

THE

ZIMBABWE REVIEW



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THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW

TO OUR READERS:

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

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by Our Staff Reporter

The increasing aggressive acts by mercenary units against progressive governments, progressive forces and people's liberation movements fighting for national and social liberation in a number of countries shows again that the old forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism are seeking to regain lost positions and to protect their imperialist interests at all costs. Thus the use of hired killers is being resorted to, for in these days of the change in the world's balance of forces in favour of socialism it is becoming ever more difficult for imperialist states to commit open aggression against progressive governments and the people's peace and liberation movements.

In our own Zimbabwe mercenaries to a very broad extent man the Rhodesian racist forces. The imperialist-colonialist-racist aggressions against our people and against our friendly neighbouring countries are not only carried out by the racists of the colonialist servants in Salisbury but by hired killers from the main Western imperialist states with the full knowledge of the governments concerned.

Where They Come From

A number of examples taken at random suffices to show the extent to which mercenaries from abroad are used for aggression in Zimbabwe and for the aggressions against Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

- About 100 New Zealanders have volunteered to serve in the Rhodesian Army, an official of the New Zealand-Rhodesia Society said yesterday. Twenty had left in the past six months posing as tourists. (Rand Daily Mail 22/7/76)
- Between 200 and 300 men from Britain, the United States, Australia, (West) Germany, New Zealand and Canada have been recruited into the Rhodesian armed forces in the past three years despite international sanctions. A handful of others had come from Scandinavia and Italy. But the bulk of the foreigners who have come to help Rhodesia fight its border war are young South Africans. (Sunday Times 25/7/76)
- Documents reaching the Morning Star yesterday indicate the existence of a massive underground network for recruiting British mercenaries to fight for the illegal white Rhodesian regime. They suggest that the network is far bigger than hitherto thought, possibly having as many as 100,000 names on its list of potential recruits. (Morning Star 19/8/76)

MERCENARY RECRUITMENT, ENLISTMENT, TRAINING AND ACTION MUST BE MADE AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

- d) The first detachment of Chilean mercenaries have arrived in Namibia . . . whose pay comes from the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and Israel. They are put into action by Pretoria against the Namibian liberation movement. (Algerie-Actualite, April 1977)
 - e) SWAPO reveals: 500 Pinochet soldiers in Northern Namibia. SWAPO on Thursday again drew attention to the employment of soldiers of the Chilean junta army against the liberation movement in Namibia. (ADN 13/1/78)
 - f) Would-be mercenaries contacted a man called Mr. Storm, who told them that he was looking for men who had military experience to fight in Angola. A Rand Daily Mail reporter met "Mr Storm" who said that . . . he was in South Africa to feel out the market . . . and (would) pay them 200 pounds a week. (Rand Daily Mail 13/2/78)
 - g) Some 100 former members of the French Foreign Legion are fighting in a special unit of the Smith regime's army against the Zimbabwean liberation movement, the British paper Guardian, reported on Wednesday. (ADN 1/2/78)
 - h) Former members of the West German army are fighting as mercenaries in Rhodesia against the liberation movement according to a report in Welt am Sonntag. The paper carries a big picture of former West German army Lieutenant Rolf Kaufeld (see page 16). About his services in Rhodesia he said: "In my first engagements I . . . shot at everything that looked black." (Alan Winnington in the Morning Star 14/2/78)
 - i) We invite you to join our ranks, to visit faraway countries, to see interesting people and to kill them. (slogan of a mercenary recruiting agency in Harlem, New York, USA)
 - j) The recruits from different countries are paid in one currency only – dollars. The source is now so much a matter of common knowledge that even CIA Director George Bush has ceased to deny that his department is financing the sending of mercenaries to Africa. Iona Andronov in New Times, 15/76).
- According to news sources the break down of mercenaries in the Rhodesian armed forces, excluding British citizens, is as follow: –

USA	Vietnam Veterans	2,300
South Africa	World War II Veterans	4,600
France	World War II Veterans (excluding Foreign Legion recruits)	1,800
West Germany	World War II Nazi armed forces (excluding former members of the West German army)	1,055
Portugal	PIDE-Secret Service	2,800
Israel	Murder Commandos	800
		13,355.
The iceberg tip		

Leaders of Murder Incorporated

Congo-Müller

(Federal Republic of Germany). Enthusiastic participant in Hitler Germany's aggressions on other countries. In

Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1976 Congo Müller said of his mercenary rampages "It is a proud thought to command Germans to the flag at long last." In a television interview this West German mercenary boasted "We have fought for Europe in the Congo, for the idea of the West . . . The Congo is a case where we defend Europe against communism." According to recent reports Congo

Müller is said to have joined the mercenary units of the Smith regime.

