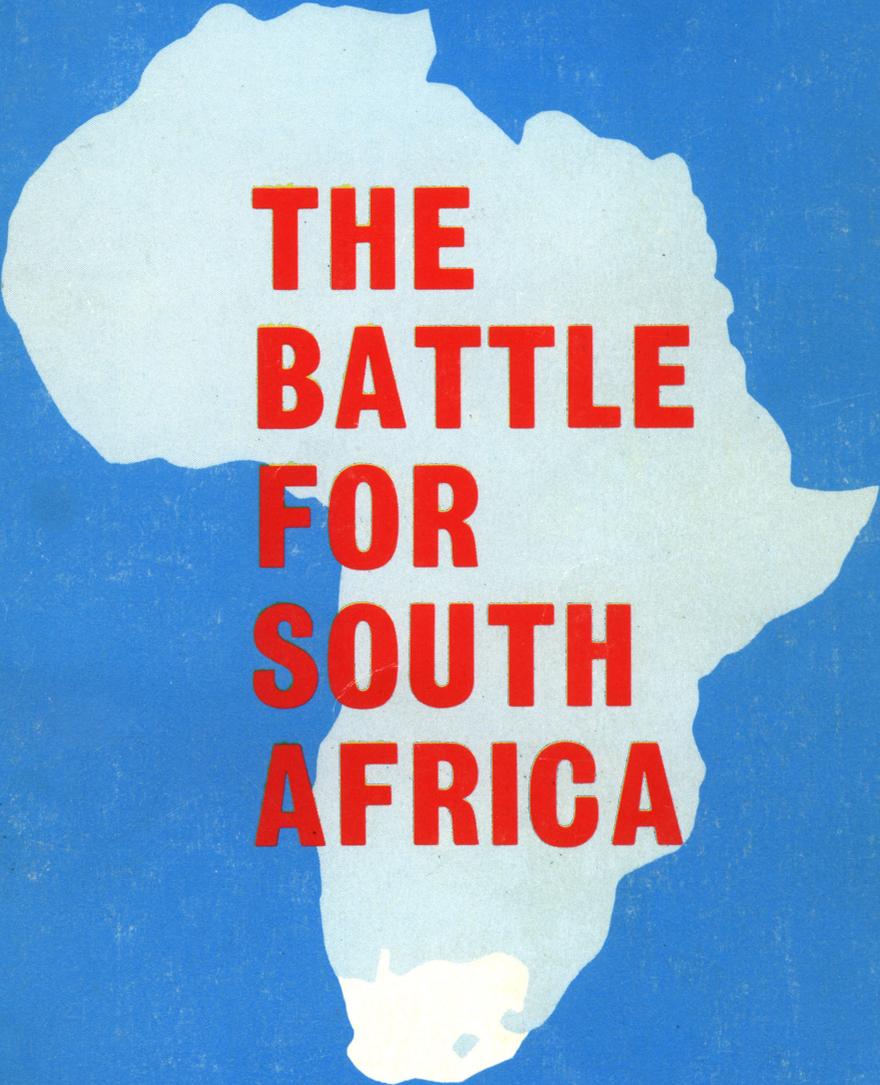


UNDECLARED WAR



**THE
BATTLE
FOR
SOUTH
AFRICA**

IVOR BENSON

DOLPHIN PRESS

THE BATTLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

IVOR BENSON

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The plan, I think, is the old one of world dominion in a new form . . . Today the scene is set for the third act, intended to complete the process. The money-power and the revolutionary-power have been set up and given sham but symbolic shapes ('Capitalism' or 'Communism') and sharply defined citadels ('America' or 'Russia'). Suitably to alarm the mass-mind, the picture offered is that of bleak and hopeless enmity and confrontation . . .

Such is the spectacle publicly staged for the masses. But what if similar men, with a common aim, secretly rule in both camps and propose to achieve their ambition through the clash between those masses? I believe any diligent student of our times will discover that this is the case.

Douglas Reed, *Far and Wide*, 1951.

PREFACE

In the light of developments in Southern Africa during the last few months of 1978, it has been decided to add two new chapters to the second edition of this book. These are: an Introduction, entitled *The Third South African War*, and a new Chapter 4, entitled *What Happened in Rhodesia*.

Events on the continent of Africa since Mr. Harold Macmillan, then British Prime Minister, delivered his celebrated "Winds of Change" speech at Cape Town early in February 1960, are quite unintelligible unless seen and understood as part of what has been happening all over the world during the present century.

The facts belong together and, therefore, have no content of historical meaning when considered separately. In other words, if we wish to understand the present undeclared war on Southern Africa we must first set it in a valid context of history — a task which has been attempted in the first part of this little book.

Another global aspect of the struggle is briefly examined in Part II, helping to explain the furious urgency of the pressures now being brought to bear on South Africa, all ostensibly designed to expand the area of freedom and justice — it appears that the continued independence and self-determination of South Africa, the world's biggest supplier of newly mined gold, is seen as the greatest single obstacle to the setting up of a global, totalitarian monetary system; therefore, also as the greatest threat to a tottering monetary system.

Part III provides a concise account of what has been happening in Africa since 1960, with the creation of "a form of autonomy and independence which ensures the destruction of the old forms of sovereignty (colonialism) and permits the setting up of new forms of sovereignty so precarious and so artificial that it is an easy matter to dominate them" (the words of Dr. Franco Nogueira, former Foreign Minister of Portugal). In this part, also, we see how "like two hoodlums working in partnership", the "capitalist" West promotes policies in Africa which operate almost always to the advantage of Soviet Communist imperialism.

The main battle, however, unsuspected by millions of people, especially in the Western world, is fought inside their own minds as the motives of a tiny minority of power-wielders are translated, by the magic of the media, into some semblance of the will of mankind.

How the battle is fought — or, rather, how the assault on the public mind is conducted — is briefly explained in Chapter 5, which is a summary of two papers accepted for distribution at two recent conferences of the World Anti-Communist League.

By challenging the establishment version of contemporary history, this book offers, at least, a starting point for the few who insist on having opinions which they have some right to call their own.

IVOR BENSON
Durban, March 1979.

POSTSCRIPT

Encouraging signs noted in the Introduction which follows (written some months ago) need to be read in the light of subsequent developments. As this writer has written elsewhere (*Behind the News*), affairs in Southern Africa seem to have reached a state of stalemate after a rapid and surprising succession of events. This is true of all the areas concerned — South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa. There is no doubt, however, that what we are now experiencing is only a lull before the storm.

In South Africa, the resignation on June 4 of the President (and former Prime Minister), Mr. John Vorster, brings to a climax what has been, without doubt, the biggest and most appalling mess-up in the history of this country's politics.

The trouble can be traced to the fact that since the death of Dr. H.F. Verwoerd in 1966, the National Party and Government have been without adequate leadership.

What Dr. Verwoerd could do quite easily, and what Mr. Vorster could *not* do, was to stand astride and dominate the two mutually antagonistic components of Afrikanerdom — the right and the left. Internal tensions there have always been, both in the party and the government, but while Dr. Verwoerd was in charge it was still one party and one government.

For, it is only by a rare accident of history that we now have in South Africa a Prime Minister supplied by the Cape — which always was and still is liberal; whereas the real power is in the Transvaal which, in spite of all the undermining influences of the last 20 years, is still heir to all the traditions of the Great Trek and the Boer Republics. We may be sure that the right versus left struggle inside and outside the ruling party is going to be stepped up.

On the whole, this writer is of the opinion that the total political picture is brighter — if only because the real issues are so much clearer.

A Word of Warning: The reader is warned about the phrase "Black majority rule" which recurs frequently in any discussion of Southern African politics, and cannot be avoided; what it means is *not* the transfer of power from Whites to Blacks but only the transfer of power *from one set of Whites to another set of Whites*, a process which this writer has described as "an invading imperialism of money".

The use of the expression "Black majority rule" must, therefore, be identified as a trick of dialectics which makes genuine debate very difficult by introducing words and phrases which say to the masses the exact opposite of what they mean to the power-wielding inner circle. In much the same way, Marxist enslavement is conducted in the name of "liberation", Marxist tyrannies are described as "democracies", and war becomes "peace".

IVOR BENSON

November 1979.

INTRODUCTION

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I do not subscribe to the often repeated slogan of the leftist who tries to stampede our people into declaring that time is running out on us. According to them it has been 5 minutes to 12 o'clock for the last 30 years. But I want to emphasise that we must work before the sun goes down. I am now too old for a frontline soldier but count me as homeguard, who stands steadfast and without flinching in this battle. And I will always partake in any action which will fire and inspire our sons and our daughters not to give way, but to stand faithful and true like the stock they come from.

Dr. J.D. Vorster.

In September 1978, the caucus of South Africa's ruling National Party elected Mr. Pieter Willem Botha as leader and Prime Minister to succeed Mr. B.J. Vorster, who had held office since the assassination of Dr. H.F. Verwoerd in 1966.

The present writer regards a strong and well-informed nationalism as the only possible bulwark against a 20th century liberal-Communist revolutionary imperialism that threatens to drag all humanity into another dark age, and was at first encouraged by some of the signs which attended Mr. Botha's promotion.

Chief among these were Mr. Botha's own utterances at recent Free State and Transvaal congresses of the ruling party in which he called for a stronger, more courageous response to the challenges of the undeclared war now being waged against South Africa.

At the Transvaal congress he remarked that, "World War III will not be declared — it has already started" — which is what Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been telling us with all the power at his command.

Armed with all the information available to him as Minister of Defence, Mr. Botha's remarks were even more to the point when, at the Bloemfontein congress of the party, he said: "I have in my possession a number of decisions of the United Nations, in writing,

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from 1973, in which the UN, time and again, expressly declared that they are on the side of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and that they recognise SWAPO as the representative of the people of South West Africa". And SWAPO Mr. Botha bluntly identified as a "Marxist, terrorist organisation".

Mr. Botha also said this: "Many countries have grown tired of the super-powers, and South Africa should create links with countries which have refused to kneel and creep to them".

It is most important at this time, when South Africa appears to be headed for confrontation with the United Nations over South West Africa, that our own people and their millions of friends abroad should clearly understand what are the forces and what the motives involved in the present undeclared war on South Africa.

The situation in which South Africa finds herself today has been so much complicated with falsehood, that it is hard to know where to start trying to put the record straight. What Peter Simple, the London *Daily Telegraph* columnist, said when referring to the Rhodesian struggle is equally true for South Africa: We are involved in a struggle against "a world of lies".

What makes the battle even harder to understand is the fact that South Africa's leaders are now trying to play their opponents at their own game. Von Clausewitz, the philosopher of war, has remarked that the weapons to be used in any struggle are seldom the choice of either of the parties involved but are dictated by the circumstances of the time. This may be true of a shooting war, but we do not think it is equally true of the sort of political struggle in which South Africa is today locked.

Artillery against artillery, yes; tanks against tanks, yes; aircraft against aircraft, yes. Falsehood against falsehood, lies against lies? *We think not.* Not only does South Africa lack the wealth with which to set up a global generator of defensive falsehood, but South African leaders are woefully lacking in know-how, as has been amply demonstrated by the Information Department débâcle.

For there is nothing simple about the lies of modern psychological warfare — total untruth (seldom used), amalgams of truth and falsehood in varying proportions, untruth lightly garnished with truth, half-truth and truth simply suppressed and concealed. Cross,

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double-cross and double-double-cross.

Imagine, then, the disability under which South African politicians labour when they cease to be able to distinguish truth from falsehood, and feed into their own thinking apparatus ideas and beliefs which are out of gear with reality.

We know of no more effective antidote to the demoralising poison of current liberal-Communist propaganda than a study of South Africa's own national history, for we find the closest imaginable similarity between what is happening today and what was happening in the period immediately preceding the Anglo-Boer War. Indeed, no words of ours can express more clearly and more forcefully what we feel and what we face than what President Paul Kruger said, with tears in his eyes, at that last conference with Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein on May 31, 1899, shortly before the outbreak of hostilities: "*You want our country*".

With these words he swept away all the lying, confusing and demoralising cant about "human rights" for foreigners, or so-called Uitlanders, in the Transvaal Republic.

Then, and again today, the enemy operated both outside and inside the country, and the whole situation was confused by "a colossal syndicate for the spread of systematic misrepresentation" (the words of Lieut.-General Sir William Butler, Commander of the British forces in South Africa just before the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War, who resigned in disgust at what he saw).

Mr. Botha must, therefore, be under no illusion about the nature of the influences at work inside South Africa today if he is to prevail against pressures being exerted from outside. While he identifies SWAPO as "Marxist terrorists", we have a Press in South Africa, the instrument of the same financial powers which precipitated bloody conflict in South Africa at the turn of the century, which makes propaganda for this same terrorist group — even as these terrorists continue to blow up or machinegun to death our sons on the border.

Strength and encouragement for South Africa can be drawn from three separate sources of instruction: two of these — the geographical and historical — are implied by what Prime Minister Botha has himself stated.

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We need to know, and can draw much strength from knowing, that what is happening today is inseparably joined to what has been happening since before the beginning of this century, and that the World Wars are inseparably joined to the two South African wars.

Most important of all is that other source of instruction and inspiration: We need to know, and can draw boundless strength from knowing that we have religious values to defend, and that the present worldwide onslaught is as much an assault on Western Christian civilisation as it is an assault on national self-determination.

Our introductory remarks concerning the Anglo-Boer War call for some amplification, for such has been the suppression and falsification of South African history that few people will have noticed the similarity. So, let us consider a few examples.

The causes of hostility. There is no need to expand on all the *ostensible* causes of the present undeclared war in Southern Africa. These have to do with what President Carter would call "human rights". Today the people for whom innumerable hearts are said to be bleeding are the Bantu, or Negroes of Africa, whose main "grievance" is the lack of voting rights.

Before the commencement of the Anglo-Boer War it was the "human rights" and "voting rights" (franchise) of the foreigners or "uitlanders" in the Transvaal Republic which were the ostensible cause of the hostility and pressure. This brief extract from *With Rimington in South Africa*, written by an Englishman, L. March Phillips, who served as an officer in Rimington's Scouts, speaks for itself:

"As for the uitlanders and their grievances, I would not ride a yard or fire a shot to right all the grievances that were ever invented. Most of the uitlanders (that is miners and working men on the Rand) had no grievances. I know what I am talking about for I have lived and worked among them. I have seen English newspapers passed from one to another and laughter raised by the *Times* telegrams about these precious grievances. We used to read the London papers to find out what our grievances were; and very frequently they would be due to causes of which we had never heard. I never met one miner or working man who would have

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walked a mile to pick a vote up off the road, and I have known and talked with scores and hundreds. And no man who knows the Rand will deny the truth of what I tell you”.

Then we have the opinion of J.A. Hobson, a brilliant British journalist who travelled extensively in South Africa shortly before the outbreak of war. How significant that Hobson's book, *The War in South Africa — its causes and effects*, is not even mentioned in any standard history of South Africa!

A copy of the book in the Africana section of the Durban Municipal Reference Library had evidently not been consulted in 78 years, for some pages were still uncut!

As author of a number of other books, including *The Evolution of Modern Capitalism* and *John Ruskin, Social Reformer*, Hobson enjoyed high status in British academic circles at the time.

So, what did Hobson have to say about those ostensible grievances which were called on to justify British armed intervention in the Transvaal Republic? Here is a quotation from a chapter entitled *A General Estimate of Grievances*, supported by a mass of evidence in other chapters:

“The conclusion imposed by a perusal of despatches is that the franchise was a pretext, an object so little desired that, when offered in a form to which no further exception could be taken, it had to be accepted in a fashion which could only be understood as refusal. The unreality of the demand for redress of Outlanders' grievances, and for the demand for a franchise as a means of this redress, stands out in strong relief as we follow the course of events from early summer into autumn, and watch the deposition of the Outlanders' grievances in favour of the larger real issue which was all the time assuming shape and vigour in the background — the issue of a British Empire over South Africa south of the Zambesi — and north, too, as soon and as far as is desired”.

Another highly authoritative observer of those times was Lieut.-General Sir William Butler. But who was General Butler? Ask South Africans who have studied South African history, even at university level, and most of them would have to confess that they had never heard of him before. His name barely qualifies for a brief mention and a footnote in histories approved by the establishment.

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Believe it or not, this man whose name has with almost complete success been erased from the annals of South African history, was Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa and was acting High Commissioner at Cape Town during Milner's visit to England shortly before the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War!

Surely, then, what he stated in his despatches as Acting High Commissioner about the ostensible causes of the war so soon to follow should be of importance to historians? But no — a copy of Butler's *Autobiography* has also been found with many of its pages still uncut.

Obviously this honest and patriotic Briton was not impressed by reports of all the uitlanders' grievances, for he wrote in a letter to the Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies on December 18, 1898:

"All political questions in South Africa and nearly all the information sent from Cape Town to England are now being worked by what I have already termed a colossal syndicate for the spread of systematic misrepresentation . . ."

In his autobiography Butler wrote as follows about the Bloemfontein conference of May 31, 1898 where Milner presented President Kruger with Britain's "final demands":

"The franchise question had been selected by the Colonial Office as the test subject. If the franchise was refused to the Uitlanders, war would have followed at once; if, on the other hand, the franchise was given to the extent demanded — a five years' residence in the Transvaal — then the destruction of the Boer Republic would only be a question of a few years, or perhaps of a few months, with the South African League always present to manipulate the scheme and agitate for rebellion. But of the two courses, that of the out-and-out refusal of the franchise was the one most desired by the Raiders".*

To Milner's disgust, President Kruger yielded to the demand for franchise based on five years' residence, so more conditions had to be added to make sure that there could be no settlement except on terms which meant nothing less than total surrender.

Now, isn't that much the same as what has been happening in the negotiations between the Western powers and the South African Government over South West Africa?

*Rhodes and other sponsors of the Jameson Raid.

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The source of all the enmity. Here again, there is close similarity between the real power-wielders who launched the Anglo-Boer War and those at present exerting ever-increasing pressure on South Africa.

L. March Phillips leaves us in no doubt about the identity of the real trouble-makers in the Transvaal:

“The uitlanders the world has heard of were not these (the foreign miners and other workmen), but the stock exchange operators, manipulators of the money market, company floaters and gamblers generally, a large percentage of them Jews. They voiced Johannesburg, had the press in their hands, worked the wires and controlled and arranged what sort of information should reach England. As for the grievances, they were a most useful invention and have had a hand in the making of many a fortune. It was by these that a feeling of insecurity was introduced into the market which would otherwise have remained always steady. It was by these that the necessary and periodic slump was brought about. When the proper time came grievances such as would arrest England’s attention and catch the ear of the people were deliberately invented . . . Not a finger would I raise for these fellows”.

J.A. Hobson devotes an entire chapter of his book to an examination of the power-wielders in the Transvaal who exerted a preponderant influence in financing and stirring up the agitation and subversion which led first to the Jameson Raid and later to the Anglo-Boer War.

It was difficult to state the truth about British doings in South Africa, he explained, without seeming “to appeal to the ignominious passion of *Judenhetze*”. Nevertheless, a plain account of the personal and economic forces at work in the Transvaal was needed, he said, and must not be shirked. For the purpose of this chapter, Hobson’s summing-up will have to suffice:

“We are fighting in order to place a small international oligarchy of mine-owners and speculators in power in Pretoria. Englishmen will do well to recognise that the economic and political destinies of South Africa are, and seem likely to remain, in the hands of men, most of whom are foreigners by origin, whose trade is finance and

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whose trade interests are not British. This international oligarchy may be better for the country and for the world than the present or any other rule; and England may be performing a meritorious world-service in establishing it. But it is right for us to understand quite clearly what we are doing”.

Did Cecil John Rhodes understand that it was not he who was using this alien oligarchy but the alien oligarchy that was using him and his chauvinist British imperialism? Could he have imagined that one day these same international financiers would destroy the British Empire and concentrate their destructive powers on Rhodesia, that small country that was to have been his lasting memorial?

Now compare what Hobson wrote in 1900 and what Eliot Janeway of the *Washington Star* wrote in 1976: “The Afrikaner establishment is prepared to accept the reform programme of the liberal monied mine-owners, real estate developers and press magnates based in Johannesburg — most of whom are not Afrikaners but Jewish”.

General Butler identified the same “train-layers” who were setting the political gunpowder, for he wrote as follows to the War Office in June 1899:

“If the Jews were out of the question, it would be easy enough to come to an agreement; but they are apparently intent upon plunging the country into civil strife . . . indications are too evident here to allow one to doubt the existence of strong undercurrents, the movers of which are bent upon war at all costs, for their own selfish ends. It has been my aim since I came here to keep myself clear of this gang. They brought many of our people into their slime and grime a few years since . . . ”

The Press. As for the role of the newspapers, the parallel is even closer, if that is possible. It was then, as General Butler remarked, “a colossal syndicate for the spread of systematic misrepresentation”, and it is the same today, the only difference being that it is today vastly more powerful, being armed with two new and most potent media of communication in radio and television. Writes General Butler in his autobiography:

“No one knew better than I did all that we had suffered from false information during the preceding quarter century. It had been the

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root of all our past trouble. Now, all at once, I was brought face to face with this old evil, multiplied to a degree I could not have imagined possible, no longer sporadic, but systematised, gigantic, unscrupulous; powerful in means of execution; directed to one end, that end fraught with possibilities of the gravest kind”.

In a chapter headed *A Chartered Press*, Hobson discusses the background of South African newspapers “owned, controlled and operated by a small body of men with the direct aim of bringing about a conflict which shall serve their business interests”. They included newspapers whose names are still with us: the *Cape Argus*, the *Cape Times*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, the *Rhodesia Herald* (recently renamed *The Herald*).

“What I have been describing”, writes Hobson, “is nothing else than an elaborate factory of misrepresentation for the purpose of stimulating British action. To those unacquainted with the mechanism it may seem incredible that with modern means of communication it has been possible to poison the conscience and intelligence of England. But when it is understood that the great London press receives its information almost exclusively from the offices of the kept press of South Africa, the mystery is solved”.

Have we forgotten that a Press Commission set up by the late Dr. H.F. Verwoerd found that nearly all the propaganda poison used against South Africa by the foreign Press actually originated in South African newspaper offices?

South Africa’s principal English-language newspapers are owned and controlled by the same financial oligarchy that used them so effectively before and during the Anglo-Boer War and their influence is as insidious as ever. There can be no doubt where they stand and what kind of influence they continue to exert as once again the war clouds gather.

History repeats itself, but never *exactly*. So, what is the important difference between the situation then and the situation now? The answer is that in the Second Anglo-Boer War the Afrikaner stood alone, whereas today the Afrikaans-speaking and the English-speaking South Africans know very well that they are in it together

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against the same old enemy.

So, how are we to expect South Africa to react to the challenge of the present undeclared war, the beginning of a re-play of the drama of the Anglo-Boer War?

General Sir Walter Walker, former NATO Commander-in-Chief, land forces, has remarked, correctly we believe, that one of the most serious gaps in South Africa's national defence is the failure to mount a full-scale political and propaganda warfare strategy.

It would not be easy to place in order of precedence the requirements of such a strategy, but there can be no doubt about what should come first: *the freeing of the political authority from subordination to the economic.*

It goes without saying that the political authority can find no effective counterpoise to the pressure and influence of the economic except that which can be drawn from religious sources; no one has explained this better than Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Men are willing to risk all in defending moral and ethical values against material power; but they will not risk all to defend a smaller set of material interests against a greater — they would be tempted rather to join the greater!

The other requirements of a viable strategy unfold quite naturally from this one — *the need to distinguish clearly between appearance and reality* in the present global power struggle scene; the need to analyse, understand and define "the enemy" so as to be able to distinguish friend from foe in those areas whence the pressure of enmity proceeds, as well as inside the boundaries of our own country; the need to assess correctly all the causes of *our weakness* and the sources of *our strength*, as well as know where is the strength and weakness of the enemy.

In a word, what South Africa needs is a strategy which understands what we are fighting for, what we are fighting against, and how, in all the changed circumstances of the 20th century, warfare is waged and can be successfully resisted.

Chapter 1

THIS WORLDWIDE CONSPIRACY

No one must lightly dismiss the question of race. It is the key to world history and it is precisely for this reason that written history so often lacks clarity — it is written by people who do not understand the race question and what belongs to it. Language and religion do not make a race, only blood does that.

Benjamin Disraeli.

No one can hope to be able to understand what is happening on the African continent unless he can see it as part of a pattern of what is happening all over the world. And no one can hope to be able to understand what is happening anywhere in the world today unless he can see it as part of a pattern of what has been happening since before the beginning of this century.

