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*William J. Rogers
American Legion Chief
Says, 'Back South Africa!'*

the CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA
JULY-AUGUST 1977 50 CENTS



U.S. Security in Peril

If President Carter would silence UN Ambassador Andrew Young and withhold his own criticism of South Africa and Rhodesia long enough to listen to a few words of wisdom from the national commander of the American Legion, he might revise his thinking in a way that would add greatly to the security of the United States and the entire Western World.

Legion Commander William J. Rogers—a United States Navy officer veteran of World War II—has called for a combined strategy linking the policies of the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the friendly nations of the Far East and the Persian Gulf States in support of the Republic of South Africa.

Rogers, who speaks for 2,700,000 dues-paying veterans (not to mention possibly millions of others who have been members of the Legion at one time or another) believes survival of the United States requires its leaders to abandon the course they are now pursuing in supporting Communist-dominated countries such as Zambia, Mozambique and Angola, from which terrorist guerrillas are staging raids into Rhodesia and South West Africa. The views as expressed in his address to the New York State

Department of the American Legion are reported in the lead article of this issue.

If we fail to recognize that our national interest lies in the protection of South Africa as the guardian of the Free World's trade routes, Rogers says, the USSR could not only cut the West off from its vital oil supply routes to the Middle East, but also seize South Africa's enormous mineral wealth and production.

In concerning itself with an alleged denial of "human rights" for blacks in Rhodesia and South Africa instead of trying to strengthen its traditional ties of friendship with these two Western-oriented, free-enterprise countries, the United States could be a victim of what the Legion commander sees as a Russian "propaganda battle" against South Africa.

Commander Rogers has sounded an urgently needed warning, which if heeded could prevent America and the rest of the Free World from being subjugated by Soviet might. If South Africa's riches fall into its hands and if the sea lanes traveled by supertankers come under its control, then Russia will have the Free World at its mercy. For alerting us to this danger, the national commander of the American Legion deserves the nation's thanks!

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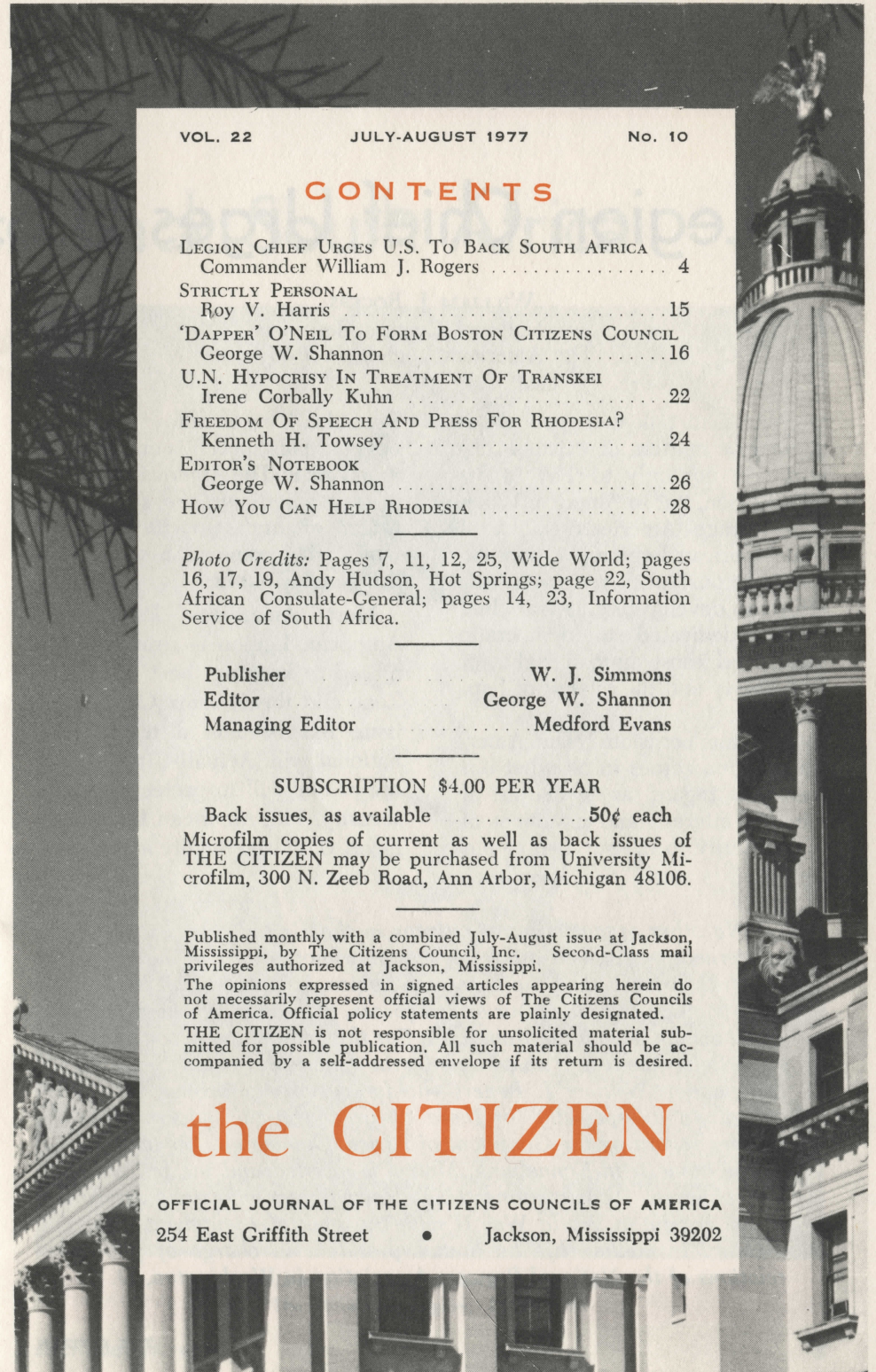
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the CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA

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Soviet Aggression Cited

Legion Chief Urges U. S. to Back South Africa

WILLIAM J. ROGERS
National Commander
The American Legion, 1976-77

I WANT to talk with you about a few matters of extreme importance, not only to The American Legion, but to America. When the average American thinks of The American Legion, we hope he thinks of our youth programs; our efforts to develop fine, law-abiding citizens dedicated to democratic ideals and those human rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

On some occasions, The American Legion zeroes in on what our members regard as a matter of national interest, and a subject of high priority to the survival of our

Republic. This is one of those occasions. This speech is one of those moments in The American Legion's history where we are selecting a *target of high priority* and one which may come as a surprise to the general public.

Most Americans know The American Legion is strongly committed to keeping the U. S. Canal Zone and the Panama Canal. This issue has become a test of our national will. Actually, it is a symbol of our will to protect our own security. The American Legion believes U. S. sovereignty and owner-

No other organization of citizens in the United States is more concerned for the security of this nation or more aware of the forces which threaten it than the American Legion, composed of 2,700,000 dues-paying veterans of our armed forces, thousands of whom have faced enemy fire on the front lines. For this reason, the accompanying article—the text of an address by the American Legion's national commander, William J. Rogers—holds special significance for all citizens, and especially for those disturbed by our government's policies regarding the Continent of Africa. Commander Rogers, 55, whose home is in Kennebunk, Maine, is married and the father of four children. He is a former U. S. Navy fighter pilot who served in the Pacific in World War II with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. In civilian life he is vice president in charge of public relations of the National Brewers Association in Washington, D. C.



