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# THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW



ORGAN OF THE ANC OF ZIMBABWE



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**THE  
ZIMBABWE  
REVIEW**

**TO OUR READERS:**

We extend our thanks to the hundreds of readers of "THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW" who have expressed their appreciation of the material that was ventilated in the columns of our previous issues. We hope to be able to continue providing revealing information on the Rhodesian situation.

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**CONTENTS:**

	<b>PAGE</b>
Editorial .....	2
<b>Nature of Rhodesian Education:</b>	
<b>FACTS AND FIGURES</b> .....	4
<b>Muzorewa's Rejected ZLC</b> .....	6
<b>Sithole's Empty Slogans:</b>	
<b>HYPOCRISY AT ITS WORST</b> .....	8
<b>NKOMO-SMITH PRELIMINARY TALKS</b> .....	10
<b>FREEDOM OR WE FIGHT</b>	
<b>NKOMO</b> .....	12
<b>Central and National Executive Committee Members:</b>	
<b>DEMOCRATIC CHOICE OF THE MASSES</b> .....	13
<b>Memorandum to the African National Council Congress Held on the 27. and 28. September 1975:</b>	
<b>FROM THE VOICE OF ZIMBABWE WOMEN</b> .....	16
<b>West German Diplomacy and Relations - Smiles and Handshakes for Independent Africa and Nuclear Weapon Know-How for the enemies of the African Peoples!</b> .....	17
<b>THE NUCLEAR CONSPIRACY</b> .....	18
<b>APPEAL TO WORLD PUBLIC OPINION</b> .....	19
<b>OBITUARY NOTICE</b> .....	19

# EDITORIAL

We have been watching Angolan events very closely, especially since November 11, 1975 when MPLA hoisted the Angolan freedom flag over Luanda as the Portuguese one went down. The fighting that has covered parts of Angola had been going on for several months, and both the FNLA and UNITA had been kicked out of Luanda by the MPLA.

It is important to point out from the onset that the fighting in Angola was not started by the MPLA. It was started by the FNLA working covertly then with UNITA. MPLA had to act to defend itself from the violent attacks of these two bourgeois organisations.

We have always supported MPLA, and we do not regret our decision. Our decision to support MPLA and not any other Liberation movement in Angola was based on three considerations. First, we analysed the ideological profiles of all the movements claiming to struggle for the liberation of Angola. We concluded that MPLA's policy was sound and meant to benefit Angolans by making the wealth of their country accessible to them instead of to the capitalist west. We also concluded that MPLA's membership and leadership composition was national and not tribal as that of FNLA and UNITA. FNLA is predominantly, if not wholly, Congo, while UNITA is likewise Mbunda.

Second, we examined the pro-

grammes of the three movements and discovered that MPLA had a well worked out scheme to develop Angola. FNLA and UNITA had nothing constructive to offer but were obviously hoping that they would ask their capitalist supporters in the United States, Britain, West Germany and France to work out development programmes for a free Angola. We could not support such a neo-colonialist attitude. MPLA, on the other hand, politicised its membership and armed cadres so that they knew what was good for Angola. The cadres were able in this way to realise that the FNLA and the UNITA were not really meant for the betterment of ANGOLA.

Third, we considered the patriotic work fought by MPLA to free Angola. We compared it with the claims and attempts of the FNLA and the UNITA. MPLA's performance was head and shoulders above that of the two organisation combined. So, with a MPLA government, supported by all progressive forces throughout the world, Angola could have a stable, progressive and anti-colonial government.

It has been said that the war in Angola is a result of foreign interference. This view is erroneous because it assumes that Angolans can never have ideological differences strong enough to precipitate a war amongst themselves. This is in fact what happened. External material assistance is of



Dr. Agostinho Neto President of the Peoples' Republic of Angola

Cover — Photo:  
The African National Council President Joshua Nkomo addressing the ANC Congress following his election as national leader

ferred according to the ideological sides to which the various donors belong. Such a war cannot be rightly blamed on outside forces as if they began it.

It is strange that today some nations claiming to be against oppression and exploitation are trying to justify the intervention in Angola by South Africa on the false claim that the Soviet Union has armed combatants on the MPLA's side.

The Soviet Union is a socialist, anti-imperialist and pro-African freedom nation. It has always been assisting the MPLA. It assists all authentic liberation movements in all oppressed areas. South Africa has a capitalist, imperialist and anti-African freedom regime. But today, South African troops are fighting in support of UNITA. American dollars, French weapons, German interests are all on the side of the FNLA and UNITA. In short, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is fighting against MPLA in Angola. We always condemned NATO for its sordid part in supporting the South African, Rhodesian and former Portuguese colonial regimes. NATO was founded in 1949 to protect capitalist interests. Today the same NATO nations which still support oppressive regimes give material assistance to FNLA and UNITA. We do not see any difficulty in differentiating authentic patriots and agents of international exploitation and racialism in view from

these clear facts. UNITA and the FNLA are treacherous movements.

It has been suggested in certain quarters that outside interference has aggravated the Angolan situation, and that South African intervention was aimed at protecting the Ruacana hydro-electric site on the Angolan-Namibian border. The fact that South Africa is in Namibia illegally is now played down by those acting as apologists for the racists. South Africa has no right what so ever to be in Namibia, let alone in Angola. If the hydro-electric site needs protection, that ought to be done by Namibians and Angolans jointly. The simple truth is that South Africa is in Angola because its capitalist allies in the UNITA and FNLA were in danger of being defeated by the masses of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA. Cuba, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic and other socialist nations, excepting China, are on the MPLA's side. They have always been on the MPLA's side. They have always given aid to that liberation movement. If they were not accused of interfering by giving all genuine liberation movements assistance, it does not make any sense to accuse them now. It would be understandable, of course, if the progressive nations of the world decided to leave MPLA in the lurch today after having supported the movement

for many years. The war of liberation in Angola is still on. This time it is against local re-actionaries, tribalists and comprador bourgeoisie led by the FNLA and the UNITA.

We do not believe that the colour of one's skin is a factor to the holding of (similar or identical) political and economic aspirations. Those who think that because Angolans are almost all black and must therefore have a similar or identical aspiration for their country are mistaken very dangerously. It is not colour, or race, or continental oneness which guarantees an identity of ideology. There are other factors which have a deciding role in this question. Were it not so, there would be no difference of opinion among us. The right thing to do in Angola is to give support to the party with a policy safeguarding the interests of all Angolans.

**We congratulate  
the people and  
government of Angola  
under the leadership  
of MPLA  
and its president  
Dr. Agostinho Neto  
for the VICTORY of  
the people's Army  
in defeating the  
reactionary elements  
supported  
by imperialism.**

**Editor**

# NATURE OF RHODESIAN EDUCATION:

# FACTS

The Rhodesian white minority settlers' way of life is based on disparities in every aspect of life. It is for the sole maintenance of these economic, political and educational disparities that the Smith regime made its ill-fated unilateral declaration of independence on November 11, 1965. It is for the consolidation of the same unfairness that the regime has flown against the trend of reason for the past decade. In the political field, the country's constitution assures the non-white oppres-

sed majority of nothing more than 17 seats in a national assembly of 67 members. In the economic sector, non-whites are denied the rights to exploit mineral resources. In employment, non-whites are paid much less than their white counterparts as a matter of the country's racialistic policy. (See The Zimbabwe Review 5/75 Page 18 for background information.) The distribution of land is the very basis of the Smith regime's racialism. The country's 5 800 000 Africans are entit-

led to 47 per cent of the land's poorest and driest area. The 270 000 white settlers are entitled to another 47 per cent but in the country's healthiest, most fertile and wettest region. The remaining six per cent is called national land (game parks etc.) but is in actual fact utilised by the whites because of their economic privileges and power bolstered by Rhodesian laws which bar non-whites from certain areas such as national and recreational parks and holiday resorts.

