

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### Activities of the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation

#### Britain's part in the incitement of murder, arson, sabotage and destruction in Rhodesia

THE ABOVE HEADINGS FORM THE TITLE OF A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF RHODESIA, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, WHICH SETS OUT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AND HAS A NOTE THAT COPIES OF THE PUBLICATION WERE BEING SENT TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS:

1. It has been learnt by the Rhodesian Government that the British Prime Minister is now following a deliberate policy of withholding from members of the Opposition details of the implementation of his Rhodesian policy. That being the case, members of the Opposition can have no knowledge of the following facts.

2. Immediately after the Declaration of Independence by Rhodesia the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation began systematic broadcasts by former leaders of the banned Rhodesian African nationalist parties inciting Africans in Rhodesia to commit acts of violence aimed at breaking down the rule of law and order. In those broadcasts Africans were told to kill Chiefs, destroy crops, kill Africans who did not join in strikes, stone cars and kill their occupants, destroy electricity and telephone communications, maim and kill cattle.

3. At about the same time the British Broadcasting Corporation arranged with the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation to recommence the relaying of British Broadcasting Corporation news and talks programmes, beamed to Rhodesia. These relays had stopped shortly after Zambia became independent in 1964. Thus the British Broadcasting Corporation began involvement with the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation in programmes aimed at Rhodesia.

4. Transcripts of the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation programmes, some examples of which follow, were sent to the Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation in December, 1965, by the Director-General of the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation, and at the same time the British Government's attention was drawn to the contents of the broadcasts by the Rhodesian Government. Thus, both the British Government and the British Broadcasting Corporation were made aware of the nature of the activities of their partner, the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation.

5. Examples of these broadcasts are:

(i) 11.45 hours, 25.11.65. *Speaker: George Nyandoro. Language: Shona.*

"To continue telling you, children of Zimbabwe, what you should do. At the farms which are occupied by the Europeans, you who surround the farms, we ask you, children of Zimbabwe, to enter those farms. Drive away or remove the louse which is biting you by means which you know. You must not be troubled

by one person and three or four of his children who are on the farm. Take that farm."

(ii) 11.45 hours, 26.11.65. *Speaker: J. Z. Moyo. Language: Sindebele.*

"We say that all travelling vehicles must be stoned, must be hit with whatever you have in your hands. And to the people who are inside do what you are able to do. As you squash a fly or a mouse in your hand, do these sort of things."

(iii) 11.45 hours, 26.11.65. *Speaker: George Nyandoro. Language: Shona.*

"Therefore we ask you to see that the tobacco does not grow on the farms, that the factories do not continue to function. Let them be closed. If they can be burnt, burn them. Those farms where tobacco is being grown must be burnt. The factories must be burnt. . .

Do these things. Tomorrow go with your bottles to the stores and, when you arrive, do as the young man did. Do what I have told you about the electricity cables. Then all Salisbury will be in darkness."

(iv) 11.15 hours, 28.11.65. *Speaker: James Chikerema (Vice President of Z.A.P.U.). Language: Shona. Sindebele version by J. Z. Moyo.*

This means one thing—take your bows and break the Government of Ian Smith and all his robbers, because it is true they are robbers, thieves. Take your bows, your axe, your spear and smash that Government. If blood spills, even if blood is shed, that Government must be broken. . .

To you, children of the soil, of the Reserves, we say—from today we know that you have smashed the dips and refused to pay tax, refused to pay tax for cattle—all these things we know.

Form groups at night and go to the European farms and cut down the tobacco which has been planted. Form parties at night, small separate groups, and go and cut down the Dutchman's tobacco which he covets.

Kill many cattle, cattle taken from our forefathers. Take the cattle. Go to the farms and take the cattle. If you are not able to take them, hamstring them.

Children of the soil, in the small time left to me I say to you—Do everything, go forward, cause chaos in Southern Rhodesia."