William J. Rogers, National Commander
The American Legion, 1976-1977

ship of the U. S. Canal Zone are not negotiable.

Most Americans know the Legion stands four-square in support of NATO, the organization that has brought peace and a degree of unity to Europe which is unsurpassed in recorded history.

Most Americans know The American Legion has for the past 30 years supported the original objectives of the United Nations, to establish peace and harmony among nations. A majority of our members think the time has come to re-evaluate those original U. N. objectives in terms of what has been actually achieved. Accordingly, I have appointed a group of distinguished Americans to make such a U. N. study. We anticipate an interim report by August of this year.

What most Americans *do not know* is that during the past two years our Foreign Relations Commission and our membership have been taking a *very close look* at the political and military forces at work in Southern Africa. We have been looking at Southern Africa in terms of our own national interests. We have been trying to divine what the Soviet Union has in mind for that vast area. We have been trying to determine the best interests of the millions who know South Africa as their homeland; the place where they, like our own people, are in pursuit of such human rights as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, including the God-given right of self-determination.

We have been taking a very close look at Africa. What do we find? We find that within the past

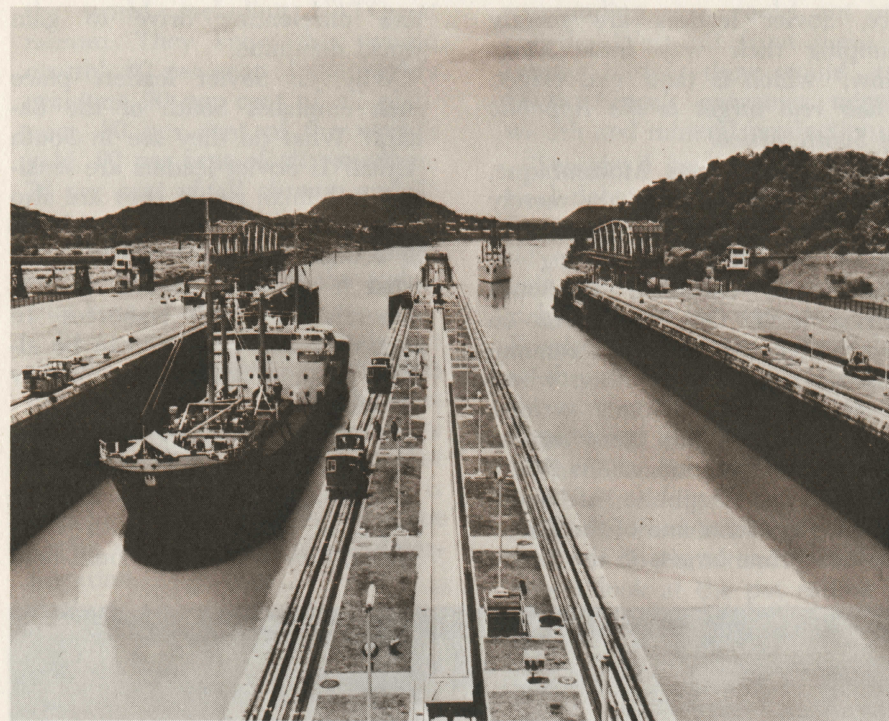
20 years, a few large Colonial countries have been divided into 37 independent nations South of the Sahara. Prior to their independence, these 37 nations were part of Colonial empires owned by Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium, and France.

As each fledging nation was born, the leaders started with some background and understanding in democratic methods. They inherited a concept of human rights and a rudimentary knowledge of peaceful and competitive politics. They wanted self-determination and majority rule. Unfortunately, these newly independent countries lacked human resources, they lacked sufficient depth of leadership and the expertise required to run a nation. Through coups, counter-coups, assassinations and massive tribal slaughters, they fell in quick succession either to military dictatorships or one-party, one-man rule.

The tragedy of black Africa is that, of the newly formed independent governments, only three nations—Botswana, Gambia and Mauritius—have been able to hold their original democratic course.

Eleven of the 37 nations can still be regarded as partly democratic, and 23 have lost their freedoms. The tragedy is that most of these nations have also suffered economic collapse. They face mass starvation, mass slaughter and murders bordering on genocide. Systematic executions have been conducted in 13 nations, killing an estimated three million people over the past eight years.

As prophetically stated in The American Legion's mandates of



Miraflores Lockes, Panama Canal, one of the strategic narrows of world navigation, where U. S. sovereignty is threatened.

August 24, 1976, on Rhodesia and of October 6, 1976, on Communist aggression among the African nations, *the real threat to the United States comes from the Soviet Union*, packaged as usual in forms of political deceit and subversion, assassination, sabotage, terrorism and outright aggression.

The American Legion's Resolution No. 19 states that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union continues to concentrate its efforts on such nations as Mozambique and Angola, former Portuguese colonies now under Marxist control.

Until the past few weeks, the Soviet Union's communist leaders have been playing a quiet game.

They have kept a low profile while making one African steal after another. The mention of U. S. dedication to human rights by President Carter has caused the Soviet bear to growl once again. Whether the recent growls are merely a bluff or a threat remains to be seen, but Soviet progress in Africa far exceeds Soviet losses in Egypt.

Over-all, the Soviet plan to control Africa is going well for the Kremlin. Although Egypt controls the Suez Canal, and Egypt provides political leadership throughout the Middle East, the Soviet loss of Egypt was merely a setback to the Soviet colonization plan for the Dark Continent. The fact is, like the chess players they

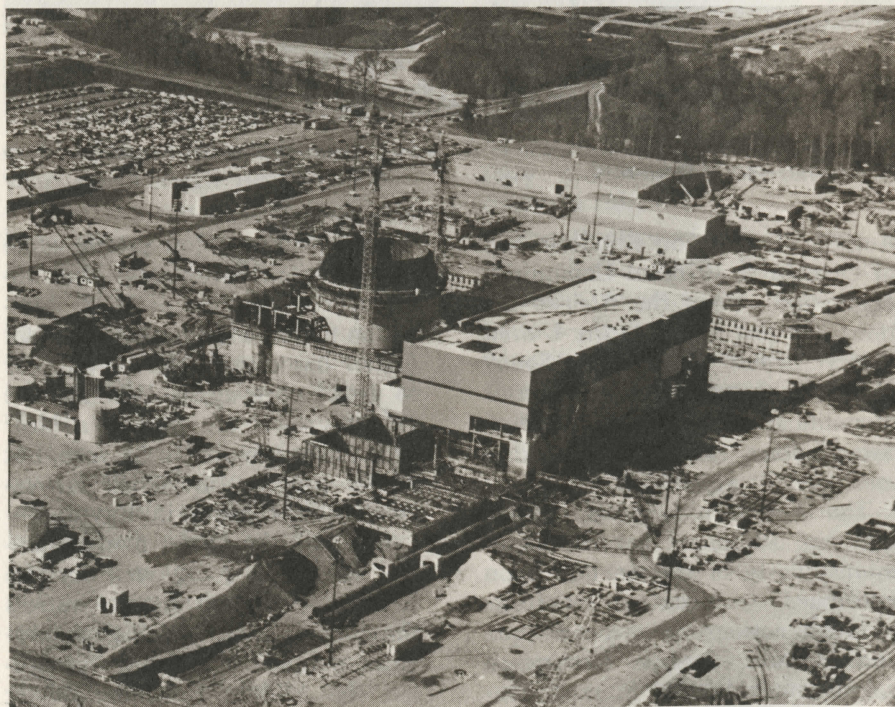
are, Soviet leaders are merely jumping their way into "Kings Row," which is their real target. *Their real target is the Republic of South Africa!*

