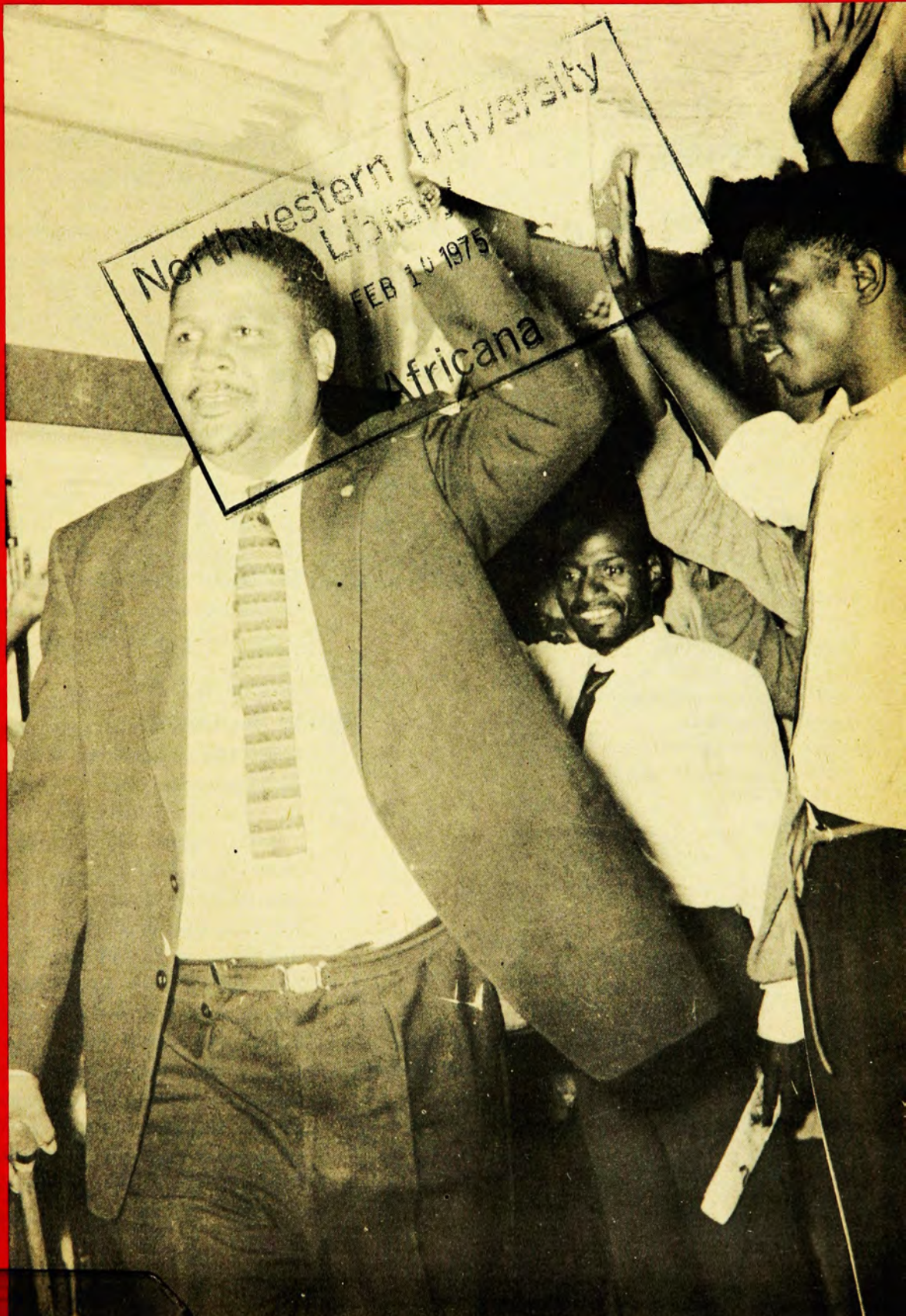


THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW

ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE

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THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW

NOTICE TO OUR READERS:

Due to unforeseen circumstances the ZIMBABWE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE which was to have taken place in the Capital of Somali, Mogadishu from November 25. to 27..1974 was postponed according to information received from the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation in Cairo - Egypt. WE APOLOGISE TO OUR READERS AND SUPPORTERS FOR THIS INCONVIENCE.

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We have ushered in 1975. The past year witnessed a number of developments. The most significant of these was the April 25 coup in Portugal. It brought in a combination of very progressive minds who can see the wood from the trees and have embarked upon an openly anti-colonialist policy. We are glad about that. We are soon to have a free and independent Mozambique on our eastern flank. We are heartened by that prospect.

But (and this is not a small BUT) a free Mozambique is not a guarantee of a free Zimbabwe sooner than later. We (and we alone) are the sole guarantee of our own freedom. We can take advantage of a free neighbour, of course. But we should not place all our hopes on Mozambique's freedom. Our duty NOW is to intensify our armed struggle so that we can extend the borders of freedom from Mozambique into Zimbabwe. This is a responsibility we must shoulder without hesitation or faltering.

At the time of writing this editorial, the British Foreign Secretary was preparing to leave for a tour of some African countries to discuss, among many things, the Rhodesian issue. We have long stated that we see no difference between the British Government and Ian Smith's regime. The latter is an agent of the former. Their feigned differences are a mere sham and must be ignored by all serious minds.

We take this opportunity to thank all international organisations for whatever help they gave us up to now. We ask them not to leave us at this crucial hour. We need more material assistance now than ever before. We cannot express our gratitude in deeper sentiments than these, neither can we state our needs and wants in more explicit terms than these.

To all Zimbabweans we say: The hour for self-determination is long past. Past as it is, it is not irretrievable. For us to have self-determination, we must show self-sacrifice. Zimbabwe must be free.

The Zimbabwe Review is produced and published by the Information and Publicity Bureau of the People of Zimbabwe.

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OUR STRUGGLE AND ITS FUTURE

The end of each year provides an opportunity for every individual and for every organisation to assess achievements or otherwise for the past year and to resolve to do better during the coming year. Our organisation, ZAPU, as a party and a liberation movement has a far compelling necessity to make a deep analysis since the tasks and issues we are committed to are grave. We have on our shoulders British colonialism which has left no stone unturned in seeking to entrench itself on our soil for the past 80 years. During this period we have been subject to an ever piling series of racialist laws; we have been deprived of both land and cattle; we have been thrown into the streets as cheap labour for want of the basic means of subsistence and our labour continues to be exploited. So the question stands out loud and clear:

What have we done hitherto to liberate ourselves?

We have, behind us, a history of ancestors that never conceded trickery or domination. They fought valiantly. British colonialism was never accepted in our country. The choice was always the path of sacrifice. The philosophy among our people is that, what was lost in blood can be restored only by blood. The British imposed themselves over our land in 1890 only by a bloodbath which lasted nearly a decade. There was never a question of surrender, to this date. A change of strategy, tactics and methods, yes. Methods of appeal to the oppressor's conscience, of demonstrations and delegations, of constitutional argument have all been tried and have all proved unproductive. On the contrary they have lent a completely wrong and dangerous impression that we are weak.