(v) 11.45 hours, 10.12.65. *Speaker: J. Z. Moyo. Language: Sindebele.*

"The English troops will come if there is terrible disorder in our country. That is when they can come. That is when all nations can come. That is when our country can be freed. If

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## Mr. Wilson's Other Citizens

The Bishop of Matabeleland, who has collected a dossier of police brutality in Rhodesia, attacks the régime in an article called "Mr. Smith's other citizens." (*The Guardian*, Feb. 14, 1966) The visitor, complains the Bishop, "does not sense what is simmering under the surface." Indeed the bishop has to labour hard to establish much out of the ordinary. The African leaders are "out of circulation", but such detention was practised by Edgar Whitehead's party, and no restriction for five years at a time "is possible", so that there is "little hope" of an underground movement developing. The bishop claims that intimidation is practised "far more" by the Government than by the agitators and that the fear of the police is "quite shocking". The result of beatings and smashing of homes is "bitterness and terror", while "hundreds" of Africans are detained.

Mr. Roy Lewis in an admirable letter asks whether the bishop has compiled a similar dossier of violence committed by African nationalists (*Church Times*, Feb. 11 1966) and mentions the death of a child at the hands of thugs before UDI. Bishops, he says, should first demonstrate their political impartiality, and he wonders why Canon Collins and Christian Action have had so little to say about police brutality in Communist countries, or about Malawi, where opponents of the régime "may be hanged without trial". He suggests that we are in the presence of "a new ecclesiastical realpolitik", which has written off the white man North of the Zambesi and adds fuel to the hatreds which are now the "main unifying factor among the power groups." He asks whether it is really impossible to imagine a more enlightened Christian policy towards Rhodesia "than the present one of remaining silent upon its achievements and legitimate case while giving the maximum publicity to its unsavoury aspects."

Mr. Lewis makes it clear that the bishop has selected only those facts which accord with the case he supports—another name for prejudice—and that he compares Rhodesia not with other African régimes but with an idealised Western country. Perhaps he will have something to say about restricting the Press, but most people know that the Press does not exercise absolute freedom and is selective. For instance, the crowded meeting of the Monday Club held recently at the Central Hall

was either reported "shockingly badly"—as one who was present at the meeting described it—or not at all. And the words "social credit" have remained taboo to the Press for many years, at least no reference appears that does not distort it grossly.

When Mr. Smith called attention to the sufferings of Zambia resulting from Mr. Wilson's policy, the subject was dismissed as propaganda. Yet I heard from Zambia that the petrol ration there was under half the Rhodesian ration for January, and that such commodities as butter and sugar are scarce and some cannot be obtained. I do not see how Mr. Wilson can blame Mr. Smith for speaking the truth.

—H.S.S.

## Occult Paralysis

In the editorial of *The Australian Social Crediter*, December 22 1945, the following occurs: "The complement to revolution is occult paralysis of effective resistance, and it proceeds from the 'secret' component of otherwise harmless organisations." *The "Suppressed" Report*, an *American Opinion* reprint, deals with this aspect of the International Finance-Communist Conspiracy's offensive with particular emphasis on the activities of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Report is a submission by S.P.X. Research Associates to the Internal Security Senate Sub-Committee on February 20, 1958. Section IV, giving a general appreciation of the Conspiracy's offensive, concludes with "6. Threatens, interdicts, or flanks vital communications lines and economic arteries of the free world. This situation, unparalleled in military history, is not a product of conventional warfare. It results from unopposed enemy activation and application of paralysis as the 10th principle of warfare. For convenience we call it S.P.X.—Soviet principle 10. Paralysis is the essential element of the Communist global conquest." Through the Fabian tactics of secret penetration and patient gradualism of the crypto-communists combined with the terror, deceit, murder, lies and bluff of the open communists, warfare by paralysis has been highly successful by its proponents. So much so, that they are becoming evermore openly exultant and brazen.

Everywhere, constant pressure is continually being applied to people and governments so as to lower their will to resist the onslaught of the Communist world. The evidence of this is seen in the widespread apathy and the unwillingness to look reality in the face. A sense of hopelessness is common. As those remarkable documents that have been described as "a forgery" state, "There is nothing more dangerous than personal initiative."—dangerous, because it is unpredictable, because it cannot be effectively countered. Because of this the objective of the conspiracy is "the destruction of enemy will to resist in advance of perceptible hostilities." Through the agency of the 'secret' component of the various branches of government of the free nations, paralysis is engendered. Many and varied are the means used through the subtle use of pressure which can be intensified or relaxed as the occasion of the moment requires. Paralysis is infinitely flexible.

