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*Prime Ministers Vorster and Smith
Free World's Guardians
of Southern Africa*

the CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA
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Exit: Henry Kissinger

Henry A. Kissinger's revelation that he plans to leave his position as architect of United States foreign policy may mean that President Ford, striving to remain in office, finally realizes his Secretary of State is a political liability.

Kissinger told the National Broadcasting Company's Barbara Walters that he "prefers" to leave his job next November, regardless of who is elected President.

Many observers will view the Kissinger statement as providing an easy way for President Ford to disassociate himself from the man whose flirtation with Communist-dominated countries and meddling in the affairs of free enterprise nations have brought angry reactions from aroused Americans.

President Ford's failure to follow custom and greet Kissinger at the airport upon the Secretary's recent return from Africa, where he pledged American economic aid to black nations planning a "blood bath" for their peaceful black and white neighbors in Rhodesia and South Africa, was not lost on White House news analysts. The President probably was having second thoughts about his earlier vows of loyalty to the secretary as a spokesman of Administration policy.

If anywhere in the world today

a prize was being offered to a diplomat who could give the best instruction on "How to Lose Friends and Alienate People," Kissinger would win it hands down. His expressions of "unrelenting opposition" to the white-founded and white-ruled nations of Rhodesia and South Africa have brought bitter denunciations of his policies from citizens of these two countries. At the same time he has irritated the black African leaders he sought to help, and has angered the Saudi Arabians, our staunchest friends in the Arab world.

In fairness, it must be acknowledged that the President said he wanted to aid anti-Communist forces against Soviet-controlled troops in Angola, but was prevented from doing so by our Democratic-controlled Congress. But add Kissinger's subsequent diplomatic bumbling in Africa to the Ford Administration's plan to give away the Panama Canal, plus its betrayal of the Republic of China on Taiwan, and it becomes apparent that the bankruptcy which threatens us economically extends also to our foreign policies.

A graceful exit from the world stage now could spare Kissinger the embarrassment of getting the hook later on.

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Will U.S. Sacrifice Her Friends for 'Detente'?

GEORGE W. SHANNON

When historians of the future ponder the decline and fall of the great nations of the Twentieth Century they may wonder what madness so possessed the people of the United States that, in 1976, they should have joined forces with their enemies and turned on their friends.

Students may search in vain for a reason why the United States, an American nation founded by white European immigrants and celebrating the 200th anniversary of its Declaration of Independence from Great Britain, would have condemned Rhodesia, an African nation established also by white Europeans, for having followed in its path.

Inevitably, they will ask this question: If it was right for the United States to have declared its own independence in 1776, then why should not the United States have recognized Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence of 1965?

Even more puzzling to the historians will be the mystery of why the United States also condemned Rhodesia's neighbor, the Republic of South Africa—a nation founded by white Europeans on the southern tip of the African continent in 1652, only 32 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

South Africa—also following the example set by the United States—declared its independence from Great Britain in 1960.

But perhaps the most baffling question of all will be that of why the United States, a nation torn by racial strife and violence as a result of having yielded to black *minority* pressures within its own borders, should have sent its Secretary of State to another continent to try to force black *majority* rule—in effect a communist dictatorship—upon sovereign nations whose domestic affairs were none of its business.

Perplexing as these questions may be to future generations, they

Opposite page top: Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith chats with **CITIZEN** Editor George W. Shannon (right) at the Government House in Salisbury in 1970 when Shannon was visiting Rhodesia for the second time. John Emmerich (center), now publisher of the Greenwood Commonwealth of Greenwood, Miss., accompanied Shannon to Rhodesia after the two had toured the Republic of South Africa for three weeks with other newsmen.

Bottom: Former Rhodesian President Clifford Walter Dupont and his charming wife Armenell are pictured in the gardens of the Presidential Palace in Salisbury as they greeted **CITIZEN** Editor George W. Shannon on his visit to Rhodesia in 1970. President Dupont recently retired after nearly 20 years of leadership in governmental positions.



are of more vital concern to Americans living today who conceivably may still have time to reverse the course on which we have embarked.

By what stretch of the imagination does Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have the right to travel into black Africa and commit the American people to "unrelenting opposition"—whatever that means—to Prime Minister Ian Smith's government in Rhodesia?

How can this appointee of the deposed President Nixon—even with the support of Nixon's unelected successor—dare to enunciate a program of "pressure" against Rhodesia and South Africa?

And what American in his right mind would stand behind Kissinger's scheme to pour "economic" aid into the militant black African nations now planning a "blood

bath" for their peaceful white neighbors and their neighbors' black allies—discounting the fact that the United States already owes a national debt of nearly \$600 billion and has a deficit of more than \$70 billion for this year alone?

As might have been expected, Prime Minister Smith reacted with a dignity which barely concealed his justified contempt.

"Dr. Kissinger," he said, "has fallen into the trap of judging and condemning us from a preconceived stance and without considering all of the evidence or giving Rhodesia the opportunity to defend herself."

Then, the Prime Minister inquired, why doesn't Kissinger visit Rhodesia and see for himself how its people, both black and white, are faring?



"New World Order" architect Henry Kissinger and associate Gerald Ford are caught by candid camera in White House garden conferring after meeting with Netherlands Prime Minister in May of last year. Ford called another meeting of U. S. National Security Council later that day. The significance, if any, is still undisclosed.

And pointing out that the Government of the United States presently denies visas to Rhodesians wishing to visit the United States, Mr. Smith offered to send a special envoy to Washington to "represent the Rhodesian case."

