Carter Administration is to promote disaffection in the Republic by undermining the economy, on the assumption that the masses will take affairs into their own hands if life becomes sufficiently difficult. This is the basis of the current vigorously pursued 'disinvestment' policy."

One of the interesting aspects of the proposed capital and trade embargo is that it is South Africa's blacks who would suffer the most. The least skilled, they would tend to be the first to lose their jobs. There is no drive, even among South Africa's most militant blacks, to get the multinational corporations out of that country since they employ tens of thousands of blacks there. Only those with Communist connections in South Africa advocate the trade embargo. Since they want revolution they realize that thousands of unemployed blacks can only help their cause.

The embargo certainly would not help the U.S., which does two billion dollars in annual trade with South Africa.

South Africa is the source of many key minerals which are related to America's prosperity and national defense. One of the most important is chromium. *The Citizen* for February 12, 1979, quotes E.F. Andrees of Allegheny Ludlum as stating: "Put economic sanctions on South Africa and you deny yourself 90 percent of world chrome. Without chrome, America cannot fly jet aircraft, run trains, build powerstations, process food, open hospitals or clean up its air streams . . . Chrome, manganese, platinum, vanadium, uranium, cobalt, nickel . . . the list of minerals

mined in South Africa for its own advantage and that of America and the Free World totals 54."

Commenting on White House support for the anti-South Africa disinvestment campaign, the Washington-based journal *Government Executive* says: "Evidence mounts that a trade embargo, at great cost to American workers, is not a human rights lever but a bamboo pole that keeps hitting the U.S. itself in the face." And it is estimated that this declaration of economic war against South Africa could cost America one hundred thousand jobs.

A year ago the Carter Administration put an embargo on sales of all U.S. goods, technology, and equipment to the South African police and military. This may have been a blessing in disguise because it has forced South Africa to establish and expand its own arms industry and become largely independent of foreign weapons sources. But it is certainly ironic that anti-Communist South Africa is denied the technology that American multinationals have been providing the U.S.S.R. and soon will be sending to Red China. Something is rotten here, and it's in New York and Washington rather than Denmark.

The Afrikaners (Dutch) and the English are not imperialists, of course, because the white man arrived in South Africa before the black. But due to migration and an enormous birth rate, the whites are now outnumbered almost five to one. To keep from being swamped by the black latecomers, the whites established a form of racial segregation. The big knock on South Africa results from its racial *apartheid* policies. *Apartheid* means separate development. American "Liberals" demand that South Africa be run on a formula of one man one vote. The whites of South Africa might as well grab ra-

zors and slash their throats. Few of them display the death wish.

Most of the so-called "petty apartheid" has already been abolished. Black business and employment opportunities have been expanded and wage scales raised enormously. The government has set up a Welfare State for blacks, and they are provided with low-cost housing, education, and medical care. South African blacks own more private autos than are to be found in the whole of the Soviet Union. They have a far higher standard of living than do blacks in any Black African country. When "Liberals" bleat about apartheid, South Africans reply: "What Black African Government would you have us emulate?" That is a real conversation stopper.

As the colonial powers have pulled out and turned their African territories over to black majority rule, the results have been disastrous. Humane and civilized government has given way to corrupt one-party dictatorships which often slaughter minority tribes. Economies are left in shambles. The standard of living falls like a rock. Consider, for example, this release which appeared in *The Citizen* for February 21, 1979:

"Although their goals remain as high as their spirit, the architects of Mozambique's Marxist revolution are facing the harsh reality that their economy is in worse shape now than at any time since independence 3½ years ago. While this former Portuguese colony is still considered a testing ground for the African socialist experiment, the latest figures reflect a steady decline in its agriculturally-based economy.

"Each of the major export crops dropped dramatically in 1977 — cotton down 62 percent, sugar down 48 percent and cashews 15 percent below 1976 figures — while coal exports

were badly hit by the severing of a rail line in the north by Rhodesians.

"Mozambique's agricultural planners project that production will next year equal pre-independence levels, but Western economists say such spectacular recovery is 'completely out of the question.'