Michael Hoare

(Great Britain and South Africa) Known as "Raving Mike" or "Mad Mike" or the "Monster of Stanleyville."

Colonel Jaques Schramme

(France) Rampaged in the Congo commanding mercenaries under the slogan "Even if men, women and children sue for mercy down on their bended knees, don't hesitate! Shoot! Kill!" Colonel Jaques Schramme also supported the separatist war in Biafra. Mercenary troops took part in the imperialist backed attempt to split off Biafra from Nigeria by civil war in 1967. 300 white mercenaries supported the separatists. The money for the arms was produced by the French Rothschild Bank in exchange for prospecting concessions.

Rolf Steiner

(Federal Republic of Germany) Enthusiastic member of the Nazi Hitler Youth. A prototype mercenary Rolf Steiner has participated in counter-revolutionary plots in six countries: — in Korea in 1950, in Vietnam till 1954, in Algeria in 1961, in the Congo in 1964, in Biafra-Nigeria 1967 to 1969, in Southern Sudan 1969 to 1970. Having been sentenced to death by the Sudanese government the government of the Federal Republic of Germany exerted massive pressure to secure his release as he "is entitled to protection just as any other West German citizen". In 1977 Rolf Steiner reported about his exploits as a mercenary to officers and other ranks of the West German army.

Edgar A. D. Thelen

(Federal Republic of Germany) Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rhodesian racist army. Former serviceman in the West German army. He has carried out recruiting operations for the Rhodesian racists in West Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain and South Africa. He advertised for recruits to serve in the "Rhodesian Security and General Services" using the address: Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Thele, D-8000 Munich, West Germany, Hotel Holiday Jun.

Hans Germani

(Federal Republic of Germany) Rampaged side by side with Congo Müller when he was commanding "Germans to the flag at long last". As a journalist known for his racist attitudes and sympathy for the Pretoria apartheid and Salisbury racist regimes Hans Germani took part in

the mercenary aggression against the People's Republic of Angola as a front-line correspondent of the "Axel Caesar Springer" concern. The "Axel Caesar Springer" concern is the biggest imperialist press monopoly in the Federal Republic of Germany. As a front-line press correspondent Hans Germani conducted and organised a systematic press war against the legitimate government and the legitimate struggle of the people of the People's Republic of Angola.

**Partners in
Murder Incorporated**

A lot of money is paid out by the imperialist backers of the mercenary business through various channels like the CIA. Of this the lion's share is taken by the recruiters and the balance is paid to the hired killers. In the book "The Whores of War" the authors Wilfred Burchett and Derek Roebuck report about the quick earnings of a recruiter's pimp as follows "Remarkably frank about his own involvement, Chownes said that he made over twenty thousand pounds out of the Angolan mercenary enterprise, most out of the last group of forty South Africans and Americans." If this is what a recruiter's lap dog can make in one swoop then it is not difficult to imagine the amount of gold that goes to line the pockets of the big-wigs in the mercenary recruiting crime.

Leslie Aspin

One of the leaders of the British Security Advice Service which recruits mercenaries in Britain. He openly calls himself a CIA agent and admitted that he had kept in touch with officials of the US Embassy in London, J. Leonard and L. Katz.

John Banks

One of the founders of the British Security Advice Service. The ink on the record of the Luanda trial of mercenaries recruited by John Banks is hardly dry. Yet early this year John Banks had a meeting with three Tory Members of Parliament in the House of Commons — John Davis the shadow Foreign Secretary; Julian Amery, a former minister; and William Shelton. The meeting was kept secret for nearly two weeks. Donald Belford, FNLA representative in Britain, was also present at the meeting. It was he who broke the news of the gathering to the press and said that he regarded the Tory leaders as "sympathetic". Many of the mercenaries in the Rhodesian racist army were supplied through the network with which John Banks is involved.

David Bufkin

A recruiter in the United States and ex-serviceman. Among others he plays his blood stained business through television interviews and newspaper articles. The paper

Fresno Bee listed an address at which David Bufkin could be contacted.