The African policy now being implemented by the American Government did not have its origin in the mind of Mr. Jimmy Carter, nor in the mind of any of his predecessors in the White House. It came from outside and has been promoted consistently by successive administrations with minor differences of emphasis and method. Its immediate source is an organisation of which all except a handful of Americans know nothing — the American Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) which has its headquarters in New York. The CFR, in its turn, is only part of a world-embracing network of power-wielders in many different countries.

About the existence of this “network” — some would call it “conspiracy” — there can be no doubt. Dr. Carroll Quigley, Professor of History and International Relations at Georgetown University, Washington D.C., wrote in his massive “history of the world in our time”, *Tragedy and Hope*:

“I know of the operations of this network because I have studied it for 20 years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960’s, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and

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recently, to a few of its policies . . . but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known”.

Therefore, if we want to be able to understand major political trends in Africa, or anywhere else in the world today it is necessary to know something about this network or conspiracy, call it what you will.

What we do know for sure is that it has been operating like a sort of revolutionary cyclone, gathering force since the beginning of this century, and we know with equal certainty where it began and how it has developed.

One of the most trustworthy authorities on that subject is Dr. Carroll Quigley, the man who has, as he tells us, “examined its records and secret papers” and has been for much of his life “close to it and to many of its instruments”.*

Much of this information was known long before Dr. Quigley wrote his book, having been pieced together like clues in a criminal investigation by those who strongly suspected the existence of some sort of “network” or conspiracy as the only possible explanation of the pattern of uniformity and consistency in global power politics. The Quigley book makes it possible to see from the inside what had hitherto been seen only from the outside, converting a lot of circumstantial evidence into factual history.

We know that the “network” began in Southern Africa and that it first took shape in the mind of a multi-millionaire diamond-mining and gold-mining magnate — Cecil John Rhodes. And we know that the network has undergone some remarkable changes since the end of World War I, so that Rhodes himself, if he returned from the grave, would not recognise it.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to trace the development of the network since Rhodes launched it and set it on its way, if we are to form a clear picture of the revolutionary movement with which we have to contend today and which draws into its orbit enormous quantities of money and intellectual energy — aptly described by Oswald Spengler as “an alliance of money and intellect”.

The two, money and mind, combined to a marvellous degree in

*Dr. Carroll Quigley died on 3rd January 1977, at the age of 66 years.

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the personality of Cecil Rhodes. Diamond-mining and gold-mining and, above all, financial speculation, provided him with a cornucopia of boundless wealth, nearly all of which he spent trying to convert into practical reality the idealistic, selfless projections of a gifted imagination.

Rhodes became the living embodiment of a purpose which had already begun to motivate him strongly when, at the age of 24, then already quite wealthy, he made his second Will. In this he nominated executors to whom he handed over all his worldly wealth, “. . . to and for the establishment, promotion and development of a secret society, the true aim and object whereof shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and colonization by British subjects of all lands wherein the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labour and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the valley of the Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific, not heretofore possessed by Great Britain . . . the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire, the consolidation of the whole Empire, the inauguration of a system of colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament which may tend to weld together the disjointed members of the Empire, and finally the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter render wars impossible and promote the best interests of humanity”.

By the time he wrote his seventh and last Will, Rhodes had come to the conclusion that the best method of raising the British Empire to the status of a world government was the promotion of a system of scholarships at Oxford University where young men, carefully selected from universities in all the English-speaking countries, including America, could be brought together and inducted into the exciting mysteries of his grand vision.

On second thoughts, after an interview with Kaiser Wilhelm, scholarships were also made available to a number of German students, to avoid any possible opposition or antagonism from that quarter.

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There was no mention of a secret society in that last Will, but a secret society had been set up, nevertheless.

Quigley writes: "In this secret society Rhodes was the leader; Stead, Brett (Lord Esher), and Milner were to form an executive committee; Arthur (Lord) Balfour, (Sir) Harry Johnston, Lord Rothschild, Albert (Lord) Grey, and others were listed as potential members of a 'Circle of Initiates'; while there was to be an outer circle known as the 'Association of Helpers' (later organised by Milner as the Round Table Organisation) . . . Thus the central part of the secret society was established by March 1891".

Quigley lists a large number of other influential men who were drawn into the golden and diamond-studded circle of the chosen few, dedicated to the attainment of Rhodes's vision of the British Empire as a world government.

Seldom in history has the burning personal ambition of gifted and influential men been brought so excitingly into combination with the enthusiasm of idealism. Moreover, a spirit of expansionist nationalism which might have harboured some intellectual misgivings and doubts was converted into a sort of secular religion, harnessing the most ardent appetites and desires to a shared altruistic aim.

Cecil Rhodes cannot claim full credit for this transmutation, any more than Paul, on the way to Tarsus, could claim to be the originator of Christianity. Rhodes, like Paul, suddenly "saw the light", but in this case it was light of a vastly different colour and kind provided by a hitherto relatively obscure writer and lecturer on the subject of art and literature — John Ruskin.

Writes Quigley: "Until 1870 there was no professorship of fine arts at Oxford, but in that year, thanks to the Slade bequest, John Ruskin was named to such a post. He hit Oxford like an earthquake, not so much because he talked of fine arts, but because he talked also about the Empire and England's downtrodden masses and, above all, because he talked about all three of these things as moral issues".

Said Ruskin, the new prophet, in his inaugural address: "There is a destiny now possible to us, the highest ever set before a nation to be accepted or refused. We are still undegenerate in race; a race

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mingled of the best northern blood. We are not yet dissolute in temper, but still have the firmness to govern and the grace to obey . . . Will you youths of England make your country again a royal throne of kings, a sceptred isle, for all the world a source of light, a centre of peace; mistress of learning and of the arts, faithful guardians of time-honoured principles under temptation from fond experiments and licentious desires; and amid the cruel and clamorous jealousies of nations, worshipped in her strange valour, of goodwill towards men? . . . This is what England must either do or perish: she must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men, seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on . . .”

But, it wasn't only Rhodes who came under the spell of this brilliantly articulate dreamer of dreams. Dr. Quigley tells us:

“Among Ruskin's most devoted disciples at Oxford were a group of intimate friends including Arnold Toynbee, Alfred (later Lord) Milner, Arthur Glazebrook, George (later Sir George) Parkin, Philip Lyttelton Gell and Henry (later Sir Henry) Birchenough. These were so moved by Ruskin that they devoted the rest of their lives to carrying out his ideas. A similar group of Cambridge men including Reginald Baliol Brett (Lord Esher), Sir John B. Seeley, Albert (Lord) Grey and Edmund Garrett were also aroused by Ruskin's message and devoted their lives to extension of the British Empire and uplift of England's urban masses as two parts of one project which they called 'extension of the English-speaking idea' ”.

It would be hard to exaggerate the fervour of the missionaries of the “English-speaking idea” as they fanned out across the globe, and the eloquence with which that fervour was expressed from time to time.

Thus Lionel Curtis, writing of Lord Lothian after his death in Washington in 1940: “He held that men should strive to build the Kingdom of Heaven here upon earth, and that the leadership in that task must fall first and foremost upon the English-speaking peoples”.

On another occasion he exclaimed: “The world is in the throes which precede creation or death. Our whole race has outgrown the merely national state, and, as surely as day follows night or night

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the day, will pass either to a Commonwealth of Nations or else to an empire of slaves. And the issue of these agonies rests with us”.

Today, many will find it hard to imagine the impact of the Ruskin gospel. First of all, it sanctified the prevailing climate of competitive expansionist nationalism which had found one of its main outlets in what came to be known as “the Scramble for Africa”. The grabbing of territory was all the more exciting and satisfying after it had acquired the character of holiness. Simultaneously, it sanctified all those impulses for personal advancement ever present in the human breast.

Most important of all, Ruskin’s worldly gospel with its promise of “the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth” came at a time when the teachings of Darwin and others had shattered the foundations of orthodox Christianity, leaving very many people, and especially the educated classes, groping for some new faith or system of belief.

Whether or not the gospel preached by John Ruskin was a religion in the true sense of that word we can leave to the etymologists and lexicographers. But it was certainly a religion in the general sense that it was called upon to fulfil one of the requirements of religion, that of infusing existence with a sense of purpose and direction.

It could, perhaps, be described more accurately as a religion-substitute, because, unlike any of the great religions which have commanded the respect and adherence of successive generations of people, it was strictly rationalist and worldly.

Now the religion which animated and activated Cecil John Rhodes and his cohorts had an important characteristic in common with the Marxist-Leninist gospel which is equally rationalistic and equally motivated by a desire to establish “the Kingdom of Heaven here upon earth”: its ends were regarded as being so noble and so important as to justify the employment of the most unidealistic means.

Most of the great religions have sanctioned the suspension of moral principles in any conflict with strangers in which the vital interests of a community are at stake, but here was a religion which sanctioned the suspension of moral principles within a community, even, if necessary, between brothers.

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“And why not”, the disciples of Ruskin and Rhodes might well have asked, “if the purpose is no less than the salvation of mankind?”

Rhodes himself was the personification of “ruthless cynicism”, his attitude being neatly summed up in his oft-quoted remark that “every man has his price”.

As events were to show, Rhodes and his instruments did not scruple to employ the foulest means to precipitate an armed struggle in South Africa, which would create instead “a hell upon earth” which cost the lives of thousands of British and Boer soldiers in the field, plus the lives of an even greater number of women and children in the concentration camps necessitated by Lord Kitchener’s scorched earth policy.

Evidently the seizure of the Transvaal with its gold mines was seen as a vitally necessary step for the attainment of the Ruskin-Rhodes “Heaven here upon earth”.

H. Rider Haggard records that Sir Abe Bailey, one of Rhodes’s closest associates, strongly defended the Jameson Raid into the Transvaal, engineered by Rhodes and designed to overthrow the Kruger government, on the grounds that “it was a great success as it led to the war and all that has followed from the war”.

To this remark, according to his notes made at the time, Haggard replied hotly: “It cost England three hundred and fifty million, and twenty thousand lives”.

“What matter?” replied Bailey, “Lives are cheap” (*The Cloak That I Left* by Lilius Rider Haggard, 1951).

Dreams of the future bliss of mankind were sufficient in their motivating power to turn South Africa for many years before and during the Anglo-Boer War into a snakepit of wickedness in which all the basest impulses in human nature flourished as never before in centuries, one of the biggest and most poisonous of the serpents being a prostituted Press.

There we have a glimpse of the origin of what Dr. Quigley calls the “network” and what others prefer to describe as “the conspiracy”.

There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of Dr. Quigley’s account of what happened in the years following Rhodes’s death:

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“With Abe Bailey money they founded *The Round Table* under Kerr’s (Lothian’s) editorship, met in formal conclaves presided over by Milner to decide the fate of the empire, and recruited new members to their group, chiefly from New College, of which Milner was a fellow . . . For several years (1910-16) the Round Table groups worked desperately trying to find an acceptable formula for federating the empire”.

With American Rhodes scholarship students arriving at Oxford University, the operations of the Round Table groups were extended to the United States, giving rise to a movement for the reunification of Britain and America called *Union Now*, which caught the fancy of many powerful and influential Americans, including Andrew Carnegie.

For these men, too, the Ruskin gospel gave coherence, moral justification and social significance to lives otherwise concerned only with a sordid scramble for wealth. One of the most prominent hot-gospellers of the Ruskin “ethic” in the United States was Clarence Streit who worked in the closest co-operation with Lord Lothian and the Rhodes Trust.

Dr. Quigley tells us what happened next: “At the end of the war of 1914, it became clear that the organisation of this system (the Round Table group) had to be greatly extended. Once again the task was entrusted to Lionel Curtis who established in England and each dominion a front organisation to the existing Round Table group. This front organisation, called the Royal Institute of International Affairs, had as its nucleus in each area the existing submerged Round Table group. In New York it was known as the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)”.

The new organisations which largely replaced the Round Table groups had a double purpose. They served as a brains trust or intellectual power-house dedicated to the main purpose of promoting the One-World ideal. Having direct links with the top echelons of business, including the banks, with governments and political parties and with the universities, these bodies also served as informal employment agencies whose task it was to plant suitably indoctrinated Rhodes scholars in positions where they could be expected to exert the maximum of influence in promoting the

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shared vision of a One-World heaven upon earth.

The Council on Foreign Relations has played so important a part in shaping American policy, both internal and external, that it can, without exaggeration, be described as America's invisible government. Gary Allen in his book *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* says that at least 47 CFR members were among the American delegates to the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945 and that in the 38 years before 1972 every Secretary of State except three had been a member of the CFR.

Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's Chief Security Adviser and later Secretary of State, came to the job from the staff of the CFR. Much has been written about the CFR but nearly all of it can be described as "underground literature", that is, writings not to be found in establishment publications or on the counters of establishment book distributors.

Gary Allen sums up: "Although the formal membership in the CFR is composed of close to 1500 of the most elite names in the worlds of government, labour, business, finance, communications, the foundations and the academy, despite the fact that it has staffed almost every key position in every administration since those of F.D.R., it is doubtful that one American in a thousand so much as recognises the Council's name".

As was only to be expected, a large proportion of the CFR nominees placed in key positions in successive American administrations were Rhodes scholars.

In America, whence flowed powerful influences affecting political developments all around the world, the CFR hatched out a number of subsidiary organisations, one of the most important of these being the Institute of Pacific Relations which, as its name implies, was concerned mainly with developments in the Far East, including China. Dan Smoot in his book *The Invisible Government* names 13 other organisations in which the CFR exerted a preponderant influence, including the American Committee on Africa.

It would require a massive volume to record the worldwide ramifications of the network of powerful organisations which has grown out of the yearnings of Ruskin the dreamer and Rhodes the

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man of action, beginning with the secret society and the Rhodes Scholarship Trust and Milner's Round Table groups of "helpers".

It is obvious, however, that with the shift of the centre of gravity of high finance from London to New York, and the setting up of the Council on Foreign Relations, the real control of the network has for some years been in the United States.

The foregoing, however, is only one half, and the less important half, of the story of the "Anglo-American network" which has exerted so powerful an influence on global politics.

By this time, Dr. Carroll Quigley must have realised that his picture of the "network", as part of what was intended to be an authoritative "history of the world in our time", was incomplete and grossly inadequate; it is like the story of Dr. Jekyll written by someone who had never heard of Mr. Hyde. A clue to what is missing, Dr. Quigley himself provided when he wrote that "my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known". The biographer of a Dr. Jekyll might have felt the same if he had no knowledge of the clandestine activities of Dr. Jekyll's *alter ego*, Mr. Hyde.

Dr. Quigley has proved the existence of a finance-capitalist power elite bent on creating "a world system of financial control in private hands to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole". But he tells nothing about the *operations* of this power elite. He does not tell us why the network had always insisted on secrecy, why it had *needed* secrecy; evidently, he did not know.

The truth only began to dawn on Dr. Quigley after 1968 when his book *Tragedy and Hope* ceased to be available. There was no talk about it being withdrawn or banned — the Macmillan Company merely said that they had run out of supplies.

Dr. Quigley then said of his book: "It apparently says something which powerful people don't want known. My publisher stopped selling it and told me that they would reprint when they had 2000 orders, which could never happen because they told everyone who asked that it would not be reprinted . . . I am quite sure *Tragedy and Hope* was suppressed, although I do not know why or by whom".

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(From Quigley's letters, published by Alpine Enterprises, Dearborn, Michigan).

By whom, if not by those who control the network which represents for Dr. Quigley mankind's only "hope" of salvation? Is it possible that the Macmillan Company could have suppressed the book against the wishes of that network with which Dr. Quigley had worked amicably for 20 years? Not likely!

Dr. Antony Sutton, former Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution for Revolution, War and Peace at Stanford University, California, says in his book *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*: "Possibly the papers used by Quigley had been vetted and did not include documentation on elitist manipulation of such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, Hitler's accession to power and the election of Roosevelt in 1933. More likely these political manipulations may not be recorded in all the files of the power groups. They may have been unrecorded actions by a small *ad hoc* segment of the elite".

Nor does Dr. Quigley record the transformation of the "Anglo-American network" since it was launched by Rhodes and his associates early in this century.

A network set up for the purpose of building a New World Order upon the foundations of the British Empire has, since the end of the last war, been the main cause of the dissolution of that empire and is, at this time of writing, actively engaged in trying to wipe off the map of Africa a small state which was to have been a permanent monument to the network's founder — Rhodesia.

Without a doubt, there has been a change of ownership and control.

A similar change in a great commercial undertaking sometimes attracts little or no attention. The name of the firm remains unchanged. The staff notices nothing and the customers or clients notice nothing. Along with all the moveable and immovable assets, the new owners acquire the company's "goodwill", its image, its entire history. Likewise, those who now control the "Anglo-American network" have taken care to preserve that organisation's "goodwill", its history and its mystique — and, of course, its source of funds.

The story of the "network's" operations down the years,

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operations which call for the closest concealment, we can leave to expert investigators like Dr. Antony Sutton, since such a story is not of much historical value unless supported by a mass of well documented and incontestable information.

Not fully researched yet is the story of the change which has taken place in a secret and semi-secret network to create a New World Order on the foundations of the British Empire and inspired by "the English idea". Here the major task is not so much that of exposing to view facts hitherto unknown but rather of extracting from the known facts their hitherto hidden significance.

How and when did the change in ownership and control of the Anglo-American network take place? Unlike a change of ownership in a limited liability company, which takes place when certain entries are made in the company records and in the records of the registrar of companies, the change in the Anglo-American network was a gradual process and was never recorded; it was rather the sort of change which can and often does take place in a political party, even in the absence of any visible change in the nominal leadership.

Changes of this kind belong to a much neglected field of human knowledge and enquiry — the operations of power in human terms.

In our universities we can learn all about other forms of power — electric, hydraulic, mechanical, even nuclear — but there is no science which makes it possible for us to determine precisely who makes the real decisions in any given situation; in other words, how and by whom power is exercised. And if there is one place we can be sure we shall never get the knowledge and skill we seek, it is in political science textbooks.

Knowledge in this area is a sort of wizardry passed on from father to son and confined to the inner coterie of those who, in the words of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, former Principal of Columbia University, "make things happen".

Dr. Quigley himself gives us a good deal of the information we need in our efforts to trace out what changes have occurred in a network which already contained powerful individuals representing a mixture of motives and cross-currents of purposes not always in harmony.

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In other words, there must always have been in the Rhodes-Milner set-up influential individuals whose purposes did not coincide exactly with those of Rhodes or Milner; but the main current did continue for many years up to the beginning of World War I to flow in the direction required by these two.

One important factor in bringing about the change was the shift in the centre of gravity of global power from London to New York and, in particular, New York's replacement of London as the centre of international finance-capitalism.

We must not forget that there was a time when the *Wall Street Journal* could accurately describe Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, as "the currency dictator of Europe". Thus, the Council on Foreign Relations, the American end of what was once a British-dominated political influence network, grew like a cuckoo in a sparrow's nest.

Equally important are the changes which were occurring simultaneously inside America's "Eastern Establishment".

Here again, we must take care not to be deceived by the continuity of nomenclature. When even an entity like the Church of Rome can be one thing in 1930 and something quite different in 1970, we must understand that Wall Street names like Morgan and Carnegie do not necessarily mean today what they meant when the Rhodes-Milner "ideal" of a New World Order was transported across the Atlantic.

What is required here is an investigation of the kind Dr. Antony Sutton is so well qualified to carry out, to determine precisely when and how certain radical changes took place in what has continued down the years to be described as America's "Eastern Establishment".

Dr. Quigley says that the Eastern Establishment which has formed the American end of the Anglo-American network was completely dominated by J.P. Morgan and Company "from the 1880's to the 1930's", and that it was "Anglophile, internationalist, Ivy League, eastern seaboard, high Episcopalian and European-culture-conscious". He adds that as late as the 1930's J.P. Morgan and his associates were the most significant figures in policy-making at Harvard, Columbia and to a lesser extent Yale, while the Whitneys

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were significant at Yale, and the Prudential Insurance Company, through Edward D. Duffield, dominated Princeton.

Dr. Quigley also tells us of “the decline of J.P. Morgan itself, from its deeply anonymous status as a partnership (founded in 1861) to its transformation into an incorporated public company in 1940 and its final disappearance by absorption into its chief banking subsidiary, the Guaranty Trust Company in 1959”.

He adds that “the less obvious implications of this shift were illustrated in a story which passed through Ivy League circles in 1948 in connection with the choice of a new president for Columbia University. This, of all the universities, had been the one closest to J.P. Morgan and Company, and its president, Nicholas Murray Butler, was Morgan’s chief spokesman from the ivied halls. He had been chosen under Morgan’s influence, but the events of 1930-48 which so weakened Morgan in the economic system also weakened his influence on the Board of Trustees of Columbia until it became evident that Morgan did not have the votes to elect a successor”.

Unnoticed by historians like Dr. Carroll Quigley, was a “happening” of enormous importance: the overthrow of a moneyed power elite which Dr. Quigley describes as “high Episcopalian” and which others have described as WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant). When the WASPs lost top-dog position in Wall Street, they naturally also lost the power to decide who should head the leading educational institutions like Columbia University.

Thus one “money and intellect alliance” was subtly replaced with another. And the fact that such an alliance of money and intellect behaves the same regardless of who controls it at the top, made the change even more difficult to detect.

“Ruthless cynicism” as to methods was as much a characteristic of the network before the change of ownership and control as afterwards; Rhodes and Milner, no less than the faceless ones who have controlled the network since then, recognised in Marxist socialism a means of concentrating in their hands control of financial and political power aimed at the setting-up of a New World Order which they could also control.

In the short term there is evidently not much difference between one set of totalitarian power-seekers and another, but with the

passage of time the results produced can be strikingly different.

One of the first differences made itself felt, as we have already remarked, when it came to finding a successor to the Morgan-appointed principal of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, whose retirement was delayed as long as possible “in the hope that a favourable change in the board of trustees might make it possible for Morgan once again to name a Columbia president”.

The highly dramatic but unreportable happenings of those days may well have been in Dr. Butler’s mind when he remarked that people can be divided into three classes: a tiny minority *who make things happen*, a slightly larger group *who watch things happen*, and the great majority of mankind *who haven’t the faintest idea what happened*.

If we still do not have the detailed story of what happened about the time when Morgan found that he no longer had the power to nominate Columbia University’s president, at least there is no secret about the results that have flowed from those occult happenings. The facts are everywhere to be seen in the United States and have been set down and well documented by Wilmot Robertson in his book *The Dispossessed Majority*. No one can pretend any longer that the masters of America are the White Anglo-Saxon Protestants — the WASPs.

No historical research is more dangerous today than that which has to do with efforts to ascertain how, and by whom, power is exercised at the very highest levels. Any historian who ventures into this field of inquiry is quickly made to understand that he does so at his peril.

Those who insist on knowing the truth and cannot be frightened off are bound to discover that there came into existence inside America’s Eastern or Wall Street Establishment two mutually antagonistic power vortices.

While Dr. Antony Sutton in his several important works of historical revisionism writes always about “the Wall Street Establishment” as of a single enduring reality, he nevertheless supplies in his *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* information which strengthens the contention that two decidedly different sets of “vibes” were discernible in that establishment from about 1930 onward.

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We learn (those of us who are old enough are reminded) that Henry Ford in the 1930s became involved in a furious struggle with Wall Street — but only with one half of it! At first, so Dr. Sutton tells us, Ford regarded all the finance capitalists as his adversaries. This is understandable since finance capitalism is the natural foe of private ownership capitalism, of which Henry Ford was the supreme exponent.

Dr. Sutton goes on:

“By 1938 Henry Ford, in his public statements, had divided financiers into two classes, those who profited from war and used their influence to bring about war for profit and the ‘constructive’ financiers. Among the latter group he now included the House of Morgan. During a 1928 *New York Times* interview, Ford averred that: ‘Somebody once said that sixty families have directed the destinies of the nation. It might well be said that if somebody would focus the spotlight on twenty-five persons who handle the nation’s finances, the world’s real warmakers would be brought into bold relief’. The *Times* reporter asked Ford how he equated this assessment with his long-standing criticism of the House of Morgan, to which Ford replied: ‘There is a constructive and a destructive Wall Street. The House of Morgan represents the constructive. I have known Mr. Morgan for many years. He backed and supported Thomas Edison who was also my good friend’ ”.

Frequent references at that time to the “anti-Semitism” of Henry Ford and of J.P. Morgan strongly support the contention that Ford came out in open support of the House of Morgan when he realised that Morgan represented the last stronghold of opposition to an international cosmopolitan finance capitalism which threatened to engulf America’s own essentially WASP finance capitalism.