In South Africa, the reaction to Kissinger's threats were harsher and more to the point. Even those members of the South African Parliament who are opposed to its policy of separate racial development resented the intrusion into their country's affairs by the American Secretary of State.

Vause Raw, a parliamentarian who has opposed his government's policies on racial matters for 28 years, told Kissinger to "go to hell" and stop trying to blackmail South Africa.

"We South Africans opposed to government policy will bring about our own changes in South Africa," he declared, "because it is right and not because America or Russia or anybody else tells us what to do."

Meanwhile, South Africa's Premier John Vorster issued a warning of his own, telling black African leaders, including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, not to talk of war because they cannot afford it.

Addressing Parliament in Cape Town, Premier Vorster said, "I appeal to those African leaders who so easily talk about war to come to their senses and realize the effect it could have on southern Africa. We do not seek war, but unfortunately there are leaders in Africa who talk easily about war, knowing they cannot afford it economically."

Premier Vorster referred specifically to a speech in which Kaunda had called for stepped-up guerrilla war against Rhodesia.

"He should . . . be careful not to draw the bow too tight," the premier declared.

Americans who have visited Rhodesia and South Africa, as has this writer on two occasions, can only react with amusement to Kissinger's imposition of a diplomatic quarantine against the Smith regime and his warning that United States citizens should not go to Rhodesia because "we have no official representation there nor any means of providing them with protection."

Better he should worry about the Administration's inability to protect American citizens at home.

As one American in a position to make a comparison, this writer would feel safer walking the streets



South African Prime Minister B. J. Vorster



Fabulous Johannesburg — South Africa's "New York" — has a skyline rivaling those of the major capitals of the world.

of Salisbury, Johannesburg, Cape Town or Durban tonight than he would trying to walk from a theater to a hotel in New York City, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco or Washington, D.C.

It was a privilege for THE CITIZEN's editor to visit South Africa and Rhodesia with other American newspapermen in 1965 and 1970. Companions on these trips were such recognized American journalists as Thomas R. Waring, at that time editor of the Charleston (S.C.) *News & Courier* and now editor of the Charleston *Evening Post*; Paul McKalip, editor of the Tucson (Ariz.) *Citizen* and a past president of the National Conference of Editorial Writers; Devin Garrity, New York book publisher, and

Maj.-Gen. Frank Howley, a vice president of New York University who was commandant of Berlin during the tumultuous days after World War II when the Russians closed all land routes from the West. Also traveling in South Africa and Rhodesia in 1965 was Irene Corbally Kuhn, one of America's foremost journalists, whose penetrating articles on domestic and foreign affairs have made her a favorite of CITIZEN readers.

In October of 1970, Prime Minister Smith, a World War II Royal Air Force pilot who survived two air crashes while flying support missions from Cyprus for American bombers over Italy, greeted us at the Government House in Salisbury.

"We really don't understand why your government is against us," he said.

"We are always glad when Americans come to Rhodesia and see for themselves what our country is like. Most of our critics in America have not been here."

The Prime Minister said that Great Britain had made the mistake of thinking that Rhodesians, as a people, were weak and that the country would collapse as a result of economic sanctions imposed against it by both England and the United States.

"They have found out that we are strong. We are getting along quite well without them. Our people are now producing for them-

selves the things for which they formerly turned to other countries."

Explaining that Rhodesia does not seek aid from abroad, but merely wants to govern itself without outside opposition, he continued:

"We ask for nothing. If we need anything from America, we can pay for it. We have paid our war debts and we do not owe you anything. All we ask is to be let alone to solve our own problems."

We asked the Prime Minister if he would like for us to convey any message to Americans.

"Leave us alone and let us build our nation," he replied. "After all,



On display in an armory in Salisbury, Rhodesia, are these rifles, hand grenades, pistols and other weapons seized from black terrorist troops captured as they were invading Rhodesia from Communist-dominated Zambia. CITIZEN Editor George W. Shannon (center) and John Emmerich, publisher of the Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth, listen to account by Inspector Perkins of Rhodesian security forces. At far right is R. B. Pakenham, an officer in the Rhodesian Ministry of Information. At the time of their visit Shannon was editor of the Shreveport Journal and Emmerich was editor of the editorial page of the Houston Chronicle.

we are doing only what you Americans did 200 years ago.

"We have been called a 'threat to World peace.' Tell your countrymen to come and see for themselves, as you have done, just how much of a 'threat' we are. They will find the people of Rhodesia—black and white—happy and working together for the good of all.

"Tell your government we do not understand why it is penalizing American industries which have mining operations in Rhodesia. We do not understand why America will pay Russia a premium price for low-grade chromium ore when it can buy the best from Rhodesia...

"Thank you for coming to see us. And let me thank you in advance for anything you might do to help my country."

While in South Africa and Rhodesia on both occasions we were given a good cross-section view of their respective cultural, political, economic and social lives. There were no strings attached to the invitations for my companions and me to visit there. We merely were asked to come and see for ourselves how these countries are coping with their many problems. We were free to go where we pleased and talk to whom we pleased. This all of us did.

Each visit included three weeks in South Africa and one week in Rhodesia. While no one would presume to consider himself an expert on the affairs of a nation in visits of such duration, it is nevertheless possible to gain a far better understanding of a situation by looking at it personally than by sitting at home and reading what critics might have to say.



Rhodesian Prime Minister
Ian Douglas Smith

South Africa is a country founded and developed by the white man, but the whites are outnumbered four-to-one. There are approximately 4,000,000 whites and 16,000,000 non-whites in the Republic of South Africa. The white people of South Africa would no more think of turning their country over to the blacks than the white people of the United States would think of giving this country back to the Indians today. Really, there would be more justification in giving the United States to the Indians than there would be in forcing South Africa to surrender its country to the blacks, for there were no blacks in South Africa when the first whites arrived, as there were Indians in America.

