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THE RHODESIAN  
REGIME'S  
CRIMES  
(See Inside)



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# EDITORIAL

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There has been some talk lately about reconvening or resuscitating the Geneva conference on Rhodesia. This talk has come about at the same time as the projected visit to Southern Africa by Dr David Owen, British Foreign and Commonwealth Relations Secretary. It is believed that during his tour, Dr Owen will meet the Rhodesian racist leader, Ian Smith, in Cape Town.

Our position on talks about the future of our country is well known. The world knows how hard we have tried to solve the present constitutional impasse by every possible way at our disposal. We held talks with Smith himself. The racist refused to see sense and stated that there would be no African majority rule in our country, not even for the next 1,000 years. We pointed out that his statement was only a confirmation of what we had always told the world: that Smith and his fellow-fascists are adamantly and suicidally committed to the maintenance and entrenchment of white minority dictatorship.

After Smith's statement, developments, influenced and dictated by British and American moves, led to the ill-fated Geneva conference on Rhodesia. We attended the conference, which later turned out to be nothing more than a British-led inquiry, with the understanding that we were to discuss the creation of a transitional government for Zimbabwe. The Smith regime, with the support of the British Government, stuck to the Anglo-American constitutional proposals we had rejected earlier because they left power in the Rhodesian regime's hands rather than transferring it to the African majority. The British Government insisted that any settlement must be acceptable to the Rhodesian regime. The meaning of that is clearly that the British Government is working to safeguard the Smith regime and not to decolonise our country.

We later learned through news media that the Geneva conference scheduled to be resumed on January 17, had in fact been cancelled. The decision had been taken by the British Government after consulting the Smith dictatorship. It was obvious once more that the cancellation was made because the Smith regime was not prepared to discuss meaningfully the Rhodesian issue. We pointed out that the British Government must shoulder the blame for the cancellation of the conference. We saw no reason or cause to advocate for the reconvening of the Geneva conference

while there is such a wide gap between the authentic representatives of the masses of Zimbabwe on the one hand, and the British and Rhodesian regimes on the other.

Smith has repeatedly stated that his regime shall fight tooth and nail to keep in power. The regime has shown in practical terms that it means to stay in power. One of Smith's lieutenants, so-called foreign minister Pieter Kenyon Van der Byl, has publicly pointed out that his regime will embark upon a scorched earth policy if and when necessary. The atrocities committed by the Rhodesian regime against Zimbabweans, the conscription of troops, the increase in military hardware the regime is making, the publicly defiant posture and pronouncements of the dictatorship all confirm that only armed struggle can and shall dislodge Smith from power. Talking to him before he sues for peace is a sheer waste of very valuable time, and time is our most precious need.

It is important to reiterate that no criminal can co-operate with his own execution or apprehension. The British Government says for any settlement to work, Smith must accept it. Smith is a mass murderer, a usurper of the rights and land of the people of Zimbabwe, an international outcast, a bandit by any consideration. It is most absurd to expect such a character to co-operate with his own removal from power. He can be removed only by force. Those who think otherwise had better accept this simple but basic fact about the Rhodesian issue. Put in simple language, we say it is an extremely futile exercise to try to remove Smith from power through conferences before he is actually defeated on the ground. We mean to defeat him on the ground before we face him across a conference table, assuming that he will not have run away as most defeated people do.

The call now is for escalating armed struggle. Our immediate needs are meant for this purpose. The time to hold conferences with Smith is gone. Our energy is now directed at intensifying armed struggle under conditions of unity created and promoted by the Patriotic Front. Our supporters all over the world would be well advised to base their policies and actions (on the Rhodesian question) on the fact that Smith must be defeated first on the ground before he is confronted across a conference table. The people of Zimbabwe are eager and ready to intensify the revolutionary struggle. Nothing short of an immediate and total transfer of power from the racist minority regime to the masses of Zimbabwe is acceptable to us. We want genuine independence, and we will achieve it through our sweat and blood. ZIMBABWE MUST AND SHALL BE FREE.





Comrade Joshua Nkomo, the President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) shaking hands with the General-Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Comrade Erich Honecker



ZAPU-Delegation headed by its President Comrade Joshua Nkomo meeting the Solidarity Committee of the GDR led by its General-Secretary Comrade Kurt Krüger

## MESSAGE OF THANKS TO THE G. D. R.

*After his recent visit to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Comrade Joshua Nkomo gave the following*

*words of thanks to the Socialist Unity Party (SED), the Government and the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic:*

*To the Solidarity Committee of the D.D.R. and all supporting revolutionary comrades.*

*"May I, on behalf of ZAPU and indeed on behalf of the people of Zimbabwe, express our sincere appreciation for the co-operation that has existed between the Solidarity Committee of the GDR and ZAPU.*

*As you know, Zimbabwe today is going through one of its most difficult periods in the revolutionary struggle of the people against colonialism, imperialism, racism and exploitation of man by man. Although the struggle for liberation and self determination has been on for about 85 years, it took a very serious turn in the days immediately after World War II and the struggle intensified most during the late 50's and 60's. Now that the struggle has taken the form of a revolutionary armed struggle, the regime of Ian Smith is resorting to committing atrocities against the unarmed civilian people in Zimbabwe. The regime has created concentration camps that are almost to the same extent as the fascist concentration camps that were run by Hitler in this country. The acts of terrorism by the Smith regime has created grave human problems which our party has to handle.*

*The GDR Solidarity Committee has come in full force in co-operation with ZAPU to relieve these human problems. As recent as towards the end of January the GDR Solidarity Committee sent us a planeload of solidarity relief material which has gone a long way to relieve the situation. During my visit to this country discussions of further relief were discussed with a great deal of success and co-operation. To this I express our sincere and friendly appreciation."*

*By Joshua M. Nkomo.  
PRESIDENT ZAPU*



# NKOMO'S INTERVIEW WITH THE TV OF THE G. D. R.

*As president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, could you tell us something about the aims of this organization?*

The political aim of ZAPU is first, in a country like ours which is a colonial country to fight against imperialism and colonialism, to remove a small white minority racist government and install, in Zimbabwe, a government responsible to the people of Zimbabwe. And of course, when I say, the people of Zimbabwe I mean all the people of Zimbabwe including the people who are ruling our country without the consent of the people now. They will be regarded as part of the majority people in Zimbabwe. This is the first important political aim of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU.

*What do you think when you hear the imperialists — especially those who back the Smith regime — talking about human rights?*

Well, its a tricky phenomenon really one would not expect, people like the British and those who support them to talk about human rights when, in actual fact they support regimes in Southern Africa which trample on human rights. As a matter of fact they just don't trample now, they have been trampling on human rights for years. To some of us this is a staged affair which is very hollow for people who support Ian Smith, people who support Vorster to talk about human rights and it's a staged sort of way. It's hypocrisy. What's happening in Zimbabwe today? We have been fighting for basic human rights for over 85 years now and I cannot understand what Britain means by chatting about human rights which in fact, are not anything that is true. They know it. They are doing it for the purpose of political divisions and that's all, there is to it.

*Last year, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU and the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, joined to form the Patriotic Front. How do you assess this step?*

The Patriotic Front is formed by ZAPU and ZANU and we have made it perfectly clear that these two organizations remain with their identity. ZAPU is ZAPU and ZANU is ZANU. But we have agreed to unite on a number of national issues. The first is to work to unite our two armies. You can have a number of political parties in a country but you may not have a number of armies. A national army should be one united instrument of the people through their party. So, we have agreed that ZAPU and ZANU will work relentlessly before independence to unite their two armies. And secondly we have agreed that on all issues which is constitutional that is, constitutional settlement, we will work as one. We did so in Geneva and I think, we did it very well indeed.

*The Geneva conference was strangled by the imperialists. What was the reason for this?*

Well, I think the reasons are clear. When we went to Geneva, all of us agreed and I think that we thought the British and those who supported them agreed that the aim of the conference was to transfer power from minority to majority. And we felt that this could be done by an interim arrangement. And this interim government would have two main functions, one, to run the country through an interim of about 12 months, two, to draw a constitution for an independent Zimbabwe. Now, these were the two main things. But as we went on discussing we discovered that the British and the Smith Regime and those who support them were no more talking about the transfer of power, but they were rather talking about the division of power with Smith doing the division of power. So, we were not talking the same language. When they discovered that we had discovered that their intention was not to transfer power to the majority they asked for an adjournment. And during the adjournment they came out with a hoax — I call it a hoax — that Smith had rejected their proposals. And everybody was shouting that Smith, I mean, their circles had to just take the British proposals. What were the

*On his recent visit to the G.D.R., Comrade Joshua Nkomo, the President of the ZAPU was interviewed by the G.D.R. television.*

*The topics dealt with in the interview are as follows: —*



British proposals? No one knows what they are, and in fact, we believed that this was a staged affair, so that people should think that Smith had rejected reasonable proposals, so that when they present these proposals later, it would be difficult for people to say they are not acceptable. So this is our view. We think that it's a very clever way of trying to reintroduce what they know would not be acceptable to the people of Zimbabwe after having made people shout that Smith had rejected reasonable proposals.

*Ian Smith has just announced that he intends to intensify the struggle and introduce new techniques. What are the aims of the Patriotic Front as regards the continuation of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe?*

Well, it's very clear as I have said now that in this conference in Geneva we aimed at creating the machinery for the transfer of power, and we thought and believed that if that was done, then the causes of the war that is raging Zimbabwe today would have been removed. If these reasons were removed then the war would end. But the imperialists have refused to transfer power and thereby, in actual fact saying that the war should continue, and the people of Zimbabwe have answered the challenge by intensifying the war. Now, the war is not just for fun. Nobody fights for fun. Nobody would like to see people dying for dying's sake. We are fighting because the regime of Ian Smith assisted by Britain and others want to trample upon the rights of the majority people of our country and, therefore, we are fighting to free our country from imperialist and colonialist domination, and install in our country a government responsible to all the people of our country.

*Who is backing the Smith regime in its attack to step up terror and violence?*

Well, I think the forces are known. The position really is this, that Smith could not have resisted the liberation war for more than a week if there



#### ZAPU DELEGATION IN THE GDR

*Joshua Nkomo being received by Erich Honecker General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED)*

*During the visit the ZAPU delegation was also received by Oskar Fischer, GDR Foreign Minister*







*A visit to the former concentration camp "Sachsenhausen"*

were no forces who are on his side. Now, it is quite plain that Smith is resisting the people's will because he is supported by people who shout — together with progressive nations in the United Nations — that Smith is an illegal and a fascist regime. They are saying that, but, you know, they support Smith, because Smith represents their interests. Had it not been for the support of Western countries Smith would have fallen. They have supported Smith economically, they have supported Smith militarily. Economically, they have supported Smith because the banks that support Smith today, the money that flows in that country, comes from the Western banking institutions. Smith doesn't print dollars nor does he print Deutsch marks and Francs and so on but he has any amount of them, any abundance of these currencies. These are the currencies from the Western banking system that have kept Smith going. The Western countries have supported. Smith has no factory for making guns, he has no factory of making transport vehicles, fighting jets and bombers, he is supplied constantly by the Western European countries including United States of

America. So that Smith is using equipment, he is using money, he is using ammunition that he gets from Western countries through South Africa. So, these are the people, who are in actual fact responsible for the murder and genocide that is going on in Zimbabwe today. The Western oil companies that have kept Smith going, despite the fact that they are belonging to countries that have declared military sanctions against Smith. But they have continued to give him oil and it is the oil that he gets that is responsible for his terrorism against the African people.

*How do you assess the co-operation between the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany?*

Well, the position is this. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is a revolutionary movement, is a movement that has fought against odds, and the leaders of this party have fought against nazism, against nazi Germany as early as it started. Well, some of them are still young, and they formerly fought when there was no hope. No-one ever thought that a strong regime like that one of Hitler

could have been faced by anybody and who survived. Now, the leaders of this organisation, especially the chairman of the council of state was in prison like us in Zimbabwe for a number of years standing firm for the principles of human rights, for fighting against fascism, for fighting against imperialism, for fighting against oppression of man by man so that we co-operate with people who have similar ideas with us, who have suffered under similar conditions like us, so that we work together against the forces that they fought against, which we are fighting against today. We get from them this fountain of experience of fighting against fascism, racism and imperialism. We can assure you that ever since we got in touch with our friends in GDR, we have worked, we have co-operated. I don't say we have been assisted by the GDR, we have co-operated as fellow fighters against imperialism, colonialism and racism, fighting for the same rights and having the same aspirations. And I can assure you, we have received so much help, so much help politically, materially and otherwise from our friends in the GDR. And for this, our people are very grateful really.





*The delegation layed a wreath at the monument to the Victims of Fascism in Berlin*



*The ZAPU delegation at the state border – Brandenburg Gates*



*The Second Vice President of the ANC (ZAPU) and the Chairman of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Council, the late Comrade Jason Z. Moyo*

rade; I have lost one I had hoped would be one of the pillars on which Zimbabwe would be built. The party has lost a fighter. The country has lost a devoted son. The sub-continent has lost one of the leaders who, we all hoped, would have assisted in building understanding in this part of Africa. Indeed our continent has lost a young man who had dedicated his life to the good, not of himself and his family, but that of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole and, through that, that of the people of Africa as a whole.