## STATISTICS

### (AFRICAN SCHOOLS)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Sub Standard A/G.1	119947	122620	124015	126877	125891	133977	127832	144562	147267	153618
Sub Std B/Grade 2	108608	110385	113294	115866	115151	117399	117055	124174	135562	139434
Standard 1/Grd 3	105082	102694	104583	108979	107658	110586	104875	115162	119495	130802
Standard 2/Grd 4	93582	93556	93763	96111	96783	97964	92841	100198	106575	111267
Standard 3/Grd 5	89713	94784	95438	95795	92877	93550	86746	92012	96775	101243
Standard 4/Grd 6	45138	48469	53655	55816	57485	61342	60845	66525	71549	79019
Standard 5/Grd 7	36741	41389	43798	47237	44367	48192	47229	53046	56630	61881
Standard 6 . . .	29056	32938	36305	37904	39504	-	-	-	-	-
Form One/Grade 8	5,485	6,158	6,674	7,129	8,267	10,420	10,398	11,419	11,998	12,649
Form Two/Grade 9	3,727	4,815	5,617	6,141	6,617	7,712	9,604	10,034	10,875	11,465
Form III	1,263	1,330	1,798	2,074	2,417	2,671	3,222	4,098	4,188	5,013
Form IV	878	1,085	1,329	1,623	1,985	2,325	2,545	3,090	3,975	4,072
Form VI (Lower)	110	163	145	194	192	200	230	306	361	398
Form VI (Upper)	56	94	139	139	180	182	184	223	302	341
Special Schools	640	689	718	643	657	562	541	583	651	654
For Handicapped										
Remove classes	-	-	-	-	-	8,629	1,848	-	-	-
Unaided sec.pupils								1,949	2,090	1,938
Agricultural, home-craft & craft.	832	832	891	899	805	783	885	996	1,026	1,111
Teacher Training	2,819	2551	2371	2152	1824	2113	2024	2110	2,171	2,347
Total African Pupils	654241	673726	691930	713398	730945	723933	687110	750643	788071	835760

# AND FIGURES

The country's educational system is based on strictly racialistic lines. Whites have their own schools on which the regime spends 10 times more money per pupil than in African schools. The situation has become even more invidious than before because of the introduction of a system by which the Africans are to finance their own schools through rural councils headed by the regime's craven puppets, the so-called African chiefs. Educational statistics of the past decade show a glaring picture of the worst type of frustration.

A significant feature of African education in Rhodesia is the way the number of pupils decreases from the lower to the upper classes. This is because there are deliberate Bottle-necks created to reduce the numbers. Hence we find that whereas the number of pupils in Sub-Standard A (Grade One) in 1965 was 119,947, this had gone down to 5,013 by the time the pupils reached Form 111 in 1974. But on the European side, we find that the corresponding numbers were 4,875 and 5,288. Instead of decreasing, the number actually went up. This is because Europeans are better than Africans economically, and also because immigration brings more pupils. Non-whites are, as a matter of policy, not acceptable to the Rhodesian regime as immigrants.

The educational system is so arranged that the country's non-white cheap labour reservoir swells up yearly. This facilitates and intensifies exploitation of the blacks by the settler whites. It is because of this that in 1974 there were 830 white pupils in Form VI (Upper) as compared with only 341 African pupils in the same form.

The type of education given to Africans is such that they are prepared to labour for whites or to engage in subsistence agriculture in their infertile areas. They are cut off from modern technology because, so says the regime, their way of life does not have modern technology, nor does it show signs of developing

towards having it in the foreseeable future.

The crowded conditions (and the general infertility) of the areas designated for Africans make life very difficult and as a result Africans are forced by these circumstances to flock to the urban areas to seek employment. All urban areas in Rhodesia are regarded as "white." This means Africans are treated as foreigners there.

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## LAND TENURE LAWS

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While the distribution of land between the white settlers and the Africans is based on the racialistic Land Tenure Act of 1969 (formerly known as Land Apportionment Act of 1930), the usage of land by the Africans is determined by the Land Husbandry Act of 1951. The Land Husbandry Act was introduced in 1948 but was really formalised as a law three years later (1951). It was implemented in 1955.

The act was introduced following a report by the Chief Native Commissioner in 1947 a part of which stated: "... It is obvious we cannot go on setting aside extra land for native occupation annually - it just won't last out. The solution appears to be to appoint a Royal Commission to examine the land problem from all its angles and make a final allocation... After that a native will either become a peasant farmer only, adopting proper agricultural and soil conservation methods or become an industrialised worker with his tentacles (sic) pulled out of the soil. There is not enough land available for all natives to be both wage earners and peasant farmers."

It is in pursuance of the spirit of the above suggestion that Rhodesia today pursues an educational system (for Africans) aimed at always creating cheap

labour. The helpless situation in which Africans find themselves is shown painfully by the fact that the unemployed cannot get land, notwithstanding its infertility. The Land Husbandry Act makes sure that the majority of Africans remain landless.

Section 24 of the act states: "The Minister... may from time to time by notice in the (government) gazette determine the area of arable land in respect of which a farming right may be granted to a native who is a married man - with one wife. The area so fixed shall in the case of dry farming be not less than six acres, and in the case of farming irrigable land, may be such smaller area as the Minister may in his discretion fix."

The above section makes it impossible for African school-leavers to acquire land because they are not married. Without any technical training for industrial purposes, the African school-leaver's chances of getting employed in the urban areas are very slim. He thus becomes a frustrated, dejected and forgotten individual exposed to migratory labour recruitment schemes and the Rhodesian regime's oppressive military schemes.

The situation cannot be changed by reforming the present educational and land tenure system. What the African majority wants immediately is a clear-cut socialist change that will turn education into a right for all and land into an asset for the nation and not for individual private owners. This goal cannot be attained without majority rule - a people's government.

# MUZOREWA'S REJECTED ZLC

The Zimbabwe Liberation Council, ZLC, was formed as an external wing of the African National Council, with the purpose of co-ordinating various activities of the ANC outside the country – Zimbabwe. Its creation as a subordinate, not autonomous, organ of the party was agreed to by all leaders of the old ANC, former ZAPU, former ZANU and former FROLIZI as reflected in the Lusaka Declaration of Unity of December seven 1974.

The creation of the ZLC was later confirmed by the ANC's national executive in Zimbabwe which laid down directives for its construction, structure and functions. The executive directed that the ZLC would have 16 members, that is, four from each of the former organisations. The chairman and two administrative secretaries were to be appointed by the executive in Zimbabwe. The two secretaries were duly sent to Lusaka from Salisbury. They are based in Zambia. One is John Nkomo (no relation of Joshua Nkomo) and the other is Simon Mzenda.

In pursuance of its duties as the party's external wing, the ZLC was to set up six committees consistent with its stipulated functions. The committees were:

- Diplomatic Committee; Publicity Committee; Finance Committee; Welfare Committee;
- Party Organisation Committee, and a
- Military Affairs Committee.

Each committee was to have a chairman chosen by a method acceptable to ZLC members as a whole. The chairmanship of committees would be equally distributed among the four former organisations. If there was disagreement, the national executive at home was empowered to make a final ruling. All decisions, actions and operations of the ZLC would, rightly, get the party's approval first. This is because the party in

Zimbabwe is the only authority to endorse or reject proposals put forward by its various organs and functionaries.

The above is the brief background to be borne in mind about the Zimbabwe Liberation Council if one is to understand how Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, and James Chikerema tried in vain to hijack the ZLC.

## EVIL CONSPIRACY

During the period from December 1974 to early September 1975 when the construction and structuring of the ZLC were being made, the three men did everything in their power to frustrate the formation of the ZLC on the lines set out by the national executive in Zimbabwe. Their first move in this evil conspiracy was to attempt to usurp the power of the national executive and invest it in themselves and thus constitute themselves into a three-man junta. To try to make the junta strong enough, Bishop Muzorewa chose self-exile instead of returning to Zimbabwe to be with the suffering masses in the country.