The historical picture of those times is hard to read because both brands of finance capitalism were playing the same game and were using much the same methods. Both had instantly recognised in Marxist socialism a useful instrument for the expansion, consolidation and concentration of great financial power and its translation into political power. Both had helped to finance the Bolshevik Revolution and were involved in the financing of successive Soviet five-year plans.

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Inevitably, too, there was a good deal of overlapping of interests and even co-operation. Indeed, the battle line existed only inside the minds of *ad hoc* segments of the two elites. However, the difference between the two power vortices was important enough to guarantee that Henry Ford would hate the one and love the other — even to love one he had formerly hated.

The New World Order in its original wrappings is still being peddled in the United States. There is still some mileage in the “English Idea” mystique. It still offers to those who can find salvation nowhere else that last “hope”, the “hope” which inspired Dr. Carroll Quigley to write his book, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time*.

As was only to be expected, changes within the American Eastern Establishment were accompanied by corresponding changes in the English power establishment on the other side of the Atlantic.

Here again, we are much indebted to Dr. Quigley, who enjoyed the inestimable advantage of access to the network’s “papers and secret records”, for a good deal of useful factual information. Most significant is what he tells us about the “split in the period 1939-40” when the inheritors of the Rhodes-Milner apparatus fought their last battle for control in British politics.

Hitherto, the main influences had flowed from its original source westward; from now on the flow was in the reverse direction and we need have no doubt that strong Eastern Establishment influence had a lot to do with bringing about the split of which Dr. Quigley writes. The British political scenario of the 1930s begins with an English Establishment firmly united in opposition to war with Germany, if for slightly different reasons.

Dr. Quigley identifies four groups, but the categorisation is somewhat arbitrary, with some individuals happily belonging to two groups and all the groups working amicably together for some years in spite of their differences. Perhaps the word “groups” is a little too strong, for all we find within one strongly united group are four sets of opinions as to how best to achieve a common purpose.

Dr. Quigley names the “anti-Bolsheviks at the centre” including men like Lord Curzon, Lord D’Abernon and General Smuts, who dominated British government policy until 1939, *condoning German*

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rearmament and condemning what they called “French militarism”, and insisting on nothing less than the destruction of Soviet power.

The second, or “three-world” bloc, as it came to be called, had the support of men like Lord Milner, Leopold Amery, Edward Grigg (Lord Altrincham), Lord Astor, Lionel Curtis and Geoffrey Dawson (then Editor of *The Times*), whose aim it was not to destroy the Soviet Union but contain it between a German-dominated Europe and an Atlantic bloc of nations including Britain, the British dominions and the United States, with the possible addition of the Scandinavian countries.

The other two groups hardly need to be separated: they were what Dr. Quigley calls “the appeasers” and those who insisted on “peace at any price”; and in the tense situation that developed these last two vanish from the scene and can be disregarded.

A split between the two main groups occurred, according to Dr. Quigley in 1939-40, “with the three-bloc people like Amery, Lord Halifax and Lord Lothian becoming increasingly anti-German, while the anti-Bolshevik crowd like Chamberlain, Horace Wilson and John Simon tried to adopt a policy based on a declared but unfought war against Germany and an undeclared but fighting war against the Soviet Union”.

Dr Quigley adds: “The split between these two groups appeared openly in public and led to Chamberlain’s fall from office when Amery called to Chamberlain across the floor of the House of Commons on May 10, 1940: ‘In the name of God, go!’ ”

Quigley does not say so, but we can see now that there were two factors in the unfastening of the cohesion of an English Establishment which had so long dominated British politics and had formed the British end of the Anglo-American network. One of these was disillusionment about Hitler’s actions and aims; Hitler, they felt, had made their situation impossible. The other factor was the increasing anti-German pressure from the transmogrified Anglo-American Establishment and from centres of cosmopolitan high finance in Britain.

The Rhodes-Milner set, later to be disparagingly labelled as “The Cliveden Set” (after the name of the home of Lord and Lady Astor) fought at the political barricades; and was decisively defeated and the

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voice of Geoffrey Dawson was silenced forever.

It must be assumed that these individuals corresponded with the "high Episcopalian, European-culture-conscious" Ford-Morgan faction on the other side of the Atlantic who firmly believed that a strong Germany was needed for the salvation of Europe and the fulfilment of their Rhodes-Milner-Ruskin vision.

With the overthrow of this much eroded group, there would be no English Establishment willing or able to prevent the liquidation of the British Empire, that empire which was to have been the foundation for the dreamed-of heaven upon earth.

At this point in history the Rhodes Scholarship Trust and those other organisations set up by Rhodes and his disciples, like the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the United Kingdom Carnegie Trust, might have been expected to go into voluntary liquidation since it was obviously no longer possible to give effect to the purposes for which they had been founded and funded.

But, as we know, they were not liquidated; they were taken over lock, stock and barrel, along with all their accumulated "goodwill", their image of establishmentarian respectability, their history, idealism and mystique. And, of course, their funds.

It was, after all, the image of an Anglo-American network, burning with zeal to promote the "English Idea" which had proved so attractive in the United States, winning for the American Council on Foreign Relations broad support among men of wealth and influence who relished the idea of being identified with the English upper classes in a fellowship which helped to sanctify their personal ambitions.

It was a feather in the cap for America's *nouveau riches* to be associated with Englishmen described by Dr. Quigley as "gracious and cultured gentlemen" who constantly thought in terms of high ideals and Anglo-American solidarity.

If the network is still very much in existence and if the American end of it is no longer controlled by an "Anglophile, high Episcopalian American Eastern Establishment" — then, by whom is it now controlled?

An answer to that vital question must be sought not in Dr. Quigley's book, but rather in the events which followed the

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publication of his book; in other words, in what happened to a book which had revealed so much of the truth of the "history of the world in our time", and in what happened to Dr. Quigley himself.

The book was suppressed and efforts were made to prevent the author from recovering the copyright of a work which had attracted much attention and was well on the way to becoming a bestseller. Indeed, after the Macmillan Company had cut off supplies, *Tragedy and Hope* soon acquired great scarcity value and copies were changing hands at two hundred dollars and more.

What is equally significant is that Dr. Quigley was left completely in the dark. Macmillans, as he himself tells us, "lied" to him; and none of those "instruments" of the network with whom he had been so closely associated for 20 years and who had permitted him "for two years in the early 1960s to examine its papers and secret records", came to him and tried to explain what had happened, or why he had been wrong in supposing that secrecy was no longer necessary.

Indeed, it would be hard to imagine anything more un-English, more remote from the "English Idea", than the cavalier treatment of so enthusiastic a disciple as Dr. Carroll Quigley.

Since the inside facts about who really controls the network are now a closely guarded secret, we shall have to be satisfied with a hypothesis capable of absorbing the facts which are available and others as they come to light. Even the courts, after all, frequently have to be satisfied with what they call "circumstantial evidence", and many a man has been hanged on evidence which amounted to no more than an apparently invincible hypothesis.

What we do know is that the operations of the network, now as before, are characterised by a continuity of purpose and an inner discipline which cannot by any stretch of imagination be attributed to pure chance. On the contrary, they pre-suppose an energising and unifying principle at the centre of things just as potent, if not more so, than the Anglo-Saxon imperialism of Rhodes and Milner.

We also know, or ought to know, that what happened to Dr. Quigley is only a minor episode in a campaign of mind control unprecedented in the history of the English-speaking peoples.

As Dr. Antony Sutton puts it in *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*:

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“Twentieth century history, as recorded in Establishment textbooks and journals is inaccurate”.

Dr. Sutton adds: “Through foundations controlled by this elite, research by compliant and spineless academics, ‘conservatives’ as well as ‘liberals’, has been directed into channels useful for the objectives of the elite essentially to maintain this subversive and unconstitutional power apparatus”.

Knowledge of the existence of this global system of mind control is the first requirement for an accurate interpretation of contemporary history. “No go” areas have been established in the realm of inquiry and debate, with terrifying penalties for trespass.

One of the most important, if not *the most important*, of these “no go” areas is that which has to do with the organisational structure, operations and ambitions of modern Zionism, whose nexus with the highest concentrations of financial power is obvious.

Dr. Carroll Quigley has written a 1310-page “history of the world in our time” with references to Zionism so scanty that the word “Zionism” does not even qualify for inclusion in 36 pages of index.

Barricades of intimidation have been set up in the realm of public opinion, humming and crackling with danger like electrified fences, all designed to discourage “outsiders” from trying to find out what is “being made to happen” and by whom.

All these devices of misinformation and suppression, however, only tend to strengthen the hypothesis that at the highest levels of power in the Eastern Establishment, hence also of the “network”, it is a Zionist imperialism that has replaced an Anglo-Saxon imperialism and a Zionist Idea which has supplanted the English Idea of Ruskin, Rhodes and Milner, as the lodestar of those who seek to set up a New World Order and to create their own brand of “heaven here upon earth”.

This would postulate the convergence of two quite separate New World Order ambitions: the one which can be traced back to Ruskin and Cecil Rhodes, and the other of Eastern European provenance and almost as old as history, which Winston Churchill, then Secretary of State for War and Air, in 1922 identified with the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 as well as the French Revolution of 1789, when he wrote in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald* of February 8, 1922:

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“. . . this world-wide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilisation and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence and impossible equality, has been steadily growing . . . There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and for the most part atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one; it probably outweighs all others . . . the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover the principal inspiration and driving power comes from Jewish leaders.”

We may be sure that nothing has changed since Churchill wrote that article except that it has become increasingly dangerous for any political leader or other public figure to speak and write frankly about revolutionary movements and their instigators.

Chapter 2

THE WAR ON GOLD

Look about you: security gives way to conspiracy

— Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar* ii.3.8.

By an ironical twist of fate, a power-influence network whose origin can be traced back to Southern Africa is now concentrating its enormous power and influence in a struggle against Southern Africa, which it evidently sees as a major obstacle to the attainment of its New World Order purposes.

But why the urgency? Why the haste in efforts to achieve an overthrow in Southern Africa when network-oriented financial and industrial groups already virtually own the mineral treasure of the sub-continent and dominate the rest of its economic existence?

Ownership is evidently not enough. The influence which can be exerted through ownership of most of the territories' newspapers is not enough: what is wanted now, and wanted in a hurry, is nothing less than total political control.

The reasons usually given for the mounting undeclared war against Southern Africa do not suffice to explain the magnitude and the urgency of the operation.

No doubt there are different motives at work, but the one of compelling importance has to do with Southern Africa's role as the world's biggest producer of gold.

In many ways the pattern of the Anglo-Boer War is being repeated. Then, too, the cosmopolitan financiers owned the gold mining industry and reaped rich profits from it; but they lacked political control. Therefore, using Rhodes as their instrument and exploiting a chauvinistic British imperialism stirred up for the purpose, they launched a war against the Transvaal Republic after the Jameson Raid (which was meant to be a *coup d'etat*) had ended in a farce.

Dr. Antony Sutton, in his book *The War on Gold*, writes: "So the basic reason for the attack on South Africa has little to do with its racial or domestic policies; these are propaganda counterparts to the

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war on gold. A moment's thought will suggest that a Kissinger who is unmoved by Soviet persecution of political dissidents is unlikely to be moved by the lack of voting rights for black South Africans".

Dr. Sutton adds: "The war on South African gold originated with the Wall Street Establishment. But this is not the place to more than hint at the complete story of Wall Street's incredible machinations. The interested reader is referred to Wall Street involvement in the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the continuing military and economic assistance to, and protection of, the Soviet Union by the Wall Street banking establishment and the drive for a New World Order (which means dollar imperialism under Wall Street leadership) in which the USSR would become a technical and financial colony of the United States". (See *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution* by Antony C. Sutton).

Nor is this little book the place where it is possible to do more than hint at the reasons for what Dr. Sutton has described as "the war on gold". A simple statement of the bare facts and arguments will have to suffice.

It needs no great depth of insight to understand that a single, unified monetary system for the whole world, controlled from one centre, is an *absolute pre-requisite* for any New World Order. Total control of the world's wealth and of all economic transactions must *precede* any centralised control of the world's politics.

Why so? Because wealth means power in the hands of those who have it, especially if it is in a "liquid" or easily transferable, exchangeable form. And power that is dispersed, distributed, shared out among many is the antithesis of centralised power.

At the heart of the whole problem of power is thus the question of the storage of wealth in an instantly accessible, exchangeable form. If the individual has no convenient means of storing wealth, then it goes without saying that he cannot accumulate power; or, if you like, *freedom*, which is the *power* to do what he wishes to do when he wants to do it.

What is true of the individual is equally true of the nation. Sovereignty for the nation, as for the individual, is a matter of possessing power, which is stored energy, which is freedom of action, which is the *freedom* so often described as the most precious of

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all possessions.

All efforts to edge the world towards a global dictatorship, or New World Order as some would prefer to call it, have concentrated down the years on undermining the sovereignty of the individual and of nations, depriving them of any power of resistance to the proposed New World Order.

What better way of rendering them controllable than by depriving them of trustworthy means of storing wealth, which is energy, which is power, which is freedom?

Hence the graduated income tax as recommended by Karl Marx, and, more important still, a monetary system which makes the storage of wealth (except for the super-rich power-wielders) increasingly difficult, if not impossible; a monetary system, moreover, which can be used to strip of their possessions those who, in spite of all the handicaps, have managed to accumulate some wealth.

From the beginning of recorded time gold has served the purpose of a convenient means of storing wealth in a readily exchangeable form. And there are no signs today that gold, which is a substance of very little practical utility, has lost its irresistible charm and attractiveness. Its charisma, its mystique, is apparently indestructible. People may be crazy to want it, but they want it all the same, and that is one of the incontrovertible facts of human experience.

Moreover, gold as a store of value and medium of exchange — in other words, gold as money or a substitute for money — doesn't have to be "managed". Perfectly capable of managing itself, gold generates its own monetary system which, except in the very short term defies all efforts to control it.

It follows that there can be no totalitarian global monetary system which does not include the control of gold and the sources of gold.

Here we see the dilemma in which the power-wielders of America's Eastern Establishment now find themselves. Hence what Dr. Sutton calls "the war on gold"! Hence the mounting undeclared war on Southern Africa supported by incalculable quantities of money!

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There is another most important element in this stupendous 20th Century historical drama — the Eastern Establishment conspirators do not have all the time in the world in which to attain their goal. Ever present in their ears is the sound of ticking — the ticking of a time-bomb which, without meaning to do so, they have themselves built into the very monetary system which was meant to give them world power.

This monetary system which is essentially fraudulent, in the sense that it is designed to delude and to rob rather than serve the interests of the human race, is now moving rapidly towards a cataclysmic collapse. Its foundations are caving in; cracks are appearing in the superstructure.

There is now only one way in which this time-bomb inside the monetary system can be defused — by an early victory in the global war on gold! And a victory in the war on gold means the setting up of a totalitarian monetary order followed inevitably by the setting up of a world government which nations and individuals are powerless to resist.

Now let us take a look at this “time-bomb”, translating the language of metaphor into plain, practical realities. Here we are much indebted to Dr. Sutton for the brilliant scholarly research which has gone into what must surely be one of the germinal literary achievements of the century — his book, *The War on Gold*.

Dr. Sutton, in his turn, draws on no less an authority than John Exter, one-time manager of the gold operations for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for his picture of a tottering American debt structure which has been set up by “the operators of the Federal Reserve paper factory”, in other words, the managers of a monetary system which was meant to supersede gold.

Exter compares the domestic debt structure to an inverted pyramid; writes Dr. Sutton:

“The pyramid represents all debt and money in the U.S. visualised as a closed economic system. The pyramid grows with government deficit spending not funded from taxation, continuing Federal Reserve debt creation, and all debts incurred by corporations and individuals. Layers in the inverted pyramid represent varying degrees of liquidity, defined as the ability to realise

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assets to pay off unexpected calls for payment of debt. Gold is the most liquid of assets and one for which a market is always available at some price. So the tip or bottom of the pyramid represents the relatively minute amount of monetised gold in our monetary system held as reserves (presently US \$12 billion at \$35 an ounce) compared to the overwhelming amount of fiat money instruments and credit”.

What all this means is that “assets” which are calculable only in trillions of dollars, that is millions of billions, *are made up almost entirely of debt.*

Of this kind are New York City bonds, now rendered valueless because they are inconvertible. Likewise, Third World “debts” only deserve to be counted as assets while there is some prospect that they will one day be paid.

Not included in the Exter pyramid are Communist bloc debts, now estimated at \$50 billion and still rising steeply to an expected \$100 billion in 1980.

When — more important, how? — is all this ever going to be paid? With all this obviously irredeemable debt, there is now, to use Dr. Sutton’s words, “a creaking of the banking segment of the debt structure”, with even such prestigious Wall Street institutions as the Chase Manhattan Bank (second largest in the U.S.A.), and the National City Bank (third largest) included in a Federal list of “problem banks” with a high probability of failure.

It would not take much to send the whole structure crashing to the ground. The Federal Government has rescued the City of New York with massive extra injections of fiat or paper money and has propped up other portions of the tottering structure like the airlines and Penn Central Railways in the same way. But how long can this go on?

Propping up the structure requires the creation of more “funny money”, and more “funny money” (completely indistinguishable in effect from counterfeit money) means more inflation, which means ever-increasing interest rates, which means more bankruptcies, which means more unemployment, which, all taken together, mean guaranteed ultimate collapse of the entire economic structure. The process has acceleration and irreversibility built into

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it as inseparable components.

Dr. Sutton sums up: "The remaining question is not *whether* the debt structure will collapse, but *when*".

Quoting H.A. Merklein, a monetary authority, Sutton defines "collapse" as "a combination of unemployment and inflation so rampant that the market ceases to function effectively". Merklein's own prediction, endorsed by Wesley H. Hillendahl, suggests that "even granted the existence of many unknowns", final collapse can be expected in the early 1980s.

In brief, then, the undeclared war against Southern Africa being promoted by an Eastern Establishment described by Dr. Carroll Quigley as "an Anglo-American network" (from which the "English" or Anglo-Saxon element has long since been excluded) is only part of a worldwide war on gold, which, in its turn, is the spearhead in a desperate struggle to create a single totalitarian monetary system as the existing system trembles on the brink of collapse.

On the propaganda or physical warfare side, the "ideal" offered, and eagerly accepted by millions of rootless intellectuals, is that of a New World Order in which war will be outlawed and everyone will be taken care of by the state from the cradle to the grave. The concealed reality is that of a slave state which, by the very nature of things, cannot be different from what is now found behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

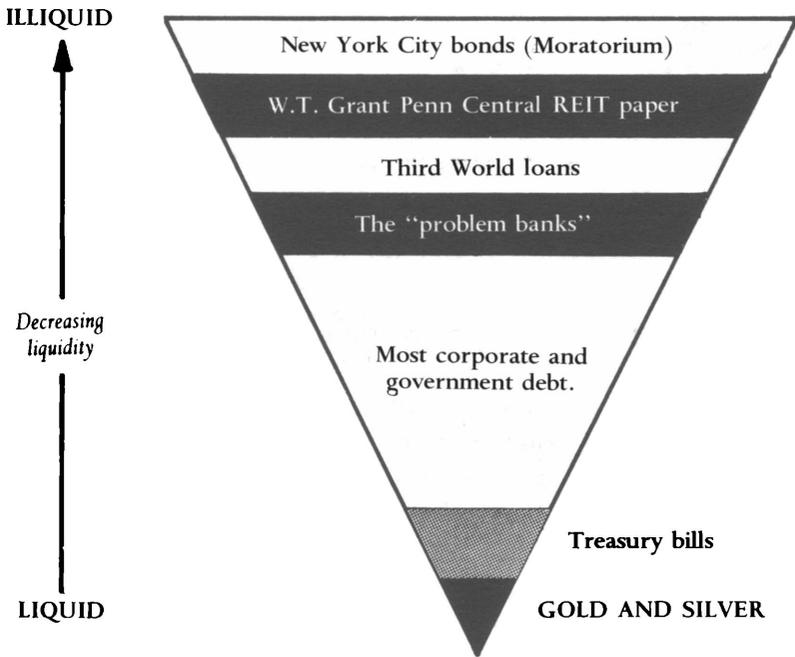
The real nature of the evil was never better expressed than in *Revelations 13:16-17*.

"And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads: And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the Beast, or the number of his name".

The latest giant electronic computers, combined with fluorescent scanners capable of picking up a number planted subcutaneously on the back of a human hand and otherwise invisible, have brought the total evil of total enslavement well within the bounds of practical possibility.

THE DEBT PYRAMID

(with acknowledgements to Antony C. Sutton,
after John Exeter, "The War on Gold", page 33)



Chapter 3

BEHIND COMMUNISM IN AFRICA

Great events portend for Africa, but I do not think they will take the shape of the spontaneous, localized 'Native war' feared by so many who have examined the future with misgiving.

Africa is now a kingpiece in the game and a great hand hovers over it; the hand which built Johannesburg on feet of gold and buried the gold at Fort Knox, which reaches down for mining labour into the loneliest kraal, which spread the Communist area, by arms and not by conviction, from the centre of Europe to the Pacific, which set up the Political Zionists in Arabia. The future, for Africa, will be absorbing to watch. In the final throws of the great twentieth-century game, it has been added to the stakes. — Douglas Reed.

The London *Daily Telegraph* in its issue of February 20, 1977 published a full-page article, illustrated with a map, under the heading *Moscow's Next Target in Africa*. The writer, Robert Moss, was said to have been assisted in his task by a team of *Sunday Telegraph* reporters in Africa, the United Kingdom and America. The article revealed:

1. The incredibly swift penetration of vast areas and peoples of Southern Africa by the Russians and their mercenaries the Cubans.
2. Precisely how they now control every aspect of life in Angola including forced labour and an intelligence network directly supervised by a KGB general and his staff.
3. The training of thousands of troops, assembly of Russian tanks and guns, and take-over of key ports in numerous countries both sides of Africa.
4. Above all, the alarming progress made in the Soviet plan to deny to the West the vital Cape route which carries 70 per cent of the strategic materials essential to the defence of the NATO countries, of which Britain is but one.

The Moss article was subsequently published as a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times* and other American papers by a group of British and South African businessmen calling

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themselves "The Club of Ten", and the itemised summary printed above formed part of an accompanying statement issued by The Club.

It is most significant that costly newspaper space had to be purchased by those wishing to bring to the attention of a small portion of the American public a highly authoritative and clear account of what the Soviet Union is doing in an area of immense strategic importance to the West.

Why?

Even in South Africa the establishment Press took little or no notice of the information supplied by Moss and his team of reporters.

Why not?

The Club of Ten statement goes on: "Robert Moss, an independent writer, and a team of *Sunday Telegraph* reporters have uncovered the Kremlin's whole sinister Trojan Horse plot to seize Southern Africa and split the world in two defence-wise; how America and Britain, even now, are actually aiding this under cover of 'Majority rule'. We challenge the new United States Secretary of State and the new British Foreign Secretary to answer this charge".

The response to this challenge? A thundering silence!

It is the purpose of this little book not only to present some of the salient facts, but also to try to explain them. That means, before all else, trying to explain the weirdly ambivalent attitude of the Western media towards changes which appear to be threatening what remains of the so-called "Free world".

One fact stands out very clearly from the *Sunday Telegraph* investigation: the Soviet Union is making massive use of Cubans as proxy troops, instructors and advisers all over the continent of Africa.

There are other facts of equal importance. The Soviet Union is putting its own people in key positions in many of the Black states and is everywhere ready to exploit without delay the imagined gains of "Black liberation" movements.

Angola since the withdrawal of the Portuguese can be regarded as a microcosm, or model, of what is going on all over Africa.

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An MPLA* which has been installed in power by interests external to Africa has clearly demonstrated that it cannot remain in power without massive aid from outside. It is reliably reported that, in addition to the Cubans, there are at least 5000 Nigerian troops in Angola, ferried there, so it is said, by a British shipping line.

There is good reason to believe that the introduction of Nigerian and other foreign Black troops into Angola is designed to free the Cubans for future action against South West Africa and Rhodesia.

Western leaders have no excuse for not knowing what is happening in Africa; therefore, it must be presumed that they do know and don't mind.

And why don't they mind?

It is the purpose of this little book to try to answer that question.

The Russians make no attempt to conceal their intentions. The Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* stated in August 1976: "Revolutionary events have seized Southern Africa — the last strong bulwark of colonialism and racism — and the speed of the spread of the flame attests to the huge supplies of 'explosive material' accumulating there".