"The agricultural sector has hit rock bottom and shows no signs of going up,' said one economist. The industrial picture is equally dismal. A balance of payments deficit the equivalent of R293 million — R33 million more than in 1976 — meant severe constraints on the availability of foreign exchange last year, resulting in shortages of raw material necessary for industrial production.

"The problem has been compounded by the fact that the government controls the allocation for foreign exchange and gives priority to state-run firms. Private companies, although they are allowed to operate, are slowly starving for raw materials. 'I simply cannot compete,' said the Portuguese-born owner of an export-import firm. 'The government companies get the contracts and I get the scraps.'

"As a result, many of the estimated 5,000 Portuguese who remained when some 200,000 of their countrymen fled at independence are now becoming disillusioned and packing up."

It should be kept in mind that Mozambique is an incredibly fertile area capable of producing enormous amounts of agricultural products. But one of the major problems facing the so-called newly emerging nations of Africa is that male Africans hate to farm. By tradition they are warriors and look down on farming as woman's work and beneath their dignity.

So desperate is the food situation in Black Africa that the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization, according to *The Citizen* of September 18,

1978, is telling millions of Black Africans to eat "bushmeat" — rats, snails, worms, ants, grasshoppers, snakes, and monkeys. "There is no danger in eating rats or monkeys anywhere as long as they are healthy," says Mr. Congora y Lopez, chief of F.A.O.'s nutrition service. "Field rats, for instance, can be roasted, fried or boiled. Their protein value is like beef or poultry and they are low in fat content."

F.A.O. wildlife biologist Antoon de Vos says that eating rats will serve a two-fold purpose: The rats themselves are nutritious and the more that are eaten, the less damage they will do.

According to the U.N. agency, seventeen African states are in deep trouble for want of food: "Conditions are critical in Ethiopia, Niger, Chad, Mali, and Ghana." Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, and Tanzania are among those listed as "high problem" areas.

Most of these areas boast vast fertile lands which could produce food like California's Great Central Valley. The fault lies not with nature but with man. Black Africa is an ecologist's nightmare. Not only do the people dislike farming, but they destroy the land by refusing to practice even the most elemental forms of common sense in what farming they do. Food experts also talk of the "abysmally poor understanding of agricultural economics by Black African leaders and the widespread disarray in government agricultural programmes." Planners are beginning to realize that tinkering with traditional agricultural methods can cause more problems than it solves.

For example, Tanzania's disastrous "ujamaa" collective farming is cited by the F.A.O. report as the outstanding example of how a once self-sufficient country can be ruined by socialist experiments. The World

Food Council estimates that forty-two million persons in Black Africa now suffer permanent, debilitating malnutrition, with the figure rising dramatically all the time. Meanwhile, in South Africa and Rhodesia, only those who choose not to work suffer from hunger.

Since the European colonial powers started acquiescing to the liberation of their African territories some twenty years ago, it is conservatively estimated that thirty-five million Black Africans have died from starvation and internecine warfare. "Liberals" have offered only an occasional tut-tut. The breast-beating humanitarians, in a perpetual state of tearful hand-wringing over South Africa's racial policy, have had little to say about the millions killed in tribal warfare. They have continued to damn the white man in Africa, and remained silent when he was driven out and replaced by blacks unable even to grow their own food. As a result, forty-two million are threatened today with starvation.

Is it surprising that South Africa refuses to follow the nations of the north into chaos, confusion, coups, and Communism?

South Africa has a lot going for it — more than most of its citizens realize. It is a potentially self-reliant nation, perhaps the only country in the world with so great a storehouse of minerals. It lacks only petroleum. But it has a six-year supply stored in abandoned coal mines. Temporarily it has a problem here, because for many years South Africa has relied on Iran as a source of oil. That has now been shut off, probably permanently. But there appear to be plenty of other sources willing to sell oil to South Africa in return for gold. And South Africa is rich in gold.