"Africa being a part of the world, and good relations in Africa being a useful element in the creation of a world where people will live

## **PRESIDENT NKOMO'S SPEECH AT MOYO'S BURIAL**

In a moving speech at the burial of Comrade Jason Ziyapapa Moyo at Lusaka on January 29, 1977, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, President of the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ZAPU) appealed to the struggling masses of Zimbabwe to pick up everything the late hero did and achieved for the liberation of Zimbabwe and use it to free Zimbabwe. Comrade Nkomo told more than 1,000 mourners who included President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, that the party had lost a fighter, the country a devoted son. Below follows the full text of Comrade Nkomo's speech.

"Dear Comrades, we meet here in this familiar place where most of you have lived for more than 15 years now. We meet without the familiar figure of J. Z. Moyo who all of us, including myself, regarded as a father of this home. We have lost; I have lost a young brother; I have lost a friend; I have lost a com-

and respect one another, I say indeed the whole world has lost. Many people may not know this; they do not know it because they had never known Jason Moyo. He wanted all the time to be behind and yet he led. He had never wanted to be known as anybody except as Ziyapapa. He did not want to be known as a leader or prominent member of the party or as a member of the pan-Africanist movement. He did not want to be known as a prominent member of the struggle of the whole of Southern Africa. He just wanted to be known as J. Z. Moyo. We have lost a man. All the hopes that some of us had placed on Moyo have been shattered. He was a dedicated worker.

"As I was saying we have lost not just a son of Zimbabwe, but a son of Africa, there arrived three distinguished sons of Africa, namely, the Foreign Minister of Zambia, the Foreign Minister of Mozambique, and the Foreign



Minister of Tanzania. We have lost one of the bridge-builders in Africa; a very humble and unassuming man. While he was not eager to be known, he was known by his work. We are happy that these three brothers have come to join us to pay our respects to this son of our continent. I would like to say to these brothers that we are here today — as we were scheduled to be here for the OAU Liberation Committee meeting — without one of the

Zimbabwe are mourning today one of our sons who never imposed himself, who never wanted to be known as somebody, who only wanted to do a job, to work for the liberation of our country so that it could play a part in leading our continent in the international world of today. He wanted an Africa that would be respected for its own work and not for what other people had done for it. We have lost a man.



*President K. Kaunda and some members of the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity, observing a minute of silence for the late Comrade J. Z. Moyo*

men we hoped would assist in our work. J. Z. Moyo is no more with us. I know how you feel; your coming to this place shows how much you grieve. We appreciate it.

#### **Sacrificing Your Lives**

"We know that you feel it is your duty to be here because Moyo was one of the people you strove to assist to liberate our country. We know how you feel. You and the whole of

"I heard of the death of J. Z. when I was in Baghdad in Iraq. I had not gone to Iraq just to look around but to put across, as I have done elsewhere, what you young people sitting before us here are sacrificing your lives to achieve. I had gone there to get support for our work and, indeed, the work of J. Z. Moyo. When I heard of his death I felt empty. I was with comrades Jirira, Ndlovu, Madzimbamuto and others. At one moment I said we should return to Lusaka instead of



*Comrade Joshua Nkomo President of ZAPU laying a wreath at Comrade Moyo's grave*

continuing to Belgrade. The comrades I have mentioned said: 'NO' They said we should proceed with our trip because that is what J. Z. would have liked us to do. They said we should continue and finish the task he and we had agreed to undertake.

"I dispatched our treasurer-general, Comrade Amon Jirira, to come and work with the secretary-General, Comrade Joseph Msika, and all of you to arrange for the burial of our brother. I then telephoned my brother and comrade, President Kaunda. But I could hardly speak to him because of the grief he had in the loss of J. Z. Moyo. President Kaunda, the man leading this great country, was struck to the heart because of the death of J. Z., I am saying this for you who come from Zimbabwe to realise how deeply we

have lost. How serious it is when a man of President Kaunda's status could fail even to talk because of this loss.

"Moyo is dead, but he lives. His goals and ideas shall live long after his death. He loved his country; he loved his people; he loved humanity. When I say he loved his people, I mean ALL HIS PEOPLE and not a section of his people. Moyo knew no section of his people, indeed of any people. He knew that the people of Zimbabwe, worked with people of other countries, and to him they were people like those of Zimbabwe. Moyo was engaged in the armed struggle to free our country. He was not fighting against the white man because I know that he was not against any person because he looked different from himself. Moyo, like all of us, was fighting against an evil, an evil practised in Zimbabwe by people with white skins. What mattered to Moyo, and what matters to us, is not the colour of those people, but their evil practices against their fellow human beings."

#### **Spirit of Zimbabwe:**

"If they rejoice today because of Moyo's death, they do not understand. They will never understand because Moyo fought to liberate not only his black people, but the white people of our country who, because of the policies practised by the present regime, stand to lose much more than we if they continued to resist a complete change of the system. Moyo died trying to liberate them from their own self-destruction. They think they have destroyed him. They have actually destroyed an agent of their own salvation. Little do they know that this is the case. Therefore we and all our people at home have a duty that the achievements of this man should never die.

"Here I have just received Comrade Robert Mugabe. There was a time when people thought it was unthinkable that Robert and all these young men could meet and embrace as we have just done here. I call him by his first name because I have worked with this young man, Robert Mugabe. I know his heart.

There might have been differences, yes, serious differences possibly, but today we are here. His friend, J. Z. is no more. But because



of the work of J. Z., Robert is here. His work shall live after him. It is up to you to strengthen now what J. Z. and Robert Mugabe created in Maputo. I know that there have been bitterness because of what happened. But if we can talk to Smith, if we can talk to the British Government who have murdered our people since 1890 to this very day, what of happenings that occur while we struggle for our country? These are differences between us that result in unfortunate incidents in which we lose our young people. It must be accepted that on the blood of those young people J. Z. and Robert and all of us have created this understanding in the Patriotic Front, and IT MUST LIVE.

"Anybody who destroys that is destroying the spirit of Zimbabwe. He is destroying J. Z. more than the bomb that took his physical being. It is the work that he has done that must live, AND LIVE IT MUST. You are witnesses of that work. You must make it succeed. Shall you create a monument in memory of J. Z., of concrete or some other structure? No! He would have been against that. There is one monument you must create in the name of J. Z., and that monument is the unity of the people of Zimbabwe for the ultimate destruction of imperialism in that country and the return of the country to the people of Zimbabwe. That should be the monument to J. Z. That is what he lived for. Mourn him with that in mind.

"Our tears must just be water to water the unity J. Z. had just created as the tree of unity in the Patriotic Front. My brothers, my sons and daughters, we take what has happened. It is very bitter. Brother Moyo died soon after returning from Maputo where, together with his comrades — Msika, T. G., Mugabe, Kangai and others — they consolidated further this structure we have built in order to free our country."

"And after freeing our country to use this structure to defend the independence of our country, Zimbabwe. That is what Moyo stood for. And that is the only monument, the only structure you can build in his memory and honour. You cannot see that structure. It must be felt; it must be known; it must be appreciated; it must be preserved. We want unity now in the struggle for freedom, and unity after independence has been achieved.



*Comrade J. Z. Moyo's Coffin being lowered into the grave at Lusaka's Leopard Hill Cemetery*

That is what Moyo stood for. That is his name, and that is what he lived and died for. "So, my brothers and sisters, you have a duty, a duty a young man who decided not to live in luxury but to suffer with the youth in order to free our country. If I am overcome by emotions and grief, it is not because I am saying Moyo is dead and everything is lost.

**I SAY MOYO IS DEAD BUT PICK UP EVERYTHING HE DID AND USE IT TO FREE ZIMBABWE. THAT IS WHAT JASON ZIYAPAPA MOYO WOULD LIKE YOU TO DO. THAT IS WHAT HE STOOD FOR."**

ANOTHER SERIOUS BLOW  
AGAINST ARMED STRUGGLE:

## COMRADE J.D. DIES AFTER OPERATION

Following the tragic death of Comrade J. Z. Moyo on January 22, 1977 by a parcel bomb posted to Lusaka from Botswana by agents of the Rhodesian regime, the African National Council-ZAPU received another serious blow on February 21 when Comrade J. D. (Sotsha Ngwenya) died in Lagos following an operation for stomach ulcers which gave him a lot of trouble while he was on an official trip to Nigeria.

Comrade J. D. who was Chief of Operations of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZPRA), was an outstanding field man who spent most of his time in the front actually engaging the enemy forces. He commanded the combined ZAPU-ANC forces during the famous Wankie battles in 1967 and was one of the most wanted freedom-fighters by the Rhodesian regime. Speaking at the grave-side, the ANC-ZAPU Secretary-General, Comrade Joseph Msika, said J. D.'s contributions stood as a challenge to all Zimbabweans. Below follows the full text of Comrade Msika's speech, in Lusaka on February 28. "Your Excellencies, honourable guests, comrades of fraternal liberation movements, and Zimbabweans-under-arms, exactly a month after the sad blow to our liberation movement (ZAPU) with the irreplaceable loss of the great stalwart of our revolutionary struggle, Comrade Jason Moyo, we find ourselves struck by another heavy blow by the untimely loss of Comrade Sotsha Ngwenya, otherwise popularly known as J. D.

"We are gathered today not only in a state of mourning, but also in that of puzzlement as to the designs of fate on our struggle. Whilst groggy and hardly on our feet following the loss of Comrade Moyo, the loss of Comrade Sotsha Ngwenya seems an attempt by fate to apply a coup-de-grace against our movement. However, the people of Zimbabwe cannot be put down by fate. We shall take the challenge until victory.

"Comrade J. D. was born at Zimnyama near Plumtree, west of Zimbabwe, close to the border with Botswana. In the early 1960s he took up employment in Bulawayo. He was sensitive to the injustices of racist rule and thus took up to the membership of ZAPU when he came into contact with the active politics of the struggle. Whether in Bulawayo or at his home or here in Zambia, he was always at the forefront of all initiatives meant for the advancement of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle. When the party put up its call in Zambia in 1965 for able-bodied men to take up to arms for the liberation of our country, J. D. was among the first to step forward. He received military training in Algeria and thereafter joined the ranks of fighters poised for great contributions.

Comrade Sotsha Ngwenya (J. D.) will for ever be remembered for his unswerving loyalty to the party and its leadership. He commanded successfully and effectively the Wankie Battles of 1967 carried out by the joint forces of ZAPU and ANC of South Africa. He will be remembered for that heroism and for being a fearless comrade, frank in confrontation, quick in action, and intelligent in discussion.

Comrade J. D. was Chief of Operations in our army. Since Wankie, Comrade J. D. and his colleagues in the ZPRA Command have conducted waves of successful operations leading to the present escalation which is crippling the regime. Comrade J. D. merited the assignment of the Chief of Operations and discharged it with distinction and ability. He had a mark of seriousness about his sense of duty. He was exemplary in his love for the bush and the frontline of action.

Comrade Sotsha Ngwenya (J. D.) was deputy-commander of the combined armed forces of ZAPU and ZANU in ZIPA. With the ZPRA colleagues in Mozambique they stood firm in defence of the party against all that was opposed to its principles.





*Comrade Sotsha Ngwenya (J. D.)*

Your Excellencies, honourable guests, and friends, we therefore have, lying before us, a young man whose loss will be hard to replace. Though young he made the fullest possible contributions to the liberation of Zimbabwe.

To our brothers of the ANC of South Africa we say, here lies a comrade-in-arms of those comrades of Umkhonto We Sizwe he fought with in Zimbabwe. They are all heroes of the Wankie Battles of 1967 whose historical impact will never be forgotten by the people of Zimbabwe.

To my fellow Zimbabweans, in particular members of ZAPU, the Patriotic Front and to our fellow fighters, I would like to say the contributions of Comrade J. D. stand out as a challenge for us to follow. It is by following his example of dedication and contribution to the armed liberation struggle that we can assure ourselves of defeating the racist regime in Rhodesia. His burning desire was the defeat of the enemy. Our best compliment to his life will be our achievement of that victory in Zimbabwe.

On a personal note, the loss of Comrade J. D. was a personal tragedy. He was in my delegation on a mission to Nigeria. An illness of about 24 hours was

too short for me to conceive of death and yet there it was, an irreversible fact.

On behalf of our Party ZAPU and our leader Joshua Nkomo who, for circumstances beyond his control, could not be with us physically, though with us in spirit, I would like to extend our sincere gratitude to his Excellency President Kaunda, to the Party UNIP and to the Government of the Republic of Zambia for all the contributions they have made to complete the work of this funeral.

Your Excellencies, honourable guests, and friends, in my opening remarks I referred to a cloud of fate hanging over our movement. Be that as it may, let me say in the exemplary spirit of JD's courage and determination, we shall never allow the designs of fate or those of the enemy to deter us from our unflinching resolve to prosecute a successful armed struggle to liberate our motherland, Zimbabwe. We shall rely on our own strength to ensure our victory.

I would like to extend our profound gratitude also to the Head of State and Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for all the contributions towards the funeral of our comrade J. D. including transportation by special plane of the body to Lusaka, Zambia.