When we study developments on the continent of Africa since Mr. Harold Macmillan delivered his "Winds of Change" speech in Cape Town in February 1960, we find that the roles of the two super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, exhibit the characteristics of design.

One of the features of this pattern or design is that *revolutionary changes have been brought about, not as a result of what this or that super-power did, but always as a result of the combined activities of both.*

The role of the United States of America, as the leader of the Western group of nations, can be described as initiatory and positive, and that of the Communists, whether of the Soviet Union or Red China, as secondary or negative.

Forces centred in the West have always taken the initiative in destroying what Dr. Franco Nogueira, former Portuguese Foreign Minister, described as "the old form of sovereignty", thereby creating power vacuums which the Communists, most frequently the Soviet Union, were able to fill at once because they had prepared

*Popular Liberation Movement, so-called.

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themselves for that precise role.

The two super-powers have behaved in Africa like a pair of hoodlums working in unison — the one jostles the unwary pedestrian and disturbs his equilibrium, then apologises politely while the other picks his pocket.

Without the “Winds of Change” generated in the West and financed to the tune of countless millions of dollars, there could have been no Communist expansion in Africa — that is one of the incontestable facts of contemporary history, and it calls for an explanation.

Peter Simple, the London *Daily Telegraph* columnist compressed much of the history of the past 30 years into a few words when he remarked: “Whatever may be the eventual fate of Rhodesia in the hands of the United Nations and its creatures, our own Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen among them, not the least of her virtues will have been that she stood for truth against a world of lies”.

How is this world of lies generated and for what purpose?

There is little to add to the following summing-up which formed part of an address delivered by the present writer in Australia in 1970:

There does not exist on the continent of Africa, nor has there existed, power of the kind needed to bring about the change occurring since 1960. The power which has been at work in Africa has always come from outside Africa. The politics of Africa have been revolutionised from outside, not from within.

What that means is that the so-called “new nations” are not real nations but are the creations of forces centred outside Africa and are like so many pieces on the checkerboard of modern power politics.

When in the long history of the human race have there existed real nations totally unable to stand on their own feet, unable to feed themselves or defend themselves? The new African states would collapse without hand-outs and assistance from the West.

What has happened in Africa since 1960 is not a “liberation” of former colonies but a neo-colonialism, a new scramble for possession. There are only two contenders for possession, two imperialisms: the Western liberal establishment now centred in the United States, and the Communist world.

Or so it seems. But behind all the seeming, it is a Janus-headed,

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one-world, 20th Century imperialism of money with two faces or aspects.

The so-called nations of Africa which today figure so prominently in the news are mere creations of modern political make-believe. Thus what looks like power in the new African states is not real power — it is a derived power, a power derived from sources outside Africa. “Black nationalism” is really a white hand in a black glove. — (*A Message from Southern Africa*, 1970).

It has required a stupendous torrent of politicians’ lies and journalists’ lies to obscure the simple truth of what is happening on the continent of Africa and to plant in the public mind a corrupted version of contemporary history calculated to advance purposes which could not bear honest disclosure; in a word, “a world of lies”.

The hero’s welcome extended to Dr. Fidel Castro, the Cuban Communist dictator, in Mozambique, Tanzania and in other African states early in 1977, and the subsequent African tour by the Soviet President, Nicolai Podgorny, may help to draw attention to the massive increase of Soviet activity on the continent of Africa in recent years.

There is every reason to believe that this activity will be increased sharply in the next year or two, the aim being to capture the whole of the sub-continent, an area of the maximum importance in terms of global strategy.

As a result of massive and unremitting propaganda put out by the Communist-linked Western, so-called “liberal” Press and other media, these sensational developments on the continent of Africa have attracted little attention in Europe and in the Americas; worse still, the reports which have been reaching the free world have been calculated to confuse and deceive rather than to inform.

A perfect example of Communist imperialism in Africa masked as “liberation from Colonialism” was provided in Angola where, without any attempt at concealment, 20,000 Cubans, reinforced with Soviet instructors and supplied with an estimated 100-million dollars worth of Soviet arms, were used to place in power one of the

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smallest and least influential political groups, the MPLA*

What was most significant about this operation was the reaction in the Western world — reaction so feeble as to be hardly noticeable.

Most of the transport aircraft which the Soviet Union sent to Cuba and thereafter to Angola halted for fuelling and servicing at Newfoundland, evidently with the approval of Canada's Trudeau government. At that stage the Communists in Angola controlled only two airfields and one small harbour — all the rest of Angola's resources, left almost intact by the departing Portuguese, were in the hands of the FNLA* and UNITA* which, without a doubt, enjoyed the support of the overwhelming majority of the people.

The pattern was the same as in Mozambique, except that in this case the Frelimo forces, armed mostly with Soviet weapons and trained and guided by Communist Chinese, were able without assistance from Cuban or any other foreign troops, to seize control in Beira and Lourenco Marques after the hasty departure of the Portuguese. And the Frelimo regime, headed by Samora Machel, a former hospital orderly, has only been able to remain in power with massive assistance, much of it supplied by the Communist Chinese.

In other ways, too, there has been a repetition of a pattern observable elsewhere in the so-called "liberated" areas of Africa.

The fact that the Mozambique regime is frankly Marxist (having already seized without compensation and nationalised all land and buildings, schools, medical practices, etc) has not disqualified Mozambique from receiving enormous quantities of money and food from Western sources, especially the United States, Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Anyone who dares to tell the truth about what has been happening in Africa since Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, delivered his "Winds of Change" speech in Cape Town in February 1960, is liable to find himself accused of being a colonialist and of wanting to defend and preserve the old colonial system.

It is obvious that none of the nations which took part in what came to be known as the "Scramble for Africa" derived any

*MPLA — Popular Liberation Movement; FNLA — National Liberation Movement; UNITA — United National Independence Movement.

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permanent benefit from this expansionist enterprise. On the contrary, they have paid dearly and will continue to pay for their mistakes.

Britain, which until quite recently was being acclaimed as the greatest colonial power in the history of the human race, whose proud boast it was that the sun never set on its empire, is today spiritually and economically bankrupt. France, another great coloniser, is no better off.

There can be no doubt, however, that from the point of view of the Black Africans themselves, colonialism was not the undiluted evil it has been made out to be. The suppression of the slave trade and mutual slaughter among the warring tribes, the introduction of Western medicine and public hygiene and the elimination of periodic famines combined to produce what must surely be the greatest population explosion in the history of the continent.

It is the main thesis of this survey that there has been no liberation of the former colonial states since 1960 and that one form of colonialism, mistaken but relatively benign, is being replaced by another which threatens to deliver the entire African continent over to a new imperialism of money with long-range prospects for the Black peoples too awful to contemplate.

The first ten years of "freedom" were a shocking prelude. As an Associated Press special correspondent reported from Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville) in June 1970: "Rebellions, civil wars, and mutinies have taken the lives of thousands, perhaps millions. The toll of the Nigerian civil war is unknown but it is possible that warfare and starvation took more than a million lives".

Where the colonialist penetration of Africa was conducted by independent nations — Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain etc — the new scramble is being managed by a power superior to nations, the power which already has so many formerly independent White nations in its thrall: namely, International Finance-Capitalism, of which Communism and Zionism are the most active political elements.

Hence, not surprisingly, we see a clear convergence of Western and Soviet (and Communist Chinese) purposes on the continent of Africa; and no signs of anxiety among the power-wielders of the

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West as the Soviet Union continues to expand its area of influence and control.

It is only among the specialists who don't wield any real power that we today find any anxiety about what is happening in Africa.

In the Pentagon, for example, there are evidently still some Americans who have the interests of their own country at heart, for they have produced an honest assessment of Communist power in Africa, showing that at the beginning of 1976 there were 2848 Russian military advisers in Africa; the total number of Cuban troops in Angola was given as 11,400 but more were then still arriving at the rate of 100 a week; the Cubans also had 310 advisers in Guinea and 50 in Somalia. (*Natal Mercury*, report from Washington, 9 February 1976).

These figures will have been greatly increased since the beginning of 1976, and no mention is made of the scores of thousands of Chinese in Tanzania who virtually run that country, the great majority of them trained soldiers in civilian dress.

According to this same Pentagon report, in the previous five years Russia had provided 2.2 billion dollars in arms alone to countries on the African continent. Other Russian aid to African states at 765 million dollars was, of course, a mere trifle compared with Western financial aid to the same countries.

Again and again we find the pattern of the West supplying the money and food while the Soviet Union supplies the arms and the military advisers and instructors.

Can anyone, in the light of the evidence now available, doubt that the total conquest of the African continent is an ambition which the Communist Empire, with its secret backers — “the similar men who rule in both camps” — is now bent on achieving with the minimum of delay?

Activity has by no means been confined to the land; Soviet naval presence in the waters that surround Africa is today a major factor in global strategy. Ports supplying access and facilities include Alexandria (Egypt), Conakry (Guinea), Point Noire (Congo), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania), Mombasa (Kenya), and Chisimiao, Mogadishu and Berbera (Somalia).

Not mentioned in the Pentagon report is Port Louis, Mauritius,

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where the Soviet Union has been granted docking and refuelling facilities for what the Russians themselves describe as their "fishing fleet".

Africa, and especially Southern Africa, is obviously of crucial importance in terms of global strategy and it should be obvious to the meanest intellect that any power commanding the southern end of the continent would be in a position to sever Europe's lines of communication with the East and make the further transport of oil from the Arab states virtually impossible.

All this being so, military experts in Europe and the United States, not to mention ordinary citizens, can only express total bewilderment at the failure of their governments to react in any significant way to the obvious danger; indeed, not only do these governments fail to react, but they continue to promote policies in Africa which can only facilitate the further expansion of Communist dominion.

Developments in the Indian Ocean area which increase the threat to the free world attract the minimum of attention in the mass media in the West.

The British navy has moved out and the Soviet navy has moved in, using docking and supply facilities provided by Sri Lanka (Ceylon) as well as the Black states on the East Coast of Africa previously mentioned.

Only now when the Indian Ocean is virtually dominated by Russian warships and submarines is there some belated talk of establishing an American naval base at Diego Garcia, in the Chagos group (lying in the middle of the Indian Ocean, south of India between the 10th and 20th parallels).

But, the increased threat to the Cape sea route did not discourage the British Labour Government from terminating the agreement whereby British warships had for many years used facilities provided at Simonstown at the southern extremity of the Cape peninsula and from joining other nations in imposing a total arms ban on South Africa, refusing even to supply long-range reconnaissance aircraft, frigates and submarines, all necessary for the common defence of the Western lifeline to the East.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that little importance was

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attached to the general election in Mauritius in December 1976, when the Communist Party was only prevented from getting into power by a combination of all the other parties and independently elected candidates.

So, now we have a government in Mauritius under the leadership of Dr. Ramgoolam, enjoying a majority in parliament of only two and always dependent on the support of elements which during the election were violently opposed to Dr. Ramgoolam's Labour Party — a more feeble alliance against Communism could hardly be imagined.

And why are the Western media so little worried over the prospects of a Communist take-over in Mauritius? For reasons that are obvious to anyone who knows anything at all about Communism and the sources of its motivation and power.

Mr. Paul Berenger, a professional Communist activist, born of White Franco-Mauritian parents and educated in France, returned to Mauritius armed with apparently unlimited funds with which to finance his lightning campaign. His experience a few years ago during the student disorders in Paris, when he was prominently associated with the notorious "Danny the Red" Cohn-Bendit, no doubt stood him in good stead: obviously, the rabble-rouser with his promise to seize all property and redistribute it among the poor, was just another of the dupes and instruments of Big Money, waiting to take over in Mauritius.

It is not only strategic considerations which make Africa, and especially Southern Africa, the greatest single prize now tempting Communist imperialism.

Africa is a vast treasure-house of minerals. It is not the soil of Africa which tempts, but only what lies under the soil.

From a purely agricultural point of view the whole continent, including even the southern end, is of dubious value. Some areas can feed themselves but there is no apparent prospect of any part of Africa becoming, like Canada and the steppes of Russia, sources of food for fast multiplying humanity.

Dr. Antony Sutton has described South Africa as a "a geological freak, a vast storehouse of mineral wealth and an inviting target for every imperialist cabal in the world — the Soviet Union and the

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United States included”.

Some idea of the dimensions of this storehouse of mineral wealth is provided by the following figures supplied by the Bureau of Metals of the South African Department of Mines:-

SOUTH AFRICAN MINERAL PRODUCTION EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION:

<i>Mineral:</i>	<i>World ranking:</i>	<i>World percentage:</i>	<i>Non-Communist world percentage:</i>
<i>Vanadium</i>	1	61	—
<i>Gold</i>	1	59	77
<i>Platinum</i>	1	55	87
<i>Antimony</i>	1	21	32
<i>Chrome ore</i>	2	30	48
<i>Manganese</i>	2	24	32
<i>Diamonds</i>	3	16	32
<i>Uranium</i>	3	13	15
<i>Asbestos</i>	3	10	12
<i>Nickel</i>	7	3	36
<i>Fluospar</i>	8	5	—
<i>Coal</i>	9	2	—

So much for production; now consider how South Africa ranks in terms of proved mineral reserves:—

<i>Platinum group metals</i>	1	86	95
<i>Chrome ore</i>	1	83	90
<i>Vanadium</i>	1	64	74
<i>Gold</i>	1	49	70
<i>Manganese</i>	1	48	73
<i>Fluospar</i>	1	46	—
<i>Nickel</i>	3	10	—
<i>Uranium</i>	4	17	30
<i>Zinc</i>	4	9	—
<i>Phosphate rock</i>	4	8	—
<i>Asbestos</i>	5	10	14
<i>Antimony</i>	5	4	15
<i>Lead</i>	5	4	—
<i>Iron ore</i>	6	4	—
<i>Coal</i>	6	2	—
<i>Copper</i>	10	2	—

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These figures do not take into account recent discoveries of copper, lead, zinc and silver in the north-western Cape Province, described by the Minister of Mines as being “unlike anything in size and value discovered anywhere in the world”.

So, that is the great prize, and the next few years are going to see a dramatic stepping-up of the struggle to capture Southern Africa.

The great plan for the opening-up of Africa so as to provide access to the continent’s vast natural resources seems to have originated in the United States of America in 1949 shortly after President Truman had inaugurated his first full term. What was described as a “bold new program” designed to “save the world from Communism” was then presented to Congress by President Truman, and it included a Point Four which had particular reference to Africa.

What was wanted, so the Americans were told, was a programme to “foster capital investment in areas needing development”, to “greatly increase the industrial activity of other nations” and to “raise substantially their standards of living” — all of which seemed most laudable.

President Truman’s plan for Africa (although very few noticed it at the time) was an almost exact copy of a plan for under-developed nations produced a few years earlier, while President Roosevelt was still alive, by Mr. Earl Browder, the then leader of the American Communist Party, in his book *Teheran, Our Path in War and Peace*, Browder made it clear that he regarded this as the best way of promoting Communist power in the under-developed countries.

Here is how Mr. Earl Browder put it:

“America can underwrite a gigantic program for the industrialisation of Africa . . . Our government can create a series of giant industrial development corporations, each in partnership with some other government or group of governments and set them to work upon large-scale plans of railroad and highway construction, agricultural and industrial development and all-round modernisation”.

It should be carefully noted that Browder suggested that capitalist America should do this; it was not a plan recommended to the Soviet Union.

The only well-known Western writer to notice the similarity of

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the two plans at the time was Douglas Reed, former London *Times* foreign correspondent and author of a series of books which caused a sensation (including *Insanity Fair*, *Disgrace Abounding* and *A Prophet at Home*).

This is what Douglas Reed wrote in *Somewhere South of Suez*, 1949:

“Once more the paramount fact of our time is established: the actual aims of American high policy and of the Communist empire are not separate and opposite, but the same. There must be in America under President Truman, as under President Roosevelt, some group or force strong or persuasive enough to sell Communist aims to political leaders and simultaneously convince them that these will ‘stop Communism’. Here is a Communist idea presented to the American Congress and people as one of several ways of thwarting Communist expansion. It is, in fact, exactly what the Communist empire wants for its own longer-sighted ends”.

If there is any difference between the plan designed to “stop Communism” and Earl Browder’s plan to “promote Communism”, it is only this: the Earl Browder plan can today be seen as a more detailed and exact description of what has happened since 1949.

Vast quantities of Western, and especially American wealth has been poured into African states to clear away the jungle, build bridges, and roads, and airports, etc, costly work providing no immediate return — all for the benefit of states which if not yet frankly Marxist, like Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique, are coming increasingly under the influence of the Soviet Union or Communist China.*

Again, it is most important to remember that the West’s leading politicians and “Western capitalism”, remain undisturbed by the apparent miscarriage of President Truman’s “great program designed to halt Communist expansion”.

*Dr. Peter Bauer, Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics, found that only a small portion of foreign “aid” was ever used for the purpose intended. He described this “aid” as “a weird confidence trick which impoverishes the poor in the developed countries only to enrich the rich in the undeveloped countries”, and blamed “a small but influential group of people determined to undermine Western society and its institutions”. Bauer added: “The great confidence tricksters of the past — Kreuger, Stavisky, Bottomley — have nothing on some of the champions of ‘aid’” — London *Sunday Express*, May 1971.

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When Douglas Reed wrote his book, he did not know that within a few years Dr. Antony Sutton, of Stanford University, California, would soon prove in three massive, faultlessly documented volumes, that the Soviet Union has nothing in the way of modern technology and industry which has not been put there by Western big business.

Reed did not then have the benefit of being able to read a book like Dr. Sutton's *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, proving conclusively that the giants of international finance, based mainly in New York, had been working hand-in-glove with the Communists in Russia and had been manipulating American politics for this purpose right from the start.

The South African Government's so-called "outward policy" of increasing involvement with other states in Africa, later to be renamed *detente*, is utterly unintelligible except as South African participation in the furtherance of American policy in Africa — that is, the policy outlined by President Truman and Mr. Earl Browder.

Obviously, socialism does not worry the super-rich.

In Zambia, for example, President Kaunda nationalised the giant copper industry, seizing a 51% shareholding in the properties of the South Africa-based Anglo American Corporation and of Roan Selection Trust, which is an offshoot of the American Metal Climax group; not one cent was paid at the time, payment being promised "out of future profits".

Did Mr. Harry Openheimer, boss of Anglo American, wring his hands and shed tears over this "expropriation"? Most certainly not! He stated in his next chairman's address that he welcomed "government participation" in the copper mining industry.

The only people who had any reason to weep were the small shareholders in these copper enterprises who were forced to sell out at depressed prices. And a few years later, hidden in one of those mining company reports in tiny print which few ordinary people can bring themselves to read, it was stated that both Anglo American and Roan Selection Trust had been paid out in full in good American dollars *outside* Zambia.

Meanwhile, thousands of Europeans and Asians had been forced to abandon property in Zambia because of the impossibility of

getting any money out of that country.

Perhaps a few words about Anglo American will help to explain why Mr. Harry Oppenheimer did not mind the nationalisation of his copper mines. Anglo American is one of the world's greatest mining, industrial and financial conglomerates. An investigation carried out before 1968 showed that Anglo American controlled close on one thousand of South Africa's biggest companies; it has continued swallowing up other companies, taking in at one gulp the whole of the Schlesinger empire, so that it must now control at least twice as many companies.

The investigator, Professor Hoek of Pretoria University, whose report remains to this day "a secret state paper" (having been suppressed after the death of Dr. Verwoerd), was not permitted to extend his inquiry abroad, but he felt there was good reason to believe that the real control of this sprawling giant was exercised from outside South Africa's borders.

It is obvious that those who wield that kind of power lose no sleep over increasing Communist influence in Africa.

Thus, when work was about to begin on the Tanzania-Zambia railway with 10,000 Chinese workers and a 300-million dollar low-interest loan from Red China, this whole exercise was described by the Dar-es-Salaam correspondent of the *New York Times* as "a wonderful example of Red Chinese generosity to an under-developed country".

In Zambia, now swarming with Communist Chinese, "South Africa's involvement", as one newspaper put it, "is actually increasing. The sort of South African money coming into Zambia is from sources acceptable to President Kaunda. For instance, Anglo American is starting costly ranching and maize-growing ventures". (*Natal Mercury*, May 19, 1971).

President Kaunda visited Moscow in November 1975, and in a speech at a banquet in honour of President Podgorny spoke of a Soviet-Zambian plan of action for Southern Africa. He expressed a hope that the Soviet Union would increase its political, diplomatic and material support to "the freedom fighter". President Kaunda has also paid a state visit to Communist China.

Nowhere has the real character of the new economic imperialism

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been more clearly revealed (but only to those close to the scene) than in Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo.

Although Zaire does not yet fall technically into the Communist sphere of influence, we may be sure that developments in that country would meet with the full approval of Mr. Earl Browder, the former American Communist party leader.

In Zaire in 1974, close on 50,000 expatriate Portuguese, Greeks, Lebanese, Indians, Belgians, French and Pakistanis were, at one stroke of a pen from President Mobuto, deprived of their homes and properties without one cent of compensation.

In one of those completely frank and truthful reports which on rare occasions slip into the leftist establishment newspapers (and for which the journalists responsible may expect to be severely rapped afterwards), an Oppenheimer newspaper, *The Daily News*, Durban, of April 6, 1974, reported as follows:

“Between December 1 and February 28, thousands of expatriates in all parts of the country received visits from Zairois waving small pieces of white paper announcing that their businesses had been given by the state to the bearer, who would give further instructions. The new owners seized all the assets, including stock. The expatriates were told that they would not be allowed to leave Zaire until they had handed over their businesses in a satisfactory condition, had trained the Zairois to run them and had met all their taxes and other liabilities”.

All the owners of these businesses got was a promise that they would receive compensation within ten years “provided the business makes satisfactory progress”.

Thousands of the owners understood at once what this meant, and fled from Zaire salvaging only what they could carry with them. And by the time President Mobuto returned a couple of months later from an extended visit to the United Kingdom and Middle East, most of the new owners had sold off the stocks and closed down the businesses.

Is it to be supposed that this treatment of expatriate businessmen discouraged further foreign investment in Zaire?

Far from it! While 50,000 small businessmen were being robbed of the fruits of a lifetime of endeavour, vast investment funds were

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pouring into the country under the terms of the 1969 Investment Code which Mobuto declared that he intends to honour.

Here is an item from the same *Daily News Africa* Service report: "The United States is becoming a financial power in the country. Total private U.S. investment in Zaire since 1969 is now around 100,000,000 dollars, but this is just a drop in the bucket compared with projected U.S. investment in the next few years. A U.S. consortium recently won a 300,000,000 dollar contract to build the 1,140 km Inga-Shaba power line. SMTF, in which U.S. interests have a 28 per cent share, are building a 400,000,000 dollar copper refining plant east of Kolwezi which by the end of 1977 will be turning out 100,000 tons of copper a year. General Motors is due to open a Kinshasa truck and car assembly plant . . . Goodyear are setting up a tyre plant . . ."

There have been no signs that those who control the destinies of these giant industrial organisations are troubled by the increasing Communist influence in Africa or the emergence of states which are frankly Marxist.

There has been no clearer or more authoritative exposure of the forces behind revolutionary changes on the continent of Africa after 1960 than a 24,000-word speech delivered in the U.S. House of Representatives on September 12, 1962, shortly after the bloody United Nations invasion of the Katanga which had declared its separate independence in June 1960.

Not surprisingly, the news of this speech was completely suppressed by the mass media, but it forms part of the Record of Congress for that date and has been rescued from oblivion by conservative organisations which had it reprinted verbatim and issued in booklet form.*

In this great speech, Congressman Donald Bruce showed with massive documentation why United Nations troops were used with the utmost ruthlessness, including the bombing of hospitals and the slaughter of large numbers of civilians, to prevent Katanga from gaining its independence.

One of those who protested at the time against the United Nations policy in the Congo was Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who spoke

*Liberty Lobby, 300 Independence Av. S.E., Washington D.C.

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as follows in an interview with a Swiss journalist: "It is a grave error to try and unite by force people so profoundly divided among themselves. If Katanga is unwilling to be re-united with the Congo, the U.N. should respect its wishes and not try to impose its will at any cost".

Until then one of the heroes of the liberal media as a "do-gooder" in Africa, Dr. Schweitzer became the target of a relentless smear campaign, which continued to the day of his death.