We are also talking about a country that leads the world in the technology

for converting coal to gasoline. Sasol I is already an operating refinery and Sasol II comes on stream in 1981. The shutoff of Iranian oil has spurred a move to begin Sasol III. And South Africa is also considering emulation of Brazil by switching to gasohol, a mixture of gasoline and alcohol, for running automobiles. With its enormous capacity for growing maize (corn) and sugar cane, South Africa is capable of producing huge amounts of alcohol.

But right now the most important mineral in South Africa is the yellow stuff — gold. High gold prices mean prosperity for the world's largest producer. Every time the price of gold rises one dollar, South Africa picks up more in foreign exchange. This allows it to buy the weapons and technology it needs to protect itself.

South Africa is benefitting from what appears to be a war between Rockefeller paper money and Rothschild gold-backed money. The Rockefellers have built their financial empire largely by manipulation of paper money. Today, however, the Rockefeller megabanks of New York have loaned the so-called L.D.C.s (Less Developed Countries) something like two hundred billion dollars to buy Arab oil. The L.D.C.s cannot pay and are continuing to borrow at about forty billion dollars per year. The Rothschilds realize that this house of cards must either collapse or be held up by printing enormous amounts of paper money, thereby creating runaway inflation worldwide. Either way the dollar is doomed and the South African Government has cut the Rand away from the dollar. The Rothschilds are meanwhile creating a new currency for the Common Market countries, the European Currency Unit (E.C.U.), which will be backed by gold. The E.C.U. further insures disaster for the dollar.

South Africa is a victim of Rothschild avarice dating back to 1900 when the English Rothschilds created the Anglo-Boer War to steal the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal from the Dutch farmers. The Rothschilds mean to be on the winning side of the Paper-Gold War. While they need leverage to keep South Africans in line, they don't want to lose the candy store. The U.S.-based Rockefellers, on the other hand, realize that for their purpose the more trouble in South Africa the better. The Rockefellers and Rothschilds have often worked together in conspiratorial projects, but the Rothschilds are not so stupid as to want to see their empire dragged down with the Rockefeller inflation. To them, the dying dollar is simply an investment opportunity.

But, South Africa must be prepared to keep both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. at bay. The U.S. is primarily a political and economic problem and the U.S.S.R. a military one. The best way to handle the United States is to refuse to appease our politicians, since their tirades on race are chiefly a pretext for the economic manipulation of South Africa. To keep the U.S.S.R. at bay, South Africa must become like a porcupine. A porcupine is much smaller than a bear, but the bear knows that if he takes a swat at such a creature, he will get a paw full of quills. South Africa has the capability of being a porcupine.

Not that South Africa is without its potentially fatal problems. One of the biggest is the English-language press. Every English-language newspaper except *The Citizen* is controlled by Harry Oppenheimer and the Anglo American Corporation run by the

Rothschilds. These papers are as far Left as the *Washington Post* and *New York Times*. (The Afrikaans-speaking press is generally conservative.) The English-language papers form a Fifth Column within the country, destroying morale and the people's will to resist, while fomenting revolution among the blacks.

South Africa's second-biggest problem is that the ruling Nationalist Party is divided between its Liberal and Conservative wings. The Liberal wing is dominated by Rhodes Scholar internationalists who talk tough and practice appeasement — such as in allowing the U.N. into South West Africa. As this is written there is some question as to whether South Africa will back out of the agreement because the U.N. wants to allow five bases for Communist S.W.A.P.O. terrorists. South Africa would certainly regret letting the U.N. into South West Africa, because it would undoubtedly be a Communist state before the U.N. pulled out. That would complete the Communist saddle over the top of South Africa.

But don't sell the South Africans short. Whether of English or Dutch stock, or of any of the other European races settled there, these people have no place to go. South Africans have seen the refugees from Angola, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, and other countries where Europeans have been evicted by Black and Red revolutions. They know what lies in store for them if South Africa does not stand tough. The Republic did not become the most modern, powerful nation on the African continent because its citizens are made out of sugar candy. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

■ When mortal men try to live without God, says Malcolm Muggeridge, they infallibly succumb to megalomania or erotomania.

■ There is only one country in the world without telephone service: Bhutan. But how do you get there?