We have had no alternative, over the

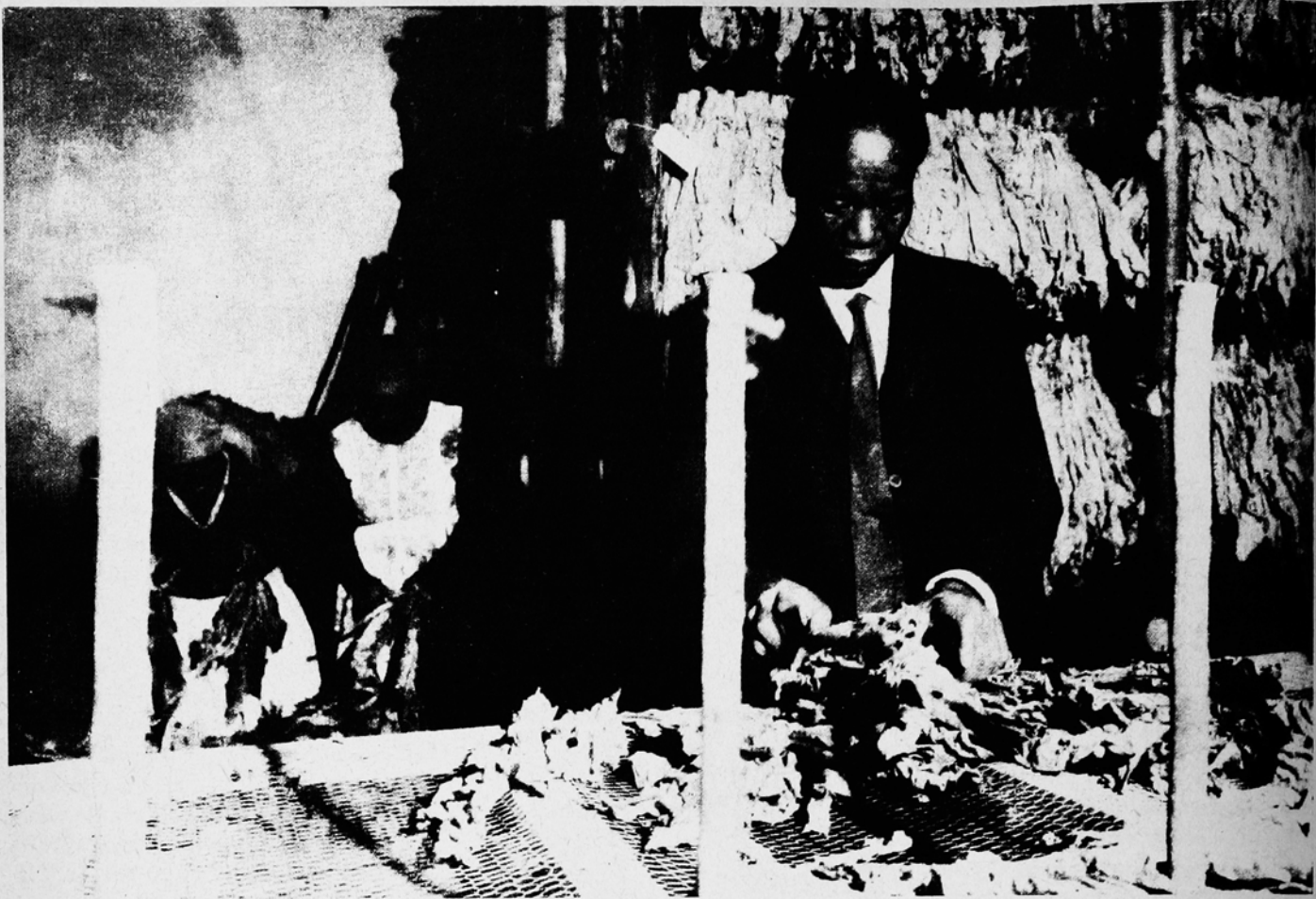


NEW YEAR MESSAGE BY : Jaison Z. Moyo (Chairman of the ZPRC)

years, but to resort to the only logical method appropriate to the colonial situation in our country, the armed liberation struggle. We have had to confront the enemy with his own weapons. The armed wing of the party is expanding and thrusting itself to every corner in the country. Hundreds of our comrades have already laid down their lives for the enemy prisons for their part in facing the enemy with courage and determination. To mention but a few, we cannot but take pride and gain inspiration from the gallant performance of our comrades in the now famous battles of Wankie in 1967, Sipolilo Mount Darwin, Mtoko and Rusape in 1968; Victoria Falls, Dande, Lupane and Gokwe in 1970; Urungwe and Sinoia in 1972.

The pace of confrontation has been hotting up. Most significant, of course, was the closure of the border between Rhodesia and Zambia in 1973. This was a precipitous step by the Rhodesian regime in a fit of panic following a series of blasts by our forces on the rail link from Wankie across the Zambezi. The enemy has never known peace and comfort in the face of the relentless attacks from our Forces. The holiday and tourist resorts such as Mana Pools have had to be closed down because of constant onslaughts by our forces in those areas. The military strategy of the enemy has been to station South African troops along the Rhodesian border in groups of 35 and at intervals of about 10 miles.

We have been able to break through from all directions and scatter these enemy formations, particularly in such places as Urungwe and Binga. The South African regime is paying heavily for the military support it is lending to the Rhodesian regime. Major General Bieman, commander of the South African forces was



The lowest paid workers are these farm workers in Rhodesia

compelled, in person, as recently as mid-1974 to tour the positions of his forces in Rhodesia because of the mounting casualties in clashes with liberation forces in Zimbabwe. No one is better impressed than the South African racists that guerrilla forces in Zimbabwe can now no longer be contained. This represents a tremendous strategic victory for the Zimbabwe liberation struggle under the leadership of our party, ZAPU. The greatest source of our strength is the power of mass support. It was in March of 1974 that a heavy blow was inflicted on the enemy. A relatively small unit of our forces made a lightning attack on a South African post in Rhodesia near the Falls, destroyed the camp with its inmates. It was in this encounter that the South African oppressor forces missed a Mr. Kuhn and believed that he was captured. Frequent armed and landmine attacks by our forces have kept the enemy on its toes all the time. In September 1974 our forces opened a series of attacks on the enemy around the Kariba,

in the northwest of the country, inflicting heavy casualties on both the Rhodesian and South African forces. It was this escalation of our attacks which led Ian Smith to cry out to Britain for assistance, in October. He went out of his way to blame Zambia for conflicts taking place on the Rhodesian soil. Naturally no sane person can be diverted from the actual scene of conflict and from the real issue in Zimbabwe.

Perhaps 1974 has been most significant for the defeat of the Portuguese fascists under Caetano, leading to the victory of independence for our brothers in Guinea-Bissau and prospectively in Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome. This has left the Rhodesian racists open to attack from every flank. The South African regime seems to be strutting around experimenting on some vague diplomacy which is a kind of politics of survival. The morale of the entire fighting masses of Southern Africa has been bolstered by these events. Just as Spinola used the concept of "self-determination" as the fulcrum of offload-

ing the Caetano regime in Portugal, so does Vorster now, also try to adjust to the coming tide of the liberation forces by giving his own interpretation of "self-determination". The fact of the matter is that Vorster is a Caetano and not a Spinola or, in particular, a type of the armed forces movement in Portugal and as such is incapable of acting or living out of his racist attitudes. Now, we have to make a brief but close examination of the flurry of diplomatic activities which has lately involved Britain, South Africa and some African countries with Zambia very much at the centre. This has led to intense speculation as to how soon Zimbabwe could be free from colonial domination as well as Namibia. The freedom of fellow-South Africans is left very much in the background in the course of these speculations. Indeed dramatic developments may well be taking place which could lend a very strong impression about the advent of freedom for Zimbabwe. We owe to our supporters an explanation to keep them on the correct course.



Salisbury at night showing the city centre

Gwelo African township —
where 4 African
workers share a 15 sq metre room



The Lusaka Manifesto of the East and Central African States made an offer to the white racist regimes in Southern Africa that if they conceded "self-determination" to the oppressed Africans in these areas, the African States would, on their side, influence the liberation forces to take a peaceful path towards the attainment of "self-determination". The Lusaka Manifesto was subsequently modified by the Mogadiscio declaration which emphasized the armed liberation struggle as the answer in Southern Africa. With the advances of the liberation forces in Angola and Mozambique, and the thrust in Zimbabwe, the South African, Rhodesian dictatorships and imperialist regimes in Europe have sobered to the implications of these declarations. They have now embarked on a twist diplomacy in the hope of putting their own interpretations to the declarations.

We make frequent references to Vorster because his regime is the kingpin of the international forces of exploitation and oppression in Southern Africa. He is a mentor and saviour of the Rhodesian white racists. He now says his concept of self determination is that of Bantustans and white areas in the apartheid pattern. In a similar vein Smith speaks of a majority rule of the propertied class. In short a deliberate twist is being placed on the interpretation of the concept of self-determination.

The objectives of the Central African States in their manifesto and those of the Rhodesian and South African regimes are clearly different. The racists are trying to turn everyone involved towards an illusion. They would like to flirt along the path of peaceful change to completely

divergent destinations. It is this observation which led Dr Kenneth Kaunda to make a timely warning on the first of December, 1974, when he said he was committed to peaceful change in Southern Africa but not "peace at any price". The liberation forces of ZAPU are not dealing with the situation in Zimbabwe at the level of diplomacy. We are carrying arms and we are committed to carrying them, fighting, until the Rhodesian racists surrender to unqualified majority rule and independence for our country.

As we indicated earlier on, constitutional arguments have been used in the past and the British Government together with its racist agents in Rhodesia have used such opportunities to play the fool by hatching such formulae as multi-racialism and partnership with no significant shift of power to the majority. This being so, we cannot afford to indulge in another hide-



and seek game. The need for our freedom is too urgent and too serious for Zimbabweans to engage in political experiments. By taking this line we are not throwing off complementary, indeed vital, contributions of our supporters in the international scene. That front must be pursued but clearly in the service of the armed liberation struggle which is the decisive factor in breaking down the oppressive machinery of the racists in Southern Africa. Our struggle would not be where it is had it not been because of the tremendous and decisive support of the Organisation for African Unity, the Socialist countries, Scandinavian and other progressive forces such as AAPSO and WPC and other non-governmental organisations all over the world. It is very appropriate that we should thank them for their contributions to our struggle and assure them of our continued comradeship in the anti-imperialist struggles.

To fellow Zimbabweans we can only say the incoming year (of 1975) is going to be a trying one. Our battles will be fought both physically and psychologically; Psychologically because British propaganda is set on appearing to move along the path of decolonisation and thus promising pure smoke without substance. Britain is engaged in a disarming exercise by trying to get us to lay down our arms in exchange for false hopes. She is failing to take an outright position of bowing out of our country bag and baggage – together with her settler racist agents – and is employing rumours to build beliefs which have no basis.