Congressman Bruce showed that the whole reason for the U.N. invasion of Katanga was that giant copper interests, particularly the Chile Copper Company of the American Anaconda group, were determined to gain control of the copper industry in Katanga, at that time owned and controlled by Union Miniere du Haute Congo, an independent group.

A director of Union Miniere was quoted by *Le Monde* of Paris as saying: "If they succeed in evicting us they will become the absolute masters of the world market for copper. The operation would be all the more profitable because our production represents nine-tenths of the surplus which keeps the world price down".

But how was this to be accomplished?

A joint American and Swedish company was established for the purpose of developing mineral deposits in the Congo. The president of this company, which combined the interests of huge Swedish mining groups like Grangesberg-Oxeloesund and the Liberian-American Mining Company (LAMCO), turned out to be Mr. Bo Hammarskjöld, brother of Dag Hammarskjöld, then Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It was also found that several of the key figures in the United Nations' Congo operation were or had been connected at the highest level with these same mining giants, including Mr. Sture Linner who was the U.N.'s top man in the Congo at the time of the attack on Katanga. Mr. Linner had been LAMCO's "top engineer". Mr. Sven Gustave Schwartz, employed by the United Nations as an expert in the Congo, was also shown to have been involved in the LAMCO syndicate, plus another United Nations "expert", Mr. Borj Hjortsberg-Nordlund.

Nor was that all.

Key figures on the American side included Mr. Fowler Hamilton and Mr. George W. Ball, both part of the foreign policy-making branch of the United States State Department and at the same time closely linked with the same combination of mining companies which were waiting to take over the control of the copper industry in Katanga. Mr. Fowler Hamilton was actually the State Department official responsible for implementing Mr. Truman's Point Four policy in Africa, (later called AID — Agency for International Development).

Congressman Bruce's costly investigation produced many astonishing sidelights.

Thus, it was shown that well before the United Nations attack on Katanga, Mr. Sven Schwartz had been sent to the Congo by the U.N. to carry out a four months' study of mining in that country. He was then the retiring president of Boliden-Gruv, reputedly the largest Swedish mining concern and a big shareholder in Grangesberg-Oxeloesund.

And what did this great representative of private enterprise capitalism recommend should be done with the Union Miniere properties in Katanga? He recommended nationalisation!

As Congressman Bruce's investigation proceeded still further, it began to appear that the real power behind all those Swedish power-wielders of big business was none other than Mr. Marcus Wallenberg, vice-chairman of Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, described by a Swedish newspaper as the man "who practically governs the entire Swedish engineering industry".

Most significant of all, perhaps, was the Soviet attitude to those bloody operations in the Congo, conducted in the interests of Western big business and banking.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, had at that time been the target of incessant attack from the Kremlin; Premier Krushchev had made repeated attempts to have Mr. Hammarskjöld ousted from his position.

With the Secretary-General's brother involved in the Congo in the role of a sort of capitalist brigand, here was a wonderful opportunity to press the Soviet Union's case against Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld. But, apart from refusing to pay their assessed share

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of the Congo adventure, the Russians did not intervene.

And why not?

An answer to that question may be found in the decision of the central government of the Congo to appoint one Egide Bochely-Davidson, a Moscow-trained Communist agent, as chief administrator of the Katanga province with the support of United Nations troops.

Congressman Bruce's lengthy speech is still of inestimable value to anyone seeking to understand contemporary history.

We are reminded of a comment in a novel written by Benjamin Disraeli, Prime Minister of Great Britain during Queen Victoria's reign, that "the world is governed by very different people from what is imagined by those who are not themselves behind the scenes".

It does not matter where we look in Africa, we shall everywhere find evidence of thinly disguised collusion between the Communists and Western capitalists and their political representatives.

No one could have any doubt that the Frelimo forces which finally took over control in Mozambique were armed by the Soviet Communists and trained and advised by Chinese Communists.

All this was done, of course, under the cloak of "liberation".

Subsequent events have fully confirmed that it was always the intention of Frelimo and their backers to set up a totalitarian Marxist state. On July 22, 1975, any doubt on this point was removed when President Samora Machel announced an immediate and total policy of nationalisation. Private schools, hospitals, clinics, medical practices — nothing was exempted. Even lawyers were ordered to close their offices and make themselves ready for state employment.

Yet, two days later, just before the independence agreement with Portugal came into effect, the British Government announced a 30-million dollar gift to Mozambique; and this was only one of the many gifts of money which flowed from countries of the Western world, including the United States, Canada and Sweden.

No one could have had any doubt that the Soviet Union was moving into Mozambique in force even before independence, and today all the Communist states are represented with powerful

embassies and the country is swarming with the agents of these countries.

How significant, then, that on the very day that President Machel announced a complete take-over of all private property by the state, the South African newspapers quietly announced in their finance pages that one of South Africa's biggest mining and finance houses, General Mining, closely linked with Mr. Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation empire, was "negotiating with Mozambique to establish a new bulk-handling chrome loading equipment that is expected to cost 5,000,000 dollars"!

Only those who fully understand the secret links between the world's super-rich and the Communists would understand a newspaper report of October 27, 1975 (*Daily News*, Durban) which reads:

"While Tanzania's politicians sing the praises of their great national ally — China — and its press and radio continue to pour out a flood of invective against 'Western imperialism', the United States and Western Europe have just agreed quietly to provide the country with enough free maize to keep its people alive for another year".

Are the Western politicians who feed the monster which loudly calls for their destruction stupid? We may be sure they are not. They know what they are doing, however crazy it may seem to the masses in the Western world who try vainly to understand what is happening and why.

Western politicians also understand perfectly well that the millions of dollars worth of food they send to a country like Tanzania every year is also helping to sustain a system of government which, left to itself, would quickly collapse in ruins.

In other words, they are helping to prevent the world from seeing that socialism is a system that simply does not work, and is only useful as a form of political warfare.

Western politicians know perfectly well why colonial Tanganyika could feed itself, and why Tanzania (which is the same country with a different name) can no longer do so. They know that the country's militant *Ujamaa* socialist policies, which involved uprooting millions of people from their homes and forcing them

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into Communist “collectives”, has resulted in a disastrous fall in agricultural production.

It's the same story repeated in all Communist countries, where oppressive regimes continue to be saved from calamity with massive imports of food grains from a Western world whose main agricultural problem is that of over-production.

The attitude of Western politicians and leaders of Big Money towards Communist expansion in Africa can only be described as weird. The ordinary man cannot make head or tail of what has been happening, and for a simple reason: he is not permitted to get possession of the facts.

He asks: Why, after all that has happened in Africa since the “Winds of Change” began in 1960, are Western politicians so desperately anxious to secure changes in Southern Africa which could, and probably would, result in the hand-over to the Soviet Union of one of the most strategically important areas in the world?

He asks, also: How can Western politicians give open support and encouragement to so-called “Black nationalist” groups like SWAPO (South West Africa) and ANC and others (Rhodesia) when they know that these groups have always had the closest links with Soviet Communism? Are they really so crazy as to believe that those African countries where Marxist regimes are now in power, have been “liberated”?

Of course, those Western politicians know the truth but for certain occult reasons they are undeterred by the possibility that all Southern Africa could follow Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania down the Marxist chasm of anarchy, mass starvation and terror.

There are good reasons to believe that the southern end of Africa has become in the last two years an area of major conflict and that pressure exerted by the combination of forces represented by International Finance Capitalism and Communism is going to be increased steeply.

The time and attention given to Southern Africa by Dr. Henry Kissinger during 1976, and the enormous effort being expended by the British Government to secure with the minimum of delay what it calls “a settlement” in Rhodesia, are unmistakable warning signs.

Included in this unfolding drama of the 20th century is also

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South West Africa, which the United Nations has already renamed Namibia. And millions of people all around the world have been bamboozled into believing that all this is being done for the purpose of liberating the indigenous populations of these territories and conferring on them all the blessings of democracy.

The “liberation mystique” is being used with marvellous effectiveness and it can be so used only because it is being applied simultaneously from above by those who control the mass media in the West and manipulate its politicians, and from below by the Soviet Union and Communist China and local subversive elements in the areas marked down for a take-over.

Nowhere was the fraudulent proxy character of an “African liberation” movement more thoroughly exposed than in South Africa in 1964, when the security police raided a luxury mansion at Rivonia on the outskirts of Johannesburg, which turned out to be the headquarters of a Communist revolutionary movement which called itself *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (“Spear of the Nation”), ostensibly a Black liberation movement.

Documents seized revealed close links with the Soviet Union, Algeria and Cuba, revealing also that the whole operation had been financed and controlled from the start by Whites, with the minimum participation of Blacks. Here are the names of the real leaders of this “Black” revolutionary movement: Dennis Goldberg, Lionel Bernstein, Joe Slovo, Harold Wolpe, Michael Harmel, Vivian Ezra, Arthur Goldreich, with Abram Fischer, a leading Johannesburg barrister, still to be flushed out in a subsequent raid.

Once again, the whole truth of the relationship of Big Money and revolutionary Communism was revealed, all summed up in an unforgettable sentence in one of Fischer’s assessments, produced as evidence at his trial: “*Our Press has done a wonderful job*”.

Fischer was not referring to *Pravda* or *The Daily Worker* but to South Africa’s two great newspaper groups owned by the same people who own and control the mining industry. And this Press has been doing “a wonderful job” for the Communists all down the years, giving favourable publicity to groups and individuals later proved to be Communist agents and always fiercely opposing any legislation designed to curb subversive activity.

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We may be sure that if the 20th Century struggle consisted of a clear-cut struggle between free enterprise capitalism, which has been for the human race a cornucopia of material wellbeing, and its Communist opponent, it would have been over long ago; nay, such a struggle could not even have begun!

It is only because the same enemy is powerfully represented on both sides of the line of battle that Southern Africa can today be said to be in great danger.

Even from as far away as Canada, any intelligent observer not already a victim of the psychological warfare conducted by the mass media can see clearly that Southern Africa has become the target of the same kind of strategy and the same tactics that brought disaster to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Dr. Kissinger's Paris "settlement plan" which preceded the total American betrayal of South Vietnam has its parallel in Dr. Kissinger's Pretoria "settlement plan" for Rhodesia, in which menaces and promises no doubt made their contribution; comments Lubor Zink in the *Toronto Sun*:

"It isn't going to happen overnight or in the next few weeks, but there can be little doubt that Southern Africa is sliding down the Marxist hole Indochina fell into barely 18 months ago. The area has been ceded to the socialist bloc by the Kissinger-negotiated 'Pretoria agreement'".

Socialist bloc, did he say?

Well, there is another way of putting it, as seen from the point of view of the super-rich who betray not the slightest fear about Southern Africa sliding into the Marxist hole.

Writes Eliot Janeway in *The Washington Star*, that most articulate mouthpiece of the liberal establishment: "The Vorster Government has already set the broad strategic lines of retreat. The Afrikaner establishment is prepared to accept the reform programme of the liberal monied mine-owners, real estate developers and press magnates based in Johannesburg — most of whom are not Afrikaners but Jewish. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, who may be the richest man in the world and is certainly the spokesman for the cosmopolitan financial oligarchy, has a well-publicised position which represents a cross between ADA and NAACP".

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It is no secret in the United States that the ADA (Alliance for a Democratic America) and NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People) are Communist front organisations, which have always been led and financed by members of what Arthur Koestler, in his book of the same name, has called "the thirteenth tribe".

In this darkening situation, with Europe's lifeline to the Arab oilfields and the East threatened, nothing could be more misleadingly erroneous than the notion that South Africa with its nationalist Afrikaner Government is a bulwark of resistance to Soviet Communism's southward thrust.

It is true, as Eliot Janeway says in the *Washington Star*, that the South African Government has already "set the broad strategic lines of retreat". This retreat did not begin with the visit to Pretoria of Dr. Henry Kissinger; it began several years ago, when the South African Government began implementing United States State Department policy in Africa, originally known as President Truman's "Point Four Program" and later known as AID (Agency for International Development).

Whatever label it bore, as pointed out earlier, this policy was exactly what Mr. Earl Browder, leader of the American Communist Party, had recommended as the best way of advancing Communist purposes in Africa and other underdeveloped countries.

Thus, the South African Government, like the American, has for some years been looting the national economy so as to be able to pour money into Black Africa, mainly for the benefit of economic imperialism's invading army.

The huge mining combines named by Congressman Bruce, General Motors, Firestone and similar international industrial conglomerates, all want to get into the African continent, but they don't want to have to build the roads and railways and bridges, etc., when they can so easily get politicians to do it with money extorted from the hardworking, productive Western peoples in the form of taxation and inflation.

But, that is only half the story!

Most of the money so extorted has been used not to finance genuine development but only to sow corruption and reduce to the

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status of obedient puppets Africa's new ruling class. Or, as Professor Peter Bauer puts it, this is a confidence trick "which impoverishes the poor in the developed countries only to enrich the rich in the undeveloped countries".

Here is a mere glimpse of the story from the *South African Financial Gazette* of January 14, 1972:

"If South Africa's success with its 'outward-looking' policy can be measured in terms of the hard cash that goes towards foreign aid, 1972 should show the best progress since the concept was first promoted. While actual figures are not available, it's apparent that 1972 will be the biggest 'aid year' the Republic has experienced so far".

That was in 1972, and we know that there has been no diminution in the flow of "aid" in the years that followed; although, of course, "actual figures" are still not available. And it was not only South Africa's neighbours like Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana which qualified for such aid, but millions of rands have been poured into countries as far afield as Chad, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Zaire and Madagascar.

South Africa has been repeating, down to the last detail, the pattern of American "aid" as recommended in the Truman-Browder Point Four Plan for underdeveloped areas.

What this means is that there is no difference whatever between South Africa's response to the Soviet Communist challenge and that of the rest of the Western world.

Therefore, the words uttered by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in his speech at Washington D.C. on June 30, 1975, although directed at the United States of America are equally applicable to South Africa: "Beginning at Yalta, your statesmen of the West, for some inexplicable reason, have signed one capitulation after another. Never did the West or your President Roosevelt impose any conditions on the Soviet Union for obtaining aid; he gave unlimited aid and then unlimited concessions".

Those who have studied the progress of the Communist conspiracy in Europe since the Bolshevik Revolution, and traced its motives and methods back through the centuries, are no longer baffled by what Solzhenitsyn calls "inexplicable reasons".

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There is nothing inexplicable to anyone with the courage and determination to dig out the truth. It is, after all, only the lazy and ignorant who continue to be astonished by the apparent craziness of contemporary politicians.

There was, therefore, nothing “astonishing” or “surprising” about a report that the South African Government was fully informed about the proposed coup in Portugal in 1974 three weeks before it happened — and that this information was not communicated to the Portuguese Government.

There is reason to believe that the powerful radio transmitter, Radio RSA was used to assist the revolutionaries while the uprising was in progress. A report in *Rapport*, a pro-Government Afrikaans-language newspaper, stated that the South African Broadcasting Corporation’s transmitter was used to broadcast news of the progress of the coup and also to play certain tunes which served as a signal to the revolutionaries to act; this revolutionary material, it was stated, was transmitted to the SABC by the Radio Club of Portugal and then relayed to the rest of the world.

For more than a year there was no official denial of this report. Then, when the subject was raised again by a spokesman of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), a right-wing antagonist of Mr. Vorster’s party, SABC officials declared that the report of collusion with the Portuguese rebels was “purely speculative”; *Rapport*, however, stuck to its story, saying it had no reason, even after the SABC denial, to doubt its accuracy.

The report that General Mining, one of South Africa’s biggest mining and financial conglomerates, was negotiating with Marxist Frelimo for the construction of a huge chrome loading installation at Lourenco Marques at the very moment when all private property in Mozambique was being nationalised, needs to be slightly amplified.

General Mining happens to be the one big mining and finance house in which Afrikanerdom’s super-rich work hand-in-glove with Mr. Harry Oppenheimer; nominally, this giant is controlled by Afrikaners, but Mr. Harry Oppenheimer and his nominees are on the board of directors. Hordes of Afrikanerdom’s new rich have been drawn into the Anglo American Corporation’s sphere of

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influence and these now exert a preponderant influence on a South African Government which still claims to be nationalist and conservative.

All this is not stated simply for the purpose of exhibiting the South African Government in an unfavourable light. We need to know the truth if we are to be able to interpret and understand developments in Southern Africa in the immediate future.

The South African Government has been helping in all sorts of ways to keep the Marxist Frelimo regime in power in Mozambique — huge quantities of food, teams of technicians to get Mozambique's railways and harbours working again, and millions of dollars worth of gold "sold" to the Frelimo regime at the old official rate of 42 dollars an ounce under an old agreement with the Government of Portugal which is obviously no longer valid.

Meanwhile, Soviet senior intelligence officers operating in Mozambique included Arkady M. Blukov of the International Section of the Communist Party; Boris Sineltchikov of the KGB, formerly operating in Chile; Sergi Bedrinsk of the KGB; and Boris Serafim Balshov, KGB agent and Aeroflot representative.

How can all this be possible?

It is possible only because the real power which promotes the Communist conspiracy comes from occult sources inside the so-called anti-Communist West.

In other words, one cannot fight Communism by co-operating with a Western capitalist, liberalist establishment which is riddled with Communism's secret agents and allies.

The truth continues to leak out but is not everywhere recognised as soon as it is seen; or else it is smothered with indignant denials, as in the case of the writer, Arnaud de Borchgrave who quoted an unnamed spokesman of South Africa's Bureau of State Security* as saying:

"A Marxist victory in Rhodesia will not jeopardise South Africa's security position. A Marxist-dominated South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) will emerge as the dominant force in Namibia, if only because it is the best organised political-military

*Re-named Department of National Security. (See article in *Behind the News*, December 1978, S.A. Info. Debaclé Analysed).

group. SWAPO has 3000 Soviet-armed guerillas, with another 5000 in training. Rather than fight them, South Africa should facilitate their coming to power to preserve its mineral interest in the territory”.

Obviously, the official concerned never meant this to be published. Like so many politicians who fall into this trap, he thought he was speaking “off the record”.

But what he said is the key that unlocks the mystery of much that has happened, including the Kissinger-Vorster-Smith agreement in Pretoria. And if the key turns in the lock and opens the door, who is to say it is the wrong key?

SWAPO no more represents the people of South West Africa (which the U.N. now calls “Namibia”) than Frelimo represents the people of Mozambique with its 98 tribes speaking a score of different languages and the MPLA represents the innumerable tribal groups in Angola: these parties draw all their power from outside Africa in the form of instruction, guidance, seemingly unlimited supplies of money and — most important this — the unanimous approval, encouragement and support of the mass media which exhibit the puppets of the invading imperialism of money as heroic “liberators”, or as martyrs when they get into trouble.

As we have seen, even the self-confessed Communist associations of these groups and their leaders, as in the case of SWAPO, do not disqualify them from the benefits of this massive support and encouragement from the “capitalist Press”.

Newspaper readers in Canada and other countries often get the truth, while people in South Africa and Rhodesia are baffled and bamboozled by their own Press.

Thus, Peter Younghusband, *Toronto Star* correspondent, writing from Cape Town (at the time of the Kissinger visit), quotes a South African foreign ministry official as saying: “We’ve fed the Rhodesians to the big Black crocodile and now we’re hoping the crocodile won’t eat us next!”

“To put it more accurately”, Younghusband continues, “South Africa’s Prime Minister John Vorster has fed both Rhodesia’s 280,000 Whites and the 100,000 Whites who live in South West Africa to the crocodile in return for promises by U.S. Secretary of State Henry

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Kissinger that the United States will not allow the crocodile to eat South Africa next . . . Vorster has repeatedly denied that he is pressuring the White Rhodesian regime. But this has been manifestly untrue”.

The “Black crocodile”, be it noted, has no say in the matter; it has its victims fed to it. And the “capitalist” West confidently undertakes to decide who shall be fed to the Marxist “Black crocodile”, and when.

As in Rhodesia, too, the process of piecemeal capitulation has been accompanied by virulent hostility aimed at those who dared to express their misgivings; these last, as in Rhodesia, have been pushed into the political wilderness and stigmatised as “extremists”, etc, etc. The result is that Mr. Vorster was (until October 1978) left at the head of a party which, certainly so far as control at the apex was concerned, was unashamedly *verlig** or liberalist, a transmogrification which would have appeared unthinkable when Dr. Verwoerd was alive.

Those promoting revolutionary change in Africa, whether Western liberals with their money and their mass media, or Communists operating from the Soviet Union, China, Cuba or Algeria, have always made the interests of the peoples of Africa subordinate to the interests and requirements of the invading imperialism of money.

Hence, the promotion of revolutionary change has made it necessary for liberals and Communists alike to do all in their power to exclude any possibility of wholesome evolutionary change in Africa. Indeed, so successful have they been that millions of people all over the world are totally unaware of what might have happened in Africa if the real interests of the indigenous peoples had been allowed to prevail; they cannot think of any alternative to the methods which have been used to “bring Africa into the 20th Century”.

All the Western-style “constitutions” introduced into Africa since 1960 are based on the spurious notion that nature has somehow omitted to supply African peoples with any ability to create effective political institutions of their own. If the Black

**Verlig* = ‘enlightened’.

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African is to attain the full stature of a human being, so he is persuaded, he must sweep away anything he may himself have created and replace it with political institutions imported from abroad.

No one has explained more clearly than Lord Lugard, the great British administrator of the last century, how the African could share in the advantages of modern science and technology without sacrificing his own vital interests of self-determination.

Lord Lugard was one of those who recognised and regarded with respect and admiration the political and social institutions which the Black African had himself evolved down the ages, and which still deserve close study by Westerners who are today far from satisfied with their own institutions.

Indeed, it would be no exaggeration to say that in some parts of Africa there came into existence systems of government which were equal in theory and practice to the best of which we have any historical knowledge.

That such systems could not cope immediately with the complexities of the modern world goes without saying. But this is important, and this is what Lord Lugard recommended: A future in Africa, if it is not to involve the complete betrayal of the interests of the peoples of Africa, must be built upon the foundations of institutions which the African has himself created.

That would have meant preserving and carrying into the future those elements in the tribal system, many of them most ingeniously contrived, which ensured the protection of the individual and placed wholesome restrictions on the power of the rulers, thereby preventing the abuse of power.

The situation in Africa today compares in many ways to what has happened on the mainland of China where the triumph of Communism has required the obliteration of the traditional wisdom of the Chinese people, much of it codified in the teachings of Confucius. In China, as in Africa, it has been necessary to rob the people of the guidance of all the accumulated experience of countless generations before introducing a highly artificial form of rule which external forces can manipulate.

In most parts of Africa the tribal hierarchies, even where they

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continue to exist, have been robbed of power. That does not mean that the new rulers have eliminated the tribal spirit. Far from it — tribal animosities, unrestrained by the ancient systems of control and exploited by the modern Black politicians have resulted in the slaughter of millions and the spread of famine, creating ideal conditions for the rapid progress of Communism's new colonialism.

No survey of developments in Africa would be complete without some reference to the role of the churchmen in helping to promote Communist subversion and terrorism.

Oswald Spengler, the great German historian and philosopher, wrote in 1934 in his book *The Hour of Decision* of "a priest-rabble which drags the faith and dignity of the church through the mud of party politics, allying itself with revolutionary forces and, by sentimental talk about loving one's neighbour, eggs on the underworld to set about destroying the social order".

The continent of Africa has had more than its fair share of this phenomenon which is world wide, and no distinction can be drawn in this regard between Protestant and Catholic missionaries. If the Catholic "sunken priest" has been more in evidence in recent years, it is only because the Catholic Church has provided a sort of rearguard in the great missionary withdrawal from Africa.

Recent events in Mozambique and Rhodesia tell in a highly condensed form the whole story of what has been happening all over the continent, and there is no need to multiply examples.

Towards the end of 1976 the Catholic Bishop of Umtali, Rhodesia,* was given a 10-year gaol sentence for failing to report the presence in his area of terrorists operating from Marxist Mozambique, following numerous reports of collusion between priests and terrorists.

There were numerous such cases in Mozambique while the Portuguese were locked in a struggle against Frelimo terrorists armed and trained in Marxist Tanzania; the main offenders then were Spanish priests, several of whom were convicted of treachery and later deported.

Most of the churches in Rhodesia, Catholic included, remained

*Bishop Lamont, who was permitted to leave Rhodesia without serving his sentence.

singularly silent over the slaughter by Marxist terrorists of hundreds of defenceless civilians in the border area, the only purpose of such attacks being to spread terror in accordance with the rules of revolutionary warfare laid down by Lenin and Mao Tse-tung.