Major Robert K. Brown

Runs a newspaper in the United States "Soldier of Fortune". Two reticent companies the "Phoenix Association" and the "Omega Group Ltd" support Major Robert-K Brown in this venture. In return they receive help from the CIA for services rendered. "Soldier of Fortune" is a very special kind of newspaper. Judge for yourself from the following advertisements: —

- a) WANTED: EMPLOYMENT AS MERCENARY on Full-Time or Job Contract basis. Preferably in South or Central America, but anywhere in the world . . .
- b) WANTED: MILITARY TECHNICIANS and Professional Adventurers. Overseas countries use and need these experts. . . Pierre Walt, World Wild Geese Association, Box 33, Newark, OH 43055.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, the Wild Geese Club is a well-known centre for mercenaries and is run by Major "Mad Mike" Hoare. The above advertisement appeared at the time when "Mad Mike" Hoare was boasting that he could put several hundred tough mercenaries into Angola at "the drop of a hat if the price was right". (Editor)

- c) El Kama Enterprises: MERCENARIES NEEDED NOW — persons with military or intelligence skills for rewarding and high paying work in overseas areas. Placement applications now.

Book advertisements in "Soldier of Fortune" carry such titles as — "Silencers, Snipers and Assassins"; "The Complete Book of Knife Fighting"; "How to Kill"; "CIA Explosives for Sabotage". There is also an advertisement for the wherewithall to put into practice the know-how provided by the advertised reading material.

- d) WEAPONRY FOR MEN FOR ACTION — including automatic weapons, silencers and special warfare devices.

Roy Innis

At New York's 135th Street in the northern part of Manhattan Roy Innis trading on the plight of the unemployed seeks to recruit Black American mercenaries for employment in Africa. Iona Andronov in New Times No. 15, 1976, reports as follows on his call at Roy Innis' mysterious office at 200 W. 135th Street ". . . One of the men was shouting into a telephone 'Operator! Can't you put through that call to Zaire?' The others turned to me curiously. 'It is true that you are recruiting Americans to fight in southern Africa?' I asked. 'Yes, there's no secret about this' came the reply. 'Incidentally, the first group of several hundred recruits is ready to be sent off in the next few days.'"

Iona Andronov spoke to Roy Innis who told him ". . . I'm looking for some good riflemen and Black colonels. We are recruiting a regiment. I would volunteer some Black American officers. We have a force ready to provide police functions in Africa."

Who foots the bill? Iona Andronov spoke to a New York

reporter Ernest Volkman who had undertaken a special enquiry into recruiting operations. Volkman said that Roy Innis was unquestionably linked with the CIA adding that he has absolutely authentic information from "US intelligence sources" about Innis' co-operation with the CIA.

But, as the New Times, No. 15, 1976, report says "The public outcry against the recruiting of Black mercenaries in the USA is so widespread that recently 310 Black organisations issued a joint statement branding Innis as a CIA agent. Innis had intended to extend his recruiting agency to the western seaboard, but a group of Black leaders in San Francisco warned him off in the following telegram: 'Your recruitment will do untold damage to relations between Africans and Afro-Americans. African blood must stain Black American hands.' Innis had to call off his planned trip to San Francisco. Subsequently he unexpectedly vanished from the US scene."

Did Innis quietly withdraw from the dirty business? Iona Andronov reports: "On a second visit to Innis' New York headquarters I discovered that he was quietly undertaking an inspection tour of southern Africa . . . his assistants reluctantly and furtively admitted that their boss was somewhere north of Rhodesia."

White mercenaries for Rhodesia are recruited in the U.S.A. by the El Kamas firm in Anaheim, California. Roy Innis baits his traps among the Black unemployed. New Times, No. 15, 1976 writes that US newsman in Salisbury, David Ottaway, sent a dispatch saying that American war veterans recruited for the Rhodesian army were already arriving. For the time being, only white Yankees are coming; Innis' regiment is being held in reserve.

Karl Heinz Hofmann

A former Rhodesian mercenary Karl Heinz Hoffman formed the so-called "Hoffman Wehrsport (defence-sport) Group" near Nuremberg in West Germany. At times the group calls itself the "Black Legion". Just what is this "defence-sport" all about? Is it clean healthy outdoor exercise for vigorous young men? Is it a public service? Does it facilitate police work as is frequently claimed by the West German television? The television itself unwittingly supplies the answer to these questions. For through this medium the group leader Karl Heinz Hoffmann openly boasts that his men are prepared for service in South Africa, meaning for action against the peoples' legitimate national and social liberation struggle.

The group comprises of former members of the Bundeswehr, i.e. the West German army, and are aged from 19 to 35. Their "defence-sport" consists of military style exercises in stimulated conditions pertaining to southern Africa and elsewhere. The purpose and intention of the group is certainly manifested in its symbol — the skull-and-cross-bones. This is the very same emblem which was used by Congo Müller and his mercenary gang in the Congo when they were "defending Europe against communism".