One thing remains certain, and that is the armed conflict between the forces of reaction and the liberation forces is on in Zimbabwe. There can be no question of either laying down our arms or relaxing our escalation of the liberation war in Zimbabwe. Our armed wing, the Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army (ZPRA) must continue to increase its strength in numbers and fighting morale. The urgent challenge for 1975 is to dim the hopes of the Rhodesian racists of any military victory or survival by political gimmicks such as parity. Let us not give the racists time to regather for new strategy. Let us face the new year with one resolve – to file in the ranks of our army and to fight relentlessly until the Rhodesian white racists bow down unconditionally to majority rule and independence for our motherland, ZIMBABWE. Zimbabwe must be free.



STATEMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOURTH COMMITTEE

By: **T. George Silundika**
National Secretary for
Information
and Publicity (ZAPU)

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies,

Allow me, on behalf of the struggling masses of Zimbabwe, our Organisation (ZAPU) and our leader Joshua Nkomo, to express our thanks and appreciation to this Committee for the invitation extended to us to address the Committee and participate in its deliberations on the question of our country, Zimbabwe. This way, we feel assured of a growing solidarity between the internal and international fronts of our liberation struggle, which can only result in the total isolation of the British racist colonialists in Rhodesia, making them a target for definite defeat.

You are aware, as we are aware, however, that despite the gallant sacrifices of our liberation forces in the continuing war for our national liberation, despite the vigorous international efforts spearheaded by this august body (the United Nations), to destroy and ostracise the Rhodesian regime politically and economically through resolutions and other forms of diplomatic offences, that regime is still breathing and entrenched both militarily and economically. In short, the Rhodesian racist regime is still poised as a threat to international peace in the area.

This is not meant to be a statement to cause despair, on the contrary, it is meant to look at the stark realities of the

Rhodesian situation and examine our methods of destroying that regime, through complementary efforts, from a serious angle. Our successes, and indeed there are, will always take care of themselves. We believe the purpose of examining the Rhodesian question today is to find out why the colonialist regime still finds strength economically and militarily, what further offensive it is taking to entrench itself and, then, we resolve on the most serious measures that can be taken to eradicate the scourge in the shortest possible time.

Militarily the persistence of the Rhodesian regime derives from the arms supplies it is constantly receiving from the Western reactionary countries, notably Britain and some of her NATO partners and, of course, the South African regime. The question is not whether the Rhodesian regime receives these arms clandestinely or not; that is not the responsibility of the United Nations but that of the source where the loophole, if not a deliberate one, lies. We have, before us, the recently exposed incident of collusion between British agents and Jordan, passing sophisticated weapons to the Smith regime via the South African regime. This illustrates the conspiracy between imperialists and international reactionary forces against the national liberation struggle – in this case against our national liberation struggle.

We are bound to ask: "How many times has Jordan been linked with such deals in the past?" "How many other countries are involved in such undercover deals?" Jordan should be condemned unreservedly and called upon to mend her attitudes and ways towards the liberation struggle as a whole. An investigation should be launched to determine what other countries are chasing with the hounds and running with the hare in order to undermine the noble efforts of the United Nations in support of our liberation struggle. From Britain we cannot expect any more than the standard colonialist prevarications which result in the maintenance of the status quo.

Mr. Chairman, in April this year we reported to the Decolonisation Committee of a Rhodesian mercenary unit of nine persons which was, by aggressive design, dispatched to Francistown, Botswana, to kidnap four Zimbabweans who were legally resident in that country. We wish to report to this Committee that since then, we have observed the gathering, training and expansion of this special Rhodesian mercenary force which is being deployed in areas of confrontation with liberation forces as well as along borders with neighbouring independent African states. These mercenary forces have orders to carry out commando aggression on the neighbouring independent states as a form of intimidation.

These days, well measured hints to the effect that South Africa is withdrawing her troops from Rhodesia are being given currency. This is far from true. This propaganda is a dangerous political decoy being peddled by British Government circles.

It is only last week that Ian Smith himself, confessed in a statement that our forces had eliminated so-called South African policemen among whom were Louis Buys and Michael Erasmus on the first of October. Subsequent to Smith's confession the South African so-called Minister of Police, Muller, announced the disposal of one of his forces, a J. W. Cloete, in the Rhodesian battlefields. Actually the building up of the special mercenary unit, now deployed in Rhodesia, is a joint venture of the two racist regimes.

Economically Rhodesia may be facing diminished use of the rail

link through Mozambique and that through Botswana; but she still retains investments from the Western European and United States business monopolies as well as their markets. The South African regime, as can be expected, is assisting the Rhodesian regime in the laying down of new direct rail links – the most recent being the much publicised Rutenga Railway and the planned one from Bulawayo. The common hopes of these racist regimes and their financial backers is for a longer life of racism and exploitation in Southern Africa. These are, of course, hopeless hopes.

Nothing could have illustrated better the British commitment to protecting the Rhodesian racist regime – which is a custodian of British investments – than when, last week, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, refused seizure of the so-called Rhodesian House in London, in lieu of unpaid rents, on grounds of fear of a likely retaliation by the Rhodesian regime on British investments there.

It is typical British policy to have a ready excuse for not being able to do anything about the Rhodesian regime at every turn when action is demanded. Her pretentious concern by herding other nations towards what she knows is an impotent and ineffective line of action such as the selective programme of sanctions is another glaring policy of protecting the Rhodesian regime from collapse.

The Rhodesian racist regime is an undoubted colonialist agent of the United Kingdom and it would thus be illogical to expect the British Government to act in any other manner than protectionist to the regime. Thus calling on the British Government for action against the Rhodesian regime is a futile exercise.

The Rhodesian racist regime, in the service of multi-lateral giant international corporations, is increasing and deepening its economic exploitation of our country. An investment corporation, the so-called Tribal Trust Land Corporation, is invading the remaining African rural settlements seizing the resources and reducing the population into slavelabourers under the pretext of providing jobs. As a result there is the inevitable displacement of populations in the southern and south-western parts of the country – not for development but for exploitation.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure you are all familiar with the proceedings of the Congress of the Rhodesia Front, the ruling racist party held last month in Bulawayo. The Congress took to the offensive on two fronts: –

1. at the instigation of the party's Chairman, a Mr. De Frost, the Congress resolved on the most desperate and barbaric measures for confrontation with liberation forces – on the spot execution of the captured, for example.
2. at the instigation of Mr. Cronje, a Minister of the regime, the racist Congress resolved to strengthen the imposition of birth control on our population. These unwanted and unsolicited birth control activities are not only measures to hold down the African population to guarantee continued monopoly by the racists but are financed by the Pathfinder organisation based in the United States to retain the status quo of international exploitation. Some of birth control tablets banned by the Federal Government of the United States are still being used by the Rhodesian regime on African women dangerous as they are – so the Bulawayo Chronicle reported a few months ago.

Our role as a liberation movement is undoubtedly the most crucial factor for the decisive achievement of our freedom. We are obliged to share with you our successes and failures as we march hand in hand in our fight to liberate our country.

At this juncture, may we take the opportunity, before this world body, to congratulate our comrades-in-arms of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, Mozambique and Angola – and, indeed, the progressive forces in Portugal, for their combined efforts, through sweat and blood, in bringing down the fascist-colonialist regime of Portugal paving their way, thereby, to the invaluable victory of democracy and independence. This victory was made possible by the decisive and concrete support of the Organisation for African Unity, the Socialist countries, the Scandinavian countries and the United Nations. We congratulate all these progressive forces which have ushered in a new atmosphere in Africa.

Our commitment in Zimbabwe (ZAPU) is to achieve our freedom and independence through the armed liberation struggle. There is no other way of bringing about the downfall of the Rhodesian regime. The Rhodesian regime pins its hopes on nothing else but the power of its guns through which it has decimated our population. It relies on the military and material support it receives through South Africa from the NATO countries.

For this reason we urge the United Nations to reject decisively the manoeuvres of the United Kingdom and her allies to divert this body from supporting the only effective course of action in Rhodesia, that of the armed revolutionary struggle. My organisation, ZAPU, is committed to developing, pursuing with relentless determination and vigour, the armed struggle since the only course open is that of a gun for a gun. We must emphasise that any meaningful international support to our liberation struggle must rally around this policy.

Without entertaining you to too many details, we would like to draw your attention to the most recent and strangest confessions of the Rhodesian regime as an illustration of the extent to which the regime is being hurt and losing ground in the battlefield. The Rhodesian press (Herald and Chronicle) on October 8 carried reports to the effect that the Rhodesian regime had sent notes of complaints to the Zambian and British Governments over what it described as an "outburst of terrorist activity". Of course, we are hitting these settler criminals hard; more is yet in store for them, we can only promise them sleepless nights.