The reason and reasoning behind this cowardly move was readily understood although not acceptable. Muzorewa knew that the executive in Zimbabwe would have never given him the powers he wanted in order to be turned into a dictator with the Rev. Sithole and Chikerema as his right-hand men. It is for the same reason that he still refuses to go to Zimbabwe to explain his activities and objectives to those he claims to lead. It is also for a similar reason, compounded with craven cowardice, that the Rev. Sithole refused to return to Zimbabwe after he had been allowed to leave the country and detention in April (1975) to

attend a special OAU council of foreign ministers in Dar es Salaam.

During this whole period, Comrade Joshua Nkomo and other leaders of former ZAPU left Zimbabwe for consultations with the governments of Zambia, Zaire, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania but returned to Zimbabwe immediately after the consultations so as to report to Zimbabweans what had transpired. Not once did Bishop Muzorewa take advantage of these several trips by Comrade Nkomo and others to discuss the ZLC issue with these executive members from Zimbabwe. Instead, he always suspended discussions on the formation of the ZLC each time Nkomo and other leaders arrived in Zambia, only to resume them immediately they boarded the plane to return to Zimbabwe. This was the case especially after the Victoria Falls conference at the end of August 1975. But for the sake of unity, former ZAPU leaders based in Zambia attended discussions on the formation of the ZLC. The former ZAPU leaders stretched their patience to extremes even when Muzorewa was being blatantly biased against them.

For instance, at one of the meetings in July (1975), the Rev. Sithole was asked to produce names of ex-ZANU cadres to be on the Military Affairs Committee and command. He pleaded for time and was granted three weeks to get the names. On August 15, the Muzorewa-Chikerema-Sithole clique ganged up together and said names for various committees be submitted forthwith. Comrade Edward Ndllovu, representing former ZAPU, asked for only two days within which to consult his colleagues and collect names of the cadres. His request was rejected outright and the following day the power-hungry and money-mongering clique formed its ill-fated ZLC. As if that was not treacherous

enough, when Comrade Nkomo and others went to Zambia for the Victoria Falls constitutional conference just before August 25, Bishop Muzorewa, as the then president of the ANC, failed deliberately to call a meeting of members of the executive in Zambia to discuss the ZLC controversy. On August 28, after the delegation from Zimbabwe had returned home, Bishop Muzorewa quickly finished the formation of his clique but postponed its announcement to

September 1, when he would be in Europe to avoid hearing and reading condemnation of the divisive move. In order to force a confrontation (between his clique and former ZAPU), and thus wreck the unity of Zimbabweans, and in order to (try to) seize the people's power invested in the national executive, the Muzorewa clique made the following appointments to the ZLC in open defiance of the national executive in Zimbabwe: —

- Diplomatic Committee — Chairman S. Mutambanengwe, (ZANU)
- Finance Committee — Chairman George Nyandoro (FROLIZI)
- Publicity Committee — Chairman Zebediah Gamanya (FROLIZI)
- Welfare Committee — Chairman Stanley Parerewa (ZANU)
- Party Organisation — Chairman Michael Mawema (ZANU)
- Military Committee — Chairman Noel Mukono (ZANU)

As if the above appointments were not sectional enough, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole was made chairman of the ZLC. He is the former leader of ZANU. Chikerema (FROLIZI) was appointed secretary of the clique. Former ZAPU was conspicuous by its absence from the list except for begrudging junior nominations here and there.

#### VERBAL ATTACKS

Parallel to this conspiracy against national unity, the Muzorewa-Sithole-Chikerema junta made concerted verbal attacks against comrade Nkomo, Comrade Willie Musarurwa and others who called for constant consultation and co-operation in the national leadership. Comrades Nkomo, Musarurwa and others kept their cool despite Muzorewa's, Sithole's and Chikerema's most viciously savage lies ever heard in Zimbabwe. Nkomo and his disciplined colleagues replied only after the Muzorewa lying clique had exhausted its store of falsehood.

The challenge Nkomo and others made to Muzorewa and his treacherous team was that they should make their allegations at a properly constituted national congress. They challenged them to make their allegations to the people at such a public forum. Muzorewa, Sithole and Chikerema packed up their baggage and flew first-class to Tanzania to live and dine in the super-comfortable Kilimanjaro Hotel of Dar es Salaam instead of accepting Nkomo's open challenge. They were afraid to attend a national congress where the national party policy would be worked out by a popularly elected leadership.

As the world now knows, the issue was taken before the people at a properly constituted congress in September and the people made their decision and gave their verdict. The people's verdict is supreme. Meanwhile, in Muzorewa's handpicked tribalistic ZLC, cracks have begun to yawn and may soon develop into open gaps for all to see. They are fast becoming irreparable. A group of



former ZANU officials, including Michael Mawema, Dr. Kaderera and former ZANU official Kombai have publicly denounced the whole contraption. Their denunciation has been echoed by most Zimbabwean students in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

It is important to point out that the Muzorewa silly clique proceeded to form its tribal ZLC to the exclusion of former ZAPU despite best advice by some independent African states. All forms of persuasion before, during and after the formation of the ZLC could not change the short-sighted and small-minded little bishop whose short-lived taste of power has turned him into a misguided megalomaniac.



**SITHOLE'S EMPTY SLOGANS:**

# **HYPOCRISY AT ITS WORST**

The victories of the African National Council since its formation to oppose the Smith-Home constitutional settlement proposals were highlighted on December 7, 1974 when ZAPU and ZANU salvaged Chikerema's FROLIZI and merged into the African National Council. The ANC was the only African-led political organisation not banned in Rhodesia at that time.

Contrary to what some observers thought, the ANC united when it attended the Victoria Falls constitutional talks on August 25, 1975. After the break-down the conference, there have been many developments within the ANC. The developments were such that its past achievements and the ground it had covered were contested for some time by a clique led by Muzorewa and the Rev. Sithole. While the Rev. Sithole indulged in shouting a lot of empty slogans from Dar es Salaam and elsewhere, Bishop Muzorewa covered Europe in a series of journeys the purpose of which was to raise money whose use is known only to Muzorewa. Before the congress on September 27-28, 1975 developments within the ANC had reached a stage where some people might have asked why we were concerned with a party; why we did not concentrate on achieving other aims of our organisation such as the welfare of the people, the happiness of all without distinction. Such is the function and law of the struggle of parties that people are bound to ask whether the future welfare of a people can arise from pseudo-judicious compromises or from hypocritical alliances brought about despite conflicting views, interests and aims.

The ANC should grasp its role in the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. The demands of the struggle have no room for the aggressive attitudes of

certain Zimbabweans (like Sithole and Muzorewa) against others. The Rev. Sithole in particular should be reminded that baseless accusations and polemics against Nkomo are a sign of Sithole's cowardice. Sithole's outbursts reached a crescendo after his so-called Zimbabwe Liberation Council had been rejected in Lusaka. It was not comrade Nkomo who denounced the appointment of (by Muzorewa and Sithole) some individuals to the "ZLC" but four patriots based in Lusaka. Those were J. Z. Moyo, Jane Ngwenya, Edward Ndlovu, and T. G. Silundika. Instead of answering the well-founded challenges of the four comrades, Sithole mounted an unwarranted attack against Comrade Nkomo. Natural Nkomo re-acted by putting the record straight as far as how the ANC was formed (under his direction) and why the people's right to choose their leaders freely was inviolate and paramount.