Paralysis is the policy of psychological warfare. By changing the meaning of words so as to create a confusion of ideas and combined with lies, bluff and deceit it has become a primary 'science' of the International Conspiracy. Courses in training in this 'science' are undertaken at Lenin University. A trained operative is known as a psycho-politician. He is skilled in the art of capturing the minds of people through brainwashing and in the re-arranging of their loyalty.

"Cold war", compromise and "neutralism" are devices of the Devil. Another device is "nationalism". Peddled by fellow travellers and gullible idealists we hear of "Chinese communism", "Titoism", etc. These various "national" varieties of communism are designed to lull the suspicions of the West as to the monolithic entity of the Communist world. Blindly overlooked is that all communists are dedicated Marxist-Leninists and that they are united in the cause of world dominion. Tito effectively blew the gaff when in 1948 before the Slovene Academy of Arts and Sciences he said, "As to whether or not we are nationalists, I can state the following: we are nationalists in as much as this is necessary to develop among our people a healthy socialistic patriotism, and socialistic patriotism in its essence is internationalism." And to let us know the meaning of internationalism, a statement by Stalin recorded in *New Leader*, March 11, 1950, is expanded by Andrei Vyshinsky: "A real internationalist is one who brings his sympathy and recognition up to a point of practical and maximal help to the U.S.S.R. by every means and in every possible form." Yes, after having had his loyalty re-arranged by the psycho-politician.

The "Suppressed Report\*" contains much that is worthy of study and it is easy to see, after reading, why pressures exerted by pro-communist forces in Washington were such that no prints of Appendix IV, as it is officially known, beyond the first committee prints were ever made. A signal service has been done by those who rescued this document, on the application of paralysis as the tenth principle of warfare, from oblivion.

—W.H.G.

### British Censorship

"The Ministry of Information issued a warning on February 3 to Civil Servants and Government employees and to the public that the British Government is censoring mail to and from Rhodesia.

"The Ministry advised all concerned, particularly officials and executives engaged on matters of policy and those connected with commerce and industry, to be discreet in their correspondence and other forms of communication, even to their relatives.

"In view of the trade embargo imposed by the British Government on Rhodesia, commercial and industrial firms and business houses, who have dealings with principals or agents, are advised to exercise the greatest circumspection in all communications."

—*Rhodesian Commentary* (Feb. 21, 1966), published fortnightly by the Rhodesian Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism.

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### Terror

"There has been no further news of Mr. Geoffrey Bing, Q.C." This laconic announcement (*London Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 28, 1966) follows the previous day's news that "He gave himself up" (*Sunday Express*, Feb. 27). We read further that Mr. Bing's successor "was killed in the revolt, according to travellers" and that Ghana television "showed policemen clubbing arrested members" of the former régime.

These slender facts represent a time of terror for numbers of the population, yet I doubt whether any ecclesiastical dossier will collect the details. In fact one awaits a lyrical welcome for the new powers from the *New Christian*, doubtless regretting the casualties involved and deploring the corruption which ignited the revolt. In its current issue (Feb. 24), the only Rhodesian news mentioned is the deportation of an American missionary of the United Church of Christ in Rhodesia. They may care to comment on the report that "over a third of the congregation walked out" of Salisbury Cathedral when the British preacher "criticised Rhodesia in his sermon". This might argue tolerance on the authorities' part, attention on the congregation's side or bad manners in the preacher, but it does not add up to barbarism or violence.

While the governments of Africa are exploding like a chain of fireworks, Christian Action steps up its campaign against Rhodesia in a half-page advertisement in the *Spectator* (Feb. 25). This movement, which claims the support of clergy and Members of Parliament, is "running a campaign to inform and educate the public" and claims that U.D.I. "made to maintain white supremacy" is a threat to the peace of the world. In the previous day's *New Christian*, Christian Action has taken a third of a page to advocate the case of the wife of a South African prisoner.

I fear there will be a good many widows in Nigeria, Ghana and other African states yet Christian Action does not advertise their needs, but spends large sums on fostering hatred, giving no credit to Mr. Smith for keeping order in Rhodesia and for protecting all Rhodesians from the terror that breaks out in so many African lands.