I would like to thank everyone else that has made contributions.

As a Party we at once feel and share the grief of the loss of our comrade J. D. with his parents and closest relatives.

To you, comrade Sotsha Ngwenya (J. D.) who we are laying to rest today may I say:

"Greatness is not measured in rank but in deeds. In this sense you are great. We pledge to you and to the other Zimbabwe heroes that have fallen before you, that we shall continue the work in whose cause you have sacrificed your lives until the total liberation of Zimbabwe. May you lie in peace. We shall ever remember your deeds. Zimbabwe shall be free. The struggle continues."

In this issue of **THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW**, we publish a long and detailed account of the incredibly atrocious activities of the Rhodesian fascist regime.

The account was prepared for our journal by a former Selous Scout who deserted the Smith regime's armed murderers last November to join the liberation forces of Zimbabwe. For security reasons, we cannot at this stage (March 1977) reveal the identity of the former

Selous scout, but hope to do so when the situation allows us. The pictures are ghastly, but with-holding their publication would be hiding the unpardonable crimes of the Smith racists. We hope our readers will, through this account and pictures, understand more deeply than ever why it is vital and urgent to support the struggling masses of Zimbabwe materially  
(Editor)

# SMITH'S BLOODY TERROR RULES RHODESIA





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**ZIMBABWEANS AND THEIR LIVESTOCK KILLED BY SMITH'S RACIST MERCENARIES**  
(Women, boys, girls and old men murdered in cold blood)

Smith's mercenaries looking for Zimbabweans to murder in the rural areas. Mercenaries serve in Rhodesia as part of Smith's regular armed

troops and do not have a command of their own.

A mercenary in Rhodesia squatting near a Zimbabwean's hut, gun ready to murder indiscriminately.

A aerial view of Salisbury, the place from which Smith and his fellow-murderers send out orders to exterminate the African people of Zimbabwe.

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by A Former Selous Scout

The Rhodesian regime has turned the rural areas of Zimbabwe inhabited by Africans into places of naked terror where women, children, old men, young women and men are murdered any time anyhow by the regime's forces without explanation, hesitation, or, least of all, excuse. The Smith regime is now, more than ever before, rules the country by absolute and unharnessed terror.

Whole villages have been burnt down and their inhabitants killed, maimed, detained or carried away (by the regime's brutal armed forces) to





unknown centres where they are tortured ruthlessly before they die at the hands of the fascist brutes. Property (and livestock) is being seized in the most criminal manner imaginable and the people cannot do anything about it because the regime and its forces are protected by an arbitrary law called the Indemnity And Compensation Act the main function of which it is to protect (by absolving in advance) the regime and its murderous and plundering armed forces from any type of prosecution before the regime's own so-called courts of law.

These heartless actions of murder, rape and torture are made as reprisal measures against the support the masses give freedom-fighters in various parts of the country. Most hit by the regime's armed forces are the Masoso Tribal Trust Land.

Mukumbura Tribal Trust Land, the Kandeya Tribal Trust Land, the Mzarabani Tribal Trust Land, the Pfungwe Tribal Trust Land, the Ngarwe Tribal Trust Land, the Mkota Tribal Trust Land, the Mudzi Tribal Trust Land, the Mtoko Tribal Trust Land, the Inyanga North Tribal Trust Land, the Sawunyama Tribal Trust Land, the Chikwizo Tribal Trust Land and other areas inhabited by Zimbabweans in the north and north-eastern sector of the country. Along the eastern side of Zimbabwe, the racist regime has laid waste villages in the Holdenby Tribal Trust Land, Manyika Tribal Trust Land, Manga Tribal Trust Land, Ngorima Tribal Trust Land, Musikavanhu Tribal Trust Land, Ndownoye Tribal Trust Land, Sangwe Tribal Trust Land, Matibi Number 2 Tribal Trust Land, and in the Bikita, Sabi, Gutu

and Maranke areas. In the south and south-eastern section of Zimbabwe, the fascist dictatorship is on the rampage in the Sengwe Tribal Trust Land, Chipise Tribal Trust Land, Diti Tribal Trust Land, Mtetengwe Tribal Trust Land, Maramani Tribal Trust Land, Muchuchuta and Masera Tribal Trust Lands, and, northwards into the country's interior, they have attacked innocent African civilians and butchered both people and their livestock in the Belingwe, Dendele, Siyoka, and the Maranda Tribal Trust Lands.

### Most Vindictive Attacks

In the South-Western and Western areas, the regime's most vindictive attacks have been in the Simukwe Tribal Trust Land, Sanzukwi Tribal Trust Land, Brunapeg Tribal Trust Land, Mphoeng Tribal Trust Land, Raditladi Tribal Trust Land, Ramakwebana Tribal Trust Land, Maitembwe Tribal Trust Land, Nata Tribal Trust Land and the Tjolutjo Tribal Trust Land. In the north, they are terrorising the masses in the Wankie Tribal Trust Land, Manjolo Tribal Trust Land, Siabuwa Tribal Trust Land, Omay Tribal Trust Land, Urungwe Tribal Trust Land, Mukwichi Tribal Trust Land, Dande Tribal Trust Land, and the Kanyemba Tribal Trust Land. In the interior of Zimbabwe, the Chiweshe Tribal Trust Land has been under this inhuman terror for several years with whole communities of thousands of people moved into enclosed areas known as "Protected Villages" where each family (irrespective of its size) is given only 15 sq metres of living, sleeping and cooking space. Other very badly hit areas are the Zvimba Tribal Trust Land, Gokwe Tribal Trust Lands, the Lupani and the Nkai Tribal Trust Lands.

The regime's attacks come with one or two alibis. One is that freedom-fighters have been sighted in the area and that the regime's armed forces believe that the people of the area concerned are helping the freedom-fighters by giving them food, shelter and information about the movements and strength of the regime's forces. This explanation is usually given after a village or villages (which



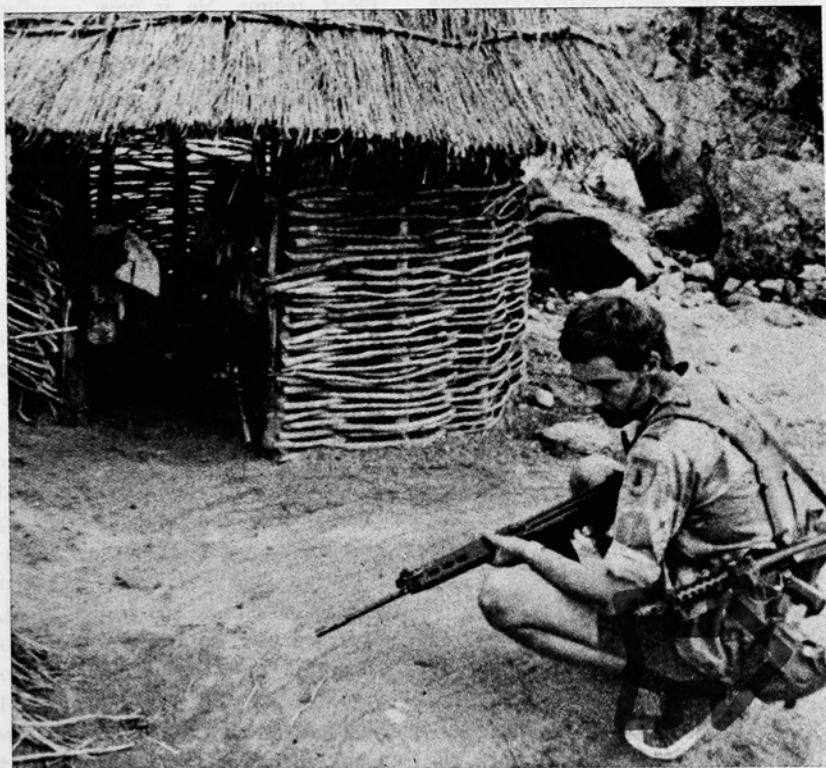
the regime calls kraals) have been razed to the ground and people murdered by Smith's mercenaries. Livestock is shot instantly and the regime's forces skin them and carry away the meat, burning or poisoning that which they cannot eat immediately or carry away to their camps. In some cases, the destitute people are left amidst their smouldering huts and inedible carcasses of cattle, goats, sheep or pigs. In other instances, the regime's armed forces force-march the surviving people to the so-called "protected villages" where they live under surveillance, and lock and key, behind an eight-foot (about three metres) high security fence. Those Zimbabweans with brick houses have the agony of being kicked out and forced to live in the make-shift shacks of the "protected villages" while their houses are turned into administrative offices of the concentration camp by the Rhodesian regime's armed forces. No-one can leave the camp without a special permission, and, in any case, nobody is permitted to leave the camp's perimeter before six in the morning and after six in the evening. This is because of what the Smith racists call curfew hours. Sanitation and health facilities are dangerously inadequate. Dysentery, bilharzia and cholera have taken their heavy toll many times in these concentration camps.

### People Are Starved

Inmates of the concentration camps are not allowed to cultivate any crop they can eat raw. This is because the regime says if they did they would feed freedom-fighters. The inmates are given rations which are far much below the daily needs of the people. In this way people are starved as another form of punishment for having allegedly co-operated with freedom-fighters. In many cases, livestock belonging to the whole community is sold to white settler farmers or to some of Smith's own henchmen as most of them own large cattle ranches. This measure is a part of what is referred to as "collective punishment". It is a very vicious action against very innocent people and can be used only by the most beastly fascist. The Smith regime

uses this "collective punishment" measure unreservedly. In the areas near the borders between Rhodesia and Zambia, and between Rhodesia and Mozambique, and between Rhodesia and Botswana, the regime sends its armed mercenaries (some of whom belong to the notorious Selous Scouts commanded directly by Ian Smith himself) to rape women indiscriminately, plunder Zimbabweans' property and commit many cold-blooded murders and then accuse freedom-fighters of these atrocities. Many girls, very much below age, have become preg-

nant as a result of these rapes by Smith's own armed barbarians and heartless murderers. They are paid handsomely for these terrible crimes. Another alibi used for committing massacres among Zimbabweans by the Rhodesian racists is the curfew. This has been imposed in all active or operational areas. This means virtually the whole area inhabited by Africans in the rural areas. The regime's armed forces shoot to kill at anybody before six in the morning and after six in the evening. Thousands of innocent Zimbabweans, young and old, have been murdered





in this way. It does not matter how near they may be from their homes, or whether they have dropped from a bus or train from town and making their way home. No questions are asked in this regard. Many old people who have no idea about time have been shot in this manner, followed by a dry communique by the regime stating that the deceased was breaking curfew hours.

Some time back, the regime used to issue such communiqués adding that it was regretted that the people had been shot dead. But this changed in



about May 1976 when no such regrets were expressed in the communiqués. From that time all

communiqués are couched in a language that shows Smith's insatiable hunger for African blood. The change came while Pieter Van der Byl was Defence Minister of the racist regime. He is now so-called Foreign Minister. Smith's communiqués confirm the fact that his regime's avowed aim is to exterminate the Africans of Zimbabwe at all costs.

#### **Murderous Racist Brutes**

Suggestions have been made in Smith's so-called parliament that his armed troops must be ordered not to shoot on sight, but to take all necessary steps to establish that the person concerned is in fact a freedom-fighter and armed. These have been rejected repeatedly by the regime. Answering one such suggestion in their parliament on July 31, 1975, the then racist in charge of the armed forces, P. K. Van der Byl, said: "I have no intention of attempting to do anything about this, and as far as I am concerned, the more curfew breakers that are shot the better, and

the sooner it is realised everywhere the better." (Hansard, vol. 90. no. 21, 31st July 1975, cols 1706 and 1724). The suggestion had been made by R. Sodomba.

Van der Byl's heartlessness is the most correct reflection of the men claiming to be the Rhodesian administration today. They are worse than mere racists. They are murderous racist maniacs running riot. These are the criminals who after committing cold-blooded murder then force the relatives, friends, children and everybody present to view the murdered people while one of the officials of the regime's armed forces or information department is delivering a lecture on how happy the regime is that the people whose bodies are on display have been killed.