Under their white governments South Africa and Rhodesia have become the jewels of the whole African continent. Their cities are

among the most modern and most beautiful in the world. Johannesburg, with a population of approximately 2,000,000 is a "little New York"—without New York's crime, decay and bankruptcy.

Cape Town, on the Atlantic side of the continent, has a natural setting of awe-inspiring beauty. Durban, on the Indian Ocean side, combines the wonders of New Orleans, Atlantic City, Miami and San Francisco. Pretoria, the administrative capital, is a cultural center, with government buildings, universities and gardens that are the match of any in the world.

While South Africa is a country as old as our own, the Republic

of Rhodesia is less than 100 years old. It was established in 1890 and today has only 270,000 whites. Blacks in Rhodesia total more than 5,000,000, thus they outnumber the whites about 20-to-one.

If South Africa or Rhodesia should adopt the United Nations' concept of "one man, one vote," they would be committing a form of suicide. The blacks would immediately take control and the whites would be forced off the continent. When the Belgians abandoned the Congo to the black man just a few years ago, it was only a short while before the blacks turned on the remaining whites and began raping and mur-



Aerial View of Salisbury, Rhodesia.

dering the Catholic nuns and missionaries who had chosen to remain behind. Within a few months the civilization which the Belgians had spent years developing was destroyed.

As if the hostility of our federal government toward the white citizens of southern Africa is not enough, today the World Council of Churches is giving financial aid to black terrorists who are waging war against Rhodesia, South Africa and other white-ruled countries censured by the United Nations for no other reason than that the whites who live there want to keep control of their government.

The World Council of Churches has acknowledged that it is giving this money to terrorist groups which are staging raids across the Zambezi River from communist-ruled Zambia and Tanzania to strike fear into the hearts of black natives in Rhodesia. The exact amount of this financial assistance has not been revealed, but the government of South Africa and the government of Rhodesia know that it is substantial.

The World Council of Churches holds, however, that it is not giving the money to the terrorists for the purpose of staging armed attacks against Rhodesia, but to provide funds for the establishment and operation of schools for the terrorists' children. Actually, however, the government of South Africa says that the World Council of Churches, regardless of what pretext it uses in dispensing the money, is financing revolution and bloodshed.

The terrorists are expatriates of Rhodesia who, having waged attacks on their own people prior to the Declaration of Independence by Rhodesia in 1965, now operate from across the border to avoid punishment for their crimes.

It is usually at night when the raids are staged. Under cover of darkness, the terrorists, armed with weapons supplied by Red Chinese and Soviet Communist forces, sneak into Rhodesia and set fires to the native villages, burning women and children alive inside their thatch-roofed huts. Or, if an attack on a village is not possible, they burn the crops and slaughter the cattle.

It may come as a surprise to the outside world to learn that most of the black citizens of Rhodesia are aligned solidly with the whites in aggressively opposing these attacks. Black citizens have become the law enforcement officers' most dependable allies in the apprehension of these invaders, for it is these blacks who are the first to suffer and who suffer most as a result of the guerrillas' depredations. It is not unusual for a sentry from a black village to run miles across difficult terrain to alert Rhodesia's armed forces and police patrols to the presence of the terrorists. In fact, blacks comprise a major segment of Rhodesia's security forces.

The alliance between the World Council of Churches and the armed guerrillas in Zambia represents another intrusion into the domestic affairs of South Africa and Rhodesia by forces which rely

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Guarding their country against a common foe are these black and white members of the Rhodesian African Rifles on alert for signs of black terrorist guerrilla groups who have been staging raids inside Rhodesia from Zambia and Mozambique. Realizing that their own security is at stake, Rhodesia's blacks are aligned with its whites in military preparedness.



Top: Rhodesian police officer Barry Tiffin (left) meets Private Simon Chifaku of the Rhodesian African Rifles, who saved his life by carrying him on his back while under enemy fire, after Section Officer Tiffin had been shot through the thigh by terrorists in a game park area in August 1967. Bottom: Vehicle patrol of Rhodesian African Rifles on Rhodesia's northern border.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

ROY V. HARRIS
President Citizens Councils of America

July 4th is just around the corner and on that date, we will observe our 200th birthday.

Two centuries ago, the colonists signed the Declaration of Independence and threw off the shackles of tyranny which were imposed upon them by Great Britain.

Among the other complaints the colonists had was one called "Taxation Without Representation". We were being taxed by the Parliament of Britain and we had no representation there.

As we look around on the occasion of this 200th birthday, we find that we are still being taxed to death and so far as the average person is concerned, he is getting little representation for his money.

The politicians listen to the organized minorities. They bow and scrape to their every wish but the great majority of unorganized white people have no effective representation today.

We are not being properly represented in the Congress or in the White House. At election time, they mumble phrases and epitaphs sufficient to soothe the wrath of

the people and then after they are elected, they do nothing about it.

But, the worst things that have happened to this country are the crimes committed by the members of the federal judiciary. The Supreme Court and the Federal Judges have rewritten the Constitution and changed its interpretation as it was interpreted by those who wrote it and by the Judges in this country for more than 100 years. The Federal Judges have usurped power they did not have and they undertook by edicts of the Court to change the social and political structure of the nation and, from one end of the country to the other, Federal Judges are now assuming to act for Boards of Education and to run the public schools. They are not stopping with the schools. A Federal Judge recently asked the Chief of Police from Augusta this question:

"Chief, who runs the Augusta Police Department?" The Chief replied:

"You do, Judge."