Mr. Lewis again writes with wisdom (*Church Times*, Feb. 25) when he asks how it has come about that "an African population of half a million has risen to nearly four million", enjoying vastly better educational, economic and health conditions than they could have attained by themselves, unless Rhodesian Government officials had been dedicated to improving African life. He asks whether there is nothing here "to delight a Christian" and concludes (while welcoming any realistic approach to the human and economic problems): "The fostering of ill-will by one-sided reporting . . . cannot but make the task more difficult."

Mr. Wilson, after adding the Royal Navy to his battle honours, now reaches for stronger power, and if the ballot boxes give it him he will doubtless try to turn the screw still tighter on Rhodesia. Possibly his political adversaries, in office or in opposition, will act a little more realistically now that Mr. Lloyd has dispelled some of the illusions. I do not see how either party, with such a crime record at home, can easily criticise the police of another country. One may hope that the forces of reconciliation, which a Church should embody, will pursue their vocation of harmonising the countries and races, and will give no encouragement to the subversive, the terrorists or the communist.

—H.S.S.

### Activities of the Zambian Broadcasting Corporation

(continued from page 1)

there is peace and if their way of life which they are living in our country is not destroyed by you, the children of Zimbabwe by whatever means you have, there will never be freedom, there will never be freedom in our country."

(vi) 11.45 hours, 10.12.65. *Speaker: George Nyandoro. Language: Shona.*

"Children of the soil, rise up. Rise up the black man. Take your country, policemen. Throw away your uniforms and go and help your parents. They are pulling up tobacco. They are slashing maize. They are doing many different works in the kraals."

(vii) 11.15 hours, 12.12.65. *Speaker: J. Z. Moyo. Language: Sindebele.*

"Children of Zimbabwe at Sipolilo, children of Zimbabwe at Karoi, Mtoko, Mrewa, Zimunya and Gwanda, in the last few days have done great work. The work of pulling up tobacco, the work of eating cattle, the work of destroying the government of the rebels.

I say to you many of you have not yet done anything. At Bulawayo and other places like these, rise up and do this work because our country cannot be freed by two or three people only."

6. Both the Zambia broadcasts by African nationalists and the relaying by the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation of the British Broadcasting Corporation news and talks programmes have continued unchecked. It is evident that the British Government has been content to be a partner to the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation, however vicious its activities.

7. Meanwhile the British Government has itself gone on the air with a new transmitter at Francistown, broadcasting programmes obviously intended to create alarm and despondency in Rhodesia and to cause disaffection in Rhodesia's uniformed services.

8. However, the British Government was not content with waging its own psychological warfare against Rhodesia and being a passive partner in Zambia's vile outpourings. It decided to become an active partner to Zambia, and engage itself in a type of programme which it did not dare to broadcast from Francistown for fear of the British public's reaction.

9. The 7.45 p.m. news broadcast by the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation on Tuesday, 8th February, included the following report, which was relayed promptly to London by one of the international news agencies.

10. "It is reported from Livingstone that two medium wave radio transmitters are now in operation there. These transmitters were supplied by the British Government for the purpose of carrying Zambian broadcasts into the Wankie area. Zambia Radio is being used extensively by former leaders of the outlawed Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. organisations, broadcasting in the vernacular, to incite Africans in Rhodesia to commit acts of sabotage, arson, violence and even murder. The transmitters in Livingstone were supplied to Zambia despite the fact that the British Government had been made aware by Rhodesian authorities of the inflammatory broadcasts put out by Zambia Radio to Rhodesia."

11. The existence of a new double side-band amplitude-modulated transmitter of an estimated 2 kW. output at Livingstone was confirmed by the Rhodesian authorities by the use of direction-finding and other equipment.

12. The Wankie area, at which the new transmitter is beamed, only 70 miles from Livingstone, includes the Wankie Colliery where a very large labour force, preponderantly of Zambian Africans, is employed.

13. It is significant that no denial has been forthcoming from the British Government.

14. The British Government has, in fact, become an active participant in the Zambian campaign, abetting it in inciting Africans in Rhodesia to murder, sabotage, arson, violence and destruction. It is evident that the British Government is intent on the break-down of law and order in Rhodesia, as a pretext for intervention with military force.

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