On many occasions such bodies have been shown on the Rhodesian television and their photographs published in **THE AFRICAN TIMES**, a newspaper published and distributed by the Rhodesian regime free of charge among the African People of



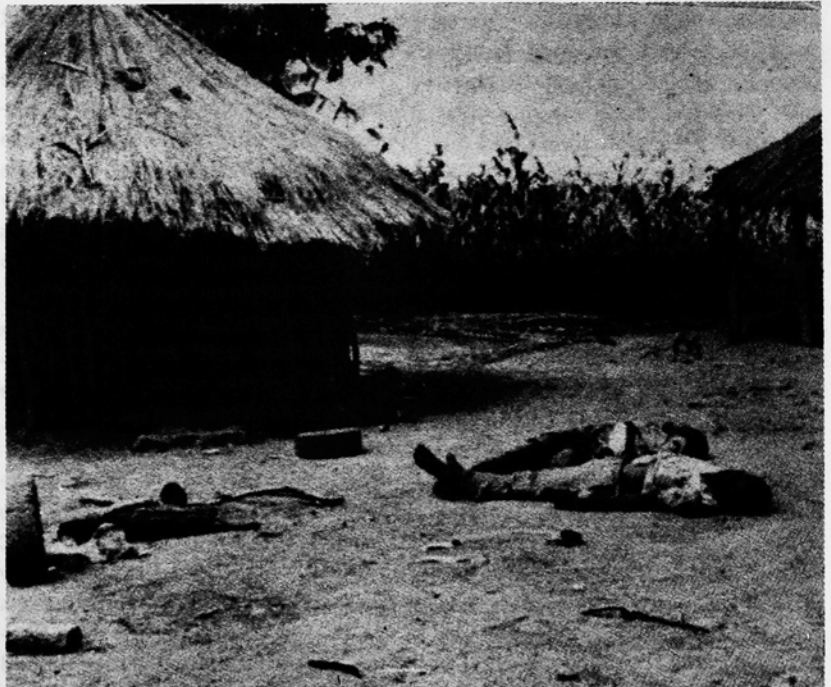
Zimbabwe. Describing one such picture screened by the RTV, the tv's political editor, David Pattison, once said the picture was "vicious but vital." The regime thinks it will successfully quieten and intimidate the African masses of Zimbabwe by all these bloody atrocities, incredible barbarities and raw terror. It is absolutely mistaken. The regime's actions serve only to strengthen the African people's hatred of Smith and his fellow-gangsters. No Zimbabwean shall surrender to such inhuman treatment of the people.

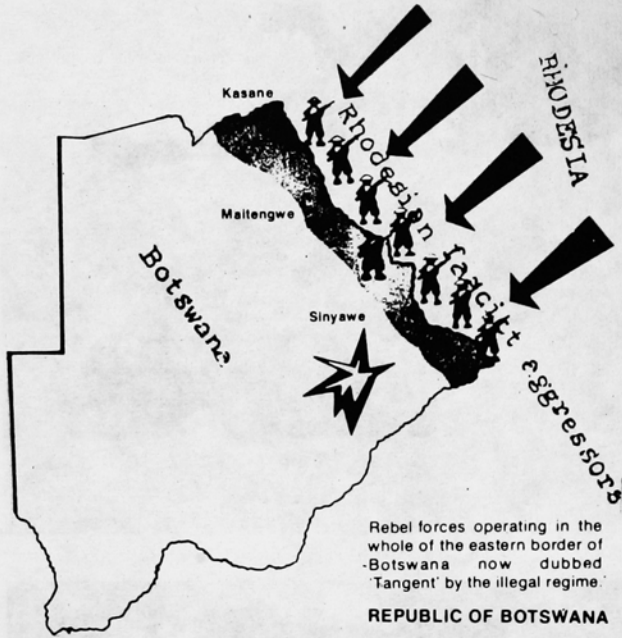
Consequently, the young people of Zimbabwe are joining the liberation forces in hundreds daily. They are determined to free Zimbabwe from racist and minority regimes through armed struggle. They are joining their brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers in the African National Council (ZAPU) which is a component of the Patriotic Front. Smith is obviously worried by this development. But it is occurring right there under his nose despite his brutalities against the masses of Zimbabwe. One recent such mass joining by the youth of Zimbabwe was by about 400 school children ranging in age from 12 to 18 years. They left their school and crossed the border to join the ANC (ZAPU) in Botswana.



#### **Protective And Apologetic Measures:**

Smith and his allies in Britain then made such a noise about the young people having been forced to leave their school. They said they did not know what they were doing. Little do these people realise that no actions other than those of the Smith regime force Zimbabweans to fight for the freedom. Zimbabweans need not coercion from any quarter to join the armed struggle today because the Smith regime itself and the British Government's protective and apologetic measures and pronouncements have shown that there is no other way to free Zimbabwe but to fight.





*Our love for the FREEDOM of the white minority in Southern Rhodesia is BOUNDLESS*

Smith has tried rewards to get the people's co-operation with his murderous dictatorship. These have drawn a blank. He is still meting out unbelievably stiff penalties and punishment to try and intimidate the masses. He tries and hangs freedom-fighters secretly. These measures cannot deter Zimbabweans from liberating themselves.

Recently he admitted that he had sent his armed forces to enter Botswana territory "to investigate the reported presence of guerrillas in a near-by village." Botswana security forces shot dead one and seriously wounded another of Smith's aggressors. This was only one of similar aggressive incidents committed by the Rhodesian regime. Several citizens of Botswana have been killed in past by these criminals.

Similar armed incursions by Smith's forces have been made into Mozambique and Zambia. In all incidents, Smith gave as his pretext the explanation that his was looking for freedom-fighters. Last August he attacked a refuge-camp in Mozambique (Nyazonia) and killed hundreds of innocent women, children and old men who had escaped from his bloody brutalities in Rhodesia and sought peace and safety in Mozambique. In Zambia, he has laid mines which have killed civilians and maimed many more.

Smith's ardent wish is to involve the neighbouring states in a regional war that will see South Africa fighting on Smith's side. He is doing this by falsely claiming that the armed liberation war in Zimbabwe emanates not from Zimbabwe but from the neighbouring independent states.

It is important to note that the United Nations Security Council has condemned the aggression of Botswana by Smith. But Smith and his pack are not men who respect law, let alone international law. Their respect lies in naked and brutal force and terror. That is why they arrogantly invade the free African nations of Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia. The UN Security Council resolution condemning his aggression is of little importance to his dictatorship. Only the intensification of armed revolution, people's war against his regime by Zimbabweans will make him see that he cannot emulate Hitler with impunity. To succeed, the Zimbabwean revolution needs every material assistance from all over the world. As the late Second Vice-President of the ANC (ZAPU) J. Z. Moyo, stated a few days before he died: "Zimbabweans need weapons to defeat the Rhodesian racists. An increase of this aid is necessary..."





# THE PEOPLE OF ZIM- BABWE AND THE REVO- LUTION

The fruitlessness of nationalist struggles which aimed merely at painting the colonial administrations black should be repeatedly brought home to all revolutionary patriots of Zimbabwe that the cause of the oppression and exploitation of the working masses is not only the presence of the white settler administration but also the existence of the capitalist system either black, pink or white.

It is indeed a great lesson to the still unliberated masses of Zimbabwe because they have seen some countries acquiring selfrule within the same basic socio-economic structures as before and with the result that most of these fell at once into the paralysing constrictions of national bourgeois elite rule. The inheritors of colonial structures found themselves invited to presidential or ministerial receptions and conferences where nothing seemed changed except the outward trappings and the colour of the officials's skin. These national bourgeois rulers actually watched the flow of national liberation vanish in the sands of popular disillusionment. It is becoming clear that because of the protracted armed liberation struggle in Southern Africa the masses are no longer prepared to acquire political independence under the neo-colonialist leadership of elite created by the structures and ideologies of the colonial imperialists. It is also

clear that the struggling masses of Zimbabwe are not fighting for the things in anyone's head, but what they real need is that their labour and riches produced should belong to the workingmasses who sweat to create it. The masses do not make war of liberation only to chase out of Zimbabwe white British settler capitalists but also that nobody shall exploit them in future.

The Zimbabwean patriots spearheading the people's revolution should not merely instruct or order the masses to back the revolution for the better world. Revolutionary words alone without realism have devoid meaning to the oppressed people of Zimbabwe. The masses will only listen to their own immediate and long term interests, that is their complete liberation from vicious fascist oppression and exploitation that will obviously guarantee the future of their children and nation. In this, they see a new, higher type of democracy, which will ensure the broadest possible participation of the working people in the management of the affairs of a new Zimbabwe society and state that will express the interests of the vast majority of the people.

by  
**Naison Khezwana**

To make a revolution worthwhile even to make it possible the objective role of the Party as the conscious vanguard of the oppressed people of Zimbabwe must go beyond a substitution of the persons



in control. With its political leadership armed with a progressive theory and knowledge of the laws of social development and the laws of the class struggle, the party should comprehend a total transformation of structures at every level of life. Only then will the policies of the revolution be able to answer the interests of the oppressed masses. The party should instil its cadreship with a spirit of devotion to the cause of the revolutionary struggle and hatred for its class enemies, wrought in it an iron will direct to achieving victory and taught it not to fear revolutionary difficulties, but to advance boldly to its set aim, leading, consolidating, inspiring and organising the broad masses of Zimbabwe for the final assault on the colonial outskirts of international imperialism.

The practical shape and meaning of the revolution must be forged within the party as a whole, attaching prime importance to party

unity and observe a high degree of discipline equally binding for all party members both leadership and rank and file, to fight mercilessly against panic-mongers opportunists, capitulators and reactionaries who seek to violate the general party line and demoralise its ranks. The revolution in Zimbabwe demands from the party activists that they should not be conceited or be complacent and self-satisfied, but should firmly criticise and rectify their mistakes — for the masses to accept the suffering as a price for the liberation that must be paid, the party as a whole and each of its members, individually should be closely linked with the people, should value its trust and be fully conversant with its vital interests. The revolutionary fighters are drops in the sea of the people. They should direct and guide the masses only if they express correctly that of which the oppressed people of Zimbabwe are aware. This revolutionary path must be pursued in the doing, in the acting, in the fighting and in the day-to-day search for right revolutionary solutions.

The methods, structures and objectives of the party must be consistently, profoundly and increasingly revolutionary democratic. It must be an authority open to all, carries out all its functions before the eyes of the masses, is accessible to the masses; springs directly from the exploited masses, and is a direct and immediate instrument of the popular masses, of their will. Here there can be no question by a group of people claiming to be making the revolution on behalf of others or trying to ambush people's revolution.

A people cannot make the revolt first against a capitalist



establishment without a well planned and detailed programme and think about the socialist revolution afterwards — of course all anti-imperialist revolts or uprisings take a revolutionary direction — that is their nature — but only those come to fruition which realise, in the course of the struggle a complete integration of military and political effort within a framework of thought and aim that is revolutionary.

The revolution in Zimbabwe with such aims and methods capable of inspiring the masses with faith in their own strength, organising and uniting them, the revolutionary energy of the masses, the colossal strength of the Zimbabwe people can break down and sweep away all obstacles on the path to freedom, democracy and the inevitable replacement, of absolute racist and capitalist society, by a new, more perfect social order — scientific socialism.



# CONDOLENCES FROM ORGANISATIONS AND PEOPLE

Hundreds of messages of condolence were received by ZAPU on the death of Comrade Jason Ziyapapa Moyo, second-vice-president of the African National Council (ZAPU). Comrade Moyo was killed by a parcel bomb in Lusaka on January 22, 1977. The parcel bomb had been posted from Botswana. He was buried with full military honours at Lusaka's, Leopard's Hill Cemetery on January 29. Among prominent people who attended the occasion, there was the President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Organisations that sent messages of condolence included the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO of Namibia), ZANU, the African National Congress of South Africa, the Irish Republican Movement, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the Pan-African Women's Organisation, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the United Nations Committee of Twenty-Four, the London-based International Defence and Aid Fund, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International University Exchange Fund, the International Socialist, the African-American Institute, the World Marxist Review, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the All-Africa Conference of Churches, the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement, the French Association of Friendship and Solidarity for the African People, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the USSR ZAPU branch, ZAPU Students' Branch in India, the Kabwe (Zambia) ZAPU Branch, the ZAPU Students' Branch in Sierra Leone, the Choma (Zambia) ZAPU Branch, the ZAPU students in Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom Executive Committee of the ANC (ZAPU), and scores of others.

Government messages included those from Angola, Ghana, Cuba, Algeria, Portugal, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the USSR, Mozambique, Botswana, Nigeria, Egypt and many others. Scores of hundreds of individuals also sent their condolences.

A cable from the AAPSO's secretariat in Cairo, and signed by Secretary-General Youssef El Sebai, stated: "Extremely shocked tragic death Comrade Moyo stop Deep feeling of Solidarity with people of Zimbabwe and reiterate our pledge redouble support struggle for liberation stop AAPSO stands with you at this critical hour with all its strength with regards Stop."

The message from Cuba, transmitted to Comrade Joshua Nkomo, ANC (ZAPU) President, read: "With great pain we have known about the death of the Second Vice-President of the ANC of Zimbabwe, Comrade Jason Moyo, who fell victim of a servile murder. In this moment, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and all our people, we deliver our sincere and condolence message and we repeat our militant support and solidarity with the just cause of the Zimbabwe people."

From Ghana came a message from Head of State General I. K. Acheampong to Comrade Joshua Nkomo. It read: "For Joshua Nkomo from General I. K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council stop The shocking news of the tragic death of Mr Jason

Moyo, your able nationalist fighter, stalwart supporter and comrade-in-arms has filled us with great sadness stop We deeply mourn his untimely death coming as it is in such bizarre circumstances and at a time when you in particular and our other brothers and sisters in Zimbabwe need unflinching loyalty and devotion in the cause of the final struggle for Zimbabwe's independence which has definitely taken on a new turn by the events over the past weekend stop As you gather to pay your last respect to our departed brother and comrade, please be assured that the government and people of Ghana share your grief immensely stop Please convey to the members of the deceased's family our heart-felt condolences for this tragedy, and to you, brother, we extend our deepest sympathies for the great loss of such an able comrade stop."