Who supplies the wherewithall for this so-called "defence-sport"? What to all intents and purposes appears to be a private sports initiative uses weapons and vehicles from

Wir schießen auf alles, was schwarz ist



Die „Welt am Sonntag“ enthüllte auf ihre Weise. Genüßlich und stolz: „Warum ein Deutscher im Busch gegen Neger kämpft.“ Der „Held“ ist einer von vielen. Mit einer Geschichte, die sich auch bei den vielen gleicht. Blutige Spuren hinterlassen sie im Dienste der Kolonialherren, der südrhodesischen Blutsauger. Sie kommen aus Großbritannien, den USA, Frankreich und aus der BRD. Geworben durch Anzeigen, in denen ihr gelerntes „Handwerk“ – das Töten – gefragt ist und als Männlichkeit gerühmt wird.

Springers „Heroe“, ein ehemaliger Oberleutnant der Bundeswehr, akklimatisierte sich in der Fremde in einer Einheit mit Deutschen. 1 700 DM streicht er monatlich als Sold ein, Söldner will er nicht genannt werden. Bei jener Armee, die den „besten aller deutschen Staaten“ schützen soll, bekam er sogar 600 DM mehr. Er ist eben ein freiwilliger Killer. „Oberfeldwebel Eddie Schulze aus Berlin“ (West) ist der Mann, der in dem Kommando für den nötigen Schliff sorgt.

Der 37jährige Rolf Kaufeld erinnert in seinem Kampfanzug fatal an die grauenvollen Taten eines Mannes, der vielleicht in diesem Moment, als Aufseher in einer Johannesburgener Mine, eine weiße Peitsche auf einen schwarzen Rücken prügelt. An „Major Kongo-Müller“. Gleichzeitig werden Erinnerungen wach an die ungezählten Opfer, deren Bewegungsfreiheit um des Profits willen auf bestialische Weise eingeengt wurde und wird. Doch diese furchtbaren Erinnerungen und die blutige Realität sind gleichzeitig Ansporn für die immer breiter werdende Kraft der Befreier. Tag für Tag wird ein Quadratmeter nach dem anderen zum „heißen Boden“ für die Rassisten. Über zwei Drittel des Territoriums von Südrhodesien sind bereits Kampfgebiet der „Patriotischen Front von Simbabwe“.

Kaufeld „schoß auf alles, was schwarz aussah“, er resümierte: „Bei meinem ersten Einsatz hatte ich schreckliche Angst.“

Wir meinen, zu Recht. Denn Beispiele der Volksmacht von Angola zeigen: Diese „Soldaten des Glücks“ wurden von Volksgerichten rechtskräftig zum Tode verurteilt.



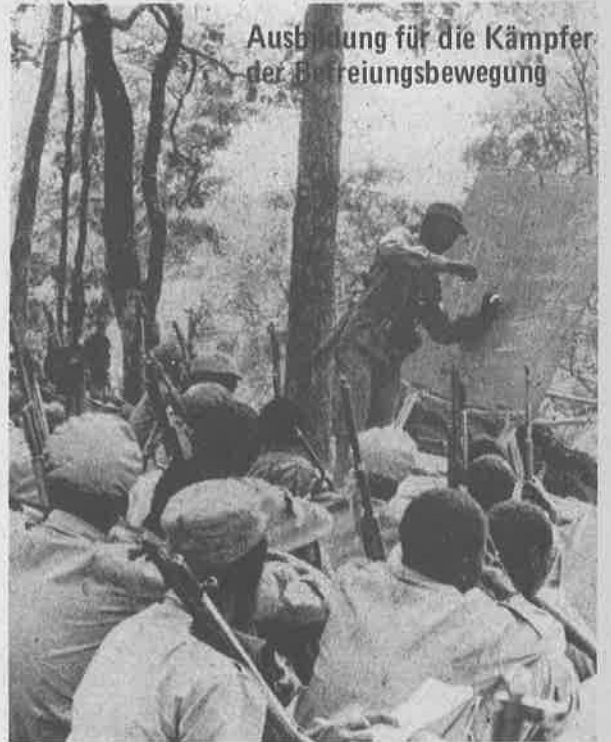
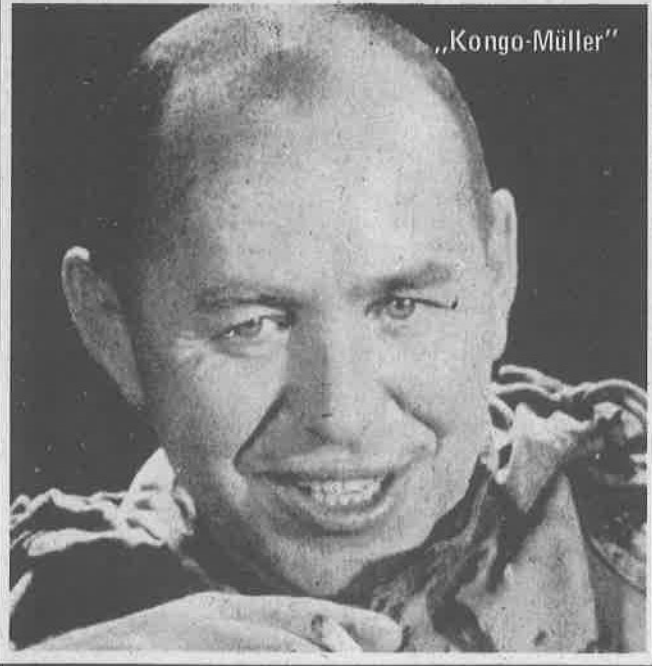
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the arsenals of the West German army. There is certainly ample evidence to prove that the authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany are doing more than just turning the proverbial "Nelson's blind-eye" to these mercenary preparations: Both the material and financial where-withall comes from official sources.