The statement was too true and these judges are trying to run everything in the world. My favorite judge recently told me

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In a simple and traditional ceremony April 28, 1976, at the Government House in Salisbury, four new Cabinet Ministers and three Deputy Ministers took their oaths of office, marking the first time that Rhodesian representatives of the African peoples have held such positions. Pictured with the group are Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith (center) and President J. J. Wrathall. Blacks in the photo, left to right, are Deputy Minister Z. M. Bafanah, Deputy Minister F. Mlingo, Senate Chief Z. Charumbira, Senate Chief J. S. Chirau, Senate Chief K. Ndiweni, Deputy Minister A. T. Mungate and Senate Chief Mangwande.

SHALL WE SACRIFICE RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA?

(Continued from Page 14)

greatly upon the American church-goer for operating funds. Money donated for church purposes by American congregations is finding its way into the hands of malcontents, militants and terrorists who are striving to create revolutions.

South Africa already is handicapped by a United Nations arms embargo which prevents it from obtaining American planes and weapons for defense of its shorelines against armed attack or invasion by communist forces. In the case of Rhodesia, the United

States has gone even farther and cut off all channels of trade, both military and economic.

Citizens of Rhodesia today are forbidden entry into the United States—not because of any law passed by our own government, but because of a resolution adopted by the United Nations, dominated by newly created black African countries.

In July, 1970, Harvey Ward, general manager of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation in Salisbury, having applied for a visa to travel to the United States, re-

ceived this reply from the American Consulate General, stationed in Johannesburg:

“With reference to your application for a visa to visit the United States, you are informed that the Department of State has ruled that an issuance of a visa to you would not be compatible with a United Nations Resolution 253, Paragraph 5(B). Sincerely Yours, John L. Hagan, American Consul, July 21, 1970.”

On November 11, 1975, Rhodesia celebrated the tenth anniversary of its Declaration of Independence, having declared itself independent of Great Britain in 1965—much in the same manner that the United States of America



Harvey Ward

declared itself independent of the British Empire 200 years ago.

But the United Nations does not recognize Rhodesia's independence. It upholds Great Britain's view that Rhodesia is still a part of the Empire and is simply in a state of “rebellion.”

And the United States, seemingly having ceased to think for itself, has accepted the United Nations declaration as Gospel. Hence, there is virtually no trade between Rhodesia and the United States. Our own country has been trying to help Great Britain force these fiercely independent Rhodesians to their knees by imposing both military and economic sanctions against them.

Instead of hurting Rhodesia, however, the United States has been cutting off its own nose to spite its face.

On the streets of Salisbury and other cities of Rhodesia you see many foreign-made automobiles—Peugeots, Volkswagens, Fiats, Volvos, Toyotas, Renaults and Mercedes-Benzes—but you see very few Fords, Plymouths and Chevrolets. A Ford factory on the edge of Salisbury was abandoned by the Ford Motor Company and is now operated as a nationalized plant. One of the greatest breakthroughs in Rhodesia's fight against the sanctions has been the establishment of automobile assembly plants in many parts of the country. Virtually all the automobiles operating in Rhodesia are assembled within its borders.

Rhodesians have benefited in many ways as a result of the sanctions. Just as our own American

forbears were self-reliant in the face of adversity, the people of Rhodesia have learned to produce many of the everyday needs for which they formerly turned to the outside world.

For instance, no longer do the Rhodesians import such items as safety pins and refrigerators. They make their own. And no longer do they turn to American markets for such delicacies as corn flakes. They are producing corn flakes in their own industrial ovens.

There is one exception to our restrictions on trade with Rhodesia. Thanks to U. S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Independent, of Virginia, the U. S. embargo on Rhodesian chrome was lifted by Congress in 1971, but black pressure groups and white liberals have screamed constantly since that time for repeal of the Byrd amendment.

American industries presently engaged in Rhodesia in the production of chromium and other precious metals needed by our own armed forces and by our industrial plants in the United States now—for the second time—face the prospect of having no market for their products at home.

If the embargo is reimposed, the United States will have to turn again to Russia to buy chrome—contributing to the economic stability of a communist nation and paying as much as \$170 per ton for the metal instead of the \$30 per ton it paid for a superior grade ore from Rhodesia before sanctions were first imposed. With the embargo in effect again, any chromium which finds its way to

the Western World from Rhodesia will have to be obtained on the black market at a premium price.

Needless to say, America's position in regard to Rhodesia is ridiculous.

P. K. van der Byl, Rhodesia's Minister of Defense and at one time a student in the Harvard Business School at Cambridge, summed it up this way in 1970:

"It has always seemed senseless and pointless to me for America to fight Communism in Vietnam and let it run amok here. The Chinese Reds are building a railroad from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania to Zambia and right across the country to the Zambezi River which borders Rhodesia.

"In Rhodesia you have a country which in all essentials conforms to every belief and form of the



Rhodesian Defense Minister
P. K. van der Byl

American way of life and which is making an implacable stand against our common enemy which is Soviet Russia and Red China.

"We are fighting a mutual battle. Here in Rhodesia we are doing the very same thing you are doing in Vietnam. Here you can have an ally which you don't have to pay for—which is an unusual thing in the world today.

"America ought to accept us as a friendly ally."

What a difference just a few years can make!

If Mr. van der Byl thought America's course was senseless and pointless in 1970, imagine how ridiculous our nation must appear today in his eyes and in the eyes of his countrymen!