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Karin Soder, sent the following message: "I wish to express my profound sympathy and sincere condolences on the death of your eminent colleague Jason Moyo. The abominable murder of this prominent member of the Zimbabwean nationalist movement is a hard blow to all those who believe in and work for the speedy establishment of an independent Zimbabwe and for which your movement has so actively contributed at the Geneva conference."

The Algiers-based Pan-African Women's Organisation said: "Sons and daughters of Zimbabwe please accept our heart-felt condolences on the untimely death of our brother Moyo stop The diabolic and cowardly methods of imperialists have once again employed assassins to retard the progress of and to demo-

ralise the struggling people of Zimbabwe stop We mourn with you stop The struggle continues stop" The President of the People's Republic of Angola, Dr Agostinho Neto, expressed his revolutionary nation's feelings thus: "We learned with profound indignation and sorrow of the attempt which took the life of our comrade, Jason Moyo stop Smith and his lackeys, at no crime to achieve their designs and at this decisive stage in the liberation struggle of Southern Africa we must redouble our vigilance and oppose the criminal and cowardly acts of imperialism with our revolutionary violence and unity stop The example of Comrade Moyo gave of dedication and commitment in the struggle of his people for independence must serve as an encouragement to intensify the armed struggle against the oppressor stop On behalf of Angolan people, the MPLA Central Committee, and on my own behalf, most sincere condolences and please convey also to the family of Com-

rade Moyo stop And our vehement condemnation of this brutal and inhuman crime stop High and fraternal consideration stop" From the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Mr Shridath S. Ramphal, came the following message: "I was deeply shocked at the brutal killing of Mr Jason Moyo your close comrade, compatriot and veteran in the struggle for Zimbabwe's independence stop Mr Moyo's resolute qualities and his selfless but significant services to the Patriotic Front on behalf of the people of Zimbabwe will not be forgotten stop Please convey my sincere condolences to Mr Moyo's family and to all his colleagues of the Patriotic Front."

The World Federation of Democratic Youth said: "WFDY condemns most strongly cold-blooded murder of Comrade Moyo leader of people of Zimbabwe stop Bomb which killed Moyo was work of counter-revolutionary forces attempting to elimi-

nate the genuine leaders of people of Zimbabwe as independence approaches stop Imperialist manoeuvres to have neo-colonialist solution stop WFDY express full support the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe in battlefield and elsewhere stop Greet decision of African states to recognise Patriotic Front stop" The Programme Representative of the African-American Institute, Mrs Louise Africa, stated: "I write on behalf of the African-American Institute to express our deep sense of shock and bereavement at the untimely death of the late Mr J. Z. Moyo. I would like you to know that the African-American Institute shares with you your sense of loss and it is our fervent hope that the example set by the late Mr Moyo will be a beacon for the members of the Zimbabwe African National Council and all Zimbabweans." And Major Pellama of the Liberation Centre in Lusaka sent a message through Comrade Nikita, commander of ZAPU armed forces.



MORNING STAR April 1 1977

## African liberation

ONE THING is certain. No British minister would be able today to get the sort of enthusiastic reception in the black African front-line states which has been given to Soviet President Podgorny and Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

And the reason is not difficult to find. Britain's record has been one of appeasement of the Rhodesian racists, sup-

port for the apartheid regime in South Africa, and backing for the colonial wars waged by the former fascist government of Portugal.

By contrast the Soviet Union, Cuba and other Socialist countries have been unstinting in their material, moral, political and diplomatic support for the national liberation movements in Africa as elsewhere.

No amount of denigration of the efforts of the Socialist countries in this direction by the pundits of the capitalist mass media can alter the real fact of their selfless support.

No amount of mythology about a so-called Soviet imperialism, manipulating little Cuba as its tool in black Africa, can hide the deep chagrin felt by the imperialists that in this age of the liberation of humanity from the fetters of capitalist exploitation, the forces of African freedom have powerful friends and allies.

What a disgrace that our own Labour government is not also throwing its weight behind this great movement for national liberation and social progress in southern Africa.



Instead we have the spectacle of Dr. Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, off to South

Africa to meet Dr. Vorster, the apartheid boss, and possibly also Ian Smith.

The threat to peace which these racist states represent was brought out starkly in Thursday's colossal arms budget announced by the South African government.

With an increase of 21 per cent in the arms budget, the proportion of the total national budget in South Africa now devoted to arms has reached 18 per cent.

These arms are not intended for defence against an external enemy. They are to be used against the people of Namibia, against the black people of South Africa itself, to back up the racists in Rhodesia, and to threaten the African front line states.

Yet South Africa, which is the power house of this racist aggression, could not survive without the huge investments placed in the country by British and US big business who reap massive super-profits from the starvation wages of apartheid.

It is time that the British government called a halt to this support, took firm measures to end this profit-grabbing investment, and joined with the Socialist and non-aligned states in extirpating the cancer of racism once and for all from southern Africa.



# NKOMO: FREEDOM IS CLOSE

A Zimbabwe delegation headed by JOSHUA NKOMO, co-leader of the Patriotic Front and President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, visited the Soviet Union from February 28 to March 7 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Below is the transcript of the interview he granted to New Times correspondent Alexander IGNATOV.

## How would you qualify the general situation in Rhodesia?

We are one of the few African nations still under the colonial yoke. We regard Rhodesia as a British colony. Many affirm that Rhodesia is a special kind of country with special problems. In reality it is a republic unilaterally and unlawfully proclaimed by the white minority. The 270,000 Europeans want to perpetuate their rule over the 6 million Africans. The British government has done nothing about the "rebels against the empire." We alone waged and are still waging the struggle against the racist regime.

## How was the Patriotic Front established and whom does it consist of?

The Patriotic Front is made up of two organizations—the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). They agreed to preserve their own identity but to work together to achieve common aims—to liberate the country and draw up a constitution. We cooperated closely during the Geneva conference on Rhodesia and are working to unite our armed forces within the Zimbabwe People's Army. In the past few months hundreds of young people have been leaving Rhodesia for Botswana and Zambia to join our armed units. They are caught, jailed and killed, but many still get through to join the fighting ranks.

## Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his supporters are not in the Patriotic Front. How would you qualify his role?

Muzorewa joined the liberation movement at the beginning of the

1970s, heading the African National Council. But he did not do it to contribute to the success of the movement. He holds that the freedom fighters are responsible for our people's sufferings and is trying to undermine our struggle. The people are stupid, he says, they need wise leaders. West European advisers created a political platform for him. The Bishop thus became a wise leader. At first he seemed to be successful. The ANC united nearly all the patriotic organizations, though this was a unity imposed from without, a sort of trap. However, at the ANC congress in Salisbury Muzorewa was not elected to the leadership. It is clear that the West is trying to make use of Muzorewa and is employing diverse means to that end. First they wanted to get him into the Patriotic Front. Then to get him to join with Ndabauingi Sithole, who has lost support in his party, the ZANU, and with the white liberals.

## What can you say about the Geneva conference?

It's dead. It was a conference between the British and Smith. Its very convocation, however, was the result of pressure from world public opinion and the successes of the liberation movement. The British advanced their suggestions. Smith rejected them. All this took place without us. We learned of the breakdown of the talks from radio reports. There is no sense in talking about the resumption of the Geneva conference in its old form. Well, we'll continue the struggle by every possible means, including armed force. If a new Geneva conference does take place now, it will be held to the accompaniment of African music. The talks must be with the liberation movements and not with Muzorewa and Sithole.

## The Western press depicted Vorster as a peacemaker and mediator in the Rhodesian question...

It tried to do that. I asked Kis-

inger: "What have you promised Vorster?" He replied: "Nothing." I said: "I don't believe it." When somebody speaks well of Vorster, I recall the fairy tale about the wolf, the lion and the lamb. Whom does a lamb fear more, the wolf or the lion? There's no difference between them, both will devour the lamb. Why should Vorster help us? Why should he oppose Smith? Opposing the Rhodesian to the South African leader is just another colonialist trick. So is the portrayal of Smith as a "terrible man" who refused to accept the British suggestions. If he did accept them, would he be praised? The crux of the matter is the suggestions, and they are unacceptable to us.

## How do the Africans fare under the racist regime?

We have been living in virtual slavery for more than eighty years. The colonialists wanted to make us accept our slavery and to regard the white man as our superior. In one of our languages, a European is called "nkoso," which literally means "king." A white man's wife is consequently a "queen." Their home is a "kingdom." We have no right to build houses in districts reserved for the whites, we can only rent them. But to enter these districts we must have permits—and that in our own country.

Africans are arrested without warrants, tortured, thrown out of helicopters. Even those serving life sentences are tortured. Every Monday—the butchers are very punctual—one can hear heart-rending cries in Salisbury prisons. Anyone can come to a police station and say: "So-and-so has been hiding a freedom fighter, or has talked with one, or has seen one and has not reported him." That's enough for the police to surround the whole village. Old people, women and children—it's all the same to them. It's downright genocide. That is why it is strange to hear all this talk in the West about human rights. The



Africans in the south of the continent simply do not have any.

I should like to stress that we are not fighting the Salisbury regime because it is headed by whites. We are not racialists. We are fighting against a racist regime, against fascists, against people to whom everything human is alien. What are they defending? The system of white supremacy over the Blacks. We do not tell them to get out. We tell them we want to be their equals. We do not doubt that Zimbabwe will be free. I am sure that it will be very soon.

You have spent many years in prison. In what conditions?

I have been in prison for eleven years and many of them in solitary confinement. During the first five years in jail I was not allowed to see anyone, with the exception of the warders of course. It was forbidden to take me to hospital. The light was switched off always at 9 p.m. The food was poor. And yet I had better conditions than other prisoners. I had something like a mattress on the floor. The others slept right on the floor, and even now, after they have been released, sleep on the floor, merely from habit.

How did you start out?

I was an ordinary lad and went to a village school. Then I worked on the railways, became an active unionist and joined the African National Congress in Southern Rhodesia, our first political organization.

How do you live now?

I live in Salisbury. There are always several persons, my party comrades, on guard in my home, but they have no weapons other than their eyes. Eyes are a good weapon, but not the strongest. I never open parcels, even if I receive them from my wife when I am away from home. You probably remember that one of the ZAPU leaders was killed when a parcel exploded. Just recently, when I was already abroad, my wife phoned me and said it has become even more dangerous in Rhodesia and advised me to stay away for a while. Nevertheless I shall return to Salisbury.

How would you explain the perseverance and, I would say, stubbornness with which the

exploitive white minority is clinging to power?

When you live in paradise, in large comfortable villas, when you have plenty of servants and a swimming pool, it's hard to give it all up. The ruling minority also have their own hospitals and schools —exclusively for whites. Whole districts, about half the country's territory, belong only to them. It is easy to see, therefore, why they fear the word "socialism" and why they claim that it's an alien idea. When I talk to them, I say that the longer and the more stubbornly they defend what they have, the worse it will be for them, the more they'll lose. But they seem to be blind and deaf.

A lot of clamour was raised recently in the Western and Rhodesian press about the murder of several missionaries for which guerillas were blamed. What can you say about that?

It was the work of Smith and his African mercenaries disguised as guerillas. Strangely enough, press photographers were immediately on the spot to record the "rebels' atrocity." Some of the photos were published with a caption saying: "This is what the Communists do and what they preach." That is how the racists try to absolve themselves of the responsibility for the war raging on our soil, for their crimes.

What is the attitude to the Zimbabwe people's struggle in the West, where they like to talk so much about individual freedom?

Most of the liberation movements in Africa have prevailed thanks to the solidarity of the progressive forces and the socialist countries. Practically no Western power helps the liberation forces. There are few reasons for that. Firstly, the Western countries themselves colonized Africa, and even if they did not take part in the division of the continent, they were and still are closely bound up with the colonialists. Secondly, the part of the white population that has remained or still rules somewhere in Africa also comes from Western Europe. Thirdly, the West does not want to help us because that would be prejudicial to South Africa and Rhodesia which are upholding their interests in

Africa, their common interests. As a result, although these regimes are condemned by mankind and the United Nations, the Western countries are helping them to survive and are financing Rhodesia, which is able to buy in the West all it needs, primarily arms, for any currency.

True, we too are reproached for "accepting money from the Communists." Such reproaches make me laugh. The Soviet Union is assisting us without hesitation; if the West offered us similar aid, we would accept it too. But the West is not doing it. It is also said that the Soviet Union and its allies are helping us for their own selfish motives. Nonsense, I say. No responsible Soviet official has ever tried to impose anything on me. No one has told us what kind of state we should build in the future. That's our own affair. It is claimed in the West that the liberation movements are inspired by the Communists. I reply: we are inspired by our people's urge to be free.

How would you appraise the Zimbabwe patriotic forces' relations with the Soviet Union?