But to direct complaints to the Zambian Government for events taking place on the Rhodesian soil is the silliest form of provocation and diversion which is a transparent framing of an excuse to launch an aggression on Zambia. We must make it absolutely clear that we are fighting on no other soil than that of Zimbabwe. The note to the United Kingdom is, of course, an appeal for further protection.

The panic of the Rhodesian regime resulting from the advance of the Zimbabwe liberation forces can further be illustrated by four developments: –

- I) the regime is pursuing and intensifying its policy of shifting African populations from areas of fighting into either remote settlements or so-called "protected villages";
- II) white students are being pulled out from Universities and Secondary Schools for conscription into the army to defend racism;

III) the Rhodesian „National Organisation of (white) Women“ is being used, under the leadership of a Mrs. Lesley Gill, to recruit a women's fighting force;

IV) the Rhodesian budget, particularly for so-called security has been very much increased, by nearly twenty per cent.

Thus all sections of the settler community are committed militarily to defending racism, exploitation and extermination of Zimbabweans. What else can we do than defend ourselves and our country in equal terms? The cries of settler children and women being killed must be read in the context of the policies and practices of the Rhodesian regime itself.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to point out that whilst the opportunity being created by the prospect of independence for Mozambique suggests a strategic weakening of the Rhodesian regime, we, for our part, are not taking issues for granted regarding all aspects of our struggle. The Rhodesian and South African regimes, in our view, have been pushed further to a scorched-earth policy of desperate resistance. This is what they are fast building towards.

The so-called Minister of Defence of the regime, Pieter van der Byl had this to say on October seven (1974) at a ceremony receiving eight ambulances from the South African Southern Cross, handed by a Mrs. Elizabeth Albrecht: —

“This wonderful gesture has shown the world that the people of South Africa and Rhodesia stand united in their dedication to the overthrowing and total eradication of terrorism... No pressure or propaganda, no treachery... will cause us to falter or to weaken in our united comradeship in defeating the common foe.”

Given this head-in-the-sand racist attitude, we have no alternative but to stiffen our sinews and brace ourselves up for a protracted armed liberation struggle. The mentality and military structure of the Rhodesian regime must be dismantled and defeated.

When the Rhodesian regime receives eight ambulances at a single ceremony (one of many of this nature in the year) and, when the regime can pitch a budget of more than four hundred million dollars to oil its machinery and services of oppression, we wonder when it shall be possible for us to receive assistance of at least a cent for every dollar the regime has, and at least a gift of eight transport vehicles only once a year from the resources of the member states of the United Nations to boost our just war of national liberation whose success must contribute to world peace and the security of all independent nations.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a direct appeal for material and financial assistance from member states, individually and collectively.

We accept the challenge that the time for escalating the attacks on the Rhodesian regime is now, but we equally want to draw the attention of the member states that the moment for concrete assistance is NOW.

We trust that this Committee will, for the benefit of the General Assembly, endorse the resolutions and recommendations of the Special Committee on Decolonisation regarding the question of Rhodesia among which there is a demand for a recognition of the Zimbabwe liberation movement as the authentic spokesman of its people and country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to deal with issues raised by speakers at the opening of the Session on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular those issues raised by the United Kingdom delegate. He prefaced his report by a strategic remark that his Government had no presence in Rhodesia and therefore could not guarantee the accuracy of his report. We all know that this was a polite way saying “do not call upon me to act against myself in Rhodesia, because I shall not“. What is Rhodesia presently but a British colonialist establishment with almost 90 per cent British economic interests. We all know that there is continuous communication between the Rhodesian regime and the British Government on British interests there. If the United Kingdom has no presence in colonialist Rhodesia, who, then, is there? It is time the fiction of the non-presence of Britain in her colony were put to an end. She denies her presence in Rhodesia in the face of a United Nations demand for decolonisation but asserts her presence when it comes to her stalling and obstructing the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe. What duplicity!

The United Kingdom should desist complaining about other member states not fulfilling the programme of sanctions as it amounts to a sinister complaint; neither those countries nor the United Nations participated in her colonisation of Rhodesia, and she has never invited other nations to share in the economic loot she continues to lift from our country. The United Kingdom must stand condemned alone as an irrevocable colonialist and not try to drag other nations into her mess. We all recall that she overtook and excelled Portugal in the slave trade and its cruelty, and today as proof of history she is, once again, left alone by Portugal as the arch-colonialist in Africa because, by the way, Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia are in their plight because of British colonial policy.

The United Kingdom delegate has pointedly rejected the recommendation that liberation movements in Zimbabwe be recognised as the authentic representatives of the people of Zimbabwe. Though this is typical of British policy we must re-emphasise that the decisive settlement of the Rhodesian question can only be through the decision of leaders of the liberation movement and not through convenient stooges which the British Government may be waiting for.

It is important to emphasise, though, that we are not sacrificing lives in the course of our liberation struggle in order to achieve a constitutional conference where the United Kingdom can find opportunity to compromise the freedom and total independence we seek. Neither the independence we seek nor majority rule is subject to negotiation. These we seek without delay or compromise — hence the armed struggle.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I was rather disturbed by the attack which the Reverend Michael Scott launched on the Defence and Aid in the absence of the representatives of this organisation. It can only be fair to call the representatives of the Defence and Aid to come and put the record straight before this Committee. I have reason for concern because I am aware that Defence and Aid contributed tremendously to the welfare of the destitute in Zimbabwe and continue to do so. As far as I know Defence and Aid has kept pace with the challenges of oppression in Southern Africa. It is only fair, Mr. Chairman, to have a representative of that organisation to come and answer the allegations because they are an important international organisation.

ZAPU STATEMENT TO (THE FOURTH COMMITTEE OF) THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE KIDNAPPING OF CAMRADE ETHAN DUBE BY RHODESIAN AGENTS

Rhodesia's racist minority leader, Ian Smith, lifted detention and restriction orders on Zimbabwean patriots in a surprise move on December 11. Following his rejection of conditions laid down by Zimbabwean freedom-fighters for constitutional talks, Smith stated that he had later received assurances that freedom-fighters' activities would cease. He accordingly lifted the fascist orders to create the right atmosphere for working towards such a conference. ZAPU's national leader, Joshua Nkomo, who was in Lusaka (Zambia) at the time Smith made his announcement over Radio Rhodesia, flew back to Zimbabwe the following day.

Smith said the released detainees and restrictees would be allowed to take part in normal political activities under terms of „Rhodesian Law.“

He said: „ I am taking this action on the firm understanding that everyone concerned will conduct themselves peacefully and within the law. This will, I believe, create the right atmosphere for the holding of a constitutional conference.“

„No doubt there will be some among you who will be concerned about the implications of these developments. In the light of events of the past decade this is understandable. However, let me re-assure you all that it is your governments's firm intention to maintain law and order in Rhodesia and we are not prepared to deviate from our standards of civilisation“

He asked the people to accept the new situation and put behind them „the differences and recriminations of the past and to look to the future.“

He went on: „I ask you to go out of your way to help create conditions of harmony and peace. Let us all do our best to establish a climate of mutual respect in which constitutional matters can be discussed calmly and objectively in the hope that we shall be able to reach a settlement that will be in the best interests of all Rhodesians.“

„I make this appeal to you believing that while this may be the first step towards a settlement, the major task still lies ahead, with many complex problems which will tax our ability, our patience and our strength.“

ZAPU COMMENTS: Smith's announcement is the beginning of the very inevitable end of the Rhodesian minority dictatorship. The people of Zimbabwe are now entering a very critical stage in their struggle for freedom and independence. There should be no complacency, relaxation or deviation from the progressive path we have chosen for the country. Our position should be consolidated in all fields of our life and at every level of our society.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to confirm the grave and sad news given to you by His Excellency the Ambassador of the Republic of Botswana that the senior Public Relations Officer of our organisation (ZAPU), Comrade ETHAN DUBE, was kidnapped from the town of Francistown, Botswana. As described, he was kidnapped at 21 hours Sunday, 13th October, by three armed bandits who gravely and brutally assaulted him before lifting him away unconscious towards Rhodesia. The bandits were an African agent and two armed white settlers. Mr. Chairman, this is an outright and outrageous operation by the British-Rhodesian fascist regime, on the sovereign soil of the independent Republic of Botswana. This incident is one of a series of kidnappings and raids which the Rhodesian regime has been carrying out in ever increasing frequency on the neighbouring states of Zambia and Botswana lately. Some of these criminal aggressions have been treated mutely; the kidnapping of our officer, Ethan Dube, is the last straw on the back and the most effective counter measures must be resolved upon both by ourselves and the international community through the United Nations. With the Rhodesian settler criminals now boldly taking to international terrorism, three basic questions must find a practical answer:-

1. the security of the sovereignty of neighbouring independent African states (in this case Botswana and Zambia);
2. the security of Zimbabweans abroad; and
3. the counter-measures' which we the liberation movement must take.