Such nations as Mozambique, Angola and Rhodesia are merely pawns on the African chessboard. Make no mistake, the "King" to the Soviet chessmen is South Africa itself. One can focus on many areas where Soviet communist aggression is working, where ideologies and economic systems are in conflict, but there can be no further question about South Africa. The Republic of South Africa represents one of the Soviet Union's prime targets in the Krem-

lin's unrelenting drive to gain world dominion.

Why do Soviet leaders place such emphasis South of the Sahara? What do they see in South Africa? If Soviet leaders are sensitive to human rights, they are also keen students of the newest forms of economic warfare. They know what it means to control energy, minerals and food resources. In fact, economic warfare can be almost as quick and final as military warfare.

If the Soviet Union gains control of the strategic resources of Southern Africa, most of which are found in South and South West Africa, they know they could hold



This giant nuclear power reactor under construction near Port Gibson, Mississippi, is one of some four score such facilities in the U. S. operating or approaching completion. In 1976 such plants produced 8.8 per cent of all electric power produced in the U. S. All these plants depend on uranium, and as Commander Rogers points out, Southern Africa leads the world in uranium-ore reserves.

the world, including NATO, at ransom. They know they would control: 90 per cent of the world's uranium, 90 per cent of all platinum, 80 per cent of the world's gold, 80 per cent of all vanadium, 76 per cent of all chrome and 75 per cent of the world's manganese.

Most of you know these products will ultimately control the industrial base of this planet.

Few people know that the world's largest uranium mine has just been opened in South West Africa, a country also known as Namibia. Few people know that South West Africa, or Namibia, is soon to become an independent nation with the right of self-determination.

South Africa is the third largest mineral producer in the non-communist world, and she has the potential to surpass both Canada and the United States. The Republic of South Africa has long been known as the land of gold and diamonds. It has been called the "Treasure House of the World."

The Kremlin leaders study geography and geology and know that more than 50 different minerals are mined in South Africa. They know that this country has the largest deposits of every industrially important mineral except one—petroleum. They know that South Africa's strategic Cape of Good Hope makes it desirable to send Soviet naval units into the Indian Ocean. They know what it would mean strategically if they could control the seas around South Africa.

To put it bluntly, the Soviet Union, by gaining control of the Republic of South Africa and the

surrounding seas, could not only cut the West off from these oil supply routes, they would gain South Africa's enormous mineral wealth and mineral production.

Tonight, I am entering the political debate in opposition to the Soviet plan to colonize the Republic of South Africa and thereby gain control of what would be the richest colony of the new Soviet Empire. Let us take a brief look at the claims versus the facts in this propaganda battle against the Republic of South Africa.

The Kremlin Communists claim South Africa denies certain human rights to the blacks and the coloreds of South Africa. First, let us take a look at the pot calling the kettle "white." How many blacks vote for a choice in the Soviet Union. Exactly zero, for there are comparatively few blacks living in the Soviet Union. None are in a position of leadership and there is no opportunity to vote for a choice. Such freedom-loving Soviet citizens as Solzhenitsyn, Maximov, Sakharov and Bukovsky tell us human rights and self-determination are non-existent.

The Soviet propaganda effort is not based on what the Soviet Union exemplifies nor do the Soviets want to bring human rights to South Africa. Their closed society will not permit this. Their system is based on materialistic greed and power, based on resource ownership and control. Their propaganda nit-picks other societies, while their tight control executes a massive cover-up of such rights as private ownership of property and business; freedom of the press and ideas, and one of the

most important rights of all—the right of self-determination.

Now, in sharp contrast to Soviet propaganda on the subject, the Republic of South Africa, which only became a completely independent nation in 1960, has proclaimed a policy of self-determination for at least eight independent nations within the Republic of South Africa.

This policy of multi-national self-determination and independence is based on the rights of all citizens to enjoy their homelands in accord with their ethnicity, language, social beliefs and cultural traditions and institutions. South Africa is now demonstrating to other African states and to the world at large that freedom and happiness come with people being allowed to own and govern their own homelands, and that freedom and happiness do not come by creating frictions between peoples of differing origins and genocidal tribal warfare.

Most people do not know that the Republic of South Africa already had two independent black kingdoms within its boundaries prior to establishing the multi-national concept of self-determination for all its peoples; these are the Kingdoms of Swaziland and Lesotho.

In 1976, Transkei, homeland of the Xhosa (pronounced Causa) people, was made an autonomous nation—and this policy actually began in 1960 when the Republic of South Africa became an independent nation. A Transkei legislative body was first elected in 1963 and by the time it became independent and self-governing in

1976, the governmental capability existed to do the job.

Now, the Republic of South Africa advises that South West Africa will become independent and self-governing in 1978. Americans will rejoice at this democratic solution to a problem that has plagued the U. N. for 20 years. South West Africa, or Namibia, will become self-governing if the Communist front organization called SWAPO is unable to initiate some sort of bloodbath in that nation as the Communist fronts have done in so many African nations.

Furthermore, the Republic of South Africa has plans for an orderly transferral of the right of self-determination to the homelands of all South African peoples as rapidly as these nations gain the expertise to govern and manage themselves. In brief summary, self-determination is on its way for South Africa. Soviet leaders should try to learn and emulate South African leaders rather than seek colonization and dictate their own harsh forms of repression.

We read very little about the Republic of South Africa in the Western media, and what we do read is mostly negative and non-factual. For example, how many people know that over 50 per cent of all motor vehicles on the Continent of Africa are found in the Republic of South Africa? These vehicles represent people-mobility for all races. They represent freedom of movement!

How many people know that Southern Africans from all the independent nations look to the Republic of South Africa for job opportunity, and that today literally



Street scene in Windhoek, capital of South West Africa, now frequently called Namibia. South West Africa, since 1915 under South African authority and control, was first developed as a modern country by Germans, and before the first World War was called German South West Africa. Present action by the United Nations and by Red and Black revolutionaries is aimed at taking South West Africa from South Africa and granting it the kind of "independence" enjoyed in Angola and Mozambique.

millions of Africans, who vote with their feet, have moved from neighboring states to the Republic of South Africa where they have job security, health security, educational opportunities and the freedom to pursue their individual and cultural goals including happiness.

Few people know that in contrast to the religious persecutions now taking place in such nations as Angola, Mozambique and Uganda, the Republic of South Africa is one of the few places on earth where there is complete freedom of religion, where Protestants, Catholics, the orthodox church, Muslims, Jews, Hindus and dozens of other religious sects worship as they please.