We are friends with the Soviet Union because it has always persistently opposed imperialism and colonialism. I haven't known Soviet people very long. This is only my second visit to your country. But when I hear criticism of the Soviet Union, I always ask myself why there are no unemployed in your streets. What is more, I know that you are short of manpower. In other words, there are too many workers in the West and not enough in your country. And that has probably struck me more than any of your other achievements. The unemployment problem is very acute in our country too. If the revolution brought you such solutions for your problems and helped to free people the world over, then, after achieving genuine independence, it will be well for us to ponder on what we can borrow from your experience. We in ZAPU are thinking about a socialist state, about taking a progressive path of development.

During this visit we have had lengthy discussions with Soviet comrades. They have a good idea about our problems and meet our requests. The destinies of all nations, like their hopes, are interlinked, for we all live on the same planet.

# FIFTH MEETING OF THE AAPSO PRESIDIUM AND THE AFRICAN REGIONAL MEETINGS

COTONOU-BENIN 26-28 MARCH 1977

Cotonou, capital of the People's Republic of Benin, was host to the Fifth Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium and the African Regional Meeting from March 26th to 28th. The leaders and representatives of the Afro-Asian peoples noted in their important deliberations that great changes have taken place in the balance of forces in favour of the peoples of Africa and Asia in their hard and just struggle for national and social liberation and for international peace and security against imperialism, zionism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The participants at the Cotonou gathering noted that faced with the unity of the world's anti-imperialist forces imperialism and its agents were becoming more aggressive and cunning in its efforts to halt the advance of the Afro-Asian peoples and to destroy their hard won unity. The Afro-Asian leaders and representatives in expressing solidarity with the peoples of the People's Republic of Benin, the People's Republic of Congo and the peoples of Zimbabwe and Lebanon strongly condemned the imperialist backed invasion of the People's Republic of Benin and the assassinations of President Marien Ngouabi, Prime Minister Kamal Jumblatt and Jason Moyo. AAPSO called upon the Afro-Asian peoples to close their ranks, strengthen their unity and be ever vigilant against the splitting and terrorist attacks of imperialism and its agents.

Among the important decisions of the AAPSO deliberations is the calling of a World Conference Against Colonialism and Apartheid to take place next June 16th the first anniversary of the people's mass resistance to the apartheid crime and terror in SOWETO and expressing support for the forthcoming World Congress of Peace Builders to be convened in Warsaw next May.

Zimbabwe Review publishes in full the text of the General Declaration adopted by the deliberations of the Afro-Asian leaders and representatives in Cotonou.

## General Declaration

The Fifth Session of the AAPSO Presidium coincides with the 20th Anniversary of the foundation of the Organization. Hence the current Presidium meeting held at Cotonou, People's Republic of Benin from 26 to 28 March 1977 acquired added significance.

Besides members of the Presidium and the Permanent Secretariat the Session was attended by representatives of African liberation movements, many independent African countries, socialist countries and international democratic organizations, as well as the representatives of the U.N. Special Committee against apartheid.

The Fifth Presidium of AAPSO, fully aware of the scope and gravity of the imperialist armed aggression against the brotherly people of Benin on the 16th January 1977, vigorously condemn this cowardly aggression and reasserts its full solidarity with the valiant people of Benin in its struggle against international imperialism seeking to wreak vengeance on this people. The Presidium reasserts its full solidarity with the people of Benin in its gigantic task of national reconstruction and ever-growing development, a task that it has dedicated itself to, under the guidance of the People's Revolution Party of Benin and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, led by our great comrade in the struggle, H.E. President Mathieu Kerekou.

The Fifth Presidium reviewed the international situation particularly related to Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement since the last Presidium held in July 1976 in the People's Republic of the Congo.

The participants noted with great satisfaction the impact of the two biggest Summit Conferences involving Afro-Asian and Arab Heads of State and Government, during the period under review. Soon after the Fourth Presidium, 86 member-nations of the Non-aligned family had met at the Summit level in Colombo in August 1976.

The very fact of the MPLA led People's Republic of Angola and the unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam joining the Non-aligned Summit for the first time announced to the world the changed correlation of forces in the international arena. The U.S. by vetoing their admis-

sion to United Nations was totally isolated and degraded itself into shame and utter disgrace.

The current Presidium has met within two weeks of the successfully concluded Afro-Arab Summit. No less than 60 African and Arab delegations participated in the Cairo Summit from 7th to 9th March 1977, at the highest level. It is a solid basis for political and mutually advantageous economic co-operation between Arab and African countries.

Thus the Fifth Presidium hails the results of the Fifth Summit of the Non-aligned countries and the First Afro-Arab Summit for solidarity and co-operation. Both these events reinforce the growing unity among developing nations in their decisive struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and neo-colonialism.

The unity and solidarity of anti-imperialist forces among the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the full support of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, is paying rich dividends in both political and economic fields. The struggle on the diplomatic field inside the United Nations has been reflected in the yet stronger and more categorical resolutions in support of liberation struggles, against colonialism, racialism, apartheid and Zionism.

On the other hand, imperialist aggressive forces are being faced with the mounting struggle by the popular masses of Southern Africa, under the leadership of ANC (S.A.) in South Africa, ANC of Zimbabwe and SWAPO in Namibia, with the help of the progressive neighbouring states.

Militarily wounded and morally isolated, colonial-racialist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury are resorting to trickeries and mockeries by pretending to soften apartheid. Thus the Vorster regime announces fake autonomy for Transkei and false concessions in Namibia, whereas Ian Smith promises a better deal for black majority in terms of land-holdings. Rather than recognizing the sovereign right of the people of African origin — the overwhelming majority of the people — to complete independence, the fascist minority regimes still go on defying the world-wide demand. That is why the people of Namibia and South Africa absolutely reject the fake "independence" proposals coming from the hated apartheid regime.

Like any other liberation struggle, the road to liberty in the southern part of Africa demands determination, unity and solidarity of anti-imperialist forces. The Soweto uprising has once again shown the unshakable courage of the peoples of Southern Africa and their determination to liquidate the last vestiges of colonialism.

It is in this direction that AAPSO convened the highly successful International Conferences in Luanda and in Addis Abeba. And now it is preparing for a yet highly important World Conference against Apartheid and Colonialism in southern Africa, to be held on the first anniversary of Soweto massacre i.e. 16 June 1977. AAPSO reiterates its full support to the liberation movements in Southern Africa and its firm determination to adopt definite militant stands for the elimination of apartheid and colonialism and the liquidation of imperialism.

The Presidium supports the struggle of the people of the Somali Coast/Djibouti and calls upon the French govern-

ment to implement all its resolutions and agreements with the national forces in the country as well as to immediately withdraw all its troops there and release all militants from its prisons. It also demands of the French Government that it creates the proper democratic climate; without any hindrances of any form, for the referendum relevant to independence and that it respects the June 27, 1977, as the definite date for the proclamation of the country's full independence.

The Fifth Presidium of AAPSO hails the victories and progress achieved by the revolutionary and dynamic forces of Ethiopia to eradicate feudalism and imperialism and to lay a firm foundation to build a socialist society and its just struggle to defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The Presidium warns against the dangers posed by imperialist conspiracies against the revolutionary process and anti-imperialist struggle of the Ethiopian people. It calls for united actions by all progressive forces in the region against imperialist's conspiracies and their agents in the area.

Meetings on the soil of the friendly people of Benin who have recently rebuffed an imperialist aggression, the participants in the Presidium realised how serious was the menace of mercenaries for newly liberated countries. In the same context, the history of the second phase of the Angolan struggle for liberation is too fresh to be forgotten. The Presidium strongly urges the international community to take speedy measures, through a UN convention, to ban such induction of mercenaries by imperialist forces.

As the Presidium underlines the paramount importance of bringing fighting in Lebanon to an end, it notes that the Lebanese crisis is, as ever, very deep.

The escalation of the provocations of internal fascist forces to block efforts for a political solution, the Israeli direct military intervention, after the cease-fire, side by side with the Lebanese fascists in South Lebanon and lastly the assassination of Kamal Jumblatt reveal the enormous difficulties that obstruct the establishing of peace in Lebanon.

The Presidium supports the struggle of the Progressive Lebanese National Movement for a political solution of the Lebanese crisis, on a democratic basis that ensure the unity, integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, including all the border-line regions in the South of the country threatened by Israeli annexation.

U.S. imperialism and world Zionism have not abandoned their aggressive policies and conspiracies against the Arab States and the Arab Palestinian people and their national legitimate rights. This is affirmed by the U.S. imperialist increasing all-round consolidation of Israel particularly in the form of military hardware and billions of dollars in order to double its aggressive potentials.

This conspiracy is also manifest in attempts to break the Arab unity against imperialism and Zionism and to isolate the Arab struggle from the consolidation of the socialist forces, and the Soviet Union in particular.

The Presidium expresses great concern and indignation at Israel's fascist and racist policy of continued demographic



changes, oppression, repression and discrimination against the Arab Palestinian masses in the occupied Arab territories.

The First Afro-Arab Summit has correctly pointed out the links between the imperialist – Zionist – racist combine, which is a ring formed by Tel Aviv – Pretoria and Washington axis supported by the Western imperialist countries particularly Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and France, to stifle the resurgence of African and Arab solidarity. It is imperative for the freedom and independence of all nations specially in the Third World to defeat this racist-Zionist conspiracy.

The Presidium supports the confrontation states and all the Arab peoples, in particular the people of Palestine in order to face the imperialist – Zionist design. It is of the view that convening the Geneva Conference – with the participation of the P.L.O. as a full member on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the Arab Palestinian people's national rights to return to their homeland and exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their national independent state – can contribute to solving the Middle East crisis.

The Presidium expressed deep grief at the great loss which has befallen international, African and Arab national liberation movements, and the struggle of all the recently independent African peoples, with the assassination of the great President and faithful son of Africa Marian Ngouabi, following the assassination of Comrade Jason Moyo – the prominent leader of the Zimbabwean people's struggle at the end of January last, and the recent assassination of Lebanese progressive leader Kamal Jumblatt.

The Presidium recommends to the Permanent Secretariat and all national AAPSO organizations to commemorate the anniversary of our fallen martyrs.

The Presidium strongly condemns these criminal assassinations and denounces the forces behind them and voices firm support of the World national liberation front in its struggle to foil all hostile conspiracies.

The Presidium declares its support of the heroic struggle waged by the Popular Front For The Liberation of Oman for the liberation of the Omani territories from military bases and foreign military presence. The Presidium condemns the hostile and expansionist policy, pursued by the Iranian Government, in the Arab Gulf area and its repeated aggressions against the national sovereignty of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It equally supports the struggle of the people of Bahrein and Kuwait for democracy.

The Presidium demands safeguarding democratic rights and freedoms in Arab States in support of the Arab liberation movements. It also calls for securing the release of progressive nationalist political prisoners.

The Presidium expresses the anxiety and the preoccupation vis-a-vis the situation created in Western Sahara due to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialism and its allies – demands the States concerned to refer to the U.N. Charter concerning the respect of the right of the peoples to self-determination.

The Presidium noted the recent moves made by U.N. Secretary General to bring together the leadership of

Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus. It also noted the positive contribution made by President Makarios in solving the problem of Cyprus. It supports the stand of the patriotic forces of Cyprus to retain it an independent non-aligned state with all citizens enjoying equal status.

The Presidium reiterates its support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, condemns the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their "two Koreas" plot and their manoeuvres to unleash another war and demands the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the liquidation of all U.S. military bases there.

In South East Asia, imperialism is working in collusion with local reaction to topple anti-imperialist governments and is launching repeated aggressions against the progressive non-aligned governments in Indo-China.

The Presidium warns against foreign intervention in progressive non-aligned Asian countries and calls for co-operation in promoting the economy of Vietnam and Indo-China. The Presidium calls on the U.S. to honour its commitments to repair war damages in Vietnam.

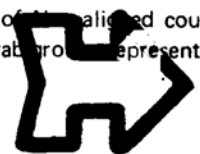
The Presidium expresses its concern over the repression and persecution to which are submitted national and progressive forces in several countries of Asia and Africa and the violation of the most preliminary principles of democratic freedoms. The Presidium reasserts its deep conviction that the struggle for democracy is closely linked with the struggle for independence and progress. The Presidium therefore proclaims its firm support to the struggle waged by all national and progressive forces for the strict observance of democracy and the safeguarding of political freedoms, freedom of the press, and freedom of organizations in all the countries of the two continents.

The Presidium reiterates its demand in support of the developing countries to implement the UN Declaration on a New International Economic Order and its Programme of Action. It expresses its dissatisfaction over the manner the Western industrialized countries are creating obstacles in achieving the goals set by UN International Development Strategy. The targets of the Second Development Decade are no where in sight and the Paris dialogue between the capitalist west and the developing countries proved a failure due to the obstinacy of the former on all grounds such as debt relief, raw materials and energy. It is the same colonialist attitude in political, cultural and economic fields which the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are facing.

In the field of information and mass media, the imperialist stronghold is so menacing and full of distortion about events in the Third World that the Non-aligned countries have established a Newspool of their own. AAPSO considers decolonisation of mass media as an important aspect of anti-imperialist struggle.