It was only after December 5, 1976, when the terrorists had machine-gunned to death Bishop Adolf Schmitt, former Bishop of Bulawayo, and Father Possenti Weglarten, wounding and leaving for dead a nun, Sister Maria Frances, that Bishop Lamont was moved to complain of "barbarous and senseless killings".

Since then, other Catholic missionaries have been killed or kidnapped by terrorists.

Whatever is the true relationship of the "priest-rabble" and the Marxist revolutionaries, that is the pattern of events in Africa — the priests "drag the dignity and faith of the church through the mud" in their efforts to ingratiate themselves with the Marxists and the Marxists respond by treating them with hatred and contempt, which they amply deserve.

In Mozambique the Marxist regime has repaid the missionaries for their help during the so-called "war of liberation" by confiscating all church property. The Rev. John Paul, returning to London after a visit to that territory, is quoted as saying: "Although almost every Mozambiquan in authority today received his education from the Christian missionaries, he is officially expected to ignore the Church and to teach his children that there is no God and that Christianity is a superstitious relic of the country's capitalist and colonialist past" (*Natal Mercury*, Oct. 1976).

News about the fate of the missionaries in Angola has been meagre, but enough has leaked through to leave no doubt that in that country, as in Mozambique, there is no room both for Christianity and a Marxist ideology which is everywhere being preached as a new religion.

It would seem, therefore, that priests who ally themselves with revolutionary forces in Africa are firmly held in a psychological trap from which there is no escape. Church property can be looted and churchmen murdered, persecuted and insulted, but nothing can make them see the error of their ways and change their minds. Indeed, there seems to exist no cure for the cancer of a spurious

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idealism which draws into its service all the unimpaired energies of mind and emotion.

Nevertheless, even the “sunken priest” has his uses, helping us to arrive at a correct assessment of conflict situations in distant places.

When a Bishop Lamont is arrested and sentenced in Rhodesia, a huge outcry is raised in the “priest-rabble” Press all over the world. The same happens when Marxist churchmen raise their voices or get into trouble in Chile, Nicaragua, or anywhere else in the world: touch one, and they all screech. Their lines of communication leave nothing to be desired and they are well supplied with money and with media of their own besides having easy access to the liberal establishment’s Press, radio and television.

Subversion in these churchmen is of a deep-rooted, ineradicable kind. It is the subversion of decay, wonderfully uniform in its manifestations.

Therefore, not even by accident can a “priest-rabble” find itself on the right side in any area of conflict; it is doomed by its very nature to be always hostile to the most precious values which enrich life and give it meaning; it destroys the social order, destroys the church and ends up by destroying itself (as in every Marxist state).

If we take care, therefore, never to be on the same side as the “priest-rabble” and its Press in any controversy, no matter how geographically remote, we may not always be completely right in our assessments but we shall be sure, at least, not to be always wrong! In this way, the “priest-rabble” and its Press should make it a little easier for the whole world to understand what has been happening on the continent of Africa.

It is most important to remember that in Africa, as elsewhere, there remain in all the churches individual churchmen who continue, in spite of much subtle persecution and pressure, to bear witness to the central truth of Christianity as a message of personal redemption and fortification — in opposition to the fraudulent and beguiling Communist creed that the salvation of man must be sought only in the reform of his political institutions.

There can, therefore, be no effective resistance to Communism which does not begin with a recognition of the essentially religious nature of the struggle.

Chapter 4

WHAT HAPPENED IN RHODESIA

Today you sign treaties; tomorrow you will fall into despair; then, just a push, a little push . . . and plouf! You topple into the void.

Jean Dutourd, *L' Arbre*.

If we join our adversary in a search for a way out, we give him a way out which he had no way of finding for himself.

Dr. Franco Nogueira.

On November 11, 1965, Mr. Ian Smith astonished the world with the announcement of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

The declaration was contradicted by everything that was to follow — a dramatic act of rebellion and defiance, followed immediately with a declared desire for negotiation with an enemy who had made it perfectly clear that he would be satisfied with nothing less than White surrender to Black majority government.

If power in Rhodesia is finally handed over to the agents and nominees of an invading imperialism of money (in propaganda parlance "Black Majority Rule") it will be correct to say that Rhodesia's fate was sealed from the moment of UDI in 1965 and not at the time of the September 1976 Pretoria talks with Mr. John Vorster and Dr. Kissinger. (*See postscript on page 88*).

As successive meetings between Mr. Smith and representatives of the British Government confirmed, *there never was anything to discuss except details of timing and procedure for a hand-over*. This policy, which placed maximum reliance on negotiation, guaranteed that the Rhodesians would not be mobilised materially and morally for total resistance.

Mr. Ian Smith had chosen a path, from which he never afterwards deviated, which could only have at the end of it the results we now see — capitulation to the principle of Black rule.

All that happened in Pretoria was that Mr. Smith was given a little push when he had arrived at the end of the road which he had himself chosen and from which there could be no turning back.

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The above can be stated in another way: Even before UDI Mr. Smith had firmly made up his mind that he had no intention of fighting the real Battle for Rhodesia, fully understanding what such a battle would entail. In other words, Mr. Smith's policy right from the start, with settlement bluntly described as his "first prize", had defeat for Rhodesia written into it as an inseparable component.

Only the stupidity of Black "nationalist" leaders, bordering on imbecility, and the slender possibility of some totally unexpected development now stand between the Rhodesians and the delivery of their country into a Marxist savagery of the kind which prevails in Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania.

Meanwhile, however, the Black comic-opera helps to create the impression that Mr. Ian Smith is very clever and is holding his own against Rhodesia's enemies.

We shall never know for certain what were Mr. Ian Smith's real purposes and intentions unless he himself tells us, but this we can say: If Mr. Smith had been a conscious agent of the forces ranged against Rhodesia he could hardly have done a better job of bringing about a Rhodesian surrender.

There were, after all, only two ways in which a Rhodesian capitulation could be secured — by force or by parley, by armed invasion or by subterfuge.

The use of armed force having been ruled out because of the unpredictability of its results and consequences, *there was only one way in which the Rhodesians could be persuaded to surrender — and that is precisely the way in which it has been done.*

The results we now see could only have been brought about by a process of piecemeal surrender disguised as resistance, and Mr. Ian Smith was the only man in a position to preside over this process.

How else and by whom else could it have been done?

Not only did Mr. Smith make "settlement" his single objective but he went to infinite pains to prevent Rhodesians from arming themselves materially and morally for any alternative to a negotiated surrender.

Encouraged by slogans, promises and assurances of the kind Mr. Smith has supplied in abundance ever since he took over the leadership of the Rhodesian Front, the White electorate was edged

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inexorably off the firm ground on which once it stood with its 1969 constitution, onto a slippery slope where further resistance was obviously impossible.

With marvellous consistency Mr. Smith continued to do what the opponents of Rhodesian independence would have wanted him to do.

Then why did he not take the first opportunity of accepting the terms dictated by Mr. Harold Wilson?

There are good reasons to believe that he did accept Mr. Wilson's terms in the talks aboard *HMS Tiger*. But it would certainly not have suited Mr. Wilson if on returning to Salisbury, Mr. Smith had committed himself publicly to the acceptance of these terms; for then he would have been thrown out and a new leader installed.

Finding the cabinet and caucus were unwilling to accept the Wilson terms, Mr. Smith did precisely what a shrewd Mr. Wilson would have wanted him to do, and which Mr. Wilson in his autobiography says he promised to do — eliminate from the government the “rightwingers” who stood in his way (including Lord Graham, Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs, and Mr. William Harper, Minister of Internal Affairs.)

The example of nationalist China will help to explain what might have happened in Rhodesia with the right leadership. General Chiang Kai-shek and his people, having been forced to withdraw to Taiwan, firmly made up their minds to fight the battle for Free China. There was no talk about the desirability of a “peaceful settlement” with Mao Tse-tung.

The Chinese in Taiwan and in the little islands close to the mainland, including Quemoy and Matsu, have been mobilised morally and physically like no other comparable group anywhere in the world in this century. Their inflexible determination to defend what they hold and, if opportunity offers, push back the forces of Communism on the mainland, is reflected in every moment of the life of every man, woman and child in what remains of Free China.

The parallel with Rhodesia is not exact. General Chiang Kai-shek did get American support,* but the lesson of Free China's

*In December 1978 the American government shamefully abrogated its treaty with the Republic of China (Taiwan), whose fate now hangs in the balance.

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experience is that you do not parley with those whose undisguised purpose it is to insist on nothing less than total surrender.

What is equally important, the Chinese have gone out of their way to make common cause with all those people around the world who feel threatened by the same global revolutionary forces, all summed up in the word "Communism". They took the initiative in setting up the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL) which in turn gave rise to the World Anti-Communist League (WACL).

Friends of Free China groups were encouraged and everything possible was done to build up and strengthen Free China lobbies in parliaments around the world, and especially in the United States.

By their example, too, they have made a host of friends and well-wishers and they can hold their heads high as a nation which would rather go down fighting than shamefully capitulate without a struggle.

Rhodesia, on the other hand, started off with a host of friends and well-wishers. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence sent a shock wave around the world because it meant, or seemed to mean, that one tiny nation had plucked up courage and had decided to take the lead in openly defying the revolutionary conspiracy with the challenge: *So far — and no further!*

For millions of people, especially in the English-speaking countries, this was one of the most heartening things which had happened since the end of World War II. UDI could mean only one thing — the Rhodesians had raised the banner of the counter-revolution! Or so they thought.

Within weeks there came into existence in most of the countries of the West, including South Africa, innumerable Friends of Rhodesia organisations.

Perhaps most important, from the point of view of ensuring Rhodesian survival, was the response of the people of South Africa which brought English-speakers and Afrikaans-speakers together in a popular movement of shared enthusiasm as never before.

If this had been permitted to flourish, we may be sure that any attempt by a South African leader or government to strangle Rhodesia into submission would have been politically impossible.

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Assuming for a moment that Mr. Smith was actually on the side of those seeking revolutionary changes in Southern Africa, how would he have been expected to react to these world-wide expressions of sympathy and support?

Understandably, he would have seen all this support for Rhodesian intransigence as something to be discouraged at any price. And isn't this precisely how Mr. Harold Wilson would have wanted him to react?

Support for Rhodesia, except in the form of material aid — "baby food and balaclava caps", as it came to be called — was strenuously discouraged.

Anyone outside Rhodesia who identified himself publicly with what was supposed to be the Rhodesian cause, namely, defiant opposition to revolutionary change, was snubbed. This was the surprising and disconcerting experience of those who, in their zeal for the proclaimed Rhodesian cause, launched organisations in all the countries of the West.

The result was inevitable — all these organisations dwindled to insignificance when they realised that there was to be no Battle for Rhodesia which they could continue to support politically.

For this purpose, Mr. Ian Smith lost no time in seizing control of the Rhodesian end of the Friends of Rhodesia movement with an organisation of his own which he called the Friends of Rhodesia Trust. Outside Rhodesia, F.o.R. was a spontaneous popular movement with governments nowhere involved.

Obviously, if an independent group of Rhodesian citizens had been permitted to reciprocate by taking care of the Rhodesian end of the operation, a vigorous people-to-people psychology across national boundaries would have resulted.

Mr. Smith was completely at one with the liberal establishment at home and abroad in regarding any such developments as wholly undesirable.

In South Africa, the process of paralysing moral and political support for the Rhodesians was further assisted (as was only to be expected) by South African "progressives" who quickly penetrated F.o.R. and did everything they could to prevent the emergence of a genuine people-to-people movement across the Limpopo river.

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But what were Mr. Smith's real intentions?

Attitudes towards Mr. Smith can be categorised as follows: (a) those for whom he is still the hero of 1965; (b) those who have misgivings about him but continue to support him; (c) those who have lost faith in him; and, (d) those who regard him as a greater danger to Rhodesia than any of the African nationalist leaders.

The problem, therefore is to find the real Ian Smith. Is he the hero of the Rhodesian struggle keeping cards up his sleeve with which he plans to outwit the enemy in the end? Or the tired politician who has run out of ideas? Or is he the bad man of Rhodesian politics, the politician who has deliberately misled an electorate which had trusted him implicitly?

We may be sure of this: Two personalities could hardly be more different than the Ian Smith of the public image which has prevailed both in Rhodesia and abroad for so many years and that other Ian Smith, the politician, as represented by his actions and policies since December 1965 when Rhodesia shook the world with its Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

The public image has always represented Mr. Smith as a conservative, even a "rightwing extremist", the man who in 1965 flung down the gauntlet to world revolutionary forces, then as now seeking to engulf all Africa, with the challenge: *So far and no further!*

In fact Mr. Smith is not a conservative, let alone a "rightwing extremist", never was a conservative and never will be. He is a liberal, or progressive, or leftist, always was, and always will be.

Thus an astonishing situation has been created in which a dyed-in-the-wool liberal finds himself today the prime minister and leader of a small country which has adopted a posture of defiance towards a revolutionary imperialism which is essentially liberalist, leftist, call it what you will.

The story of how a decidedly conservative or rightwing Rhodesian Front found itself with a leftist leader and Prime Minister is told in some detail by Kenneth Young in his wholly sympathetic book *Rhodesia and Independence*, published in 1967. The main facts, however, were common knowledge in Rhodesia before December 1962 when the Rhodesian Front defeated Edgar Whitehead's United Federal Party.

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Ian Smith, as a member of the United Federal Party had been Welensky's Chief Whip in the Federal Parliament (Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland). However, early in 1962 he resigned because the UFP had decided to accept the proposed 1961/62 Constitution, later to be submitted to a referendum. Why did he resign from the UFP? *Because it was too far to the right.* He explained to Kenneth Young: "I mean this introduced racialism into our constitution for the first time in history".

Having resigned from the UFP because it was not *leftist* enough, Mr. Smith joined those who were in the process of forming the Rhodesian Front, a party decidedly to the right of Whitehead's UFP, and was duly elected as a member of the territorial parliament. Kenneth Young adds:

"Still the constitution *was* accepted by the electorate by a two-thirds majority. Therefore, it was the Constitution and it had to be worked. All the same, Smith never believed in what he called 'the four racial referenda'. He stated: 'I pray that we shall never get to the stage where we have to go through this most unfortunate exercise of carrying out a witch-hunt to decide whether people are pure bred this or pure bred that or a mixture or so on. This was enshrined in the 1961/62 constitution'."

Smith could hardly have identified himself more clearly as a racial egalitarian, therefore as a liberal, therefore basically as upholder of the principle of one-man-one-vote which the Rhodesian Front had been given a mandate to oppose.

When we understand that Ian Smith is, and always was, a liberal, everything he has done and said since December 1965 is easily explained. He was taking the people who had put him in power not where *they* wanted to go but where *he* thought they should go — to a settlement in which all considerations of ethnic identity would sooner or later be abolished.

What made it easier, no doubt, was the firm conviction that he was doing it for their own good and for the good of the world at large.

Anywhere outside Rhodesia and in the circumstances

prevailing since November 1965 it would have been impossible for any politician to do what Smith had done. He has pulled off a political trick which deserves a permanent place in the history of parliamentary politics.

How did he do it? How and why was it possible?

An answer to such questions can be found in a principle as old as history but re-enunciated by Robert Ardrey (*The Social Contract*): "The sum of external hostility equals the sum of internal solidarity". Political theorists are at liberty to reduce this principle to an equation: TSOEH = TSOIS.

What this means is that hostile pressure applied on a nation or community from outside automatically engenders an answering internal psychology of unity of equal intensity or value.

And it goes without saying that this special kind of internal unity, excited by external hostility, is essentially an unquestioning, unthinking unity. Within such a community the mind is closed against any communication, any argument, which would tend to weaken internal unity. And the kind of information and argument most strongly resisted must of necessity be that tending to cast doubt on the trustworthiness of the leader, since such criticism appears to strike at the heart centre of any psychology of unity.

This defensive psychological mechanism built into human nature has no doubt played a very important part down the ages in favour of group survival, but obviously it can produce desirable results only if the chosen leader happens to represent the will and the values of the community to be defended.

If the group sets up the wrong man as leader, then all his faults and weakness are compounded and made more dangerous by the group unity with which he is encompassed and strengthened.

The psychology of group unity which has prevailed in Rhodesia since Mr. Smith came into power has both a negative and a positive aspect.

Its negative aspect is that it has reduced a White population, claimed by some to be of extraordinarily high average

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intelligence, to a condition bordering on political imbecility, rendering Rhodesians incapable of discovering something that was always obvious to any independent investigator — that they had chosen a leader who was virtually “on the other side” and would continue with single-minded determination to seek a “settlement” acceptable to “the other side”.

On the positive side we find that once the Rhodesians had invested the entire moral capital of their trust and confidence in Ian Smith, having closed their minds to any possibility that he might be misleading them, they found themselves free to concentrate all their energy and imagination on the task of winning the battle on the economic front, the battle against sanctions. There can be no doubt that “trusting Smithy” and opting out of any further political responsibility contributed enormously to the Rhodesians’ truly amazing economic achievements, not to mention the creation of what must surely be the most efficient anti-insurgency force in the world.

The opinion, now current, that nothing short of the combined pressure of Dr. Henry Kissinger and Mr. John Vorster could have compelled Mr. Ian Smith’s surrender to the demand for Black majority rule is contradicted by the facts.

Rhodesians and their friends need to be reminded — or told, if they didn’t know it before — that there is virtually no difference between the Pretoria “settlement” of 1976 and the Smith-Home “settlement” of 1971.

On that occasion, it will be remembered, the Rhodesians were only saved by the incredible stupidity of the Black leaders in rejecting a plan which would have given them all they wanted within a couple of years.

Not even Sir Alec Douglas-Home’s frank statement in the House of Commons could shake the average Rhodesian’s determination to “leave it to Smithy”.

The complete text of the “Proposals for a Settlement” was available, and this spoke for itself, but few Rhodesians were disposed to wrestle with its many pages of tangled legal jargon. However, it was all summed up neatly by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in the House of Commons:

"I have signed a document . . . which is fully within the five principles to which the (British) Government have constantly adhered".

These "principles", we need hardly be reminded, always included "unimpeded progress to majority rule" — meaning, of course, Black rule.

Sir Alec went on to explain: "After parity, how long will it take for the African majority to take charge? That could happen in the first election, but I guess it would be certain to happen in the second election after parity, and thereafter with absolute certainty".

He would have known that the "absolute certainty" of early Black majority rule would result in an exodus of Whites from Rhodesia and a rapid acceleration of the process of hand-over.

Mr. Smith's speech in which he undertook to "explain" the agreement in parliament deserves to be included in any political science textbook as a classical piece of double-talk and obfuscation.

Only five months earlier (June 1971), in an interview with the BBC, Mr. Smith had commented: "I don't believe in any of these principles. They are not *our* principles".

Now, in his speech in parliament, he carefully avoided any reference to the British Government's "five principles".

We are indebted to Dr. Walter Henderson, LLd., the Australian constitutional lawyer, for a brilliant detailed analysis of the Smith-Home agreement and commentary on Mr. Smith's speech in parliament, from which the following is a brief quotation:

"Mr. Smith's statement to the Rhodesian Parliament on 25 November when he laid the proposals for a settlement before it, contained nothing of any explanatory value in respect of what these proposals entail. He may have sound reasons for his silence. He said that it was not easy to comprehend them fully and that certain sections of them were subject to different interpretations; he suggested that criticism (that is, a considered judgment on them) could involve a deliberate intention to mislead. But this should not have absolved him from giving the precise meaning (for the proposals are capable of bearing a very precise meaning) which he and his Cabinet colleagues attach to them . . . The Prime Minister sheltered himself behind this statement: 'If only Rhodesians could

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be apprised of the facts and predictions available to Government; our economic requirements and anticipated development difficulties; the security problems which loom before us, then they would more readily understand our position. Regrettably, it would be irresponsible of me to divulge any of this information, as by so doing, it would become available to our enemies' ”.

Dr. Henderson goes on: “These remarks only explain *why* the Rhodesian Government accepted the Proposals for a Settlement. Are they a proper substitute for saying *what* the Proposals mean? The divulging of security and related information (which, in any event is fully known to the British Government and other interested parties) has no relevance to *what* the Proposals mean”.

In November, 1971 Mr. Ian Smith exposed himself completely.

But, there is “none so blind as he who won't see”!

Explanations of the proposals like those prepared by Dr. Walter Henderson might just as well have been addressed to the desert air, for all the effect they produced on Rhodesian members of parliament and Rhodesian Front functionaries.

Let us, therefore, read more of what Dr. Henderson wrote in 1971, in the light of what has happened since then:

“To the Rhodesian Parliament on 25 November Mr. Ian Smith said that the Proposals for a Settlement would mean that the government of Rhodesia would be retained in ‘civilised hands’, although those proposals provide for the government to pass from Europeans to Africans. It would be otiose in this paper to embark on an examination, for which I am not fitted, of the question of whether or not Africans will have, or would wish to have, ‘civilised hands’. Who could answer that question? Mr. Lardner-Burke, however, has expressed a view that should be cited. In his speech to the Rhodesian House of Assembly on 2 October, 1969, when recommending the 1969 Constitution Bill to Parliament, he said: ‘It is foolish to delude ourselves that (with African majority rule) Europeans would be allowed to retain their own standards and characteristic way of life or that peace and civilised government would be maintained. Events to the north prove that this would not happen’ ”.

To cap it all, to make certain of the rapid fulfilment of the British

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Government's principle of "unimpeded progress to majority rule", Mr. Smith agreed to accept what Dr. Henderson described as "the second blade of the scissors which will shear away Rhodesian independence". He was referring to the "servitude" imposed on the Rhodesian Government to write into the proposed constitution a Declaration of Rights *justiciable in the courts*.

Comments Dr. Henderson: "The importance that the British Government attaches to such a servitude may be seen from the fact that of the 37 pages of the proposals, no less than 22 are devoted to the Declaration of Rights".

Is it possible that Mr. Smith did not understand the full implications of such a servitude?

Dr. Henderson quotes from a speech by Mr. Lardner-Burke, Minister of Justice, in Parliament in October 1969 showing that he was then fully aware of the evil consequences which could be expected to flow from a Declaration of Rights justiciable in the courts.

A Bill of Rights justiciable in the courts, while it looks very well on paper is a cunning device of political warfare designed to circumvent the processes of representative government, besides being what Dr. Henderson describes as a "contamination of the judiciary". In the USA the Supreme Court with its re-interpretations of the wording of the constitution, has been used for the purpose of introducing and enforcing policies which no congressman would have dared to recommend or defend before the electorate.

Any thoroughgoing examination of the Smith-Home agreement, Mr. Smith's speech in parliament at the time, and contemporary statements by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in the House of Commons must leave Mr. Smith naked and defenceless against the charge that already in 1971, without any pushing from Mr. Vorster or Dr. Kissinger, he was prepared to accept rapid progress to so-called majority rule and that he did not then scruple to conceal the meaning of what he had decided behind a smokescreen of ambiguities and spurious assurances.

All that Mr. Vorster and Dr. Kissinger did at Pretoria was to provide Mr. Smith with an apparently irresistible argument with which to bludgeon into submission anyone in his cabinet and

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caucus who might still be inclined to hold out against capitulation.

It does not matter where we look in Mr. Smith's record, both before and after he became Prime Minister, we find everywhere confirmation of the view that "peaceful transition to Black majority rule" was always his ultimate objective.

The agreement worked out with Mr. Harold Wilson aboard *HMS Tiger* was only one of the milestones on a journey which began when Mr. Ian Smith, former whip in Sir Roy Welensky's "partnership" government, decided to join the victorious Rhodesian Front.

Reaction at home to the *Tiger* exercise clearly identified for Mr. Smith those elements in cabinet, parliament and party which represented the main obstacle to the attainment of his "first prize". In a very real sense, it was an "identification parade".

Thus, there is no reason to doubt Mr. Harold Wilson's statement in his autobiography that Mr. Ian Smith promised to "get rid of the rightwingers" who were making his task more difficult, for this is precisely what he proceeded with the utmost haste and thoroughness to do.

Mr. John Gaunt, always an outspoken defender of White interests in Southern Africa, had already been removed from the cabinet, and he was soon to be joined in the political wilderness by Mr. William Harper and Lord Graham.

Mr. Wilson himself could not have made a better job of purging the Rhodesian parliament and the Rhodesian Front party of the people he, too, would have regarded as an obstacle to a negotiated surrender.

There was in Rhodesia, as elsewhere in Africa, another obstacle to revolutionary change which had to be removed: the natural resistance of the Blacks.