On the second and third questions, we can only say Zimbabweans must take up arms, join the armed liberation struggle and through it fulfil their sacred task of defending themselves everywhere and

liberating their country through the armed struggle as the only effective solution. We are, therefore, appealing for relevant war materials from member states and other forms of assistance through which we shall take care of ourselves and our liberation struggle. We shall meet these Rhodesian-British criminals at every twist and turn.

The urgent question for the United Nations, brought to prominence by the kidnappings going on in Botswana, is the security of member states in the face of international criminals deliberately let lose by the designs of British colonialism to foster permanent instability and intimidation in the area.

Firstly, the United Kingdom Government must be condemned unreservedly for the spate of kidnappings being conducted/ carried out by its settler colonialist regime in Rhodesia. The responsibility must be laid fully and squarely on her feet.

Within the framework of the principles of the United Nations, and in the interest of international peace, the United Kingdom should be called upon to bring about the immediate release and return of ETHAN DUBE to Botswana, plus those kidnapped in March of this year - Mthimkhulu and company.

Finally, but urgently, consideration should be given, either by the United Nations or by regional organisations, of how best physical and financial protection can be given to independent states neighbouring the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa in the face of all this criminal aggression. Such assistance when offered, does not only guarantee the sovereign integrity of the Republics of Botswana and Zambia, but enables them to secure the success of the liberation struggle to which the United Nations is currently committed.

PRO-SOUTH AFRICAN VOTING PATTERN



OF IMPERIALIST STATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS' 28TH SESSIONS

There was international indignation when the United States, the United Kingdom and France cast an unprecedented tripartite veto at the United Nations to block apartheid South Africa from being kicked out of the UN at the beginning of the current world body's session.

Many democratic forces felt strongly that the three big NATO allies had gone beyond reasonable bounds to protect the South African murderous racials from effective international pressure. Having failed to throw the racist out of the UN through the world body's Security Council, the progressive forces of the entire world later turned to the General Assembly where they successively blocked Vorster's delegation from participation.

The tri-partite veto surprised many people but not those who have been following closely the voting pattern of

the imperialist states at the UN, especially in the twenty-eighth session. A study of the voting trend of the capitalist states during the twenty-eighth session's discussion of Southern African questions shows that the United States, the United Kingdom and France almost invariably supported Southern African racist regimes either by voting negatively or by abstaining when their votes were essential for the passing of certain resolutions.

When the session voted on resolution 3113 which dealt with questions of territories under Portuguese domination, 105 states supported it, but the US, the UK, France, Spain, Portugal itself, Brazil, and Bolivia opposed it.

A resolution to establish a commission of inquiry on reported massacres in Mozambique (Resolution 3114) was approved by 109 countries but opposed by the US,

South Africa, Portugal and Spain. Twelve nations abstained.

Implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples was tackled as resolution 3163. The US, the UK, South Africa, France and Portugal opposed while 105 nations supported it and nineteen countries abstained.

Resolution 3164 dealt with dissemination of information on decolonisation. The US, the UK, France, Nicaragua and Brazil abstained while South Africa and Portugal voted negatively. A proposal to hold an international conference of experts for the support of victims of colonialism and apartheid in Southern Africa was made as resolution 3165. The US, the UK, France, Greece, Brazil and Spain abstained and 121 states supported the idea. South Africa and Portugal opposed it.



ON THE OCCASSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY OF THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA FEBRUARY 4. WE GREET FREEDOM-FIGHTERS AND THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA-EDITOR

The question of respect for human rights in armed conflicts was tackled as resolution 3102. The US, Portugal, Spain, Israel and Costa Rica abstained but 108 states voted positively. The US, the UK, Spain, Brazil, Greece, Portugal, and South Africa opposed a demand to withdraw Portuguese military forces illegally occupying certain parts of Guinea-Bissau and for them to cease certain aggressive acts they were committing against the people of the young republic. This call, which came as resolution 3061, was supported by 93 nations.

Resolution 3006 sought to establish cooperation between the UN and the Organisation of African Unity. The US, Spain and Brazil abstained and 92 states voted positively. South Africa and Portugal rejected the seemingly harmless proposal. An international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid was passed as resolution 3068 when 91 countries supported it against opposition by the US, the UK, Portugal and South Africa. A demand for information from non-self-governing territories to be given under article 73e of the UN Charter was supported by 114 states. The US abstained, and Portugal and South Africa voted negatively. This demand came as resolution 3110.

The practice and policy of apartheid came under heated discussion with the majority of the UN members demanding stern measures by the whole world against Pretoria so that South African racists can feel forsaken and frustrated. Resolution 3151 dealt with various suggestions to combat and destroy apartheid. The first portion called for trade union action against South Africa. It was supported by 107 states. The US, France, the UK, Spain, Portugal, Nicaragua, Malawi, Italy, Greece, and Ireland abstained and South Africa voted in the negative.

The second part was about a programme of work of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid. The US, the UK, France and Malawi abstained again. Portugal and South Africa rejected it but 119 countries voted positively. The third section demanded dissemination of information on apartheid. Only South Africa opposed the idea, while the US, the UK and Portugal abstained. One hundred and twenty states supported the call.

The fourth portion demanded intensification and co-ordination of UN action against apartheid. It was approved by 121 nations, opposed by Portugal and South Africa, while the US, the UK, Malawi, Israel and France abstained. The US, the UK, France, Swaziland, Malawi, Nicaragua, Israel, Greece, Portugal and Federal Republic of Germany abstained on the fifth segment of the resolution. It called for action by inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations to defeat South Africa's inhuman policy. South Africa itself opposed the call but 117 members supported it.

A proposal to study the situation in South Africa (resulting from apartheid) was supported by 88 nations and opposed by the US, the UK, Israel, Portugal, Nicaragua, Bolivia and, of course, South Africa itself. When the issue of Namibia came up for discussion seven states abstained, South Africa and Portugal opposed and 107 nations supported it.

107 nations supported it.

The diabolical solidarity of the three NATO allies came out once more when the question of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) was discussed under resolution 3116. The three, US, the UK and France opposed it. South Africa and Portugal sided with them, of course. One hundred and one members supported the resolution.

The US, the UK, South Africa and Portugal voted "NO" when 103 nations voted for a condemnation of activities of

foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and territories under Portuguese domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa. This condemnation was in resolution 3117.

One hundred and eight countries voted for resolution 3162 demanding independence for Spanish Sahara. But 23 members among which there was the US abstained. The US, the UK, and their racist protegee, South Africa, and their NATO ally, Portugal, opposed resolution 3118 calling for the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples by specialised agencies and international institutions associated with the UN. The resolution received the blessings of 104 states.

The above record shows briefly that the US, the UK and France (together with some Latin American, NATO and one or two African nations) have shown a partiality for South Africa when that country's unpardonable racial policy was being criticised by the entire world. The triple veto was, therefore, nothing out of the ordinary or common performance of these three capitalist nations. South Africa and Rhodesia are their charges and can be freed only by understanding and tackling the problem with this fact in mind.

It is worth to note that whereas the German Democratic Republic has ratified the international convention against apartheid, the Federal Republic of Germany has not done so. In fact, statistics prove that the FRG is now South Africa's second trade partner, after the UK. The FRG has postal and economic links with Rhodesia. The GDR has none.

RHODESIAN AFRICANS TO SLAVE IN SOUTH AFRICAN MINES ON CONTRACT SOON

Following repeated demands by Malawian labour recruits at South African mines to be returned to their country in the past few months, the apostles of apartheid have become openly desperate and are looking for other sources of cheap labour. The situation is further worsened by Mozambique's inexorable progress towards independence to be attained next June 25. After that, the South African racist regime and Mozambique's FRELIMO government will undoubtedly discuss the system. It is most likely that FRELIMO will terminate the slave-like system originally worked out between Salazar's Lisbon and Pretoria.

These developments, coupled with withdrawals from some South African mines of some Lesotho labourers in recent months have made Johannes Balthazar Vorster (South Africa's racist premier) turn to Rhodesia for the cheap labour. Rhodesia was recently reported to have agreed "in principle" to supply South Africa with recruits. It would seem that the Smith regime would first want to work out a recruiting machinery or study the proposal to see how it could be beneficial to Salisbury.

Presently, South Africa recruits African labourers from Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and, until a few months ago, from Mozambique. The recruitment is run by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association - WNLA or WENELA for short. The original agreement lays down the equivalent of 46 East African shillings (about six US dollars) as the price WENELA pays the governments of the various areas of recruitment for each labourer. A part of the wages of the men is sent back to their respective countries from South Africa. In 1972, the average monthly wages of African miners in South Africa was the equivalent of 220 East African shillings (about 31 US dollars). That of white miners was the equivalent of 3,990 East African shillings (almost 570 US dollars).