While supporting the just stand of the non-aligned countries and the decisions of the Afro-Arab front represented by

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# Joint Declaration ANC - ZAPU of Zimbabwe, ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia

*The fight to liquidate the last remnants of colonial and racism in the south of Africa is a component part of the world wide anti-imperialist struggle for national and social liberation and international peace and security. This living fact is becoming evermore evident as the process of our peoples' armed struggle gathers greater momentum.*

*The international anti-imperialist character of our fight was most certainly underscored at the recent 5th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium.*

*At this important gathering the Afro-Asian leaders and representatives emphasised the need for intensifying solidarity with our legitimate armed struggle in the south of Africa while at the same time stressing the necessity of consolidating the gains made by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement as well as strengthening anti-imperialist unity of the three main revolutionary trends of our time.*

*This spirit of international solidarity and anti-imperialist unity found its expression in a joint declaration to the 5th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium presented by the*

*ANC-ZAPU of Zimbabwe, the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia.*

*Hereunder is the full text of this declaration: -*

COMRADE CHAIRMAN

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS,  
AND COMRADES,

I am honoured to address you, not only on behalf of the ANC/ZAPU of Zimbabwe, but also on behalf of the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia.

Comrade Chairman, We would like to thank first and foremost President Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the Party and the working people of the Republic of Benin for hosting this historic 5th AAPSO Presidium meeting. More especially to the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to us since we arrived in Cotonou. I can assure you Comrade chairman, that we feel much at home.

Comrade Chairman, We all know that on the 16th of January, 1977, the Imperialist countries, with the help of some reactionary countries in Africa sent mercenary forces to fight the peace loving people of the People's Republic of Benin and in a bid to depose the dynamic leadership and government. The primary aim of the imperialist countries was to get rid of the progressive government of President Kerekou and replace it with a reactionary, neo-colonialist one, that would serve the interests of Britain, America, France, West Germany and the NATO countries. However, the situation was saved, thanks to the wise leadership of President Kerekou, the people's armed forces and the masses who stood firm at the time of the invasion, solidly united and drove the dogs of war back to their imperialist camp. We condemn these cowardly acts of aggression by the imperialist forces. We assured our solidarity with the people of Benin during that difficult period and condemned those African governments that helped in the mercenary invasion.

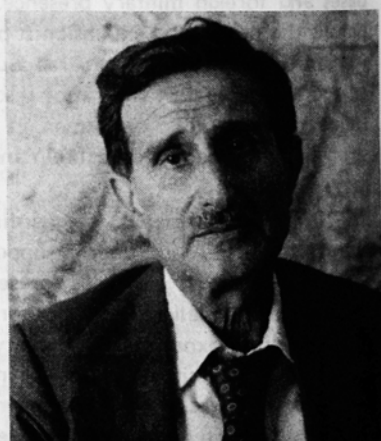
## ASSASSINATED BY THE HANDS OF IMPERIALISM



*Comrade J. Z. Moyo, Second Vice President and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU)  
Assassinated 22. 1. 1977*



*Comrade Marien Nguabi, President of the Peoples Republic of Congo and Chairman of the Congolese Workers Party  
Assassinated 18. 3. 1977*



*Comrade Kamal Joumlatt, Chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party Lebanon  
Assassinated 16. 3. 1977*

Our meeting here in Cotonou, barely two months after the mercenary attack, is an indication to you Mr. President and the people of Benin that **independent Africa, Asia and all the progressive organizations and peoples in the World** are very proud and inspired by your victory over the mercenary aggression. Your victory is a great inspiration to the struggling people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Your defeat of the imperialist mercenary forces has further weakened the capitalist influence tremendously. They are desperately losing influence in developing countries and in the jungles and towns of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The People's Republic of Benin under your leadership has been one of the champions advocating our cause of National Liberation struggle of our motherlands from colonialism, racism and exploitation. Your country has successfully represented our views in the OAU and UN meetings including all other international Forums. Because of your unflinching stand on the total liquidation of imperialism, colonialism and racism, the People of Benin have refused to be the darling of imperialists. The American, British, French and West German cultures have learned yet another bitter lesson at the hands of your people. The defeats of the mercenaries in Angola and lately in Benin are yet other victories. That have helped to disintegrate the imperialist forces in Africa.

The situation in Southern Africa is hotting up. The anti-imperialist and colonialist forces of liberation are intensifying the armed revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary struggle being spearheaded by their vanguard liberation movements namely SWAPO of Namibia, ANC of South Africa and ZAPU of Zimbabwe and her Patriotic Front ally is waged in all three main fronts; diplomatic front, political front and military front. As a result of the successes scored by the liberation movements, the Vorster/Smith enemy forces backed by mercenaries from Britain, America and some NATO countries have resorted to indiscriminate and cruel murder of the workers and peasants in these countries. They continue to kill and maim innocent school children in South African townships. They continue to harass, arrest and kill the supporters of Namibian liberation struggle waged by SWAPO. In Zimbabwe the enemy has resorted to employ brutal Nazi tactics of torture and murder of the so-called curfew breakers who are in fact innocent peasants, most of whom are women and young children. Acts of arson and rape are openly practised by the enemy mercenary dominated army.

We are also aware of the Anglo-American imperialist plan of solving the situation in Southern Africa by avoiding the progressive vanguard liberation movements. We deplore the Anglo/American plans of Bantustanizing South Africa, as a solution. We reject in toto the manner in which British and American imperialism is handling the Namibian and Zimbabwean issues. We reiterate our stand that no peaceful solution will be achieved without the full and decisive involvement of the liberation movements concerned. Anything out of that is futile and explosive. The year 1977 up to March 1977, is a painful year for the progressive mankind. The imperialists resorted in a cowardly war to assassinate the progressive leaders of Africa.

We condemn in very strong terms, the cold-blooded assassination of the late heroic leader of the Republic of the Congo, former President Marian NGOAUBI, the Lebanese leader Kmal Jumblant and the former ZAPU Vice-President Jason Moyo. These cowardly murders are yet some of the desperate deeds of the enemy to exterminate the revolution in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

We would like to thank the Socialist countries under the leadership of the Soviet Union for the unflinching material, financial and moral support rendered to the peoples of Southern Africa through their authentic liberation movements namely, ANC South Africa, SWAPO of Namibia and ZAPU of Zimbabwe.

Lastly but not least, we would like to reaffirm our solidarity and support to Palestinian peoples under the PLO, Sahara Democratic Arab Republic under the Polisario, the Somali Coast and Chile for their just struggle for national independence and self-determination.

The struggle continues.

**VICTORY IS CERTAIN.**

# 60 YEARS OCTOBER REVOLUTION



*Like all people the world over, we the people of Zimbabwe salute the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution in Russia in 1917 which will be marked on November 7th.*

*This great historic event, which the American revolutionary journalist John Reed described as "10 days that shook the world", broke the chain of imperialism at its weakest link and gave birth to the world's first socialist state.*

*The Great Socialist October Revolution of 1917 triumphed over imperialist intrigue, foreign intervention and the imperialist inspired and backed counter revolution. The beacon light of this event inspired hundreds of millions the world over to fight for national and social liberation and lasting peace — in short to fight for liberation of all mankind and the right of every man, woman and child on our earth to a full and fruitful life.*

*Mankind will forever remember the great and heroic Soviet peoples who in the World War II made the greatest sacrifices and bore the greatest brunt of the nazi aggression to save the world from the scourge of Hitler fascism. The Afro-Asian leaders and representatives at the 5th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium decided to convene*



*in the USSR, jointly with the Soviet Solidarity Committee, an International Conference under the title of the Great October Revolution and the National Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America at the end of this coming May. You can read more about this in the text of the AAPSO resolution below.*

The A.A.P.S.O. voicing the feelings of millions of people, warmly greets the 60th Anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

This revolution launched 60 years ago, by the workers and peasants of Russia, has inaugurated a new era in that history of revolutionary and progressive mankind, the era of national liberation revolutions, and of building of a new world free from exploitation.

The participants in the solidarity movement highly value the unflinching support provided by the first socialist State in the world, to the peoples who are struggling for their freedom and independence, as well as to the States on the path of social and economic reconstruction.

This has been reflected in the victory of socialism in a number of countries, in the existence of the powerful socialist community, the true and constant friend of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

On the eve of this remarkable event — the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution — the AAPSO Presidium meeting in Cotonou the People's Republic of Benin, reasserts the decisive importance of the unity of the national liberation movement and World Socialism.

The policy of detente, and of struggle for a just and durable peace, followed by the Soviet Union and other

Socialist countries, a policy supported by the peace-loving States of Asia and Africa, frustrate the forces of aggression and foil imperialist endeavours of interference in the internal affairs of the peoples.

The AAPSO Presidium invites the Afro-Asian solidarity committees, the organizations, parties and bodies which participate in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution by all possible means of political and publicity activities, such as the convocation of special conferences and national Seminars, organization of meetings, exhibitions, film festivals, publications, studies etc.

The celebration of the October Revolution should be made as a new important contribution to the national liberation struggle for the promotion of the struggle for peace, equitable development and social progress, as well as for the eradication of racism and Apartheid.

A.A.P.S.O. Presidium in paying tribute to the World-wide historic significance of the October Revolution, decides to convene in the U.S.S.R. jointly with the Soviet Solidarity Committee an International Conference under the title of the Great October Revolution and the National Liberation struggle of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America", at the end of May 1977.

The A.A.P.S.O. Presidium is fully confident that National Solidarity Organizations and all progressive forces in Asia and Africa celebrating October Revolution anniversary will demonstrate the militant unity in the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism, for national independence and lasting Peace.

# AAPSO TO MARK 20th ANNIVERSARY

This coming December, the Iraqi capital of Baghdad will be a scene of rejoicing and great expectations while at the same time it will be taking a look at international anti-imperialist developments for Baghdad will be hosting the 20th Anniversary celebrations of AAPSO.

20 years of AAPSO means 20 years of promoting Afro-Asian unity and solidarity in the international anti-imperialist development. It is 20 years that has seen the growing power and prestige of the Socialist Community of States, the birth and rise of the great Non-Aligned Movement and the coming into being, growth and consolidation of the Organisation of African Unity.

AAPSO has lived through 20 proud and fruitful years. And it is fitting that Baghdad will be welcoming the distinguished guests and visitors who will be coming to the Iraqi capital to mark this truly significant event.

In preparation for the coming celebrations the 5th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium adopted a resolution the text

of which The Zimbabwe Review takes pleasure in publishing in full.

The year 1977 will witness the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' solidarity Organisation and its 20th Anniversary. These two historic events are to take place in the wake of and amidst major transformations brought about by the peoples of the two continents and of all countries of the world in their struggle against imperialism, its colonialist reactionary regimes and aggressive forces, for freedom, peace, peaceful coexistence principles, international co-operation and social progress. This is why 1977 can be rightly called the year marking the victory of the principles of Afro-Asian solidarity and its ideals.

Throughout the last twenty years the Organization has scored major victories in the realisation of its policy and principles based on supporting the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world and their further consolidation.

Proceeding from this fact, the Presidium would like to stress that the preparations for the 6th Congress and the 20th Anniversary celebrations should be coupled with an active and wide-scale action with an aim to sum up the experience of such an important stage in the development of the organization, a stage that was devoted to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and Zionism, and to draw the necessary lessons for the future march of Afro-Asian solidarity and for further victory and success.

The Presidium greets the Permanent Secretariat's decision to hold the 6th Congress and the 20th Anniversary celebrations in Baghdad, capital of Iraq, and welcomes the Secretariat choice in view of the outstanding place Iraq occupies not only on the African and Asian continents but also at the international level, and its prominent role in consolidating the non-aligned countries' movement, of which it is a member, its positive support of the national liberation fronts, and particularly in view of Iraq's success in regaining its national resources and in backing world

initiatives in strengthening the struggle for solving the development problems and for establishing a new international economic order.

The Presidium addresses its warm thanks to the Iraqi President and political command for agreeing to hold the Sixth Congress and the 20th Anniversary celebrations in Baghdad in December 1977.

The Presidium hails the great efforts exerted by the Iraqi National Council for Peace and Solidarity within the framework of preparations for these two great events in order to ensure favourable conditions for their success.

The Presidium expresses confidence and conviction that the AAPSO Sixth Congress will be a historic event of great significance in the march of Afro-Asian solidarity, and will add momentum to the struggle of both continents, in particular, and of the peoples of the world, in general, for scoring further victories over imperialism, reaction and Zionism and for the promotion of the principles of peace, democracy, freedom, economic development and social progress.