Commenting several days ago on black terrorists' raids on the northern border of Rhodesia, van der Byl asserted that the conflict is "no racial war." Continuing, he explained: "Both blacks and whites oppose us—black terrorists and white-skinned Communists. We on our side are deploying black and white troops of the highest quality, fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common foe."

To view South Africa and Rhodesia in their proper perspective, it is necessary to understand that, although covering a sizeable area, they occupy only a relatively minor portion of the entire continent of Africa.

In all, there are nearly 400,000,000 people on the African continent.

U. S. News & World Report lists the continent's resources as follows: Diamonds, almost all of the



United States Senator
Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

world's reserves; chromium, nearly all of free world's reserves; cobalt, 90 per cent; cocoa, 65 per cent of world's production; gold, half of world reserves; platinum, 40 per cent of reserves; uranium, nearly a third of free world's reserves; bauxite, more than a fourth; coffee, 25 per cent of output; copper, 20 per cent of world reserves; natural gas, 12 per cent, and petroleum, 8 per cent.

Africa accounts for a significant proportion of U. S. imports, including 100 per cent of industrial diamonds; 58 per cent of uranium; 48 per cent of cocoa; 44 per cent of manganese, used in producing steel; 40 per cent of antimony; 39 per cent of platinum; 39 per cent of cobalt, for jet engines and higher strength alloys; 33 per cent of petroleum; 30 per cent of beryl,



An aerial view of Pretoria, administrative capital of South Africa and seat of the old Transvaal republic, whose first president "Oom" Paul Kruger, is the subject of an imposing statue occupying the circular parkway shown in center of photo.

South Africa had administered the country for 27 years.

The Republic of South Africa is rich in precious minerals and food of all kinds. Both militarily and economically, it is one of the Western World's greatest sources of strength.

Huge quantities of gold, diamonds and coal assure South Africa of industrial leadership, but even without these precious minerals, it would be rich with its income from such natural resources as agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

South Africa has a per capita income which is 69 per cent higher than the next African country and three times as much as the average of Africa. Nowhere else on the continent do blacks have a higher standard of living than in South Africa and Rhodesia. South Africa produces three times as much steel as all other African countries combined and is 10th in output for the whole world. It generates electric power double that of the rest of Africa with unit consumption per capita equal to that of Western Europe.

South Africa produces 70 per cent of the world's gold outside the Soviet Union. Gold production has risen from 8 million ounces to about 30 million ounces over the past 60 years. Today the price of gold, long pegged at \$35 an ounce, is around \$150 an ounce.

South Africa has produced gold worth more than \$20,000,000,000 during the past 75 years—which is more than twice the reserve remaining in Uncle Sam's treasury at Fort Knox.

The most glamorous of South Africa's industrial pursuits is its fabulous diamond mining activity.

South Africa claims the highest value of diamond output in the world. Most of the important producers in Africa sell through the central selling organization of the DeBeers group, thus giving South Africa control over the marketing of more than 90 per cent of the world's diamonds.

South Africa produces more than 80 per cent of the coal in Africa and has 87 per cent of its coal reserves. It carries 50 per cent of all railway traffic in Africa and has the largest electrified railway network outside North America and Europe. It has 41 per cent of all motor vehicles in Africa and 50 per cent of its telephones.

In addition to its whites and blacks, South Africa has large populations of Indians and "coloureds"—people of mixed ancestry. Spokesmen for all of these different racial groups are opposed to integration such as that being forced upon the United States today.

All of us were impressed by the fact that we were among a deeply religious people. Everywhere we looked there were churches—Indian temples, Jewish synagogues, Baptist and Methodist churches and Mormon temples. But most prominent, of course, were the Dutch Reformed Church and the Church of England. Outside the great city of Cape Town there are twelve towering mountain peaks, each named for one of the Twelve Apostles. We realized that, surely, we were among a people whose



The late Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, whose assassination while he sat in Parliament in Cape Town Sept. 1966, stunned the world. Dr. Verwoerd was stabbed to death by a temporary messenger of foreign descent who later was found mentally unfit to stand trial and was committed to an institution.

heritage was much like our own, whose forbears were motivated to a great extent by the same desire which prompted our Pilgrim Fathers to come to America in search of religious freedom.

Between the 17th and 18th centuries large parts of South Africa, at the time uninhabited, were settled by white people of European stock by right of first occupation, just as our own United States was being settled. At about the same time, other parts of South Africa were being settled, also by right of first occupation, by the Bantu or black people, who had migrated southward from Central and East Africa. Neither the Bantu nor the white people, therefore, have a prior claim to the whole of South Africa, except for those territories

which each settled by right of first occupation and still occupies.

Since their original entry into South Africa, the Bantu people never have been a nation with a single loyalty. They are different from each other in culture, traditions and languages. They represent 15 or more different tribal nations.

The white people, on the other hand, today are a permanent African nation in their own right, so rooted in the Continent that one of the two official languages—Afrikaans—although a recognized European language—is spoken only in Africa. These whites for

the most part are descendants of the Dutch, British, French, Irish and Germans.

To understand the position of the white people in South Africa today, an American would need to consider what his own position would be if the United States were a nation of only about 40 million whites, with 160 million American Indians, 55 million of whom were still in the primitive stage of civilization. It would be necessary to consider the Indians as not indigenous to the country, but as invaders who came from, say, perhaps Mexico or Canada, at the same time that the white settlers



Most pictures of Cape Town, South Africa, show this great city with its beautiful Table Bay in the foreground. Here is an unusual view of Cape Town with Table Mountain and Devil's Peak in the background.

were beginning their overland movement West in the United States.