South Africa's foreign labour recruitment system has created a big immigrant work force in the country's mining, farming and peri-urban areas. In 1971, South Africa had a total work force of some 2,561,923 of whom slightly more than 400,000 were immigrants. In 1973, it was believed that the land of racial discrimination had about one million immigrants living either lawfully or unlawfully. The African immigrant picture was as follows: -

Lesotho	131,749
Malawi	131,291
Mozambique	121,708
SWAZILAND	10,000
Botswana	31,960
Zimbabwe	6,200
Zambia	638
Angola	154
Others	7,340

The above profile has changed greatly in recent months as a result of widespread unrest and frequent "accidents" throughout South African mines. Thousands of foreign labourers have demanded repatriation (and got it) because of these fatal incidents. This has caused a quite big shortage of labourers in the mining sector, and South Africa is now trying frantically to tap Rhodesia for replacements. It is obvious that the Smith regime cannot turn down the request because the regime depends largely on South Africa for its military, economic and political survival. A refusal to recruit Zimbabweans for South African mines could also have adverse effects on Smith's own mining economy in view of traditional links and inter-dependence and complementary relations between this sector in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Presently South Africa's WENELA does not operate in Zimbabwe. Zimbabweans working or living in South Africa went there on their own and employed both legal and illegal methods to procure the necessary documents known as passes to legalise their stay there. Most of these Zimbabweans are not permitted by law to work in urban areas, neither may they leave one job for another. Many of them labour on farms and under-ground. The 1972 average monthly wages of African farm labourers in South Africa was the equivalent of 50 East African shillings (seven US dollars) while that of white farm workers was the equivalent of 1,000 EA shillings (143 US dollars).

If Rhodesia will recruit local labour for South African mines, it will work out a machinery or use of its existing agencies. One is the employment exchange, and the other is the Rhodesian African Labour Supply Commission. The employment exchange is run by the regime's so-called ministry of labour. The exchange has centres in the country's major urban areas where job-seekers register with the hope that some employers will ask the exchange to supply them with workers.

In 1969, the centres registered 79,249 job-seekers. Of these, 66,158 were Africans. The rest were Europeans, Asians and Coloureds. That year, the employment exchange had 55,951 vacancies of which 45,484 needed Africans and the remainder wanted non-blacks. This agency handles local job-seekers for local requirements only.

The Rhodesian African Labour Supply Commission is a statutory body established by the regime's parliamentary act to recruit foreign African labourers for Rhodesia's mining and farm needs. Its sources of recruits have been Malawi and, until recently, Mozambique. In 1970 the agency got 2,520 labourers from Malawi. In 1968 it had recruited 3,706 and in 1969 another 3,868 from the same country.

It is probable that Rhodesia may turn this agency into a means to get Rhodesian Africans for South African mines and farms. A creation of another agency might be regarded as an unnecessary duplication of the agency. All that the Rhodesian dictatorship needs to do is to amend the relevant act so as to allow for the recruitment of local labour for foreign needs as opposed to the commission's present role of procuring foreign workers for local requirements.

The most pertinent question now is: — How can Rhodesia agree even only "in principle" to supply South Africa with cheap labour when it is short of such labour itself and has to import in from elsewhere? Shortage of cheap labour in Rhodesia for the mining and agricultural sectors of the country is caused by the fact that Rhodesian Africans feel that conditions in these two sectors are comparatively unbearable. As a result, the Africans would rather make do as peasants than slave under-ground or on white-owned estates. These two sectors pay Africans intolerably low wages.

For instance, the wage gap between Europeans and Africans in Rhodesia's mining industry is the equivalent of 41,130 East African shillings (about 5,880 US dollars) in favour of the Europeans. In the agricultural sector the corresponding figure is 22,840 EA shillings (nearly 3,263 US dollars). Foreign labourers are easier to cheat and exploit because of their ignorance of prevailing conditions where they are to labour, and also because of the helpless position in which they find themselves after arrival at the mines and farms. Indigenous people shun these areas because they know a lot about them, and, secondly, because it is easy for them to abscond if they cannot revolt. Foreign recruits also feel a sense of adventure when they leave their homelands and return with a feeling of importance, prestige, knowledgeability and experience.

Conditions have, however, changed lately in Rhodesia because of the brutally created concentration camps of the Smith

regime. These camps, euphemistically known as protected villages, abound in the areas actively affected by the Zimbabwe people's revolution. In these camps, each family is given 15 square metres of living, sleeping and cooking space irrespective of the family's size. The creation of these camps has cost the Africans dearly in human life and property like livestock and crops. Livestock has been left to the mercy of jungle animals and white farmers who confiscate them on the slightest pretext. Crops have been burned so that peasants cannot feed armed freedom-fighters. These inhuman measures have had the effect of creating large reservoirs of cheap labour caused by sheer desperation.

The regime will take advantage of this situation by recruiting the desperate men for South Africa, and those who will not co-operate will be forced physically either through sheer naked force, detention, restriction, displacement or armed dispossession. It will be a slave-recruiting scheme in effect.

Zimbabweans are painfully aware that with the already existing military, economic, historical and ideological ties between South Africa and Rhodesia, the labour scheme will complete the latter's provincial status towards Pretoria. The Smith dictatorship is also aware that there cannot be any volunteers for such a scheme. Nobody can willingly support or join a labour system in which he has neither a right nor a voice to sell his labour for a fair price collectively bargained between him and the employer. This right, universally accepted and practised, does not exist in South African and Rhodesian mines and farms. The employers discuss and decide what they will pay the African worker without his participation or views.

To protect this arbitrary practice, the Rhodesian regime uses a law called the Industrial Conciliation Act which was passed in 1934 and has since been amended several times to tighten loopholes. Its most recent amendment was in 1971 and is known as the Industrial Conciliation (Amendment) Act Number 79. The act provides for the registration and regulation of trade union organisations and employers' associations. It also lays down a framework for regulation by arbitration and agreement of conditions of employment and relevant matters of mutual interest to employees and employers. But it has so many constraints that its supposed objectives are in fact and effect a chimera.

One of these constraints is the prohibition of meetings in certain circumstances. Another is the restriction on trade union leadership as to who can or cannot lead workers' bodies. This simply means that Rhodesian African workers cannot choose their own leaders or spokesmen. European workers are not adversely affected by the fascist provision because their interests are not in violent conflict with those of the ruling clique whose source of political support are the white workers themselves. Another restriction imposed on workers' organisation by this act (as amended) pertains to the scope of permitted trade union functions.

The law stipulates that those who have been convicted for political or trade union activities may not be elected to lead workers' organisation. This is a terrible disability because there is hardly a single African leader who has not had a conviction by or a brush with the country's anti-African laws. The most notorious of these acts are the all-embracing Law and Order (Maintenance) Act of 1960 (with all its amendments), and the Nazi-like Unlawful Organisations Act, plus the industrial act.

One of the relevant clauses states: "No person upon whom, on or after the date of commencement of Part 1 of the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, 1971, a sentence of imprisonment for a term of three months or more has been imposed, whether or not the sentence has been suspended, on conviction of any offence under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act

(Chapter 39) or the Unlawful Organisations Act (Chapter 81), shall be an official or office-bearer of, or be employed in an administrative or clerical capacity or any other capacity prescribed by regulation, by a registered trade union or employers' organisation, within the period of ten years from the time of conviction."

Trade union effectiveness and freedom are further curtailed by sections 14 and 45 of the 1971 amendment act. One section prohibits trade unions from receiving aid of any type from any international organisation mentioned by the regime's labour minister, and the other places the workers' right to strike in an impossible position by giving the regime's president arbitrary power to declare that an award by an arbitrator or arbitrators is binding on all parties involved even if it is unsatisfactory to one of them. This measure, which is a direct and inexcusable violation of the workers' right to free and fair collective bargaining, is effected thus: —

A dispute giving cause or demand for strike action must be referred to an arbitrator or arbitrators who will make an award. The award does not become operative until 42 days following the day of its publication. If it is acceptable to the parties concerned, it is implemented and the dispute is over. But if one party is dissatisfied with the award, the law states that it must within 28 days of the publication of the award notify the minister of labour of its wish and intention not to be bound by the award.

This means that the dissatisfied party may at the end of 42 days take a ballot of its membership to decide on strike action. If strike action is supported by 51 per cent of the union's membership in full standing, the organisation could then legally call a strike.