## **POLITICAL DUST-BIN**

Chikerema, for his sordid part, was dazed by his being rescued from the political dust-bin of Lusaka into which he had thrown himself by his anarchistic and Aribahistic actions and ideas. These three men, Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Sithole, and Chikerema, were afraid to face the people by honouring their own pledge to hold a congress, and chose to indulge in childish allegations against those wishing to see the masses exercise their right through a congress. At that time, several questions were asked: — Could the ANC leadership rightly claim that it still had the mandate of the masses? If the answer was in the positive, then why did Muzorewa fear to face the masses? If the answer was in the negative, then for whom was the unmandated ANC delegation trying to

negotiate at the Victoria Falls conference?

There is no doubt that some of those who went to the Victoria Falls are well respected political figures who, with the people's blessings, could have forced Smith to swallow without chewing. But they had no mandate. We believe that power is derived from the people. A leader is actually a servant of the people, always with, for and from the people. A leader who tries to serve his personal interests, is always away from, opposed to and is imposed from outside on the people cannot last. He can remain in power only through tyranny and arbitrary measures. Was this what Sithole, Muzorewa and Chikerema wanted to do against the people of Zimbabwe?

It was the honest wish of all progressives that Ndabaningi Sithole and Muzorewa should go back to Zimbabwe and take part in a national congress. The Rev. Sithole, once leader of break-away ZANU, had been deposed by his former colleagues when they (Sithole included) were in prison. Could he still honourably call himself the leader of the same people? He had been re-instated only through the intervention of presidents Kaunda of Zambia, Nyerere of Tanzania, Machel of Mozambique, and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana. Their intervention was a temporary measure which could have been legalised and confirmed only by the people of Zimbabwe through a congress.

Instead of analysing the situation correctly and dispassionately, Rev. Sithole went about telling anybody who cared to listen to him that he was the ZANU leader, that he wanted unity, that he wanted to fight, that national leader Joshua Nkomo was everything bad under the sun. By propagating these blatant lies and talking tough in Europe, the Rev. Sithole collected a lot of

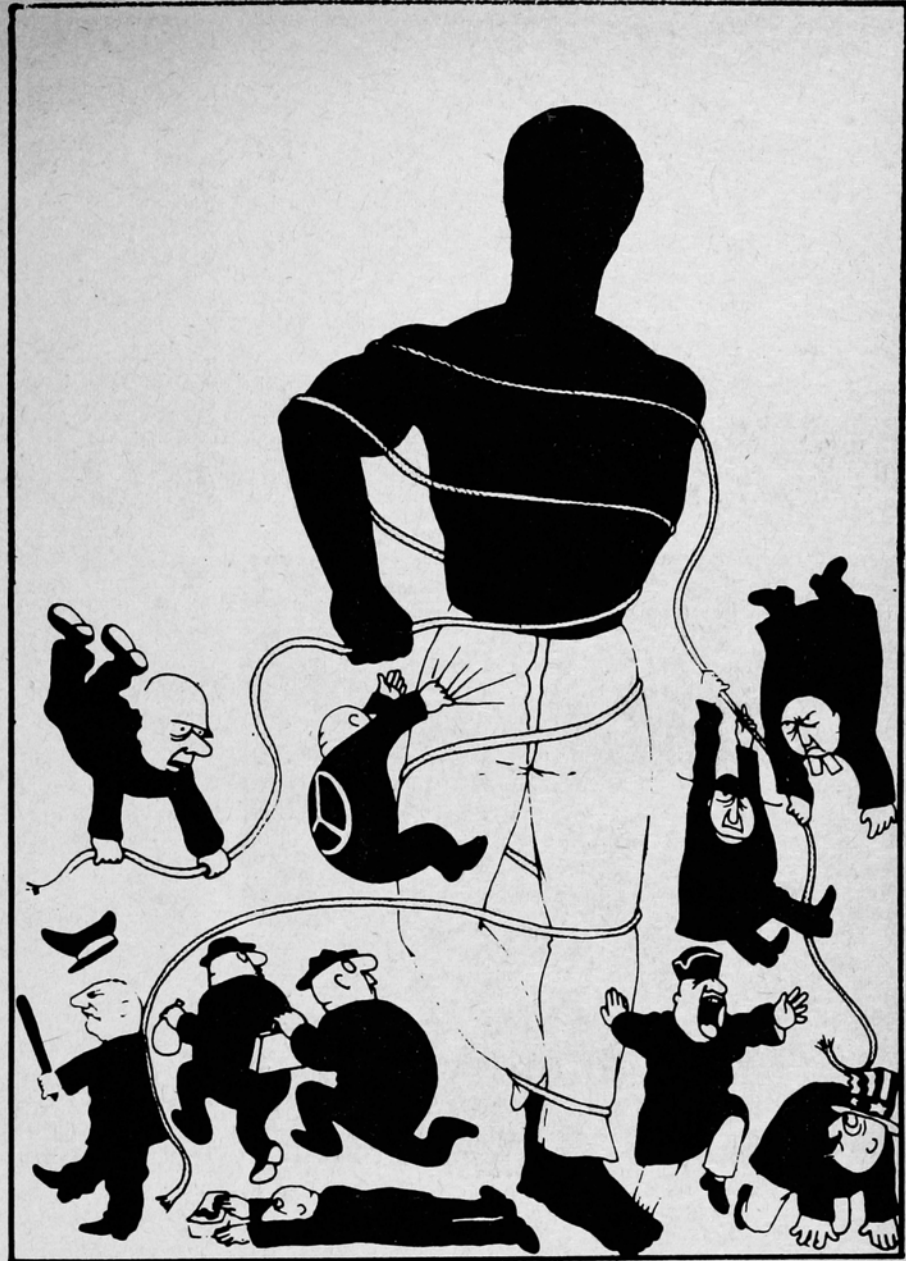
money which he put in a bank in Zurich (Switzerland) under his own name and not that of the ANC of which he claimed to be an executive official. Sithole's bank account in Zurich is:— Sithole Fund,

Kto Nr. 3094.399  
P. O. Box 21,  
8046 Zurich.  
Switzerland.

Sithole is very ungrateful. After taking diplomatic risks to save him from Smith's jail, presidents Kaunda, Machel, Nyerere and Khama must have been shocked to hear Sithole say Smith had released him because of the fighting of Sithole's cadres.

### HYPOCRITIC AND CRIMINAL

While Sithole claimed that he had more support in Zimbabwe than Nkomo, and that his armed cadres' fighting pressure had forced Smith to free him from detention, Sithole was afraid of presenting his leadership to a national congress where he could have contested Nkomo's popularity. Not only that, he refused to return to Zimbabwe for fear that Smith would have redetained him. Whereas the fighting pressure of his cadres had caused or forced Smith to free him from prison, it could not have forced or caused Smith not to redetain him! The Rev. Sithole's thinking is up-side-down. Presently, he is masquerading about as a militant! He thinks that the world has already forgotten that only as recently as 1969 he told a Salisbury court that he denounced violence "in thought, word and deed . . ." As early as 1961 he had dissociated himself from a National Democratic Party decision committing Zimbabwe to armed struggle to obtain freedom. He stated at the time that as a minister of religion he could not be a party to violence. The decision to wage



armed struggle was taken after he had left the meeting. It is this same man who is posing as a militant today! The hypocritic and criminal nature of this reverend gentleman is a proven fact. He is anything but a militant.

The ANC welcomes the presence of reverends in the struggle because it is a mass organisation. Reverends can and do contribute to the liberation of the country in several ways within the limits of their religious oaths (all of) which prohibit killing of any type.

At the same National Democratic Party meeting in 1961, the Rev. Sithole strongly rejected the idea of nationalisation of land because, he stated openly: "You can nationalise my farm only over my dead body."