Few people know that recreational and sport policies and programs in the Republic of South

Africa are now open to all citizens, regardless of race, religion or social status. In fact, I am told, non-whites have more exclusive golf courses in South Africa than exist in Holland for all its citizens.

Few people know that South Africa has the highest literacy rate per capita of all Africa and, conversely, the lowest illiteracy rate; that it has the highest trade volume, export and imports of all Africa; that more houses were built for non-whites in South Africa in the past 20 years than were built in the previous 80 years.

Few people know that South Africa is one of the world's leaders in health care. This is where heart transplants began, and South Africa has the highest number of doctors and nurses per capita of all Africa. Few people know that the



U. S. Vice President Walter Mondale, second from left, converses with South African Premier John Vorster, second from right, as they meet in Vienna May 19. Smiling up at Mondale is Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, head of the Austrian government. The lady between Vorster and Kreisky is Mrs. Vorster, the other lady, Mrs. Kreisky.

President of Botswana has a liver ailment and frequently goes to Johannesburg for hospital treatment as do the leaders of virtually all the nations South of the Sahara.

Few people know that Soviet tankers, in what appears to be a deliberate effort to destroy the ocean environment, are purging their tanks with oil residues as they circle Africa's southern tip. Soviet ships are committing acts of gross negligence along Africa's beautiful southwestern coasts. South Africa has issued strict ecological control, yet the Soviets are damaging the delicate ecological balance. One species of fish, known as Pilchards, used by the canning industry, is now threatened, and this in turn threatens the jobs of thousands of workers in South West Africa.

What it all boils down to is this: The Republic of South Africa is

one of the most strategic countries on this planet. Their mineral riches could tip the scales in favor of free enterprise and Western culture. Colonization by the Soviet Union would most likely signal the fall of the West.

Moreover, the Republic of South Africa is friendly to the United States, friendly to Japan, the NATO countries, the Persian Gulf States and all non-communist societies. South Africa is setting a high standard of world leadership by establishing independent nations whose peoples are in harmony with their boundaries. They are pursuing a policy to enrich the value of each human life. This enlightened policy is certainly in line with that of President Carter and the American ideal and the American spirit.

Tonight, I am calling on American Legion members to become

better acquainted with our good neighbor, The Republic of South Africa. Specifically, I am asking our Foreign Relations Commission to study the strategic developments in South Africa . . . I am asking for specific recommendations on a combined strategy that will link the policies of the United States, NATO, friendly nations of the Far East and the Persian Gulf

States with the policies of the Republic of South Africa.

Certainly South Africa should not be required to stand alone in its struggle against communist enslavement. There should be a new evaluation of our total strategy based on the new spirit of human rights and self-determination—an ideal shared by many nations, including the Republic of South Africa!

VORSTER SAYS SOUTH AFRICA WILL NOT BE INTIMIDATED

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—He is not seeking confrontation with the United States and is prepared to have further discussions on South African-U.S. relations, but the Republic will not accept one-man-one-vote as demanded by the U.S., Prime Minister John Vorster told the House of Assembly. Vorster said South Africa was not prepared to take orders from any other country on her internal policy and stressed that what Africa faced was Russian imperialism and naked colonialism.

Vorster also said he had impressed on U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale that South Africa would never put pressure on Rhodesia and would never allow South West Africa to be handed over to Swapo. Vorster said he had made it clear to Mondale that the SA Government had always been prepared to receive a representative from the UN Secretary-General to see that an election in the territory was just and fair. "But the Government is not prepared to just

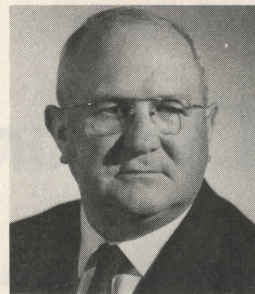
surrender South West Africa and its people," he added. Vorster said he had emphasized that UN supervision of free elections in SWA would not mean UN control of the elections. He had also told Mondale that he would put a bill through Parliament this session to establish a central authority in SWA. South Africa's policy, which had been stated repeatedly, was that South West Africans would decide their own future. Entering the debate, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, R. F. Botha, repeated that South Africa was not on a road of confrontation with the United States, but had made it clear that the Republic would neither be "intimidated nor provoked." If anyone demanded that South Africa should adopt a policy of one-man-one-vote, which meant the destruction of the nation, he would strike back. "We have a right to exist, and we won't forfeit that right," Botha said. The Afrikaner Nationalist—"as he is at the moment"—would choose the de-

struction of Afrikanerdom rather than majority rule, the South African author, Dr. Alan Paton, said, meanwhile in a speech at the University of Western Michigan in Kalamazoo. Dr. Paton said it appeared that President Carter of the United States was committed to pressure the South African Government into majority rule in the near future. He believed, continued Paton, that Andrew Young wanted to achieve this before the end of the presidential term. And Young believed this could be achieved without revolution, violence or armed revolution. Dr. Paton said he thought Young was mistaken in his understanding of the psychology of the Afrikaner Nationalist. He said the Afrikaner Nationalist—as he was at the moment—would choose the destruction of Afrikanerdom rather than majority rule. And this destruction meant the destruction of

South Africa, its cities, its railways, its industries, its medicine, its agriculture. "This destruction will be worse for the White man than for the Black, but it will be terrible for all." Commenting upon Paton's warning, *The Daily News* of Durban, South Africa, said that it is one which should be heeded. The newspaper said: "Alan Paton was the leader of a political party, now disbanded, which advocated one-man-one-vote. He is also probably the outside world's most famous, respected and honoured South African — the proverbial prophet without honour. When, then, Mr. Paton warns the United States that bloody destruction would result from drastic outside pressure aimed at too-hasty majority rule here, his words should be heeded by the well-intentioned West—as well as by any of his own countrymen who might still question his patriotism."



Like the Panama Canal, the sea lanes off the coast of Southern Africa are of vital strategic importance. Supertankers too large to pass through the Suez Canal all have to round the Cape of Good Hope to carry oil to Western Europe or the Eastern United States. Shown here are some of the indispensable maritime installations at Cape Town.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

ROY V. HARRIS
President Citizens Councils of America

I have always claimed that Jimmy Carter's crowd were experts in shallow water, but when they got out in deep water, they were lost and did not know what to do.

When Carter was Governor of Georgia, he acquired a reputation for consolidating the different departments of State Government. All he did was to move the desks, typewriters and wastebaskets from one room to another and assemble them again, put a new crowd on top to supervise them. They call that reorganization because they lumped maybe half a dozen departments under one head, but they still kept the same divisions and nobody lost a job.

Instead of anyone losing a job, they set up a new commission with a new director to head the new departments and these were all new and additional bureaucrats to those the State already had.

For the first time in his life, Carter is beginning to get into deep water. He and his crowd can no longer wade along in the shallow water and when the high waves begin to come in, you are going to see them topple.

Already, Carter has increased his popularity in some respects, but he still has not really done

anything. He has not balanced the budget, cured inflation or solved the unemployment problem.