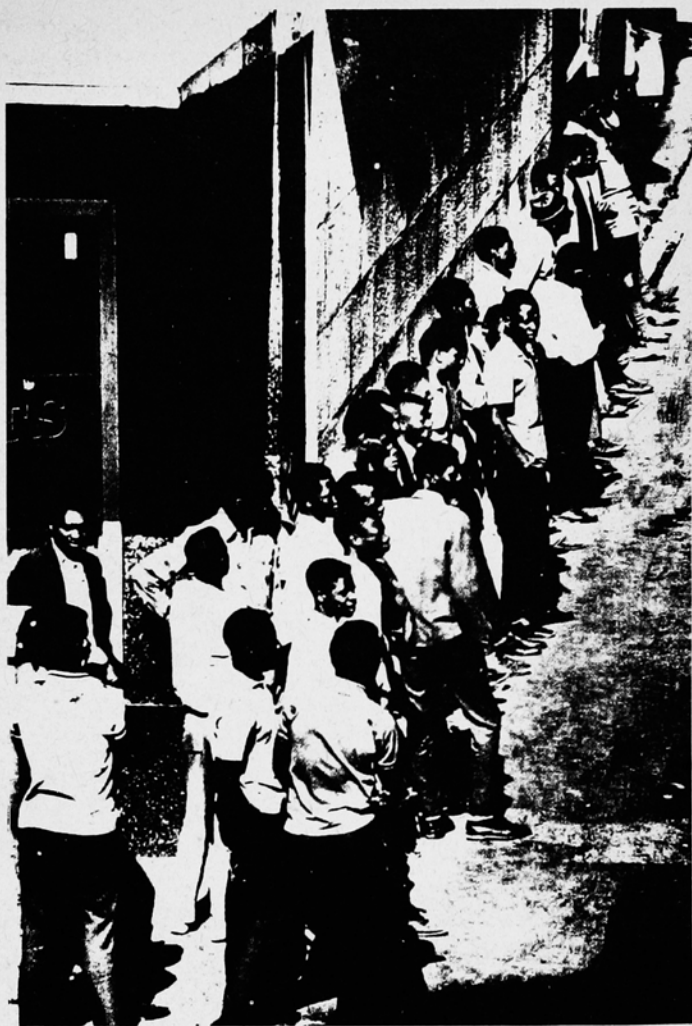
But according to section 45 of the Act (as amended), the so-called president of the Rhodesian regime may intervene before the end of the 42 days by declaring the award to be binding notwithstanding any party's dissatisfaction with or opposition to it. Once such a declaration has been made, strike action becomes unlawful and punishable.

Rhodesia's so-called labour minister is at liberty to withdraw his regime's recognition of a workers' organisation if he thinks it desirable in his clique's interests. The same industrial law supports him in this. He can also refuse to recognise trade unions for any lame reason or false explanation if such a step maintains the status quo.

It was because of this that the number of registered trade unions in Rhodesia dropped from 54 in 1969 to 52 in 1970. In the same period, the number of unions denied registration increased from 24 to 30. This means that a large body of Rhodesian African workers is without a machinery for collective bargaining.

In Rhodesia, collective bargaining can be conducted only through what are termed industrial councils. These consist of trade union representatives for various industries, and employers' associations. Unregistered unions have no right to collective bargaining. Where there is no trade union, there are what are called industrial boards. Their members are appointed by Smith's labour minister without consulting the workers in any way whatsoever.

There were 60 industrial boards in as many industries in 1970 catering for 122,092 workers. During the same time, there were 26 industrial councils in as few industries covering a total of 140,304 workers. Under Rhodesian labour regulations, agricultural and domestic workers may not form unions. In 1970 alone, there were 521,000 agricultural and domestic employees who were detrimentally affected by this denial of one of the basic human rights as propounded by Article 23 (chapter 4) of



One million African unemployment in Rhodesia — a long que at the employment registering office

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and as practised by all democratic and free societies.

This type of situation prevails in South Africa as well because Rhodesia's laws are in many cases imitations of South African parliamentary acts. The following are some examples: —

South Africa	Rhodesia
Masters and Servants Act (1856):	Masters & Servants Act (1901)
Natives Land Act (1913):	Land Apportionment Act (1930)
Industrial Conciliation Act (1924):	Industrial Conciliation Act (1934)
Group Areas Act (1950):	Native Land Husbandry Act (1952)
Suppression of Communism Act (1950):	Law & Order (Maintenance Act 1960)
Unlawful Organisations Act (1960):	Unlawful Organisations Act (1959)

The total effect of the above laws on the oppressed and exploited masses of both countries is similar. It would, therefore, be unpardonable folly on Zimbabweans' part to agree to be recruited in any manner, for whatever period or purpose, with whatever promises or conditions for cheap labour in South African mines or farms or any other industrial sector.

• stop press •

Following intensive talks which began in Lusaka on December 5, four Zimbabwean liberation movements signed a unity accord in the Zambian capital on December 9. The liberation movements, ZAPU, ZANU, the African National Council (ANC) and the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI), agreed to unite in the ANC. A full text of the accord, signed by Zimbabwe's national leader, Joshua Nkomo, ZANU's Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the ANC's Chairman, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and FROLIZI's James Chikerema stated: —

(1) ZAPU, ZANU, FROLIZI and the ANC hereby agree to unite in the ANC;
(2) The parties recognise the ANC as the unifying force of the people of Zimbabwe;
(3) They agree to consolidate the leadership of the ANC by the inclusion into it of the presidents of ZAPU, ZANU and FROLIZI under the chairmanship of the ANC;

(b) ZAPU, ZANU and FROLIZI shall each appoint three other persons to join the enlarged ANC executive;

(4) The ANC executive shall have the following functions:

(A) To prepare for a conference for the transfer of power to the majority that might be called;

(B) To prepare for the holding of a congress within four months at which:

(I) A revised ANC constitution shall be adopted;

(II) The leadership of the united people of Zimbabwe shall be elected;

(III) A statement of policy for the new ANC will be considered;

(C) To organise the people for such a conference and congress;

(5) The leaders of ZAPU, ZANU and FROLIZI call upon their supporters and all Zimbabweans to rally behind the ANC under its enlarged executive;

(6) ZAPU, ZANU and FROLIZI will take steps to merge their respective organs and structures into the ANC before the congress to be held within four months;

(7) The leaders recognise the inevitability of continued armed struggle and all other forms of struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe.



Zimbabwe peoples Revolutionary Army at a training camp

PATRIOTS SHALL NEVER RETREAT

ZPRA ACTIVITIES FOR 1974 A PRIDE TO ZIMBABWE:

The fighting record of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army — ZPRA — in the past year was a source of great pride to Zimbabwe. Not that the enemy was defeated, but that he was made to realise that he can never stem the tide of freedom approaching inexorably over Zimbabwe through these heroic battles of ZPRA patriots.

Operating with great difficulties and obstacles in their way, ZPRA cadres did not spare the enemy where opportunities permitted. By a series of landmines the patriots inflicted serious casualties and losses to the fascist forces in the country as a whole, but especially in the North, north-west and western areas.

On March eight, ZPRA cadres pounced upon a South African military camp near the Kandahar fishing site, some 12 km upstream (along the Zambesi River) from the Victoria Falls. Without a single loss to themselves, the patriots wiped out the whole camp.

Among racist soldiers killed during the highly successful operation there were

W. J. Conradie, K. A. Swart, E. F. Strydom, and Z. A. Hough. Their commander, J. A. Kuhn, was reported missing. South Africa and Rhodesia raised a storm internationally because of this. The troops would have been alive if they had remained where they belonged and not gone searching for death away from their own areas.

Following this operation, the Smith dictatorship infiltrated nine armed agents into the Republic of Botswana where they attacked and kidnapped four Zimbabwean civilians at gun point after furious fighting in a hut in Francistown. The kidnapped men included school-teacher, Joel Mthimkhulu. The men were taken to a torture chamber where they are still being held up to now.

ZPRA was not daunted by that cowardly act of the Rhodesian racists. It was clear that the Smith regime would intensify and increase its Israeli-type of terrorist attacks on neighbouring states on the false pretext that (these) states

were responsible for ZPRA freedom-fighting.

The gallant patriots of Zimbabwe proceeded with their liberatory war and mounted a series of attacks from early September up to the first week of October.

On September 2 at 0800 hours, ZPRA forces based and operating in the Wankie district ambushed an enemy troop carrier transporting soldiers from Skumbi Camp to the Valley, killed five soldiers and seriously wounded 15. The carrier was completely destroyed.

On September 30, an enemy patrol of eight soldiers, in an attempt to encircle and lure ZPRA forces into an ambush, was wiped out by a ZPRA commando unit which had got a tip of the plan from a captured enemy agent who was killed in the battle that ensued. One ZPRA commando was killed in a skirmish in the Wankie Tribal Trust Land later the same day.

On October 1, ZPRA commandos overran a South African night patrol post

(bivouac), killing four fascist soldiers and wounding another. This happened in the Nyakasanga area of the Urungwe district. October 4 saw ZPRA cadres over-running a Rhodesian Light Infantry night patrol post in the Upper Kariba area at a place called Kanyambizi Camp. All the 12 enemy troops in the camp were killed. At eight the following morning, an enemy truck bringing re-inforcements to Kanyambizi struck a land-mine which killed three and wounded seven. In the upper Kariba area, two enemy troops were killed by a booby trap placed by ZPRA on a Rhodesian military truck. The vehicle was destroyed.

On October five ZPRA had a fierce battle with a mercenary company. Before the fight ended after one hour, ZPRA had killed 15 of the mercenaries among whom there was J. W. Cloette (a former mercenary recruiting agent). ZPRA lost three of its gallant patriots.