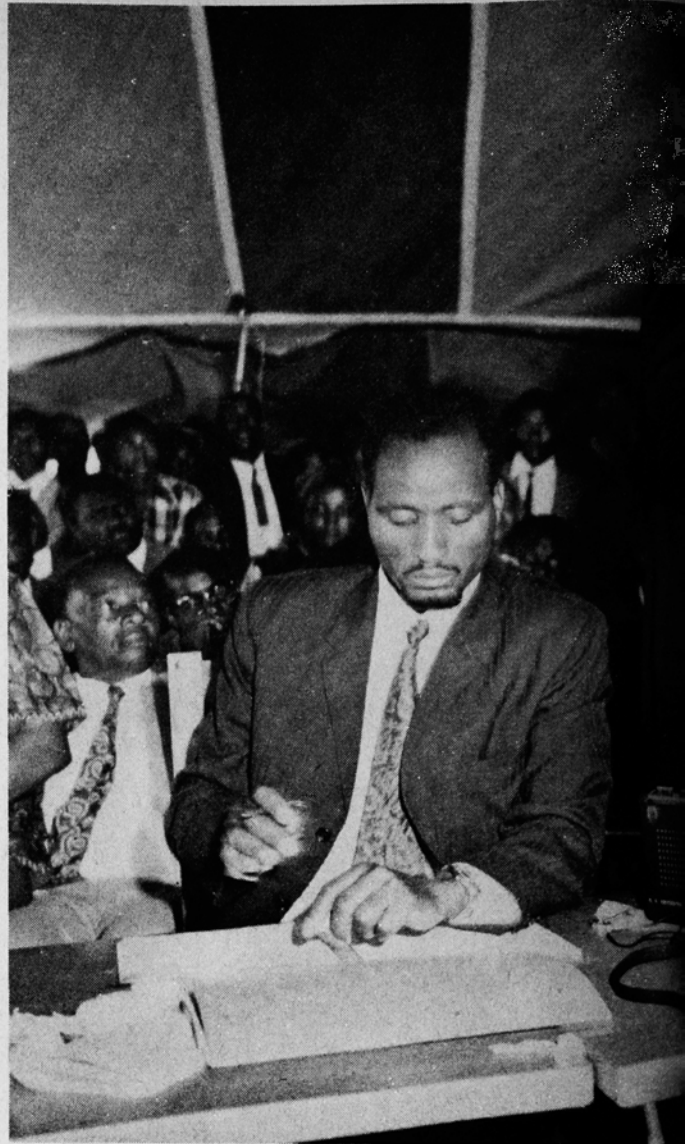
The Rev. Sithole is neither a militant nor a revolutionary. He is a religious propagandist and agitator. He has clai-

med that when the unity agreement was signed December - 7, 1974 his organisation was in control of two-thirds of the country's area! When he spreads such a lie, he does not realise that no armed struggle can control two-thirds of a country's land space and fail to establish bases in that area. Yet this is exactly what those who were misled by the Rev. Sithole told the world, including the United Nations. Sithole still upholds this childish lie.

The Rev. Sithole has shown all level-headed nations that he is unreliable, cheap, irresponsible and divisionistic. He has no solid principles to guide him. He is a plain demagogue too unscrupulous to realise that by lies he lives politically, and by lies he shall perish politically. We believe in steadfast principles, socialist principles. We believe that revolutions are won through the truth and not lies.

Some of the delegates to the Congress

Armed Struggle will be intensified if peaceful negotiations with the Smith regime, which begun when he (Nkomo) was in detention failed to produce a constitutional solution based on MAJORITY RULE



# NKOMO— SMITH PRELIMINARY TALKS

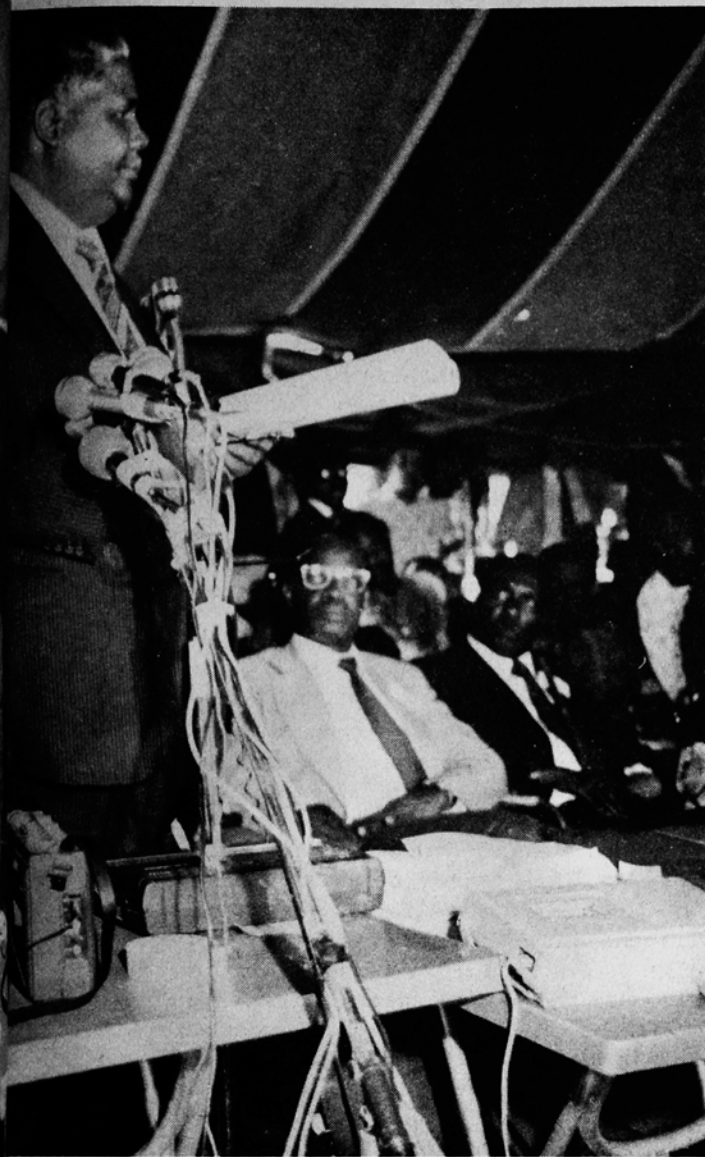
By The Zimbabwe Review Reporter

Comrade Joshua Nkomo, president of the African National Council of Zimbabwe, had three preliminary discussions in November with Rhodesia's minority spokesman, Ian Smith, aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the 10-year-old constitutional dead-lock.

Commenting on the first meeting which took place in Salisbury on October 31, Nkomo said the initiative to hold talks had come from the Smith regime. He said no constitutional proposals had been made by either side during the first round of talks.

Clarifying the ANC's position on the talks, Nkomo observed: "For our part, we have always said we are prepared to negotiate until we either get an agreed settlement or we fail. In any case, we shall publicly tell the people."

A communique issued after the talks observed: "The Prime Minister and other cabinet ministers representing the Rhodesian Government, and the African National Council President, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, and other representatives of the ANC, met in Salisbury on October 31 and, again on November 1, 1975. During these meetings, preliminary discussions relating to the constitutional issue were held. In



*A part of the ANC Congress crowd of 6522 official delegates*



consequence, a considerable measure of agreement was reached on a number of points which had been put forward by both the Rhodesian Government and the ANC at the Victoria Falls conference on August 25, 1975 for a proposed course of action aimed at achieving a settlement.

"However, there are certain outstanding matters which are still being pursued and, further discussions will be taking place in the near future."

After a second round of talks held on November 3, a statement issued read: "There has been a considerable measure of agreement. There were still outstanding matters to be agreed between the two sides before a full constitutional conference could be held."

A communique released after a third round of discussions held on November 12, 1975 pointed out that the preliminary talks had ended and that the stage was all set for a full-fledged constitutional conference. Comrade Nkomo soon made a tour of Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania and, a few days later, Mozambique, to brief the presidents of the four states about the preliminary discussions with Smith. He had made another trip to Malawi earlier for the same purpose.