Here, again we find Mr. Smith doing exactly what was required by Rhodesia's declared enemies — systematically preparing the Black population for revolutionary change by destroying the last vestiges of the power of the tribal hierarchy, thereby creating in the Black population a power vacuum which the "nationalists" were at liberty to fill.

Mr. Smith did have an alternative, had it not been his intention

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right from the start to permit nothing that might hamper his efforts to win what he always called his "first prize", namely, a negotiated settlement with the enemy.

There can be no doubt, that all the conditions existed in Rhodesia for an alliance of Whites and Blacks in defence of their common interests, which would have placed a well-nigh insurmountable obstacle in the path of those promoting revolutionary change.

Indeed, this would have been no more than a fulfilment of the Lugard philosophy which calls for evolutionary rather than revolutionary change in Africa.

Such a policy would, of course, have meant giving real power to the Rhodesian chiefs with money, arms and instruction sufficient to guarantee at minimum cost the exclusion of terrorists from their different areas.

The Rhodesian delegation to the Geneva talks of December 1976 was made up entirely of Whites — presenting a picture to the world's mass media, especially television, which could not have suited Rhodesia's enemies better.

Who would have guessed, looking at that all-White delegation, that 60% of the soldiers fighting the terrorists on Rhodesia's borders were Black, and that 75% of the police were Black?

Who would have guessed that the much maligned "White régime" in Rhodesia still had enough Black support to make this possible?

Rhodesia could have been represented at Geneva by a delegation with a majority of Blacks, much to the embarrassment of Rhodesia's enemies. So, why was it not done?

Obviously, because such a delegation would have rendered more difficult of attainment the kind of "settlement" Mr. Ian Smith has always had in mind.

For all those Blacks who felt the need to defend their own political and cultural system, evolved down the ages, the Smith Government's policy was a double betrayal.

If the chiefs had been told the truth from the start, they would have known precisely how they stood and they would have been

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free either to throw in their lot with the “nationalists”, or at any rate remain neutral. Instead, while being undermined and rendered impotent and incapable of commanding the allegiance of their own people, they were at the same time persuaded to take sides with the Whites in their half-hearted resistance to “Black nationalism”.

Rhodesians would do well to pause and consider what this will mean to the chiefs and to all those loyal Africans who fought side by side with the White soldiers against the terrorists; these will not be readily forgiven if and when the Black “nationalist” leaders and the thousands of former terrorists triumph in the streets of Salisbury.

Dr. Kissinger’s Pretoria “package deal”, so far as we know, contained no guarantee that we shall not see in Rhodesia a repetition of the tragedy of betrayed loyalty which has disgraced White withdrawal from so many other former colonies in Africa and Asia.

No survey of developments in Rhodesia in the last twelve years would be complete without some reference to the truly amazing performance of the Rhodesians in every sphere except the political.

The difficulties and dangers which they faced have produced what can best be described as a resurgence of the Western European spirit, contrasting dramatically with the confusion and demoralisation now prevailing in Britain and other Western countries.

Not only did they defeat sanctions, but they have even continued to increase their gross national product. They have been able to feed themselves — unlike most other states in Africa — and have earned enough in foreign exchange to meet an ever-increasing burden of anti-terrorist warfare and keep the wheels of industry turning. They also defeated inflation; prices in Rhodesia have remained relatively stable, and the Rhodesian dollar has been one of the soundest currencies.

Whatever the final result of the struggle, the Rhodesians will at least be able to remember with pride that in the space of a few years they created one of the most effective anti-insurgency forces in the world, and that by their protracted resistance they have severely hampered the programme of the sinister forces seeking revolutionary changes in Southern Africa.

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Postscript: The Rhodesians decided by Referendum on January 31, 1979 to accept the principle of majority rule, and White Government ended with the setting-up of the new Government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, under Bishop Abel Muzorewa on June 1, 1979.

Earlier in 1979, on January 30, the Rhodesian Whites voted on the proposed Black-majority constitution and they were persuaded by their then Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to vote "Yes". The present writer was in Rhodesia at the time and warned Rhodesians at three public meetings that they were being cheated. But they would not listen.

How often before have we not told Rhodesians that there could be no recognition for their "independence", no let-up of the economic siege, no cessation of the terrorist war, except at the price of a total sacrifice of the interests of the local Whites. They are going to find out at last that Mr. Ian Smith's role, right from the start, has been that of the Judas goat at the abattoir — who frisks away through a side door after leading the sheep into the slaughter pen. Whether Mr. Ian Smith was more consciously aware of his role than the goat, we cannot claim to know for sure.

The plan now will be to draw Bishop Abel Muzorewa into some new agreement which seems to offer him a better chance of "recognition" but which will, in fact, undermine his position. The aim, once again, is to dispossess the local Whites of the last remnants of their power — which today is no more than the power to prop up a Black government, which needs them as much as they need it.

Chapter 5

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That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive.

Ephesians 4:14.

We have given some account of the evolution of a global power-influence network centred in Wall Street's Eastern Establishment, with the Council on Foreign Relations as its principal "brains trust"; we have examined the grand strategy in efforts to establish a global, totalitarian monetary system, with the overthrow of economic sovereignty of the individual and of the nations as its pre-requisite; and we have sketched developments on the continent of Africa and the concentration of hostilities against Southern Africa which is the world's most important source of new gold, besides being possibly the world's most valuable storehouse of other forms of mineral wealth.

Some attention must now be given to the *methods* used by the network in the conduct of a war against mankind, benignly disguised as a war of liberation, a war against the multiple evils which afflict the human race.

The most obvious characteristic of this warfare is that it is for the most part non-violent, although violence is unhesitatingly used as and when necessary (as in Katanga, Vietnam, Korea etc). This is "political warfare", a method of conducting hostilities which includes the financing and manipulation of party politics, and the countless ways in which money and preferment can be used to overcome resistance and promote covert purposes.

As far as possible, the inventions of cunning, which few can understand, are used in preference to open and apparent violence, which all can understand. The purpose of this strategy and all the clever tactics to which such a strategy, gives rise, is to prevent those at the receiving end from finding out what is happening and mobilising resistance.

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Part and parcel of political warfare and quite inseparable, except for the purposes of discussion, is psychological warfare, which includes spoken and written propaganda.

As it is propaganda which makes the most frequent impact on the vast majority of people, it is this weapon of the New World Order conspiracy which calls for special attention.

It should be understood at the outset that most of the mass media in the Western world, including newspapers and magazines, radio and television, publishing and book distribution, are firmly under the control of those who for a variety of reasons, including a misguided idealism, yearn to bring the whole world under the control of one government — a World Government.

This is in no way inconsistent with the statement that the overwhelming majority of those concerned in the conduct of the affairs of the mass media haven't the faintest idea how all their varied activities are focussed on a single long-range objective; in most cases the individual has simply *adjusted himself* to the requirements of the organisation to which he has attached himself and to which he must look for the advancement of his personal fortunes.

In this respect expressions like "Communist purposes" and "Eastern Establishment purposes" must be taken as synonymous — until common usage can agree on some new name which includes the power-wielders on both sides of the Iron Curtain and both sides of the Bamboo Curtain.

The next two chapters consist of two papers submitted by the present writer to the World Anti-Communist League, one at the annual general conference in 1976 at Seoul, Korea, and the other at a similar conference in 1977 at Taipei, Taiwan.

Psychological warfare in its narrower sense as propaganda has two aspects, the positive and the negative. The positive aspect has to do with the maintenance of a flow of tendentious "news" and "interpretation" designed to create the required "public opinion". The negative explores and exploits every imaginable means of *withholding* or *denying access* to the information and interpretation required for a fully informed public opinion.

The first paper consists of an examination of the role of the mass

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media in promoting Eastern Establishment Communist purposes and draws attention to the unanimity that prevails among media around the world on all key issues, and the uniformity and consistency of policy which establishes a marvellously synchronised drumbeat of persuasion and, when necessary, *dissuasion*.

The title of the second paper speaks for itself: *Psychological Warfare Designe to Obscure Driving Force in Communist Conspiracy*. Here we see what psychological warfare means when its fury is concentrated against the conspiracy's most dangerous enemies — those who cannot be deceived and cannot be suborned and who insist on trying to make the truth more widely known.

(1) The Role of the Mass Media in Contemporary History

The essential task in any major investigation of the role of the mass media of communication in relation to the expansion of Communist power and influence is not that of acquiring information, hitherto unknown, but rather that of making more widely known the information already available to those who really want it and need it.

There is no deep mystery about the part which newspapers, radio and television have played in promoting Communist causes and in hampering all those whom the Communists themselves would regard as opponents. The newspaper files are all open to inspection, and it needs only a week's scrutiny and analysis of radio and television programmes to confirm the accuracy of criticisms levelled at radio and television down the years.

Highly significant, from the point of view of the investigator, are the uniformity and consistency which prevail, in terms of editorial policy, among the mass media in all parts of the non-Communist or so-called "free world". This uniformity is, perhaps, most noticeable in those areas which have to do with public attitudes towards Communist ideas and action. Whether we read a daily newspaper in Vancouver, or Los Angeles, or London, or Berlin, or Johannesburg, or Melbourne we are likely always to encounter the same attitude

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and the same editorial policy on certain key issues and same tendency to exclude or play down to vanishing point certain information which is needed for a balanced interpretation of contemporary history.

Such uniformity and consistency can, by the very nature of things, only be the product of the persistent exercise of a uniform set of influences.

Fortunately for those who seek to understand what the mass media are doing and why, a tremendous amount of investigatory work has already been done and the information so gathered is easily accessible.

This information would fill many volumes; indeed we have enough books (many of them with impressive bibliographies), magazine articles, pamphlets, newsletters and newspaper cuttings to make a small mountain if all brought together.

Fortunately, too, it is hardly necessary for any investigator, new to the task, to explore, or rather re-explore, all the original sources. We have samples enough and proof enough to provide very easily a clear insight into the operations of the mass media, the motives at work and the sources of power which set the media working in the way they do — and keep them working that way.

One remark by James Reston of the *New York Times* (*Saturday Evening Post*, October 9, 1965) will help to explain the above: "A significance of the *Times* is its multiplier effect. What appears in the *Times* automatically appears in other places".

That is putting it mildly. The *New York Times* service of news, especially foreign news, and editorials is syndicated to other newspapers all over the world. The existence of a newspaper with the status and power of the *New York Times* makes any investigation of the Press of the "free world" so much easier for this very reason.

Concerning the "multiplier effect" mentioned by James Reston, Alice Widener, columnist for *Barrons*, writes as follows:

"It is a fact that most editors and newsmen on the staffs of *Life*, *Look*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, etc, and most editors, reporters and commentators at NBC, CBS and ABC take their news and editorial cues from the *New York Times*. Technically it is a great newspaper, but it reports much of the news in conformity with its editorial policies".

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That being so, it should obviously be the first task of any investigator to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the *New York Times*.

What have been the editorial policies of that newspaper? In particular, what has been its policy in regard to expanding Communist power and influence?

In seeking answers to such questions we can easily get both sides of the story. Much has been written by *Times* spokesmen in defence of, and in praise of, the *Times* and much has been written in criticism and accusation. And the criticism and accusation can be studied and evaluated against samples of *Times* reporting and comment provided by that newspaper's critics.

"Unique among newspapers", comments the same James Reston, "the *Times* is prime source material — and we must never poison the stream of history".

As Gary Allen points out in an *American Opinion* article "doubtless the best expert on how the stream is poisoned is Mr. Herman W. Dinsmore". Allen goes on: "After serving 34 years on the news staff of the *Times*, including many years as associate foreign editor and nine years as editor of its international edition, Mr. Dinsmore could no longer take the increasingly leftist slant of the paper and retired to write a book exposing it." (*All the News that Fits*, Arlington House).

Here is Dinsmore's own summing-up:

"The *New York Times* took no effective steps to counter these Communist thrusts and all too frequently appeared to back them as if to play the Soviet regime off against the United States and other democratic nations of the West. The *New York Times* in more recent years has stated that it wants a balance of power in the world — as if it were possible to maintain such a thing. Editorially, it has freely criticised the United States while but sparingly finding fault with Communist actions. The attitude of the *New York Times*, towards the Soviet Union has resulted in remarkable distortion in its news columns and in its editorial judgments."

Dinsmore supports this judgment with massive testimony.

Another investigator who explored the *Times* as the fountainhead of news and views twisted in favour of the Communists was

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Dr. Medford Evans who innocently enough sought to trace *New York Times* policy back to Communism's most important American mouthpiece *The Daily Worker*. It did not take him long to discover that the reverse was true: *The Daily Worker*, always one jump behind, was taking guidance from the *New York Times*.

Nowhere was this better understood than inside the offices of the *The Daily Worker*, where Robert Minor, one-time editor, instructed a member of his staff, John B. Chapple: "Son, read the *New York Times* every day so that you will always know what the line is". Chapple who afterwards renounced Communism, was a member of the Communist Party and visited the Soviet Union.

For anyone wanting to understand the role of the establishment Press of the "free world" it would be hard to exaggerate the importance of first of all investigating the *New York Times*, since an establishment journal of any importance out of step with the *New York Times* would be about as unusual as a musician one or two notes behind the baton in the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Gary Allen points out that the *Times* is, incidentally, sole U.S. recipient of news from Russia's Tass news agency and that it has employed a number of reporters whose pro-Communist diatribes are notorious. Such men as Herbert L. Matthews, Harrison Salisbury, Lester E. Markel, Ralph Parket and Walter Duranty spent the greater portion of their careers with the *Times* "as side show barkers for every Communist regime able to rattle a cage."

Editorial material more favourable to Communist purposes could not have been produced had the Soviet Government been responsible for hiring and firing of staff.

Typical of the outpourings of Herbert L. Matthews, is the following taken from an article appearing under his name in *Colliers'* magazine in 1945:

"All they (the Russians) want is security. By refusing to share the secret of the atomic bomb we are fostering Russian suspicions . . . One can understand how they feel about our recognition of France, our seizure of Pacific bases, our exclusive policy in Japan, our Red-baiting Press and our America-firsters. We have set up a vicious circle of mutual distrust and fear".

There can be no doubt that the *New York Times*, and Herbert L.

Matthews in particular, played a decisive role in bringing Fidel Castro to power in Cuba, orchestrating a nation-wide campaign of Press support for the Communist revolutionary.

Like scores of others caught up in this pro-Castro fervour, Matthews persisted in describing Castro as “an agrarian reformer”, the “George Washington of the Caribbean”, etc, etc. He declared “on his honour” that Castro was not a Communist, had never been a Communist and never would be a Communist. Two days before Matthews’s book about Cuba appeared on the bookstands, in which the same statements were repeated, Castro himself was loudly declaring that he had been a Communist since he was 15 years of age; and he then proceeded with drumhead trials and assassinations to remove any last lingering doubts about his true identity and purposes.

Dinsmore shows with damning examples that there had been, up to the time of his writing, no major international issue in which the *Times* had not plainly betrayed its pro-Communist bias.

There could be no better example of the recurring theme of propaganda in favour of the Vietcong than that provided by *New York Times* editor, Harrison Salisbury, who served as *Times* correspondent in Moscow from 1949 to 1954. *Time* magazine said of Salisbury that his reports “read more like Red propaganda than accounts of what is really going on in Russia”.

For this kind of reporting by a journalist described by Eugene Lyons, former editor of *Reader’s Digest*, as a man “widely regarded as a fellow traveller”, Salisbury was awarded the prestigious Pulitzer Prize the very year after he returned from Moscow. Thereafter he became the *New York Times’s* Foreign News Editor.

John T. Flynn, the brilliant author of *The Roosevelt Myth* and other books, and a leading American journalist of his generation, lists 22 books written about the same time, all designed to promote the Communist cause in China and he adds: “Every one of the 22 pro-Communist books was reviewed and received glowing approval . . . in the *New York Times*, the *Herald Tribune*, *The Nation*, the *New Republic* and the *Saturday Review of Literature*. And every one of the anti-Communist books (only seven in number) was either roundly condemned or ignored by these same reviewers”.

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We thus see a synchronisation of the propaganda promoted by the American Press and by the numerous China “experts”, most of them associated with the notorious Institute of Pacific Relations which a Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee later found to have been largely responsible for the formulation of American China policy at that decisive time.

Whole books could be filled with similar examples of *New York Times* news and comment about political developments in Latin America. The same pattern is repeated unfailingly: Communist revolutionaries are declared to be not Communists; those governments that firmly resist Communist subversion and action are the targets of relentless attacks, all repeated if only on a minor key by thousands of other newspapers all around the world which take their cue from the *Times*.

The United States provides the most instructive examples of establishment Press bias in favour of the Communists since the United States is, after all, the stronghold of the capitalist free enterprise system, therefore nominally the country from which we could expect the strongest and clearest opposition to Communist purposes.

Therefore, it should be pointed out that there are in the United States other powerful and important newspapers which are in no way dependent on the *Times* but which nevertheless promote the same disloyal editorial line of policy. Principal among these, of course, is the *Washington Post* which, as Gary Allen tells us, “has done everything possible to promote leftist interests in all matters foreign and domestic” and has “sought to smear every investigation of Communist subversion, and its cartoonist Herblock, has performed the most vicious sort of hatchet job on every conservative personality to impress the Washington scene over the past three decades”.

The *Washington Post*, frequently described as the *Washington Pravda*, exerts influence out of proportion even to its large circulation, because it is the capital’s only morning newspaper and is read by most members of Congress and most senior civil servants. The *Post* can, therefore, be regarded as the Washington end of the *Times*’s New York axis, any difference in the editorial policies of America’s

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two most powerful newspapers being incidental and irrelevant. Like the *Times*, *Washington Post* also has correspondents all over the world and its own staff of feature writers, whose slanted literary out-put is syndicated worldwide.

Much the same can be said about America's third largest newspaper, the *Los Angeles Times*, of which John Merrill writes in *The Elite Press*: "If there is a paper on the West Coast which comes closest to being like the *New York Times* it is the *Times* of Los Angeles.

Of this newspaper giant's editorial policy, let it suffice to quote briefly from a speech by chairman Otis Chandler at the stockholders' meeting of the Times-Mirror Corporation, the holding company:

"Our role as a major class newspaper is a difficult one to fulfil. For this nation is in the midst of a revolution. Our job on the *Times* is to patiently and gently, but honestly reveal this fact to our nearly million reading families, most of whom don't want to believe what is happening in our society . . . we will be attempting it against the will of our readers".

This newspaper's actual performance need leave us in no doubt what revolution it is that its writers and reporters are so intent on promoting; it is a revolution calculated to cause no uneasiness within the walls of the Kremlin, nor discourage in any way the West's own revolutionary scum, the Angela Davises, Jerry Rubins, Abbie Hoffmans, et al.

Let no one imagine that this leftist slant in establishment journalism is confined to the United States; it is widespread in what remains of the free world. Solzhenitsyn summed it up during his memorable television interview in 1976 when he said: "Take the press, writers, journalists who enjoy great freedom . . . They lose their sense of responsibility before history, before their own people . . ."

France can provide as fully representative an example of establishment Press bias as America in the case of that most prestigious and ponderous journal, *Le Monde* whose performance in the last two decades has been most thoroughly scrutinised by Michael Legris who was with this newspaper from 1956 to 1972. What is perhaps most remarkable about *Le Monde* is that, much like the

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New York Times, it has continued for years to enjoy among the public a reputation for solid objectivity and historical accuracy.

Writes Lionel Bloch, reviewing Legris's book *Le Monde Tel Qu'il Est* in the London *Daily Telegraph* (14, June 1976): "We find under the crust of respectability acquired over long years of first-class journalism — left-wingers have become increasingly influential. The semblance of impartial appraisal is maintained, but often when it comes to the great issues which divide free society from Marxist revolution, insidious, almost subliminal forces are at work, tilting the balance leftward . . . Sometimes the technique consists in misleading juxtapositions: a Communist outrage is reported, but a passing reference is made to some superficially similar Western misdemeanour."

Bloch concludes his review by remarking that it is not necessary to seek abroad for this kind of cunningly unethical journalism, for the example of *Le Monde* can be readily matched in Britain.

Radio and television in the United States is just as easily investigated and for the same reason: because ownership and control are highly concentrated and because all the major outlets are orchestrated to suit the same set of political purposes, always left-leaning.

Jerry Rubin, the bearded American revolutionary whose book inciting to urban guerilla warfare, *Do It!*, is now to be seen in establishment book stores all over the USA, is a great admirer of American radio and television. He has described television as "a commercial for the revolution", explaining: "Every revolution needs a colour TV".

In his book, he praises Walter Cronkite of the Columbia Broadcasting System News as the best organiser for the revolutionary Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and praises him for bringing out, from time to time, the map of the United States "with circles around the campuses which blew up today".

If the revolutionaries themselves personally owned the three great radio and television networks — CBS, NBC and ABC — these networks could not be used more effectively to undermine a generation and help create the sort of conditions which revolution requires.

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The most powerful of the three networks is the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), whose empire comprises TV outlets in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia and St Louis, and 200 affiliated stations all over the United States. The big boss of CBS is William S. Paley, son of Samuel and Gold Palinsky, who came to America from Russia before the turn of the century. Sam, who became a wealthy cigar manufacturer, bought the infant CBS from Paramount Pictures and later put his son William in charge. Among the big shareholders is the international banking firm of Lehman Brothers, a satellite of the world-wide Rothschild investment network. Another big shareholder is Dr. Leon Levy, William Paley's brother-in-law.

A whole book could be written about Paley's dubious background, but we have space here only for one significant paragraph which tells the whole story. Mr. Paley was identified with the Institute of Pacific Relations which a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee described as follows: "The IPR has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence . . . The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policy towards Communist objectives".

The result, as we all know, was a Communist take-over in China.

The CBS is the world's biggest producer of gramophone records, and by its advertising of culturally subversive pop music is the main supporter of America's "underground press". CBS is also the world's largest exporter of films, especially those used for television. Also a financial backer of CBS is the Harriman banking empire; the older Harriman worked closely with Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, one of the main financiers of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The rest of the CBS story reads like a report of evidence before the Un-American Activities Committee.

No. 2 in order of importance is the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), which is a subsidiary of the giant Radio Corporation of America (RCA), a huge producer of films, gramophone records and other forms of package "entertainment", better described, perhaps, as "cultural subversion". The big boss of

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NBC is David Sarnoff, promoted in one jump from civvy street to the rank of Brigadier-General in the American Army by Mr. F.D. Roosevelt during World War II.

Sarnoff's biography was written by Eugene Lyons, former editor of *Soviet Russia Pictorial* and a director of the Soviet Tass agency. Sarnoff, we learn, was born in Uzlian, Minsk, Russia, the son of Lena Pivin. Directors of RCA, the parent company, have included Andre Meyer of Lazard Freres, Stephen M. du Brul of Lehman Brothers, and Lewis L. Strauss, a partner of Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

For more than ten years the vice-president of NBC was Alfred R. Stern, son of Marion Rosenwald Stern, daughter of Julius Rosenwald of the Sears Roebuck fortune. *The National Encyclopaedia of American Biography* says that Alfred's grandfather, Julius Rosenwald, gave \$6m. to Stalin for "re-colonisation within the Soviet Union"; other donors to the same cause were financiers Felix Warburg, Louis Marshall, Herbert Lehman and John D. Rockefeller.

"Like many of the financiers of the revolution in America today", writes Gary Allen, "Stern's grandfather set up a tax-free foundation to finance his pet Communist causes". His donations to Communism in America are reckoned in millions of dollars.

The new power in RCA is David Sarnoff's son, Robert, married in 1950 to Felicia Schiff Warburg, daughter of Paul Felix Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb and Company; Felicia is the great-granddaughter of Trotsky's financial angel Jacob Schiff.

The last of the big three networks, much smaller than the other two, is American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) which has 153 primary television affiliates, a chain of 399 cinemas, and is one of the world's biggest producers of gramophone records, likewise lavishly advertised in "underground revolutionary papers" through its ads promoting "acid rock music".

There is no mystery about the ownership of any of the important left-leaning media of communication in the United States.

All the details of the ownership of the great newspapers and newspaper chains are available to those who want them. But the name of the owner — very often the real owner is faceless high finance — and whether or not he can be described as belonging to "a minority" is not always important in deciding what a

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newspaper's or a TV station's policy will be. A Sarnoff or a Paley does not guide the destinies of the British Broadcasting Corporation, but what is the difference? Very little if any at all.

Likewise in South Africa it matters not at all whether ownership of the two great newspaper chains, the Argus Group and the South African Associated Newspapers, is vested in recognisable individuals or in faceless high finance, the editorial policies are indistinguishable in all essentials from that of the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*. The same can be said about Press, radio and television in Australia and Canada.