It is true that he has come out with a program to solve the energy problem, but his plan will never solve the energy problem. This country is going to need so much energy until it is going to be necessary to use every possible resource. We cannot save enough through conservation. It is going to be necessary to use our coal, and to drill for more oil and gas. We must develop solar energy and we must expand our nuclear power. It is going to be necessary to build more nuclear power plants and we are going to have to recycle the wastes from the nuclear plants.

There is a plant constructed near Barnwell, South Carolina, which will take the waste from the nuclear plants and recycle it. This one plant is capable of producing the equivalent of 1,000,000 barrels of oil per day.

The Carter crowd is no longer wading in the water along the edges of the beach. The high waves are rolling in and they are lost.

(Continued on Page 20)

'Dapper' O'Neil to Form Boston Citizens Council

GEORGE W. SHANNON



The truly dapper O'Neil, every formidable inch a fighter who keeps his cool and his Irish up at the same time, shown here addressing spellbound CCA leaders at Hot Springs.

Boston, Massachusetts, is going to have a Citizens Council.

City Councilor Albert (Dapper) O'Neil will see to it.

Before he's through, the fighting Irishman who has led the citizens of Boston in their determined stand against court-ordered busing for

school children may establish Citizens Councils in all parts of the historic old city.

And so it may come to pass that the descendants of the people who organized the Boston Tea Party and set the stage for American Independence may now — more than 200 years later — take their position in the forefront of a movement to restore states' rights and racial integrity to the nation.

At the conclusion of a dynamic address in which he established himself as one of the most popular speakers ever to appear before a National Leadership Conference of the Citizens Councils of America, Councilor O'Neil brought cheers from his listeners when he declared he was determined to return to Boston and organize a Council for his own city. His pledge was made Friday night, May 13, at the conference banquet in the internationally famous Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs, Arkansas — a city which the visiting Bostonian found fascinating.

"I was very proud when I was asked to come here," O'Neil declared. "I wanted to see a lot of things. . . . I probably will never see most of you again, but from what I've seen here today and the people I've met, I can say to Gordon Baum and Tom Bugel now, I'm going to start an organi-

Boston Citizens Council

zation and be part of you in Boston. I'm going to round them up and we're going to have a Citizens Council!"

(Gordon Baum is the Citizens Council Field Director for the Midwest, with headquarters in St. Louis, and Tom Bugel is president of the Metro-South Citizens Council there. Both became O'Neil's friends when they visited Boston at the height of its busing crisis two years ago).

O'Neil's appearance at the conference was the highlight of a

program which featured addresses by Citizens Council "regulars" and panel discussions in which delegates participated.

William J. Simmons, Administrator of the Citizens Councils of America, and Robert B. Patterson, Executive Secretary, both of whom were speakers, declared the conference to be one of the most successful in the 23-year history of the organization and said they found Hot Springs and its Arlington Hotel to be ideal for the gathering.



Mid America, North and South, united at CCA leadership conference. From left to right, Mrs. Judy Barr, Mr. Don Barr, of Fenton, Missouri, St. Louis Metro Area; Mr. Marvin McEwen, Field Secretary, St. Charles, Missouri, St. Louis Metro Area; and Mrs. Geneva Johnston, Memphis, Tennessee, Memphis Citizens Council.

Dr. Medford Evans, Managing Editor of THE CITIZEN, was the principal speaker at a luncheon which brought the two-day conference to a close May 14.

Citizens Council President Roy V. Harris of Augusta, Ga., still spry and vigorous at 82, presided at all sessions.

Simmons, Patterson, Evans and George W. Shannon, Editor of THE CITIZEN, participated in a panel discussion at the opening session of the meeting. Field Directors R. C. Bradshaw, W. D. Lord, Jr., Lewis Purdy and Gordon Baum delivered individual addresses and also took part in a panel forum.

The delegates, representing 10 states, were welcomed to Arkansas by an old friend, Judge Jim Johnson of Conway, a veteran of Arkansas' integration battles of the fifties and sixties.

The Rev. David Cranford, pastor of the Southern Hills Baptist Church of Jackson, Miss., pronounced invocation for the sessions.

With Irish wit and charm, O'Neil warmed his audience up with humorous tales before launching into a serious discussion of ills besetting his city today because of court-ordered racial integration and busing.

Deploring what he described as a deterioration of education in the nation's high schools and universities, O'Neil told of a visit he made to dormitories of one of the colleges in the Boston area.

"What I saw in the dormitories," he said, "would turn your stomach. Everybody living together, every-

body sleeping together. And no education going on."

Here are excerpts of what he said on other subjects:

On federal "grants": "They're subsidizing people to tear this country apart . . . subsidizing a bunch of creeps — unAmericans — to tear the greatest country in the world apart."

On "minorities": "You know something? You hear this word 'minority.' Everybody in this room is a minority. There should be no minorities in this country. There were two blacks down at Station 4 the other night when I walked in. They had been brought in for armed robbery. Their rights were read to them. Then a lawyer comes from the American Civil Liberties Union. Why don't they take the word 'American' and chop it off. They're not Americans. They act like communists. This creep came up to the lieutenant and said, 'Lieutenant, they were not given their rights.' I said, 'Counselor, I was here when the rights were given to them.'

On "welfare": "Fourteen years ago I was on a talk show in Boston with a gentleman, a real liberal, and I said to him on the air that evening, 'Let's get this thing straight — let's put it in its proper perspective. I'm not against welfare for those that deserve it. I'm against the abuse of it. Welfare was costing \$80 million 14 years ago in Massachusetts and today it's 1 billion, 600 million. Sixty-three per cent of the budget for a bunch of creeps that don't want to go to work . . . I don't mind the old-timers getting something. They

worked for it. They are entitled to it. But there are a lot of cheaters on it.

On "phony conservatives": "I know fellows who started in business with me who were real gung-ho conservatives, but they swung over 'cause that's 'the thing to do.' Well, it's not the thing to do with me. I'll always be a conservative."

On "national security": "Now what have we got for the protection of our country? We now have 'amnesty'."

On "food stamps": "The other night my sister and I were at a 'Stop and Shop'. Two big strong strapping jokers who looked like football players from Boston University, had a cart loaded to the top with expensive things and

paid off in food stamps. Food stamps! One of these days it's going to collapse!"

On "busing": "Dr. Donovan is the family doctor in South Boston and he's treating people for heart ailments now because of busing. Young girls on tranquilizers, living in fear of going to school every day — fear of what's going to happen to them. A butcher knife went through Michael Faze's kidney. All he wanted to do when he got out of school was join the Marines. They can't even go to the bathrooms without being 'shaken down.' Now, we put 'aides' in there to watch them while they go to the bathroom. There's no education. Is there a conspiracy going on in this country to destroy law and order? Is there a con-



The smiling gentleman with Mrs. Harold Walker, seated, of Meridian, Mississippi, looks a bit like the Hon. Dapper O'Neal, but is in fact Mr. Harold Walker, of the Lauderdale County Citizens Council. At the right is Mrs. Bob Patterson, of Itta Bena, Mississippi and the Leflore County Citizens Council. Almost out of sight behind her is Mr. Bob Patterson himself, Citizens Council founder and executive director.

spiracy to destroy civil service? These things are happening."