"Let nobody misunderstand our stand. We are a team of experienced and dedicated people who know what they want. We are talking because we have found it is reasonable to do so. All normal people prefer talking to fighting. That is why we have accepted the talking policy. We are not afraid of the alternative. No sensible person can think that in deciding to talk we have put all our eggs in one basket. We are clear-minded on this issue."

Comrade Nkomo stated that the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's and Bishop Muzorewa's claim that the OAU supported them was "just not true."

He went on: "The OAU does not behave like that. The OAU recognises the ANC, that is all. These religious gentlemen must learn that the truth pays in the end."

"I am here and never run away under one guise or, another, I will face the struggle with the people, and go back to jail if it gets that far."

On the question of accepting Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Sithole back into the ANC fold, Comrade Nkomo, together with the nation, maintain that the only lasting unity

among the people of Zimbabwe can be forged out only inside Zimbabwe. He has declared that anybody who would like to see the two reverends working with the masses of Zimbabwe had better urge them to return to Zimbabwe and sort out their differences with the people there instead of shouting baseless lies from the comfort and luxury of foreign capital cities. President Amin agreed that the two men should be influenced to go back home (Zimbabwe) and that the British

Government should publicly guarantee that the Rev. Sithole will not be re-arrested. Bishop is free to return any time he wishes. This has been repeatedly stated by the Smith regime publicly.

Meanwhile, committees set up to examine various aspects of the constitutional issue of Rhodesia are at work and will report to the leaders of the two delegations Nkomo and Smith, in due course.

# FREEDOM OR WE FIGHT' — NKOMO

*By The Zimbabwe Review Reporter*

The African National Council President, Joshua Nkomo, told a Press conference in Salisbury on December 21 that an armed struggle was inevitable if peaceful negotiations with the Smith regime failed.

Comrade Nkomo had returned from an official visit to Uganda and Kenya where he briefed presidents Idi Amin and Jomo Kenyatta on his talks with the Smith racist regime.

He told the Press conference, attended by at least 2,000 people: "The African people (of Zimbabwe) will not sit down under conditions of oppression . . . Even a lizard will fight to free itself if it is captured. What more with people? In saying this, I am not trying to intimidate anybody. I am just stating a fact."

Comrade Nkomo described the discussions he had with Amin and Kenyatta as "excellent." President Amin is the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

He said Field Marshal Amin had assured him that he and other OAU leaders supported the talks the ANC was having with the Rhodesian regime because they were in accordance with an OAU declaration which stipulated that where Southern African minority regimes showed willingness to talk, talks must precede armed struggle.

Comrade Nkomo said he had found Field Marshal Amin a most frank man who minced no words.

"Field Marshal Amin emphasised to me that if the current talks failed, the OAU was prepared to back up the people of Zimbabwe in an armed struggle to liberate themselves from minority rule," Nkomo revealed.

Commenting on statements by critics of the talks, Comrade Nkomo pointed out: "I did not start these talks. They were begun by Bishop Muzorewa and were later endorsed by the presidents of Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique. I was then in detention.

"Before that my policy, which was well known to all, was never to negotiate with the immigrant settlers, but with the British Government, the colonisers of our country. But since my colleagues and I have accepted the policy to talk with the settlers now, we shall pursue this to its logical conclusion. If we fail or succeed, we shall go back to the people and tell them.

# Zimbabwe must be free!

# DEMOCRATIC CHOICE OF THE MASSES

By The Zimbabwe Review Reporter

The African National Council Congress elections democratically elected a number of veteran freedom-fighters as members of the Central and national executive committees. The team, working closely with and under ANC President Joshua Nkomo has already revitalised the party machinery in Zimbabwe and is presently working on important policy documents for the organisation.

Following are the names of the members:

- Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo – President
- Josia M. Chinamano – Vice-President
- J. W. Msika – Secretary-General
- Ariston Chambati – Vice Secretary-General
- Samuel Munodawafa – National Chairman
- Amon Jirira – Treasurer-General
- William Mkarati – Vice Treasurer-General
- Lazarus M. Nkala – LATE – National Organising Secretary
- Killion B. Bhebe – 2<sup>nd</sup> National Org. Secretary
- George Maranke – Third Nat. Org. Secretary
- E. Hananda – Fourth Nat. Org. Secretary
- Willie Musarurwa – Publicity Secretary
- Mark M. C. Nziramasanga – Second Publicity Secretary
- George Kahari – Third Publicity Secretary
- Cephas Msipa – Secretary for Education
- Mrs. Thenjiwe V. Lesabe – Vice Secretary for Education
- Mrs. Ruth L. Chinamano – Secretary for Women Affairs
- Mrs. M. Makwavarara – Vice Sec. For Women Affairs
- J. G. Ntuta – Sec. for Defence und Legal Affairs.
- Padzakashamba – Vice Sec. For Defence and Legal Affairs.
- A. Ndabambi – Secretary for Welfare
- T. V. Mpofu – Vice Secretary for Welfare.
- S. B. Mtinsi – Adm. Sec. for party property
- R. K. Naik – Vice Adm. Sec. for property
- Sylvester Bgoni – Secretary for Youth



Flanked by Vice-President Josia Chinamano (left) and Welfare Secretary, A. Ndabambi, national leader Joshua Nkomo receives a thunderous welcome from delegates



## INSIDE ZIMBABWE

Makhatini Guduza — Vice Secretary for Youth  
 P. Takundwa — 2Nd Vice Secretary for Youth  
 Clement Muchachi — Secretary for External Affairs  
 Daniel Madzimbamuto — Vice Secretary for External Affairs.  
 J. J. Dube — Secretary for Political Education  
 S. S. Marembo — Vice Secretary for Political education  
 Chief Munuwepai Mangwende — Secretary for Chieftain Affairs.

Names of national executive members are:  
 John H Nkomo (Responsible for Lusaka external office)  
 Simon V. Mzenda (Vice in the Lusaka external office)  
 J. Mthimkhulu T. Mgwanda  
 R. M. Bango S. Mehta  
 M. T. Musarurwa P. Mtanga  
 F. Guduza T. Mhetu  
 R. Mleya Mrs. I. Dlomo

M. E. Chilimanzi  
 S. Njini Ncube  
 T. Nyikadzino  
 B. Mguni  
 E. Mdlongwa  
 J. Manyinga  
 T. D. Moyo  
 S. P. Hlongwane  
 S. T. Sibanda  
 Mrs. Nyamurowa  
 A. V. Chimombe  
 E. Moyo  
 Welshman Mabhena  
 T. G. T. Chimombe  
 J. R. Makoni  
 A. Masawi  
 J. Raphtopoulos  
 M. Chimutsa  
 S. Ngorima.  
 O. Mandipaza.  
 M. Magidi  
 S. Dabulamanzi.

Names of freedom-fighters in an external committee or council to co-ordinate activities outside Zimbabwe with those of the party will be announced later. Meanwhile, the external office is headed by Comrade John Nkomo (no relation of Joshua Nkomo) and Simon Mzenda both of whom were appointed to the office during the Muzorewa leadership of the ANC. They refused to be misled by Muzorewa and his miserable clique when it attempted to high-jack the struggle and turn it into a money-making concern for personal gains.

Comrade Joshua Nkomo greeting Congress delegates



# INSIDE ZIMBABWE



*The closing stages of the ANC Congress. Delegates singing the African National Anthem*

*National leader Joshua Nkomo emphasises a point during his address to the Congress*

*Left to right: Comrades John Nkomo, Daniel Madzimbamuto (Deputy-Secretary for external affairs and an Interpreter*

*Time for relaxation for some delegations*

*Veteran freedom-fighters at the ANC Congress*



# FROM THE VOICE OF ZIMBABWE WOMEN



*Among the ANC Congress delegates  
were many women delegates as seen here*

## 1. UNITY:

(a) We want to make it known that we believe that the masses make up Zimbabwe and not the individual leader. These masses are the ones who have the right to choose the leader or leaders they want.