The relationship of establishment mass media and revolutionary activity was never more succinctly established than at the trial of Abram Fischer, leader of the Communist underground in South Africa, a man with proved links with Moscow, when in one of his analyses addressed to his fellow conspirators, he commented: "Our Press has done a wonderful job." The context made it clear that he was not referring to *Pravda* or *The Daily Worker*, or any other Communist newspaper, but to the country's establishment Press, the mouthpiece of mining finance, itself only one of the ramifications of international finance capitalism.

What Abram Fischer had in mind when he wrote of the "wonderful job" that had been done by the establishment Press is highlighted by questions frequently put at public meetings by conservative speakers, like these: "Can anyone in this audience supply the name of any individual in this country (South Africa), finally proved to be a hard-core Communist subversive, who has not enjoyed the maximum of sympathetic publicity from the establishment Press? Can anyone name one piece of legislation designed to curb subversive activity in this country which has not been vehemently opposed by this same capitalist Press?" So far these questions have remained unanswered. This South African experience is mentioned, not because it is different but only because it can be matched with similar experience all over the non-Communist world.

Solzhenitsyn, who spent nearly all his life in Russia, and a good proportion of it in the Gulag Archipelago, can hardly be blamed for thinking of this strange phenomenon of subversive journalism only

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in terms of writers and journalists. People with far more experience of Western conditions frequently fall into the same error, blaming the journalists and those individuals in radio and television conspicuously identified with the presentation of the news.

The journalists and so-called "creative" staff of radio and television, are, however, no more than surface phenomena. Newspapers and broadcasting stations perform the way they do precisely because they are required to do so by those who own them. The idea that owners cannot control the mass media but are always at the mercy of the staffs they employ is utterly without foundation, although its survival in the public mind is naturally encouraged.

True enough, there is no one standing behind a broadcaster like Walter Cronkite telling him what line to take. He does not have to be told. He knows. And his employers knew whom they were appointing. This is the pattern all through the mass media. No journalist is ever told what to write — or so seldom as makes no difference. There is never any talk about "policy" at editorial staff conferences. When an owner dines with a senior member of his staff, an editor, for example, it is natural — is it not? — that they will discuss current events. And it is natural — is it not? — that the owner will express himself clearly enough on all such topics. But that is not telling the editor what to write — or is it?

We may be absolutely sure that no senior journalist ever labours under the disability of feeling that his ideas and opinions are not his own. He is as much in harmony with his owners as to destination, and every momentary required deviation from course, as a dog out for a walk with its master, never doubting possibly that it is he who is taking his master for a walk.

The whole relationship of newspaper owner and editorial staff was fully and accurately stated by a British Royal Commission on the Press which declared finally and definitely that the policy of any newspaper is that of its owner.

Why journalists and others permit themselves to be employed in this way to promote purposes of which they have no inkling is too big a subject to be handled adequately in this paper.

A key to a complex subject is provided by Oswald Spengler, the

historian, when he attributes major trends in contemporary history to what he describes as “an alliance of money and intellect”; and we should take to heart his remark that “there is no proletarian movement, not even a Communist one, which does not operate in the interest of money, in the direction indicated by money and for the period permitted by money, all this without the idealist in its ranks having any suspicion of the fact”.

There it is, in a nutshell, for anyone who is inclined to pursue the subject further. By “money”, of course, Spengler means huge power wielded through the instrumentality of money; money as a major source of power and influence. And by “intellect”, he means “pure intellect”, that is rootless intellect, intellect operating freely in the sphere of ideas; in other words intellect liberated from the severe discipline of penalties which applies to all those who must themselves quickly suffer the consequences of being wrong.

No important journalist or other writer has ever been known to suffer for having been wrong about Castro or Mao Tse-tung, or wrong on any other major issue, for that matter. Herbert L. Matthews suffered no evil consequences for being wrong about Castro, nor Harrison Salisbury for his lying from Hanoi — on the contrary, both continued to prosper in their careers.

Nor were the owners of the media angered when the truth finally emerged; they were, after all never concerned with journalistic ideals about accurately and honestly recording contemporary history, but only with shaping public opinion in accordance with their own policy requirements.

All these “professionals” can be said to share what Churchill once described as “the prerogative of the harlot — power without responsibility”.

Since media policy is essentially owner policy, this brings us finally to the most important question of all: Why should the wealthy and powerful men who own and control the so-called establishment media in the free world continue to promote in their media policies of the kind which have been so bitterly deplored by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, policies which continue to exhibit a massive blind spot to evils behind the Iron and Bamboo curtains, policies consistently favourable to leftist and even Communist

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causes and viciously hostile to those who actively oppose Communism.

Why? Why should individuals who can be regarded as pillars of the capitalist free-enterprise system be favourably inclined towards those whose declared purpose it is, and always has been, to extinguish that system and the freedoms which go with it?

Questions like these bring us to the edge of an area of contemporary history which remains for millions of people in the free world, including many who are in other ways highly educated and well informed, a veritable *terra incognita*.

This is one of the natural consequences of policies promoted with marvellous consistency by the mass media ever since the Bolshevik Revolution — and even before. Not surprisingly, therefore, most educated people in the free world today react with blunt, even angry disbelief to the assertion that the Soviet Union's entire industrial, therefore also military might, has been placed there by Western finance and Western big business. And they are astonished when confronted with proof from Western industrial and financial sources that, at this moment, Western big business is in the process of completing at Kama River, some 400 miles east of Moscow a heavy truck factory (capable, naturally, also of manufacturing tanks) which by next year* will have a capacity greater than that of all similar factories in the United States combined.

But there is ample proof for those who want it that the relations of international finance capitalism and revolutionary Communism are in reality very different from what appears upon the painted screen of establishment reporting. These are proofs of a kind that no one has even dared to challenge but many have tried to smother in continued concealment — like the evidence provided in Professor Carroll Quigley's massive "history of the world in our time", *Tragedy and Hope*, and the impeccably documented writings of Dr. Antony Sutton, formerly of the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, California, author of *National Suicide* and *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, to mention only a fragment of the evidence available to those who insist on knowing the truth no matter how disturbingly unpleasant the

*i.e., by 1978.

truth may be.

Therefore, to sum up, it can be said that the performance of the mass media in relation to the advance of Communist purposes is a phenomenon that cannot be studied in isolation. To be understood at all, it must be studied in world-historical perspective, as part of a much bigger picture. Even that is not enough: if we are to understand what is being done, and why, we must reach deep below the surface of things to the sources of human motivation, the fountainhead of impulses which are in varying degrees good, and in varying degrees evil, and sometimes even hideously evil.

All avenues of enquiry, if pursued with determination, finally converge, therefore, in a single essentially religious enquiry which has to do with those principles of human action which make life on earth either a heaven or a hell.

And if the entire experience of the human race has one lesson for us it is that only evil purposes require the unremitting service of falsehood and concealment.

From a Paper delivered by Ivor Benson at the 1977 Conference of the World Anti-Communist League, in Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.

(2) Psychological Warfare designed to obscure Driving Force behind Communist Conspiracy

Any discussion or investigation of the psychological warfare being used against us must be largely a waste of time and effort unless we can find the courage and determination to penetrate the mystery of International Communism and identify all the elements of which it is composed.

The Communist conspiracy as experienced in different parts of the world is a very complex phenomenon, presenting a variety of different appearances at different times and in different circumstances. While essentially hostile to national self-determination, International Communism does not hesitate to exploit and try to gain control of nationalist movements. By some, Communism is seen as nothing more than Marxist ideology. Others, again, see

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Communism as a purely Russian phenomenon, imagining that all Russians are Communists. And very many people, especially in the West, see Communism as the politics of the poor and underprivileged in revolt against the capitalist system.

A clear distinction must be drawn between the Communist enemy and the Communist adversary. By *adversary* we mean that whole combination of forces which is seen to be advancing the Communist cause. Liberalism, for example, must be seen as part of the Communist *adversary* since it is impossible to fight Communism without at the same time fighting against Liberalism. We find religious leaders of most denominations helping to promote Communist purposes. These are not the real enemy, but they form part of the adversary. Likewise, the host of rootless intellectuals in the universities and elsewhere. Indeed, we have, in addition to those who could be described as the real enemy, a large number of individuals and groups who can best be described in Lenin's terminology as 'useful idiots', people who do far more to advance the cause of Communism than the Communists themselves.

There can be no doubt that it has been one of the main purposes of psychological warfare which has been used against us ever since the Bolshevik Revolution to prevent us from gaining a clear insight into the forces and motives which constitute the real driving force and directing intellect in the Communist revolutionary conspiracy.

This psychological warfare is waged in a variety of ways. In most countries already under Communist tyranny any attempt to inquire into the origins of Communism has always been treated as an offence punishable with death or long imprisonment. Different methods have had to be used in those countries where Communism is influential but not yet all-powerful.

Psychological warfare in these countries has taken the form of erecting what can perhaps best be described as 'electrified fences' in the realm of public opinion. Means have been found of frightening people away from certain areas of information and discussion where the true meaning of Communism might be found. These measures have been very successful in preventing all but a small minority of investigators from satisfying what must surely be the first requirement in any struggle, that of clearly identifying the enemy.

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Attention should here be drawn to a much neglected aspect of this form of psychological warfare — that of setting up spurious anti-Communist organizations or penetrating other anti-Communist groups for the special purpose of heading off or proscribing genuine inquiry. In this case the “electrified fences” are raised in the very areas where individuals and groups are making a serious effort to understand Communism. These spurious anti-Communist groups, like the liberal establishment, falsely occupy the anti-Communist position, representing all genuine anti-Communists as wild extremists and dangerous people. This is all part of Communist-inspired psychological warfare, even if, in many cases, it is conducted not by the Communists but by Communism’s “useful idiots”.

Psychologists do not speak or write about “electrified fences” in the realm of public opinion. They prefer to speak about “conditioned reflexes” when referring to a process whereby people can be conditioned in advance to react in a certain way to appropriate stimuli. When this happens, the individual’s normal mental processes are neutralized and circumvented. He acquires what he is pleased to call an opinion, or he experiences some strong feeling, without knowing that his opinion or feeling is not really his own but has been planted in him.

These techniques are commonly traced to Pavlov, the Russian behaviourist psychologist whose experiments with dogs are well known. Pavlov would sound a particular bell or buzzer before giving the dog his portion of food. After this process had been repeated several times it was found that the sound of the buzzer or bell was all that was needed to set the animal salivating. Or a bell would be sounded before the dog was beaten, until soon it was found that the sound of the bell was all that was needed to make the dog howl and cringe.

Pavlov was exploring what is known as the stimulus-response mechanism of the mind, and he soon realized that much the same results could be achieved with human beings, thereby giving rise to the new science of psycho-politics which the Communists have subsequently developed into a refined instrument of warfare.

There can be no doubt that psycho-politics is today by far the

most dangerous weapon in the arsenal of Communist warfare and has been used relentlessly in the last 30 years not only by the Communists themselves but by all the propagandists of the left, who quickly recognized a weapon that could be used with deadly effect against the habitual honesty and trustfulness of the ordinary citizen, especially in Western countries.

Many otherwise intelligent people have been brought almost to their knees by psycho-political warfare before they could be persuaded to apply their minds to a serious study of the cunning but quite simple devices being used against them.

In the conditioning of human minds it is not bells or buzzers or mild electric shocks which are used, but *words* — fear-laden or guilt-laden words which acquire the power of triggering certain standard responses.

And most of the people who become the casualties of this diabolical form of warfare have not the faintest idea that the triggered responses are not their own, but have been planted in their minds.

In this way millions of people, especially in the West, have been herded and controlled like cattle surrounded by an electrified fence.

Psychological warfare has many different aspects and is used for a variety of purposes, but we are concerned here mainly with the use of psychological warfare techniques to prevent people from acquiring what the Communists regard as highly dangerous knowledge about the real nature of Communism.

Let us, therefore, examine a few of the trigger words and phrases most frequently used by the Communists and their leftist fellow-travellers.

“McCarthyism” — millions today know the word but have not the faintest idea where it originated and what it means: but they react to it just as cattle react to the tell-tale strips of cloth that warn them of the presence of the electrified fence. They just feel that “McCarthyism” is something to be shunned and avoided. Hence, anyone associated with this word must also be shunned and avoided.

“Fascist”, “Nazi”, “Mosleyite”, “witch-hunt”, “rightwing extremist” — these are all trigger words with which millions of the

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unthinking have been made familiar. They are used to denigrate by association any individual who shows signs of inquiring too closely into the meaning of Communism or who is considered too energetic in exposing Communist subversion.

But how has it been possible to give these and other words and phrases the peculiar property of being “trigger words”? Why, when they hear a word like “Fascist”, do some people react exactly as the mind-manipulators want them to react?

The answer is that an astonishing quantity of money and ingenuity has been put into the operation of sensitising people to these trigger words, and the operation has continued without interruption since the end of World War II.

Psychological warfare was being used long before then, but we are mainly concerned with the methods used to prevent people from understanding Communism in these fateful years when exposure was the greatest danger threatening the conspiracy.

The conditioning of the human mind has taken the form of a never-ending stream of films, radio and television programmes, newspaper and magazine articles, stage plays and other productions, about the alleged crimes and cruelties of “Nazis”, “Fascists”, “witch-hunters of the innocent” like the late Senator Joe McCarthy and other categories of people all branded as monsters of iniquity.

Intelligent people should long ago have noticed that there has been virtually no “entertainment material” from the same sources about the iniquities of Communism — in spite of the fact that Nazism and Fascism have been dead for more than 30 years while Communism, which is supposed to be the sworn opponent of Western “capitalism”, is still obviously very much alive!

All these trigger words and phrases have been associated in the public mind, through endless repetition, with the notion that all people on whom these labels have been appended are also “anti-Semitic” and are the kind of people who would push Jews into gas chambers and are capable of all other crimes of cruelty attributed to “Nazis”, “Fascists”, etc., etc.

The need for this form of psychological warfare is obvious. Honest public debate about the real nature and origin of Communism is something the Communists cannot permit because

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it must inevitably result in exposure. Inquiry and discussion must therefore be prevented at any cost. That explains why all efforts have had to be concentrated on the blackguarding of those who seek genuine inquiry and genuine discussion.

The question might well be asked: Why is investigation even necessary? Why is discussion necessary? Why cannot the enemy be instantly named and exposed? Why is not the meaning of the word "Communism" self-evident?

The reply to all such questions is that Communism, the major political force of the 20th century, is a complex phenomenon that needs to be divided into its constituent parts, or analyzed, if to be properly understood.

Trying to understand Communism is like trying to understand some of the diseases which afflict the human body. Some diseases have one simple cause and are easy to understand. Other diseases baffled investigators until it was found that they are caused by a combination of micro-organisms, some of them quite harmless or benign when alone but rendered highly dangerous by the presence of one particular virus or bacillus.

The problem, then, is to identify and isolate the dangerous agent of infection, the one that does the real damage.

No obstacles have been placed in the way of those seeking to investigate diseases of the body — but obstacles of the most formidable kind have been placed in the way of those seeking to investigate disorders threatening the very existence of society. The distressing symptoms are plainly apparent, and it is even possible to detect the immediate causes of many of these symptoms.

We see all the rootless intellectuals and we see that what they do and say makes things easier for the Communists. We see quite plainly the effects which are produced by disoriented churchmen. The real problem is to find the central cause — if there is one! Many of these things we always had — but we did not have Communism!

What, then, is the essential principle of Communism? Where, who or what is the real enemy? What is it that makes revolutionary movements in this century different from those of other centuries? What is the secret of a revolutionary movement which today threatens all mankind?

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Answers to such questions are easily available to those who have had the courage to penetrate the electrified fence which stood between them and frank and full inquiry. As soon as we are in possession of some of the basic facts, which the Communists themselves would not dare try to dispute, we can answer the questions for ourselves. And the facts are simple and easy to understand. The only problem hitherto has been to get possession of them.

The entire explanation will be found concentrated in a few lines in *Far and Wide*, a book published in 1951 and written by Douglas Reed, best-seller author and former London *Times* correspondent:

“The money-power and the revolutionary-power have been set up and given sham but symbolic shapes (‘Capitalism’ or ‘Communism’) and sharply defined citadels (‘America’ or ‘Russia’). Suitably to alarm the mass mind, the picture offered is that of bleak and hopeless enmity and confrontation . . . Such is the spectacle publicly staged for the masses. But what if similar men, with a common aim, secretly rule in both camps and propose to achieve their ambition through the clash between those masses? I believe any diligent student of our times will discover that this is the case.”

This, in my view, is the only interpretation that will absorb the innumerable contradictions which present themselves to the view of anyone who first tries to understand what has been happening all over the world ever since the Bolshevik Revolution, and disposes, once and for all, of the shallow and superficial view that Communism is nothing more than “Russian” expansionism, meaning the chauvinistic political ambition of the real Russian or Slav people, forming one of the larger minority groups within the boundaries of what is now known as the Soviet Union.

What we need is an interpretation which will instantly explain that appalling weakness of the all-powerful West *vis-a-vis* Communist expansion since World War II, to which attention has been drawn so eloquently by the Russian exile Solzhenitsyn.

Here are just a few of the questions which require answers:

- How has it been possible for the Soviet Union’s mighty industrial machine to be installed down the years by Western Big Business and International Finance Capitalism? In a word, how are

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we to explain the massive array of facts, both as to the transfer of vital Western technology and the financing of such transfer of technology, supplied by Professor Antony Sutton?

- How are we to explain, in particular, the consistent policies of all the Western governments concerned to permit this traffic in technology and finance so damaging to the free world?
- How are we to explain the enormous activity in the West, most of it depending on financial support, in many different spheres, all tending to facilitate Communist expansion? Areas of special importance are those represented by the mass media, including the radio and television networks, the universities and the trade unions.
- Moreover, how are we to explain a phenomenon of the West which can perhaps best be described as “anti-anti-Communism” — in other words, the massive denigration of anti-Communist groups and individuals and the suppression of any news tending to exhibit Communism in its true light?

The tendency of Western mass media to suppress news of the activities of the World Anti-Communist League is a case in point.

There is, of course, nothing new about Douglas Reed’s interpretation; it is quoted only because it has been supplied by a professional political investigator of high reputation and because it is expressed with great clarity.

The same interpretation was compressed into even fewer words by Oswald Spengler, the famous German historian, in *The Decline of the West*. According to Spengler, “There is no proletarian movement, not even a Communist one, which does not operate in the interest of money, in the direction indicated by money and for the time permitted by money, all this without the idealist in its ranks having the faintest suspicion of the fact.”

What this means is that a firm nexus exists between Communism and International Finance Capitalism. In fact, it can be said that both revolve on the same axis, two aspects of a single phenomenon. Confusion is created in the public mind when Communism and socialism in general are represented as the antithesis or sworn opponent of capitalism when in fact both are manipulated behind the scene by the representatives of International Finance Capitalism against private enterprise capitalism.

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A coherent analysis of the Communist conspiracy also calls for a clearer insight into the operations of International Finance Capitalism in favour of the centralisation of all political power in some form of World Government.

It will be found that those forces represented as International Finance Capitalism are by no means homogeneous. While all work in unison to promote the concept of World Government, all do not visualize World Government in exactly the same form. This kind of situation occurs frequently in human affairs where partners working amicably together on a single project might have totally different end results in mind.

It would not be stretching the meaning of words too much to offer the contention that what the anti-Communists have to do with is not one World Government plan, but two. Or, if we prefer to call it one World Government plan, then we must also understand that two sets of forces in International Finance Capitalism see it in markedly different ways. For the purposes of exposition, let us assume there are two plans.

The first of these can be called the Western Plan, and can be traced back through a number of powerful organizations like the American Council on Foreign Affairs, Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, the former Round Table groups, and the like, to Cecil John Rhodes and the secret society he founded and financed before the turn of the century.

One of the most active elements in this "conspiracy" is the Rhodes Scholarship Trust whose main function it has always been to educate and indoctrinate selected individuals for some role in furthering the concept of World Government. In this plan, World Government is visualised as one dominated and controlled primarily by people of Anglo-Saxon stock, with some support and assistance from the Germans.

Professor Carroll Quigley in *Tragedy and Hope*, has frankly admitted the existence of this conspiracy.

There are others in the conspiracy who evidently have very strong reasons for preserving secrecy. Sales of Quigley's book were promptly stopped after conservative investigators like Gary Allen and Cleon Skousen had discovered it. Here, however, we see

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skilfully portrayed a World Government plan which a typical spokesman of Western liberalism feels should be frankly explained and offered to the world as a solution of all its problems.

The other can be called the "Eastern Plan" and need at this stage be traced back no further than to Dr. Chaim Weizmann and his circle, many of them, like Weizmann himself, from South Russia. These are the people who supplied the main impulse for the setting up of Political Zionism as we know it today. It is one feature of the "Eastern Plan" that it covertly exploits all the machinery and the idealism of the "Western Plan", a virulent Jewish nationalism masquerading as a universal 20th century anti-nationalism.

The truth about the "Eastern Plan" was put in a few words by the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia in an interview published in *Newsweek* magazine on December 21, 1970: "Zionism and Communism are working hand-in-glove to block any settlement (in the Middle East) that will restore peace."

King Faisal went on to describe Zionism as "the mother of Communism," and added: "It helped to spread Communism around the world. It is now trying to weaken the U.S. and if the plan succeeds they will inherit the world . . . It's all part of a great plot . . . They (Russia and Israel) are only pretending to work against each other in the Middle East . . . The Zionists are deceiving the United States . . . the Communists are cheating the Arabs, but actually they are in league with the Zionists".

We know that it was the same set of secret nationalist forces Winston Churchill had in mind when he wrote in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald* of February 8, 1922, about "this worldwide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilisation and the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence and impossible equality."

Churchill was at that time Secretary of State for War and Air in the British Government and had unequalled access to all the secret information about the Bolshevik Revolution which was the subject of his article. He added: "There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and for the most part atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one; it probably

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outweighs all the others . . . the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover, the principal inspiration and driving power comes from Jewish leaders.”

We may be sure that nothing has changed since Churchill wrote that article except that it has become increasingly dangerous for any political leader or other public figure to speak and write frankly about revolutionary movements and their instigators.

The interpretation which I have offered and for which I can claim no personal credit renders instantly intelligible a mass of information about developments since the Bolshevik Revolution which would otherwise remain hopelessly confused and meaningless. It offers, in place of an “idiot theory” of history which attributes all the damaging aspects of Western policy to “mistakes” and “misunderstanding” on the part of political leaders, another theory which seeks out the motives at work and which confidently challenges its critics to full and open public debate.

Loud and angry accusations are no answer to this theory. If it is wrong, the sooner it is publicly examined and refuted, the better for all of us. If, however, no discussion is permitted, we are entitled to assume that we have another strong argument for its correctness.

From a Paper delivered by Ivor Benson at the 1976 Conference of the World Anti-Communist League, in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

Ephesians 6:10 - 13.

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THE BOOK

If we wish to understand the present undeclared war on South Africa, we must first set it in a valid context of history — a task which has been undertaken in the first part of this book.

The book has two new introductory chapters, bringing the South African scene up to date, and drawing an irresistible comparison between the present situation and the Anglo-Boer War of 1898, of which the author considers the present “undeclared war” on South Africa to be the third phase.

Chapter 2 deals with “the war on gold” and helps to explain the furious urgency of the pressures now being brought to bear on South Africa — the world’s biggest supplier of newly mined gold.

Chapter 3 provides a concise account of what has been happening in Africa since the “winds of change” began to blow in 1960 — and we see, also, how the “capitalist” West, and especially the U.S.A., promotes policies in Africa which operate almost always to the advantage of Soviet Communism.

Chapter 4 (a new section in this second edition of the book) tells what happened in Rhodesia, and analyses “the Ian Smith myth”.

Chapter 5 shows how the main battle, the psychological assault on the public mind, is conducted by means of the mass media — the Press in particular — on behalf of the forces of huge international finance, who desire revolutionary change in Africa for their own longer-sighted ends.

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Ivor Benson was born in Bethlehem, Orange Free State, and educated in Rhodesia and at Durban High School, Natal. His writing career started with the *Natal Mercury*, and included some years in Fleet Street, London, on the *Daily Express* and *Daily Telegraph*. Later he became Chief Assistant Editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, Johannesburg.

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During 1963, he came into prominence with a series of talks on the Press and Communism delivered over Radio South Africa. In 1964 he became Information Adviser to Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, remaining in the post for two years.

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