On the Vietnamese War: "There were 55,000 young cream-of-the-crop Americans who gave their lives in Vietnam. Now we have amnesty. So why don't we line up 55,000 Gold Star Mothers and kick them right in the teeth? Say, 'That's the thanks we give you!'"

On "obscene literature": "This book (and he held up a volume for the audience to see) is called 'Show Me.' This book is to teach little boys and girls what sex is all about. This book shows a father having an affair with his little girl. This book is the most

frightening thing I have ever seen. We got this off the library shelf the next day!"

On "federal judges": "Some of these judges — when they get appointed — they swear to God they got anointed instead of appointed. That's why I'm in favor of putting them up for election."

On organizing a Boston Citizens Council: "Give me my strength, give me my health to carry my message. Give me my strength and give me my health to organize in Boston because this is the greatest country in the world and we're not going to have it taken from us! God bless you!"

ROY HARRIS—

(Continued from Page 15)

In May of this year, a story appeared in the papers as to the advice of Patrick H. Caddell, one of Carter's pollsters. He told Carter to avoid the mistake of replacing style with substance.

Caddell advised Carter to adopt easily obtainable goals. Caddell suggested fire-side chats and appearing at town hall meetings.

This is what Carter has been doing. He is playing around in the edges and avoiding deep water.

In the early part of the summer, Carter planned to renew his campaign of sending more unguided missiles aloft. As such an unguided missile, he took off for England and Eastern Europe. The Vice-President took off in another direction and the Secretary of State headed in another direction. They did not stop there. They sent Mrs. Rosalynn Carter to visit over

South and Central America and the Caribbean the first two weeks in June. They scheduled seven nations for her to visit.

All of these various trips remind me of an unguided missile and it seems to me that they were designed for the sole purpose of distracting the American people's attention from the real problems at home.

Carter's advisor way back at the beginning of his term advised him that he "desperately needs to buy time".

His advisor further advised that "We need a series of small promises and projects accomplished quickly . . .".

If the Carter crowd are able to replace "style with substance", Carter is going to need a new team.

Don't forget, Andrew Young was also flying over Africa in the early summer trying to stir up the Africans against the people who brought civilization to them.



Attala Council's Growth Phenomenal

The Attala County (Mississippi) Citizens Council, under the leadership of President Donald Oakes, has registered an increase in membership of approximately 1,000 per cent. In less than two years Mr. Oakes has built the Council's enrollment from 18 members to more than 200, according to Field Director R. C. Bradshaw. Mr. Oakes, who operates a general store on Mississippi Highway 19 between Kosciusko and West, has played a leading role in the promotion of private education in his county.

Illinois Daily Requests Council Column

THE CITIZEN welcomes The Taylorville Daily Breeze-Courier of Taylorville, Illinois, to the list of publications now receiving the Citizens Councils' new weekly newspaper column, "Citizens Council Forum." President James Frank Cooper of the Breeze Printing Company, after reading about the column in THE CITIZEN, requested that it be sent to his newspaper. The column, written alternately by George W. Shannon, Editor of THE CITIZEN, and Dr. Medford Evans, Managing Editor, is now being mailed each week to approximately 80 newspapers, including the Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader, which is one of the 33 U. S. newspapers to which the White House has standing subscriptions. R. C. Bradshaw, Citizens Council Field Director for Southern Mississippi and Louisiana, and Louis Hollis, President of the Jackson (Mississippi) Citizens Council, are continuing to make personal calls on editors and publishers to invite their attention to the column.

Metro-South Continues Literature Distribution

On Sunday, May 8, a large crew of members and their young helpers from Metro-South Citizens Council distributed over 10,000 copies of the May 1977 issue of the "Citizens Informer" newspaper, which is published by the local Citizens Councils, to households throughout the South St. Louis, Missouri, area. In April, Metro-South Council distributed 12,000 copies of the newspaper, and in March, it distributed 10,000 copies.

New Black Nation Scorned

UN HYPOCRISY EVIDENT IN TREATMENT OF TRANSKEI

IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Whatever one's feelings about South Africa's policy of apartheid, which that government translates as "separate development" for the blacks in their own tribal homelands in the Republic of South Africa, one can only admire Prime Minister John Vorster's courage of his convictions.

When Vice President Mondale met Mr. Vorster in Vienna to discuss the new Carter administration's change in policy toward South Africa, the South African prime minister was firm in rejecting, at least for now, any steps which he believes would be more dangerous to white South Africa than international opprobrium and diplomatic confrontation.

"In the final analysis," Mr. Vorster said, "I'm prepared to hang for what I am, but I'm damned if I'm going to be hanged for what I am not."

The hypocrisy of the West, and the Third World of mini-states chiefly, flexing their muscles in the United Nations, was never more apparent than in the case of Transkei. It was last October 26 that Transkei celebrated the achievement of independence from South Africa—the first of nine tribal homelands to take the step. Its prime minister, Chief Kaiser Maliwonga Matanzima, while disagreeing with South Africa's apartheid

policy, accepted the independence offered because his own nationalist goals coincided with South Africa's policy towards his people. This strong, tough tribal chief has consistently followed one basic strategy: independence for Xhosa-speaking ethnic groups under Xhosa rule in as much of the territory historically held by Xhosa-speaking people as can be negotiated away from white rule. Chief Matanzima's nationalism was bred in him as the son of a tribal chief.



Chief Kaiser Maliwonga Matanzima is prime minister of the newly independent Republic of Transkei. Its independence was achieved by peaceful steps in accordance with procedures set up by the Republic of South Africa, of which the Transkei was formerly a part.

He was educated by his people's efforts so that he might assume his hereditary role when he reached his majority.

Sixteen years ago he became chairman of the Transkei Territorial Authority, combining his inherited tribal powers with political advancement within the South African administrative system. Education and agriculture are his chief public interests, the elevation of the black man's dignity his overriding concern.

"Just as Jews everywhere gained a new stature with the coming into being of the promised land, Israel, so too we Transkeians have given all blacks in South Africa new dignity by blazing the trail and founding a black Transkei," he said.

Some ten years ago, on my first visit to South Africa, I was able to visit Umtata, the capital of Transkei, as the South African government was preparing the homeland and the people for the independence they achieved in 1976. Patience and planning loom large in South Africa's way of doing things, and they are not easily moved off center by emotional abuse in political terms. It seemed to me then that the white government and the Xhosa people understood each other far better than the clamoring outsiders.

When independence came, the

hypocrisy of these outsiders expressed itself immediately in the United Nations in a rebuff of the new country and denial of recognition in the world body. Recently, Jacques Soustelle, the French anthropologist and political activist, in an article in the newsletter *Today in France*, commented on the UN refusal to recognize Transkei for what it is, an independent entity. "We must ask, therefore, if the independence of a country has validity only when the independence is acquired through bloodshed, terrorism and barbaric warfare." Soustelle pointed out that "Transkei, by the extent of its territory, the number of its inhabitants and its resources, supports advantageously comparison with any number of mini-states which have been admitted to the United Nations, and, despite their microscopic territory and a population often less than we count in a subprefecture . . . The UN admitted Angola to membership, in spite of the glaring fact that it has a government that was openly imposed on the Angolan people by 15,000 Cuban mercenaries and—what's still more outrageous—who are still there imposing a Marxist regime without regard to what the people may or may not want . . . Yet Angola is acclaimed at the UN and Transkei is hooted down."