(b) Therefore to ignore the people or deny them the right to choose leaders is tantamount to treason and treachery because this is to deny them the fundamental right that is theirs and the one that the whole struggle is about.

(c) We the women of Zimbabwe want to make it known that we denounce such leaders who run the affairs of the A.N.C. without consulting the people and without reporting back to them on what they do in the name of the people.

(d) Such people are dangerous, worthy to be fended and should be regarded as potential Dictators in a future Government of Zimbabwe.

2. The Congress is therefore vitally important because it seeks to restore the peoples democratic and basic right of choosing their own leaders.

3. We demand that the leaders or leader thus chosen at this Congress by the majority of Zimbabweans, should straight away get on with the business of negotiations leading to a constitutional settlement. We further demand that such leaders should be based within the country and work with the people of Zimbabwe.

(a) We want to further state that if any external wing of the A.N.C. is chosen this should be done within Zimbabwe by the Executive Committee of democratically elected leaders at Congress and not by individuals.

(b) We strongly support the view that no individual has any right to expell any member of the A.N.C. without following the democratic methods of taking such a step through the Executive Committee or Congress.

4. The women of Zimbabwe say, they strongly support a negotiated settlement

and that bloodshed should be avoided if there is an alternative way of obtaining our freedom. An armed struggle is not being ruled out, but ought to be a last resort.

5. We support the firm stand that was made, that the Constitutional talks be held outside Zimbabwe on neutral ground where there is no state of emergency "hanging over peoples heads".

6. In conclusion the women of Zimbabwe say, unless there is constructive progress on the foregoing points by November 30th and if it is felt that the delay in our obtaining majority rule is caused by the disunity and the power Hunger of our menfolk, we shall draw the conclusion that the Zimbabwe menfolk have failed to achieve our overdue objective.

After that date therefore the women of Zimbabwe will stand up and take over the Liberation struggle.

**PLEASE TAKE NOTE THAT THIS IS NOT AN INTIMIDATION NOR A THREAT BUT A FACT**



press  
review

Over the past fifteen years West Germany has been particularly anxious to ingratiate herself with the independent African States. Leading West German state and public personalities make visits to various independent African states bringing with them smiles, handshakes and declarations of their abhorrence of colonialism and racism

But over the past two and half decades, West German state and public leaders have also trooped to another part of Africa-to the south. Here they wine, dine and declare their good fellowship with the apartheid fascists in Pretoria and the racist settler clique in Salisbury. Over the back slapping and singing of mutual praises business and military deals are made on getting the maximum amount of profit from the brutal exploitation of African labour and on strengthening the military machines of the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes.

Thus the recent exposure, with telling documentary evidence, by the African National Congress of South Africa on West German nuclear co-operation, with the apartheid state is indeed timely. Indeed this exposure, which adds to the documented evidence published by the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic in the middle and late sixties, has really put the fat in the fire.

It is to be hoped that the glaring publicity in the blaze of this fire will help to cook the goose of West Germany's, and other NATO states', co-operation with the apartheid crime in South Africa and the criminal gangster set up in Rhodesia. This co-operation with the sworn enemies of the African peoples is continuing in spite of the demands of the United Nations Organisation and the Organisation of African Unity.

The exposure of these secrets has caused the resignation of West Germany's representative in NATO, Lieutenant - General Günter Rall who visited South Africa secretly last year, as Mr. Ball, where he inspected nuclear-research testing centres of the apartheid regime. Officially General Rall was a guest of South Africa's Department of Defence. But ostensibly he went there as a guest of Mr. Kurt Dahlmann editor of the Windhoek Allgemeine Zeitung in South African occupied Namibia.

Both General Rall and Kurt Dahlmann were in the same squadron in the nazi air force during World War Two. In the criminal nazi aggression and occupation of other countries General Rall distinguished himself as a fighter pilot. And as stated by SWAPO, which heads the liberation struggle in Namibia, Kurt

**WEST GERMAN  
DIPLOMACY AND  
RELATIONS-SMILES  
AND  
HANDSHAKES FOR  
INDEPENDENT AFRICA  
AND  
NUCLEAR WEAPON  
KNOW-HOW  
FOR THE  
ENEMIES OF THE  
AFRICAN PEOPLES!**

Dahlmann is an enthusiastic supporter of the illegal South African occupation. He also plays host to leading members of West Germany's neo nazi party when they visit Namibia.

As is shown elsewhere in this issue and by the documentary evidence of the African National Congress the indictment that the apartheid fascists are committed to nuclear arms production is well proved. The taking away of the tools of the crime from the racist and colonialist criminals in the South of Africa has repeatedly been stressed by the United Nations, the OAU, the World Peace Council and other international bodies which point to the fact that the apartheid crime and the illegal settler clique in Salisbury not only threaten the peace and security of Africa but also world peace.

The Kenyan paper "Daily Nation", which is close to government circles, in criticising the nuclear co-operation between the West German trusts and the Pretoria regime says that the West German-South African collaboration in the development of arms can be "finally pointed at us". The paper concludes that this co-operation "does not only conjure up a danger of war, it also favours racism militarilly".

Indeed South African arms and military personnel developed and trained in collaboration with West Germany and other NATO states are already, for ever so long, in use against Africans. They are used against the African liberation movement in South Africa itself and in the armed occupation of Namibia and in the aggression on the People's Republic of Angola. And last but not least they are used on the side of the Smith clique against our own liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

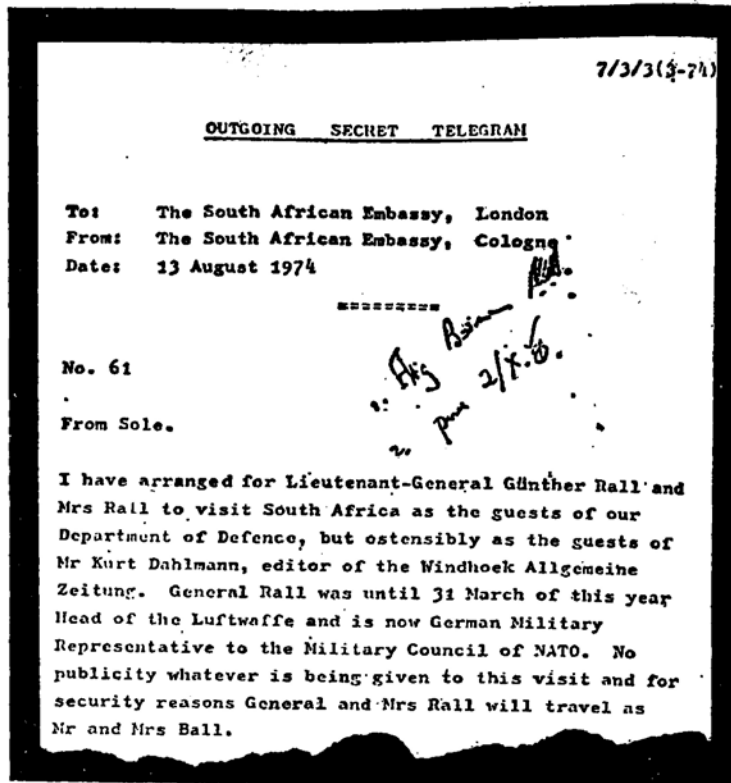
Without the military and other support of NATO states the apartheid fascists and the Salisbury racists could never hold their power. In international law the Smith regime is illegal, apartheid is a crime, the occupation of Namibia and the invasion of Angola is an aggression. He who aids and abets the criminal and aggressor is himself guilty.

By giving the Pretoria regime the nuclear weapon know-how West Germany is also passing on this know-how to the Smith clique in Rhodesia. This aiding and abetting of the racist and colonialist criminals must stop now for when our victory comes we will not forget those who bolstered up our enemies and thus temporarily held back the inevitable day of our final triumph.