Just as our American forbears on landing fought and overcame a hostile native force—the American Indians—the Dutch settlers in South Africa met, fought and overcame another hostile native force—peoples known as Hottentots and Bushmen who, like our Indians, were virtually wiped from the land.

And, in a movement very similar to that of our own pioneers who traveled by covered wagon to settle the Great West, the Dutch in South Africa in the 1800's staged their own overland trek into the interior of the southern tip of the continent where they met and fought the invading blacks.

Despite South Africa's importance to the security of the Western World, the United States and other free nations are meddling in its domestic affairs, sanctioning an arms embargo against the country and posing the threat of a trade boycott against the Republic.

As for the arms embargo—an embargo imposed on the grounds that South Africa would use the arms to enforce its policy of separate racial development—do you suppose the United States, or for that matter the United Nations, thinks South Africa has to use airplanes to enforce racial segregation? The truth of the matter is that the United States is a party to withholding from South Africa not only planes and parts of planes, but other defense equipment which it needs to protect its strategic shoreline from possible invasion by communist forces.

Even more difficult to understand is why many western-bloc nations are threatening South Africa and Rhodesia with economic sanctions when, at the same time, they are carrying on open trade with Russia, Cuba, Red China and other Communist countries. South Africa's strategic location and its resources would enable it to call the turn in a showdown of the World's military might. Yet, we have foolishly withheld from this great country the equipment it needs to protect itself.

Within recent years the free world has learned how vital South Africa is to its safety. With the closing of the Suez Canal during the Arab-Israeli War, our route to the middle eastern countries by way of the Mediterranean and Red Seas was sealed off completely. Today, American and Free World super oil tankers, too large for the reopened Suez Canal, must travel from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and other middle eastern countries all the way around the southern tip of South Africa in order to bring oil and other precious cargoes to the Western World. Angola, on the western side of the continent, has fallen into Soviet hands. How comforting it is to know that, however we have mistreated her, we have in South Africa an anti-communist, free-enterprise nation which has always been a friend to the United States.

To understand South Africa's policy of separate racial development, one must first visualize the scope of this great country. It is a vast area capable of supporting



Chief Kaiser Matanzima, leader of the National Independence Party and chief minister of the Transkei, which will take its place as a new nation of the world Oct. 26, 1976. Matanzima, a lawyer, is a prominent anti-communist leader among the Bantu people.

some 50 million people, yet its population is only 20 million. Of this number some 16,000,000 are Bantu or colored peoples.

The Bantu of the Republic form a part of the great number of racially diversified peoples on the African continent.

South Africa has set up independent, sovereign nations for all of its five major Bantu tribes.

Of the five Bantu nations in the Republic, one is far ahead in the goal of achieving self-determination and political independence. This is the Transkei State, in which Umtata is located. It is the traditional homeland of the Xhosa nation. Under the policy of separate development, the territory received statehood in 1963 and now it is preparing to assume full independence as a new nation of the world on October 26, 1976.

The Transkei constitution bill of 1963 provided for a democratic constitution, distinct citizenship for the state for all 3,000,000 Xhosas, wherever they might be, a Xhosa flag, their own national anthem and the use of Xhosa as the official language of the new state.

What the Republic of South Africa is trying to do is to teach these people and make it possible for them to determine their own destinies in a free world of tomorrow.

Truly, what is taking place in the Republic of South Africa today regarding establishment of new nations is an experiment which might prove to be of tremendous benefit to the world in the years ahead.

In its April 23, 1976, edition *The New York Times* told of the feverish preparations for independence now under way in Umtata, the capital of the Transkei.

The South African government, according to *Times* Correspondent Michael T. Kaufman, "is donating hundreds of millions of dollars toward its (the Transkei's) growth and in effect putting its money where its ideology is.

"And as construction crews work through the night here under the glare of spotlights hurrying to complete the twin 12-story government complex, the issue of Transkei independence is focusing debate within South Africa on the course of separate development generally. It is a debate whose tone has been heightened and made more urgent by events in Angola and Rhodesia.

"For independence is a culmination of South Africa's separate de-

velopment policy. Ever since that policy was first formulated by the then Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, who said, 'We want each of our population groups to control and govern themselves,' the more rational exponents of separate development have insisted that their country is actually prepared to cede territory and sovereignty to the various groups of developing peoples . . .

"In their ministerial offices in Pretoria, these [South African] theoreticians dare interviewers to cite any precedents for countries willingly surrendering sovereignty over any land, let alone land that is fertile, with a coastline [on the beautiful Indian Ocean.] They talk with pride of the vast sums that have been committed to the development of the Transkei, an area larger than Maryland, and they express the hope that the world will judge this experiment dispassionately and objectively . . .

"Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei has argued that his people have been prepared gradually for independence with a parliament, educational opportunities and a civil service groomed by the South Africans. Other Africans, he said, 'have fought hard struggles for independence, why should we not take it just because it has been offered?'

"Chief Matanzima and his ministers point to assistance the country is receiving from South Africa. Roads and schools are being built, and civil servants sent from Pretoria are building bureaucracies of justice, education and health. Transkei diplomats are being trained in South Africa.



Ruins of the ancient city of Zimbabwe, origin of which is lost in history, stand today as one of the fascinating attractions for visitors to Rhodesia. The ruins, with their mysterious conical tower inside a wall 32 feet high and 16 feet thick, lie about 17 miles from Port Victoria.

"When you look at the rest of Africa, that is what we want to avoid,' said Senator Rodney Vike, a Presbyterian minister and a member of Chief Matanzima's majority pro-independence party.

"In many of those countries, independence came before they were ready for it and the result has been an economic shambles. We have a chance here to make the country work and perhaps those countries that will not recognize us are jealous.'