What Others Say . . .

RANDOM GLANCES AT THE VIEWS

What About Freedom of Speech and Press for Rhodesia?

The following statement was issued May 30 by Kenneth H. Towsey, Director of the Rhodesian Information Office:

On May 27 the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling on all states to "prohibit the use or transfer of any funds in their territories by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, including any office or agent thereof, or by other persons or bodies within Southern Rhodesia, for the purposes of any office or agency of the illegal regime that is established within their territories other than an office or agency so established exclusively for pensions purposes."

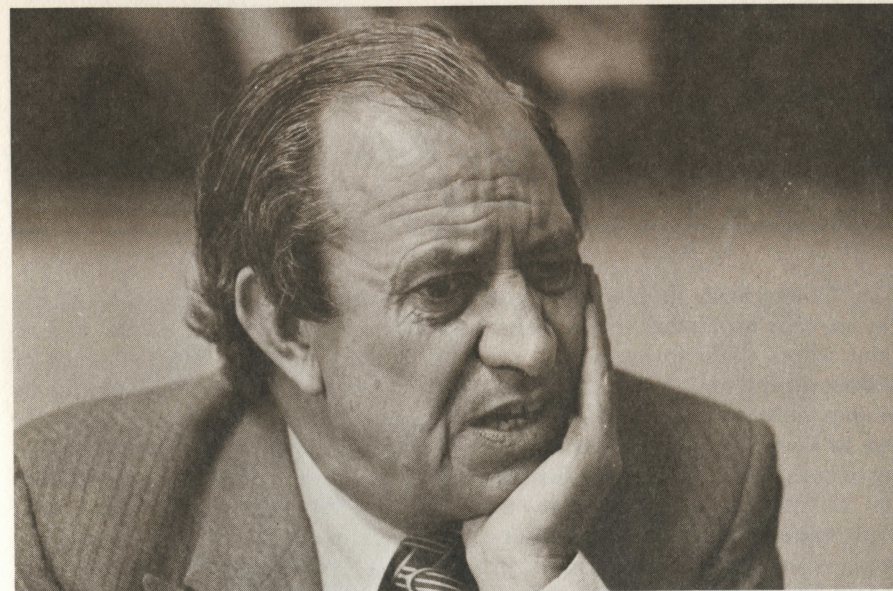
Since the United States voted for the resolution it must be assumed that executive action will be taken to implement it and to silence the voice of the Rhodesian government in America.

I question the statesmanship of taking this action at a time when the Rhodesian government is cooperating fully with an Anglo-American initiative designed to resolve the conflict in Rhodesia. This is a time for more communication, not less.

Under the imminent threat of closure of the Rhodesian Informa-

tion Office I take this opportunity of saying to members of the Congress of the United States, to members of the mass media, to academicians and students of all ages, and to many American citizens with a lively curiosity about my country that it has been a pleasure and a privilege to provide them with basic information about Rhodesia, to facilitate their travels there and the pursuit of their special interests, and to discuss with them the complexities of our national situation. I shall deeply regret the elimination of this function and the dialogue that has gone with it.

In my travels around the United States over the last several years I have been made aware of the vast reservoir of sympathy and goodwill for my country that exists here. I am deeply appreciative of these sentiments and the very generous way in which they have so often been expressed. It is my great regret that they have not prevailed at least sufficiently to permit the continued exercise of the freedoms that the First Amendment of your Constitution seems to promise.—Kenneth H. Towsey, Director, Rhodesian Information Office, 2852 McGill Terrace, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008.



Kenneth Towsey, Rhodesian Information Officer, has earned deep respect among the diplomatic and press corps of Washington and New York by the tactful resolution and professional skill with which he handles a job that bias and prejudice on the Left have made immensely difficult.

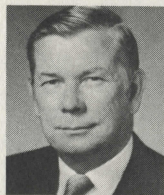
Rhodesian Troops Hailed As Liberators in Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia—In the aftermath of its foray against guerrilla camps in Mozambique, the Rhodesian government has produced six Mozambican refugees who say that Rhodesian troops crossing the border are welcomed by the local population as potential liberators from the rule of that country's Marxist Government. "The population sees them as liberators and hopes that they will go further," one of the refugees told newsmen at Salisbury Remand Prisons. The refugees are being held while immigration procedures are completed. They fled the coastal town of Beira, spending a night in a border minefield before being rescued. The refugees

painted a grim picture of life under the Government of President Samora Machel. They said they welcomed the transition of power from the Portuguese colonial authorities to Machel's Front for the Liberation of Mozambique in June 1975, but became so disillusioned that they were willing to risk being shot, along with their families in the escape effort. Although Portuguese citizens, the refugees were of mixed race, in several cases almost indistinguishable from the Africans who form the overwhelming majority of Mozambique's population of nine million. Previously, unfavorable accounts of the Machel regime have come mostly from Portuguese whites, about 250,000 of whom have fled the country since Machel's Government took power.

Carter's 'Paper Curtain' Ripped By Senate Action

GEORGE W. SHANNON



In Communist Russia the people are told only what the Government wants them to know.

To prevent its citizens from receiving news of the outside world and to keep the world from knowing what's going on inside Russia, the Soviet Government conveniently hides itself behind a censorship which became known in World War II as "The Paper Curtain."

Now—in the United States—we could have a Paper Curtain of our own, if President Carter and his United Nations Ambassador, Andrew Young, have their way.

Nothing could be less typically American or more typically Russian than the Carter Administration's recent action to silence the official voice of the Rhodesian Government in this country.

By cutting off its funds from abroad and strangling the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington, D. C., President Carter not only would prevent the Rhodesian Government from distributing its official statements to the press and other communications media in the United States, but also would deprive the American people of their Constitutional right to hear both sides of the Rhodesian question.

But thanks to an alert U. S. Senate, Carter and Young may have

been thwarted. In the wake of the action against Rhodesia, the Senate adopted by voice vote a "sense of Congress" resolution expressing its stand that "any foreign country should be allowed to maintain an information office in the United States." Whether the President was listening remained to be seen.

To counterattack Russian censorship during World War II the United States operated a powerful radio broadcast known as the "Voice of America," through which news of Allied operations was beamed to listeners in the Iron Curtain countries. Even to this day, Radio Free Europe continues to deliver news of the Western World to the Soviet Union and nations which it dominates.

Unfortunately, there is no "Voice of Rhodesia" or "Radio Free USA" through which Americans could obtain news of Rhodesia denied to them by the Carter Administration.

The plan to close the Rhodesian Information Office came not through any brave, bold act of the United States, alone, but through a cowardly gang-attack in the United Nations Security Council. Carter's political sidekick, Andy Young, could have upheld the principle of free press and free speech as embodied in the First Amendment to the Constitution, but instead—with Carter's approval



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith is shown here last October with his wife Janet at the Aiguille du Midi at Mont Blanc, highest mountain in France, and in Europe. Mont Blanc is a short distance from Geneva, Switzerland, where Prime Minister Smith was participating in a conference on the Rhodesian situation.