Ndi.

# THE NUCLEAR CONSPIRACY

## INTRODUCTION



While the regime in Pretoria tries to project a public image of peace and detente, it is simultaneously engaged in reinforcing further its military and aggressive power, and the threat it poses to international peace and security has grown in intensity and magnitude. The international community has watched with disquiet the growth of South Africa's armory of conventional weapons and the development of a locally based armaments industry aided by licensing and technical co-operation agreements with the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Hitherto, very little attention has been devoted to the growth of nuclear potential, and South Africa has been relegated to the second rank among powers with the capacity to develop nuclear weapons.

However, by 1968, the regime was itself proclaiming its ability to manufacture nuclear weapons. Since then, the determination to construct a uranium enrichment plant, the agreements for its construction recently concluded in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the advanced stage of the development of the project programme, finally establish the nuclear capacity beyond doubt: for the regime has now acquired access to and control of both the scientific expertise required and the material resources. The determination to proceed with a project which cannot be economically justified either in terms of the enormous capital required, nor in terms of its operating costs, can only be explained in terms of its military significance; a significance emphasized by the clandestine manner in which the project has been developed, the regime's failure to subscribe to the Non Proliferation Treaty and repeated objections to placing its mines or ore processing plants under international inspection.

The African National Congress believes that the regime, which has not hesitated to use the most ruthless terror against its own people, will not flinch, when driven to desperation, from unleashing a holocaust upon the continent of Africa and the world. The South African regime has long sought to buttress itself and to maintain the privileged status of its white supporters, by acting as the tool of the imperialist powers. South Africa is now being established as a convenient loophole in any international agreements to limit conventional or nuclear weapons: for by licensing, technical and financial agreements and collaboration with the imperialist powers, that which it is attempted to control among the major powers, is being carried out indirectly in South Africa. It is incumbent upon the nations of the world in the interests of their own security to examine closely the development of the armaments industry in South Africa, and in particular the implications of the establishment of a uranium enrichment plant which will produce uncontrolled concentrated fission material for nuclear weapons. Despite Pretoria's boasts of having invented its own "unique" process for enrichment the evidence we publish here establishes the degree to which its nuclear development has been and still is dependent upon outside assistance. The South African nuclear programme is not yet self-generative nor is the situation beyond redemption.

Ignoring both the appeals from the oppressed people of South Africa and numerous resolutions of the United Nations, the Federal Republic of Germany has increased its collaboration with apartheid. It has established itself as the largest trade partner and supplier of credits. Military co-operation has been increasing, and the FRG has been acting as the agent for the integration of the apartheid regime into the NATO alliance. Clandestinely and in defiance of its own international obligations it is collaborating in establishing a nuclear arsenal on the continent of Africa.

In the name of the people of South Africa, the African National Congress demands that the Federal Republic of Germany cease forthwith its financial and technical assistance in the building of the uranium enrichment plant in our country.

In the interests of international peace and security, the nations and peoples of the world must call the Federal Republic of Germany to account.

Lusaka, September 1975

## Appeal to World Public Opinion

We participants in the Emergency International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Angola and MPLA send out this appeal to all countries, national and international democratic organisations and peace forces the world over. We ask them to:

- 1 — Recognize the People's Republic of Angola under the banner of the MPLA and the leadership of President Agostinho Neto as the sole legitimate representative of the Angolan people and to urge all members of the OAU and the UN to immediately recognize the People's Republic of Angola.
- 2 — Expose and condemn the puppet factions (FNLA — UNITA and others) seeking to force Angola to submit to the schemes of imperialism and neo-colonialism.
- 3 — Mobilize people everywhere to extend immediate and effective support to the MPLA in the political, diplomatic, moral and material spheres. This would be an invaluable support, at this crucial stage, for the Angolan people who are persistently defending their unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty and consolidating their revolutionary gains.
- 4 — Intensify efforts exerted for fraternal aid in rebuilding the Angolan motherland and developing it economically, socially and culturally.
- 5 — To invite MPLA/PRA delegations to visit various countries especially among the Western Asian and Latin American states in order to expound the situation in Angola.
- 6 — To launch vigorous campaigns by all progressive and peace loving forces particu-

larly in Western Europe aimed at stopping recruiting mercenaries to Angola extending military and other aid to FNLA and UNITA and supplying the South African apartheid regime with arms.

7 — Organize international conferences in solidarity with the Angolan people under the leadership of MPLA for the recognition of the new state of the People's Republic of Angola. In this context the participants welcome the initiative of World Peace Council to hold such a conference in Stockholm in April.

8 — Setting up fronts in solidarity with Angola in countries where they are non-existent.

We participants in the Emergency International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Angola and MPLA held in Luanda on February 2—4, 1976, direct this appeal to the world public opinion, for it is now most opportune for the world progressive forces to have the final word.

We the representatives of 80 countries and organizations participating in the Emergency International Conference called by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization and held in Luanda capital of the People's Republic of Angola on February 2—4, 1976 are determined to rally mass support for the just struggle of the people of Angola and to make determined efforts to win recognition for the People's Republic of Angola as the legitimate representative of the Angolan people.

Fifteen years ago the people of Angola, after long years of struggle were forced to take up arms on February 4, 1961 under the leadership of the MPLA in order to achieve their independence and freedom.

When the banners of the new African state the People's Republic of Angola, fluttered in the skies of Luanda on the night of November 10—11, 1975 all world progressive and democratic forces felt an overwhelming happiness at the triumph of the just cause of Angola. The People's Republic of Angola announced to the world at large from the very first moment of its independence the objectives and task of its new sovereign state.

The People's Republic of Angola proclaimed to the world at large its adherence to the Charters of the OAU and the UN and to the principles of non-alignment in defence of its legitimate interests and inalienable rights to national sovereignty. The People's Republic of Angola announced, as well, to the whole world its program for the liquidation of the heritage of colonial oppression and exploitation, the consolidation of the bases of its independence and the insurance of the social and democratic progress of its people. Such a revolutionary example was not to the liking of the imperialist forces who are intent on perpetrating the plunder of the natural and human resources of Angola. The imperialists are determined to hold back and reverse the revolutionary trend towards independence in the whole of Southern Africa.

The racist regime of South Africa backed by the CIA and dispatching its regular armed forces, and with the help of hired mercenaries from the Western countries as well as using local puppets that were prepared to accept its aims launched a new aggression against the young People's Republic of Angola.

With the aid from fraternal African states and the socialist countries particularly from the Soviet Union and Cuba the first vicious attacks were blunted and then thrown back. There is still a serious challenge to the vital interests of the peoples of Africa, for the imminent danger threatening the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola is at the same time a threat to the freedom and independence of the African continent and to the peace and security of the world.

It is most important that all peace loving forces the world over declare their all out support for the People's Republic of Angola so that peace and calm can be restored. The imperialist and reactionary forces must be forced to stop shedding the blood of this militant people. The new imperialist war waged against the people of Angola by the racist regime of South Africa and its patrons the imperialists must be brought to an immediate end.

## OBITUARY NOTICE



It is with deep grief that THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW announces the death of Comrade Lazarus Nkala, National Organising Secretary of the African National Council. Comrade Nkala, together with a youth cadre, Agrippah Moyo, died in a car crash near Mbembesi along the Salisbury-Bulawayo Road on December 3, 1975, exactly one year after Comrade Nkala was released from detention. The funeral of the two patriots was attended by thousands of Zimbabweans from all over the country. It was held in Bulawayo where the deceased lived for most of their lives. Speaking at the burial, national president Joshua Nkomo, said that Nkala's death and that of Moyo would not be vain. Zimbabweans would struggle until they achieved freedom for their country, which was what the two freedom-fighters had died doing, he said.