"As to the criticism that the Transkei was doomed to remain economically dependent on South Africa, he did not deny this.

"This is a fact of life, but so are Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique economically dependent on South Africa,' he said."

To judge from the United Nations' clamor for majority rule in



Rhodesian President John James Wrathall

South Africa and Rhodesia, one would conclude that all of the 21,000,000 blacks in the two countries are lined up, waiting for an opportunity to go to the polls.

Such is far from the truth.

Most of the blacks in these nations are not interested in changing the life-style and tribal laws under which they have lived happily for generations and—even if given the vote and told that it was for their own good—would not know how to use it. They look to their tribal chiefs for guidance.

It is preposterously naive for Secretary Kissinger to talk of immediate political and social integration into the civilized world for black African natives who still practice polygamy, using cattle as a means of monetary exchange by which males, both young and old,

buy as many wives as they can afford from as many parents who have daughters to sell. The brides have little or nothing to say about their fate. In 1965 the going price for a Bantu bride was eight to ten head of cattle, but, with inflation in all parts of the world, the price today undoubtedly is higher.

It should be remembered that the independent South African government which is being so castigated in the eyes of the world today did not come into being until the republic achieved independence only 16 years ago. Prior to that time, it was the "Union of South Africa"—a Commonwealth of the British Empire. During all the more than 50 years in which the country struggled as a part of the British domain there was no cry from the outside world—as there is today—to turn the government over to the blacks.

South Africa's present government has brought education to the masses of black Africans to the extent that 75 per cent of all children between 7 and 15 years of age are actually in school, compared to less than 45 per cent in 1955. With a goal of 100 per cent enrollment, the country also is operating numerous trade schools where blacks receive industrial and technical training.

Three major universities for blacks are preparing young Bantu men and women for roles of leadership in the future, but it will be years before older generations die out and their traditional way of life is abandoned completely.

Meanwhile, Bantu families are content to dwell on communal farms, occupying lands doled out to

them by their tribal chiefs—the size of their plots being determined by the size of the families.

When a young Bantu male marries and leaves home, other members of the tribal community pitch in and help him build the round, thatch-roofed mud or adobe huts he will need as head of a family.

A typical black family in the Transkei or Zululand may have as many as six huts—one as a central gathering place, one for the husband, one each for two or more wives, one for their sons, one for their daughters and one for storage. Additional huts will be added as the family grows. Around each string of huts will be a farm plot where the family plants corn, sorghum and a variety of vegetables, in addition to raising live stock—principally cattle which the husband can use as a form of barter or to buy more wives.

The blacks who live on these farms resent change. They resist the guidance of their own agricultural experts who try to teach them modern methods of farming and conservation as practiced in the outside world. For transportation of their goods, they prefer to have their work animals drag wooden sleds across the terrain, bringing erosion to their rich farmland, rather than put wheels on the sleds as they have been told to do.

When the head of a Bantu family wants to get ahead fast, he leaves his family and journeys into the major white cities to work in the gold and diamond mines or in the huge industrial plants established by investors from throughout the world—but usually only for about six months or a year, long



Disproving anti-white propaganda that blacks in Rhodesia are kept in servitude is this photograph (one among many available) showing Rhodesians of both races working together for the common good.

enough to build up a stake. Then he returns home and lives with his family until he decides more outside income is needed.

Tribal chiefs control the destinies of these people to a great extent. It is through these chiefs that the white governments must work to bring about change. By the blacks' own choice, half of the members of the new Transkei Parliament will be tribal chiefs. Naturally, the chiefs are reluctant to yield their exalted status. This is why change must come gradually. And it is why Kissinger's meddling in African affairs is so absurd.

White people who formerly resided in the Transkei State have been moved out. Their lands have been bought by the Government and turned over to the Bantu. Business enterprises operated by the



With Prime Minister Ian Smith and President J. J. Wrathall observing, Senate Chief J. S. Chirau takes oath as Cabinet Minister in the Rhodesian government.

whites likewise have been handed to the blacks.

Once out of a Bantu area, the whites will not be able to return as owners of land or businesses. Similarly, Bantu peoples will not be able to own land in the area of South Africa which is being reserved for the whites.

However, Bantu people will be permitted to establish homes in the white area if they so desire. Separate townships are being established for Bantu peoples on the edges of the major South African cities such as Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

These huge Bantu townships are reserved for Bantu peoples exclusively. The largest of these is a town called Soweto, which is 18 miles outside of Johannesburg. It has 95,000 brick homes ranging in size from one to three bedrooms and these may either be rented or purchased, although ownership is

limited to a 33-year lease agreement as far as the land is concerned.

Five hundred thousand Bantu people live in the town of Soweto. It has 139 primary schools, 12 secondary schools, 24 beer halls, 7 post offices, 1500 shopping centers, a home for the aged, 3 golf courses, 24 tennis courts, 58 soccer fields, countless theatres, and a whole range of free enterprise establishments, including even a serve-yourself funeral parlor where you can pick out your coffin and pay for it in advance.

The residents of Soweto, for the most part, earn their living in Johannesburg and nearby vicinities. Heads of households work in the gold mines and in other business enterprises. Three hundred eighty-eight trains run daily out of this huge town, taking Bantu men to their jobs in Johannesburg. In addition to these trains, there are buses and innumerable private automobiles, motorcycles, scooters and other vehicles of transportation.

The United Nations organizations and many countries—including the United States—whose handling of their own affairs cannot bear scrutiny are interfering in South Africa's domestic affairs theoretically because South Africa is trying to maintain a separation of its various peoples. Actually, there are other reasons, not the least of which could be the country's great wealth.