—he joined in making unanimous a resolution to throttle Rhodesia. Thus, the Security Council called upon all member states to "prohibit the use or transfer of any funds in their territories by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of any office or agency of the illegal regime that is established within their territories . . ."

The effect would be to prevent citizens of the United States from receiving further communications from Ian Smith's government, while at the same time subjecting them to the anti-Rhodesian declarations of Great Britain, Russia and the Marxist-dominated countries of Mozambique, Zambia and Angola.

For the past 13 years the Rhodesian Information Office, located at 2852 McGill Terrace in Washington, has been headed by Kenneth H. Towsey and his assistant, Henry J. C. Hooper. Both men are known and respected by newspaper editors throughout the country.

The Senate has demonstrated that the sense of the Congress is diametrically opposed to that of the UN Security Council members. While Carter and Young may persist in their campaign against the Smith government, the backers of the Senate action, in the words of U. S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (I-Va.), "hope and assume we will hear no more about closing the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington, D. C."

THREE LETTERS SHOW HOW YOU CAN HELP RHODESIA

Americans are waking up to the meaning of the hostility toward Rhodesia and South Africa shown daily in the media, and emanating from our own government.

It seems clear by now that if South Africa and Rhodesia fall, it will be because the United States and the Soviet Union pushed them. Washington has in effect a united front with the Communists, who are old hands at controlling united fronts. Increasingly, fears arise that the scenario reads: Rhodesia today, South Africa tomorrow, Western Europe the next day, and the United States shortly thereafter.

It is not too late, however, to alter the scenario. The Congress, the President, and the Supreme



Bobbe Simmons

Court (to name them in the order of their Constitutional importance) listen perforce to the voice of the people, which includes among others your voice. The trouble often is that you are rather sure your voice will not be heard, and you are too mature to enjoy hollering down a rain barrel.

Bobbe (Mrs. William J.) Simmons hit upon a simple and logical plan to make sure our voices would be heard. She composed a brief petition to the President, in accordance with every citizen's Constitutional right as guaranteed by the First Amendment, and began circulating it for signatures. Everyone who saw it approved. It is short, clear, dignified, forceful, and to the point of the current crisis over U. S. policy regarding Southern Africa. We thought readers of THE CITIZEN would want a chance to sign it.

Following are three letters: (1) Bobbe Simmons' explanatory note to you, (2) a letter to her from a friend in Salisbury, Rhodesia, whose name is withheld for security reasons, and (3) your letter—the petition—to the President. You may either use the inside and outside back cover of THE CITIZEN directly, or you may copy as you see fit. You could do both. In any case, sign, and get your friends to sign, too. Since every signature adds to the cumulative effect, this may be one of the most important things you ever did.

From the desk of—

BOBBE SIMMONS

Dear Fellow Citizen:

The following eloquent commentary and analysis of what is being done to the black and white anti-Communist population of Southern Africa by Great Britain and the United States needs no further comment from me.

The writer,* her husband and her daughter are still in Salisbury. They will be among the very last to get into their caravan (camper) and drive off with \$300 and nothing else, leaving all their worldly possessions to the American and British supported black Communists.

I also enclose a petition objecting to this shameful policy. I hope you will sign it and ask others to sign it too. We have no vote in this matter, but we can at least protest it. Let's do it.

If we receive enough petitions, properly signed, they will be taken to President Carter by a prominent Georgia attorney and handed to him personally.

Thank you for whatever help you can give.

Bobbe Simmons

June 28, 1977

Salisbury, Rhodesia
13 Jan. 1977

Dearest Bobbe:

Thank you for your very sincere note of understanding and sympathy for us at this tragic time in our country's history. Bless you both for being such loyal friends to us always.

You will probably by now have received the newspaper cuttings I sent you giving you an idea of how most Rhodesians (even our liberal press) distrust Britain. It is obvious that Ian Smith had no choice. Britain and America held a gun to his head.

As far as we are concerned, Bobbe, you can imagine the shock and despair we felt when Ian Smith made his statement that we were to be handed over to Majority Rule in 2 years, and that our eleven years of fighting for Christian Civilization against Black Dictatorship and Tyranny had come to an end. We felt as if we're living in a ghastly nightmare.

*Born in Rhodesia, she is a sixth-generation South African by descent.

The so called Black leaders who Britain chose to go to Geneva are Nkoma, Muzorewa and Mugabe. All of them hate the White man; all of them are confessed supporters of Terrorism; and all of them have been travelling round the world on Communist funds.

All of them hate each other. Nkomo is a Matebele and although both Mugabe and Muzorewa are Mashonas they hate each other because both want power and position and would cheerfully cut each other's throats to get it. The two tribes, Mashonas and Matebele, absolutely loathe each other and have for hundreds of years. It is only the law and order of the White government who have kept the peace between these tribes.

The appalling part is that these men do not even represent the majority of Black Rhodesians. If they do take over power it certainly will not be Majority Rule. If Britain continues to pander to the so called "front line Black Presidents" and the Black Nationalist Extremists in Rhodesia, and blackmail South Africa (which is our only life line) to force us to surrender and hand over our country to these murderous thugs, there will be terrible chaos here. It will **not** be blacks killing whites; it will **not** be racial war; it will be another Angola. It will be tribes and factions against each other. Law and order against savagery. Then the Marxists will step in as they did in Angola.

It seems sometimes as if Britain, and most of the Free World, want that to happen. It is incredible that the Western World can be so blind not to raise a hand to help the Whites in Southern Africa. We are the last bastion between Christian Civilization and Communist controlled Black barbarism.

If Rhodesia goes, it will not be long before South Africa goes. Oh yes, they will fight. It will not be easy to defeat South Africa. But how can they cope against the might of Russia and without a hand raised to help them from the so called Free World? With South Africa will go the mineral wealth and the Cape sea route. Then will follow the rest of the Western World.

Meanwhile, we live from day to day, waiting to see what is going to happen to us, and our beloved country. Britain seems to have forgotten that we fought and died in 2 wars for them. I lost 4 of my dearest friends fighting for Britain in World War II. The thought of having to leave this beautiful country where I was born and brought up and which we love so deeply, is heartbreaking. We have bought a caravan in case we have to get out very quickly. At least we will have a roof over our heads.

Oh God, Bobbe. Pray that sanity will prevail and that your country will wake up in time.

Write again soon, and lets hope that your next letter will not take so long to get here.

Fond love as always,

(Name withheld for the safety of the family)

The President of the United States Washington, D. C.

Dear President Carter:

There is no justification for interference by the United States in the internal affairs of South Africa and Rhodesia. By this petition we express our support for these two courageous, anti-communist countries of Southern Africa, and our strong objection to the policy of hostility and harassment directed at them and their leaders by the government of this country.

Name and Address

(over)

Petition Continued—

Return to: The Citizens Council, P. O. Box 1675, Jackson, Miss. 39205

25 220 052528
GEORGE M ARTHUR
306 BARNETT BLDG
JACKSON MS

39201