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Established  
27/3/1977

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- Mr. Aziz Sherif  
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Member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the PRPB
- Mr. Philippe Akpo  
Minister of Rural Development and Co-operative Action  
Member of the C.C. of the PRPB
- Mr. Saturnin Soglo  
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Director of Department No. 1 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
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- Mr. Benjamin Adogrogy

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## C) **3. PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF AAPSO**

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- Mr. Facini Bangoura  
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*Palestine Liberation Organization*  
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21. *People's Republic of Congo:*  
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22. *Ethiopia:*  
*Ethiopian Committee of Peace Solidarity and Friendship*  
– Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse  
– Mr. Girma Admasu
23. *Guinee:*  
*Parti Democratique de Guinee*  
– Mr. Mouctar Baldi
24. *Mali:*  
*Comite Malien de Solidarite Afro-Asiatique*  
– Mr. Samake Tssa
25. *Nigeria:*  
*Nigerian Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization*  
– Mr. Fatogun, Ibadapo  
– Mr. Akerle, John
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*Parti Africain de l'Independance*  
– Mr. Ai Dansoko

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*Committee for Solidarity in GDR*  
– Mr. Kurt Krüger  
– Dr. Alfred Babing



28. *Poland:*  
*Polish Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity*  
— Mr. Markiewicz, Jerzy

29. *Bulgaria:*  
*Bulgarian Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity*  
— Mr. Vassil Balevsky

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31. *U.N. Centre Against Apartheid:*  
— Mr. Abdennour Abious

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— Mr. Zukrowski, Wojetech  
— Mrs. Kiranova, Eugenia

33. **WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (WFDY):**

— Mrs. Hanaa Busha

34. **INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS):**

— Mr. Bubl, Frieder

35. **ALL AFRICAN STUDENTS' UNION:**

— Mr. Acquah, Kwamene Munko  
— Mrs. Pessinaba Win' pang  
— Mr. Dourodjaye, Tidjani  
— Mr. Mills Hamtei Dantu  
— Mr. Kwadjo

36. **MOUVEMENT PANAFRICAIN DE LA JEUNESSE:**

— Mr. Cijjoko Sekou

37. **ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY:**

— Mr. Abdulaye Lelouma Diallo

38. **OSPAAAL:**

— Mrs. Galis Menendes Evelia

# ZIMBABWE AND THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

We in Zimbabwe have been living in virtual slavery for more than 80 years. Today we are still one of the few African nations still under the colonial yoke. We regard Rhodesia as a British colony. In an interview with the Moscow weekly *New Times*, our President Joshua Nkomo put it this way, "Many affirm that Rhodesia is a special kind of country with very special problems. In reality it is a republic unilaterally proclaimed by the White minority.

Today in Zimbabwe we are entering a decisive stage in our history. At this crucial moment, the international balance of forces have changed in favour of the anti-imperialist forces, the forces of peace and socialism. This had enabled the liberation

movements in Southern Africa to take the initiative. One of the important elements of our peoples' growing political awareness is that we have reliable allies in the Socialist countries and other contingents of the anti-imperialist forces. It is not only the Smith and Vorster regimes that are blocking our way to freedom. It is a well known fact that they are being fully backed by the main NATO countries. It is no secret either that the Western capitalist countries monopolies are making huge profits from the enslavement of our people. These facts are fully recognised by international organisations such as the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations Or-

ganisation and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation.

At the just concluded 5th Meeting of the AAPSO Presidium in Cotonou, capital of the People's Republic of Benin, the Afro-Asian representatives taking cognizance of these facts adopted a resolution paying tribute to the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia. We Zimbabweans fighting for the liberation of our country fully associate ourselves with the AAPSO resolution.

In reviewing the changes in the international balance of forces in favour of the anti-imperialist forces we remember those great days in 1917 when the October Revolution in Russia set up the world's first power

of workers and peasants. Socialist development was started on one sixth of the world's territory. A territory inhabited by more than 100 different nations, peoples' and ethnic groups, brutally subdued by Czarism, where national hatred was rampant. Working class power and social ownership of the means of production opened the way not only to unfettered economic development, the thriving science of technology, culture and the rapid progress in the living standards of the people. At the same time it paved the way for a hitherto unknown friendship and co-operation between those more than 100 different nations and peoples, their full equality. Unity was established to a degree that we are fully justified when we speak of the Soviet people as a whole.

These facts alone brought about by the October Revolution in Russia 60 years ago meant the most powerful challenge imperialism and its system of colonial and racist rule had to face, Imperialism reacted by making desperate efforts to put back the clock of history to eradicate working class power in the Soviet Union, first in the wars of intervention 1918 to 1921 and later in Nazi Germany's ruthless aggression against the Soviet Union in 1941. At the sacrifice of 20 million people, the USSR together with her allies crushed the nazi tyranny, an open system of racist terror so admired by the colonialist and racists in our part of Africa.

All mankind will surely be thankful for what the victory of the October Revolution has done not only for its telling blows against imperialism but for the new era which it ushered in, the era of the common man, an era in which the age old dream of humanists from the dawn of history is beginning to be realised — the liberation of all mankind from all forms of exploitation and oppression.

On the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution we Zimbabweans join hands with all the world's progressive forces in congratulating the Soviet government and peoples on their great achievements in 60 proud revolutionary years.

# THE LIBERATION WAR

1. The armed revolutionary struggle is raging terribly in Zimbabwe. It continues to gather momentum well intensifying in accordance with the strategy and plans of our Party, ANC-ZAPU. It has indeed engulfed Zimbabwe from the north, west, east, covering the south as well as moving towards the centre. No area is out of the reach of the gallant guerilla offensives.

2. This revolutionary military onslaught against British colonialism and its bye-product, fascist minority settlerdom, is in progress now close to two decades. In fact, it must be seen as a continuation of the resistance wars fought by our Fore-Fathers ever since the British jackboot set foot on our country Zimbabwe since 1890.

3. The people's forces, the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZPRA), an intergral part of ZIPA, together with the struggling

people of Zimbabwe, are beating back settler minority rule out of every inch of exploited Zimbabwe. It is a bitter and protracted revolutionary struggle endowed with great sacrifices. The enemy, together with its mercenaries, suffers large-scale casualties in men, loss of materials and a sinking morale, if there is any still undrained.

4. The President of the people of Zimbabwe and Supreme Commander of the people's armed forces, Comrade Joshua M. Nkomo, is calling upon the revolutionary people of Zimbabwe to come forward in greater multitudes and swell the ranks of the ZPRA now during the struggle for liberation of Zimbabwe and for the future defence of the sovereign State of Zimbabwe. Indeed, the ranks of the armed forces are swelling according to plan.

## Associated Press (AP) and TASS

**2,364 Africans murdered in dastardly operations by the Smith regime in so-called punitive actions for struggling:**

"A total of over 2,364 civilian Africans have been slain by the Smith regime since 1967" when the ZPRA guerillas launched their massive offensives inside Zimbabwe.

"In the latest figures, 200 black civilians also have been killed by troops when they did not halt to stop, breaking curfews or being caught with insurgents."

**AP 15/2/77**

"10 black civilians have been slain in the last three days in the so-called

operational area. Three of the civilians were shot dead by security forces for 'assisting and running with terrorist gangs' a communique said



Tuesday. Six others were killed by troops 'breaking a curfew in the operational area at night', another black man was slain by a government patrol 'attempting to cross the border into Mozambique at night' in the operational area."

"Rhodesian troops since Friday killed 13 Rhodesian blacks trying to cross the eastern border into Mozambique and a black woman 'who was breaking the curfew at night in the operational area."

**Comment:**

These daily cold-blooded butchering of our people by the fascist Smith regime, whatever concocted reasons they place forward, are a poisonous affront to human behaviour. They deserve the angry outcry of humanity and an active world-wide movement in generating concrete material support to the armed revolutionary struggle as waged by the ANC - ZAPU which is led by Comrade President Joshua M. Nkomo.

### Three US mercenaries in the Rhodesian forces desert

AP 20/2/77.

Three US mercenaries serving in the Rhodesian criminal forces have deserted and mysteriously flown off in a single - engine aircraft Cherokee - 6 from Salisbury's Charles Prince Airport.

The aircraft has since been identified as Mozambique-registered (No. CRDLIF) which had been flown to Zimbabwe by Portuguese PIDE men running away from the independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The three deserting American mercenaries are Michael Steve Becks 27, Douglas Boyd Scherek 27 and Dennis Robert Pearce aged 29.

**UPI - AP - AFP 15/2/77**

**Rhodesian military and police budget soars up for the second time within 6 months - it is now at \$ 925,379,700.**

**Army:** The settler Smith regime has asked its circus-like parliament to approve a soaring military and police budget. This is for the second time within 6 months.

Parliament is asked to add R\$ 29,657,000 (Rhodesian \$) = \$ 47,747,770 US to the budget for the year ending June 1977 hiking it to R\$ 574,770,000 = \$ 925,379,700.

The extra funds requested would increase the defence budget by

R\$ 14,022,000 = \$ 22,575,420 to R\$ 98,449,000 = \$ 158,503,890.

**Police:** Police will go up by R\$ 3,405,000 = \$ 5,482,050 to R\$ 47,522,000 = \$ 76,510,420.

The defence budget covering army and air force plus the police budget are raised to meet heavier costs in the bitter and bloody escalating war waged by the people of Zimbabwe and their armed forces of ZPRA.

Added to that, there is increased national service call up in the last six months that has drafted hundreds of able - bodied whites into both the police and the armed forces.

### Rhodesian minister of defence resigns in panic

The settler Rhodesian minister of defence headmaster Reg. Cowper has resigned because of panic due to the escalating war of liberation in progress throughout the entire Zimbabwe.

This is also due to the inherent contradictions in colonialism, the necessity of more, more and yet more men to fight a dying war and have the same men at the same time keeping the wheels in industry moving to make super profits. Hence, the Smith regime is caught in a dilemma of its own making. The regime is steadfastly moving on the clear road to a military collapse in the coming future.

# 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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Lusaka - Zambia



Arab League and the Organization of African Unity as against world imperialism in all its manifestations, AAPSO Presidium considers its duty to point out that popular level participation and involvement is essential in facing the challenges of the enemy. Governments and their decisions are not enough. The more the people feel directly involved in struggles as well as decisions the better the chances of successes in the total rout of imperialism, colonialism, racialism, Zionism and neo-colonialism. It is in this context that the AAPSO Presidium mandates the Permanent Secretariat to prepare for the 20th Anniversary celebrations and the Sixth Congress of AAPSO as a new stage and important landmark in the successful onward march of total liberation of peoples of Asia and Africa in both political and economic fields.

The Presidium has noticed with deep concern the serious escalation of the imperialist onslaught against the national liberation movements and against the progressive regimes of Asia and Africa. Imperialism severely and many times defeated, gains in virulence, resorts to all criminal methods to strike at the liberation forces and preserve its hegemony and plunder of the riches of our peoples, through political and economic pressure, collusion with local reactionary forces, recruitment of mercenaries, direct aggression and political assassinations.

This imperialist onslaught makes it more than ever impera-

tive to escalate the solidarity and unity of peoples in face of its agents, demonstrates the importance of the tasks undertaken by our Organization in this field and points out the necessity to promote and further develop all efforts and initiatives for the consolidation of the militant unity between the peoples of the two continents and all the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

AAPSO Presidium welcomes and stresses the outstanding significance of the forthcoming World Congress of Peace Builders to be convened in Warsaw from 6 to 11 May, 1977.

The Presidium underlines the importance of activities on national and international levels with different social organizations and the Women's Organizations in particular to implement the aims of the UN Women's decade.

It welcomes the UN decision on proclamation 1979 as an International Year of the Child, and to act for the protection of the rights of all children, and for education of children in spirit of peace, solidarity and humanity.

The Fifth Presidium, meeting on the land of the militant People's Republic of Benin, reiterates AAPSO's determination to carry out its historic mission in support of the Afro-Asian struggle which constitutes an indivisible part of progressive humanity's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism for the sake of dignity and justice.

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# POET'S

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# CORNER

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## MULTI-REVOLUTIONARY MOYO

BY PHILLEMEN MAKONESE

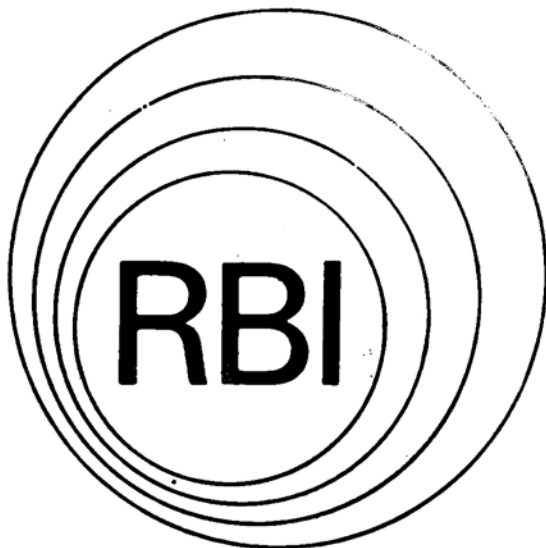
Comrade Jason Ziyapapa Moyo was not single  
It is impossible  
As he was he remains always multiple  
That is confirmed  
The star that brought fresh light to all  
That is clear  
It guided and will do so until victory  
That is certain  
He knew, loved and favoured no single person  
That is true  
To him Zimbabwe belonged to Zimbabweans  
That is a fact  
He had no ethnographic leanings at all  
Very very correct  
As it is a multi-ethnographic country  
That is natural

He ceased to act, do or imagine as such  
That with significance  
He showed the example of a multi-national mettle  
A true internationalist  
Multi-revolutionary Moyo remains at all's hearts  
That is inevitable  
A revolutionary barometer that he ever was  
All perceived it  
Surely he remains a lode-stone  
That is obvious  
Which keeps pointing to victory in Zimbabwe  
To achieve it  
That will definitely be achieved.

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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



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