The Republic of South Africa is as misunderstood internationally as our own Southland is misunderstood in the United States and throughout the world.

The Republic of South Africa never has asked for or received any foreign aid from the United States. It has paid its war debts to the United States in full—the war debts not only of World War II but also those of World War I and the Korean War.

The Republic of South Africa has fought on the side of the United States in all major wars. It was one of the 16 nations which sent troops to Korea in 1950.

When the United States had its back to the wall in Berlin immediately after World War II, the South African Air Force joined American planes in flying food and other supplies to the residents of the beleaguered city.

South Africa always has been a friend on whom we could depend in time of crisis. Why should we kick this friend in the face today?

It ill becomes a nation such as the United States to meddle into the domestic affairs of another

country—for whatever reason. The people of South Africa and Rhodesia have problems which they are trying to solve in what appears to be a common-sense manner. Certainly, if they wanted to do so, they could point their finger of scorn at the United States for many of its own shortcomings. The fact that they have refrained from doing so, despite extreme provocation, makes our own government's inexplicable hostility all the more unbecoming.

Our national security and our moral integrity as viewed by the rest of the world today depend greatly upon our relations with the free countries which have been our friends and allies through the years. As we approach the end of another Presidential election campaign, Americans owe it to themselves to demand of all candidates a pledge of fair play to the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa.



Visitors from throughout the world are fascinated by South Africa's natural beauty. Surveying the wonders of Cape Town and Table Bay from his seat 3,000 feet above on Table Mountain is CITIZEN Editor George W. Shannon on his first visit to South Africa in 1965.

Free Chinese Establish Full Ties with South Africa

TAIPEI, Taiwan — The Republic of China has established full diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa. An announcement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "The Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, desirous of further promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which have been traditionally cordial and close, have decided to elevate the status of their representation to that of embassy as of April 26, 1976."

Meanwhile, Dr. Tsai Wei-ping, director of the Institute of International Relations in Taipei, said in Johannesburg that the Republic of China, under the able leadership of Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, has maintained trade and other substantive relations with more than 120 nations in the world.

ROY HARRIS —

(Continued from Page 15)

that he and the other Federal Judges are overworked and have more than they can do.

With all respect, I replied to him to the effect that if the Federal Judges would tend to their own business, they would not have so much to do and to my astonishment, he agreed with me.

But, the district judges are controlled by the circuit judges and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, you and I are not represented in the Supreme Court or in the Circuit Courts of Appeal or in the persons of the district judges for that matter.

Yet, we are taxed to carry out all their social, economic and political experiments.

If this isn't a fair sample of taxation without representation, I don't know where you will go to find one.

So, on this July 4th, the people of this nation should adopt a new Declaration of Independence. I do not propose that any of us try secession again or that we start a revolution with guns and bullets.

Yet, I do contend that we should once again declare our independence and start a movement to elect people to the Congress and the White House who represent the thinking of the average white citizen of America.

We are in a mess today from one end of the country to the other and I am not going to quote from some white person or any group of white people to prove my case.

I am going to quote from a Negro preacher and I take the quotation from an article which appears on the front page of a recent edition of the Atlanta Journal, one of the most liberal newspapers in America.

I am going to quote from Jesse Jackson, a 34-year-old minister of the gospel and a civil rights activist who was associated with Martin Luther King, Jr., during his lifetime.

Jackson says that America today

is in the grip of spiritual wickedness and moral decadence:

"For black folks, the crisis is doubly serious. The doors of opportunity that have been knocked open by the civil rights movement can't be taken advantage of, because many of our young men are too drunk to stagger through them.

"Many of our young girls become pregnant prematurely. The crime rate where we (blacks) live is so high our businesses can't flourish. Our women cannot walk the streets in safety and our homes have so many bars they look like prisons. Dope is flowing through our schools and our young people are influenced by the movies that glorify hustling and nonwork."

Jackson heads up some kind of crusade in Chicago and is disturbed over the low state of public education in America:

"I have been in more than 70 schools throughout this country since September.

"What I've seen in the schools is a breakdown in moral authority, discipline and development. When I take my message to the students they are very enthusiastic. They are crying for moral leadership and discipline.

"We must have moral authority and ethics. I see this state we're in as the afterbirth of the civil rights rebellion. We went through that period of rebelling against authority because it was oppressing us. But now the extremes have set in. We stopped being servile, now we don't want to be of service.

"Many rightfully stopped working for little or nothing, but others now fail to see the value of working, period.

"This general rebellion against all authority must stop, and boundless liberalism — we know now — is not the answer, either.

"Liberal thinkers have crippled us for so long because they always expected so little from us (blacks) because our diets weren't the same as whites or we lived in the projects, etc. . . . They kept giving us excuses and had us believing we shouldn't do any better."

Jackson says that he is heading a "push for excellence" crusade in the schools and about this, he says:

"I argue that in our schools prayer came out and pistols went in; hope came out and dope went in.

"And we have got to realize in this country that you can't buy excellence and crime-free neighborhoods or violence-free schools, dope-free schools or children who want to learn.

"It's not financial. It's spiritual. And it's not Them or the Democrats or the Republicans or the crackers or the niggers. It's us. And that's who each and every one of us — black and white — has to deal with first.

"It's an old story. The Bible deals with it. When your morals get too loose, you're moving toward self-destruction. Right now, we're on that road."

We didn't have this condition in our schools until the judges took them over and started running them. Now, you see what a mess the judges have made.

We need a movement to overthrow the tyranny of the judges and government by the minorities.

It is time that we adopted a new Declaration of Independence.

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