

1968

## The Battle for Rhodesia

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*U.S. Marine Corps*

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book reflects the author's keen disappointment in the unwillingness of the world's greatest sea power to insist on its right to free passage of the high seas.

J. E. ARNOLD  
Commander, U.S. Navy

Reed, Douglas. *The Battle for Rhodesia*. New York: Devin-Adair, 1967. 150 p.

This book by Britisher Douglas Reed, author, world traveler, and former foreign correspondent for the London *Times*, propounds a portion of the brief for Mr. Ian Smith and Smith's Rhodesian Government. In so doing, Reed tends to overstate the case (which, when alternatives are examined, has a good deal that is meritorious), to weave selected facts and irrelevant data into his book, to ignore conditions of censorship, detention, and restriction of political activity, and to begot a portion of the problem. Even so, many of his conclusions must be, in the main, considered to be accurate and cause for apprehension. This book has much in it for the reader who believes that the Belgians pulled out of the Belgian Congo too abruptly; that the wholesale admission of many African tribes as nations into the United Nations was less than wise; that most of the governments of newly emerging black nations in Africa have more often than not been established by means other than democratic, remained dictatorial and brutal by American standards, ignored the rule of law, and maintained their political power out of a barrel of a gun; that the will, spirit, and intelligence that enabled Britannia to rule the waves has been generally dissipated since World War II, and, with the exception of Churchill, the United Kingdom has displayed politicians but no statesmen; that both the United States and the United Kingdom

have tended to follow their "Liberals" in backing the Moscow-Peking-Havana-trained terrorists in Africa south of the Sahara; that stability and order in a community are valued ingredients for permanent progress in any nation; that Rhodesia's case in the world press has been ineptly told, often purposely; that the United States has backed Prime Minister Wilson for unclear reasons of inadequate foundation; and that the United States needs to reexamine and alter her Rhodesian policy. With the above in mind, this book is recommended as a balance to much of the material found in today's mass media which attacks Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government. Truth and the path toward an improved community life for all those living in Rhodesia must lie somewhere in between the two positions.

B. E. KEITH  
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps

Robinson, Edgar E., et al. *Powers of the President in Foreign Affairs*. San Francisco: Commonwealth Club of California, 1966. 279 p.

*Powers of the President in Foreign Affairs* is a research study commissioned by the Board of Governors of the Commonwealth Club of California. The Chairman states in the Foreword that in this exciting and often bewildering world the people of many nations have looked to the United States for leadership in international affairs; and, in turn, the people of the United States have generally looked to their President to furnish the inspiration and direction for that leadership. In this setting, two questions are of transcendent importance and interest:

1. What is the extent of the power that has been conferred upon the President of the United States? and