While these activities were still taking place, three Rhodesian armed agents entered Botswana secretly and kidnapped a

ZAPU cadre, Ethan Dube, from a Francistown house on October 13. Comrade Dube put up a manly fight which left the furniture in pieces, and the room a pool of blood. The brutal agents ultimately subdued him and drove him away by car later found abandoned near the Rhodesia-Botswana border at Matsiloje. Later Botswana police announced that they had established that Dube had been taken across the Ramaquebane dry river bed (near Matsiloje) to Rhodesia. Comrade Dube had been to Botswana on a private visit.

A statement issued by the Zimbabwe Revolutionary Council in Lusaka soon after this criminal act by the Rhodesian murderers assured the world, "friend and foe alike, that the perpetrators of these criminal acts cannot go unpunished. ZAPU, as the vanguard of the Zimbabwe people's revolution, hereby makes a solemn pledge to intensify the struggle and rid Zimbabwe of the evils of fascism and colonialism which are at the root of the conflict in our motherland."

ZPRA inside Zimbabwe ready to hit hard at the enemy



INSIDE ZIMBABWE

INSIDE ZIMBABWE

CONSEQUENCES OF 1972 HIPPO VALLEY STRIKE

The Hippo Valley Estates are one of the largest employers of African labour in Rhodesia. It has a work force of 7,485. The estates were established by a Sir Raymond Stockil (former Rhodesian legislator) in 1956. He was one of seven settler farmers to begin the sugar growing scheme.

To provide funds for the project, Hippo Valley took the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation as a major share-holder. The Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation is a subsidiary of the South African multi-national combine by the same name. Included as share-holders in the sugar project are the Rhodesia Breweries (a subsidiary of the South African Brew-

eries). These two together own shares worth £261,111 (sterling), while Tate and Lyle possesses shares valued at £275,000 out of an issued capital of £2,279,247. In 1964 sugar production was 37,000 tons. It increased to 100,000 tons in 1965. In 1967 it went up to 175,000 tons.

On January 22, 1965 an authority was established by a parliamentary act to supervise an area lying in the Sabi-Limpopo region. Its jurisdiction lies in an defined area including most of the fertile low land in the south-eastern areas of Melsetter, Fort Victoria and the Triangle. The functions of the authority as stated by the Act are: —

- To exploit, conserve and utilise the

water resources of the area with the object of promoting its economic development;

- To establish and operate undertakings; and
- To plan and co-ordinate undertakings for the economic and social development of the area.

The authority, known as the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, is the overall controller of all companies in the defined area covering 26,000 square miles.

The Triangle Sugar Estates lie in this area. The Triangle project is a subsidiary of the Sugar Corporation which is South Africa's largest sugar producing firm.

Triangle is wholly owned by Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons (Rhodesia) Ltd. Its South African parent company is the Hulett Sugar Corporation Ltd.

In February 1972, more than 6,000 African workers at the Hippo Valley Estates went on strike. They burned down sheds and up-rooted hundreds of citrus trees. They were brutally forced to resume work when the Rhodesian regime sent in armed troops to terrorise the un-armed workers.

The African agricultural workers are the lowest paid workers in Rhodesia. In 1973 they received an annual wage average of the equivalent of 1,370 East African shillings (nearly 196 US dollars) each, while European workers averaged the equiv-



alent of 31,600 shillings annually each (nearly 4,514 US dollars). The yawning ration of 22 to 1 is an eloquent justification for the Hippo Valley strike.

To quieten the workers, the employers offered them a 34 per cent increase. Taking into consideration the very low basic pay for African workers in the agricultural sector, and the high cost of living in Rhodesia, the increase cannot meet the basic requirements of the workers. It is because of this fact that the workers have dedicated themselves to fight for the total liberation of Zimbabwe. They are fully convinced that only in a free Zimbabwe can working conditions and wages be improved.

African agricultural workers are not covered by the country's Industrial Conciliation (Amendment) Act, but fall under the 1901 Masters and Servants Act. Despite this fact, ZACU defied the regime an organised African agricultural employees. ZACU functionaries have been arrested by the Smith gestapo in league with the settler farmers. These arrests have not had any effect and ZACU goes on and will go on till victory is achieved.



The pictures on page 18 and 19 show what discriminating laws the Smith Regime has. Such discriminating laws shall not have a place in the Peoples Government in Zimbabwe

POET'S

CORNER

GALLANT FIGHTER

by Ismael Gondo

*Children, don't know you gallant fighter;
Parents, don't know you gallant fighter;
Police and prisons, know you gallant*

*Cold and hunger, know you gallant fighter;
Ignorance and disease, know you gallant*

Fighter, your voice was heard the world

Fighter, comrades are with you the world

*Fighter, food is coming to you soon;
Fighter, guns are coming to you soon;
Fighter, with support you'll be free soon.*

I admire you fighter for your

*I rally with you for your salvation;
For your courage stunned colonisation;
For your blend withstood corrosion
For your courage you deserve exhaustion.*

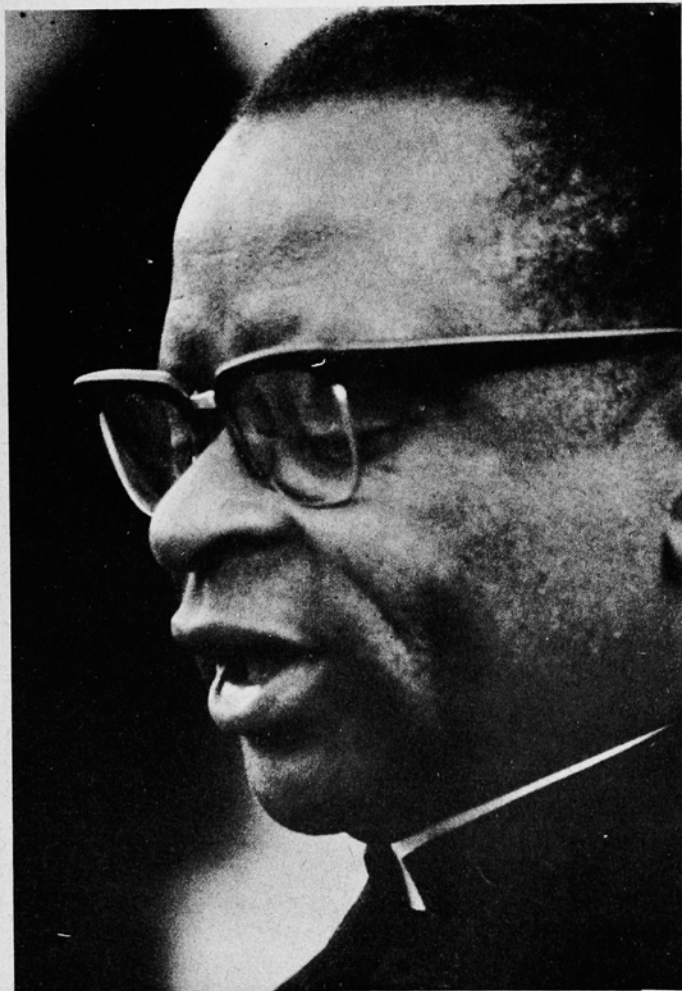
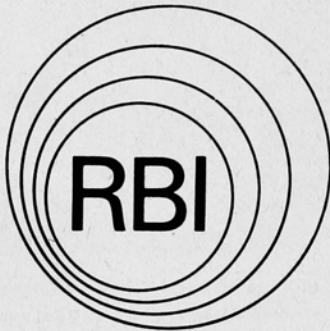
*Fighter, I salute you comrade;
Fighter, your feet are bicycles;
Fighter, your eyes see in darkness;
Fighter, lions and snakes are your pets;
Fighter, your gun is my confidence.*

*Children are crying for you, fighter;
Parents are waiting for you, fighter;
Food and shelter are for you, fighter;
Zimbabwe is rich for you, fighter;
Freedom is your right, gallant fighter.*

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IMPORTANT: Please note that our frequencies are changed in March, May, September and November. The details are announced at the end of our programmes

GDR, 116 Berlin

RADIO PROGRAMMES

The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union broadcasts regularly from the following radio stations in Shona, Ndebele, and English. Days and times of broadcast as well as the various wavelengths are given in the table below.

ZAPU will be pleased to receive reports from listeners on reception, presentation and content of the programmes. Please address your reports to: Broadcasting Section, Box 1657, Lusaka, Zambia

	DAY	CENTRAL AFRICAN TIME	WAVELENGTH (S.W.)
RADIO ZAMBIA	Monday	1800-1900	31 and 60 metres
	Wednesday	1800-1900	31 and 60 metres
	Friday	1800-1900	31 and 60 metres
	Sunday	0800-0915	16 and 41 metres
RADIO TANZANIA	Tuesday	2130-2145	19 metres
	Thursday	2130-2145	19 metres
	Saturday	2130-2145	19 metres
	Sunday	2130-2145	19 metres
RADIO CAIRO	Daily	1845-2015	16.93 metres
RADIO MOSCOW	Daily	1300-1330	13 metres
	Daily	1700-1730	19 and 25 metres