About 2,500 West German citizens today serve in the French Foreign Legion. After 1945 about 80,000 West German citizens were lured or pressed into the Foreign Legion; till 1954 about 46,000 of them fell in Vietnam, others were put into operation against the Algerian liberation movement. And today mercenary recruiting and training is carried out on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany with the blessing of the authorities.

Paul Daniels

Heads the so-called British Military Volunteer Force which was founded to resist "industrial sabotage by Communists". In other words it was founded as a strike breaking force for use against British workers. But not only for that. A report published in the progressive British daily Morning Star on April 18th this year says "In the mid-sixties . . . Mr. Daniels offered a batallion to fight alongside the Americans in Vietnam . . . The force is believed to have provided mercenaries for Congo and Biafra.

While on holiday in Lisbon recently Paul Daniels was approached by ex-officers of the Portuguese colonial army, who fought against the liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique, and requested to raise a force of 1,000 men from Britain to join others in intervening in Portugal. The Morning Star opines that such a force "would presumably be used in a civil war to impose a right-wing dictatorship." The ex-officers also told Paul Daniels that they are seeking to recruit mercenaries from Italy, France and West Germany. "There was quite a lot of money involved" they said.

Paul Daniels said that he was not interested as his men were more urgently needed in Britain. "But" he added, "there are mercenaries in Britain who are not so particular and who may be interested."

International Action Against Mercenarism Needed

The United Nations Resolution on the Implementation and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples points out that "practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence is punishable as a criminal act and . . . the mercenaries themselves are outlaws." The United Nations calls upon "the governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and the training of mercenaries on their territory as a punishable offence and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries."

In this connection the Soviet monthly "International Affairs" writes in its issue of October 1976 "Of major importance is the United Nations resolution on the Basic

Principles of the Legal Status of the Combatants Struggling Against Colonial and Alien Domination and Racist Regimes. The Preamble of this Resolution, containing a reference to the General Assembly Resolutions 2548 (XXIV) of December 11th, 1969, and 2708 (XXIV) of December 14th, 1970, points to the criminal character of mercenarism and states directly under point 5: 'The use of mercenaries by colonial and racist regimes against the national liberation movements struggling for their freedom and independence from the yoke of colonialism and alien domination is considered to be a criminal act and the mercenaries should accordingly be punished as criminals.'" The OAU, too, has paid considerable attention to the question of the international responsibility for preventing the recruiting, training and use of mercenaries. The OAU Committee of Experts charged with the drafting of a Convention on Mercenaries presented the document hereunder to the 19th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers at Rabat in June 1972:

OAU CONVENTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF MERCENARIES IN AFRICA

P r e a m b l e

We Heads of State and Governments of Member States of the Organisation of African Unity,
Considering the grave threat which the activities of mercenaries represent to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and harmonious development of Member States of OAU,

Considering that total solidarity and co-operation between Member States are indispensable for putting an end, once and for all, to the subversive activities of mercenaries in Africa,

Decided to take all necessary measures to eradicate from the African continent the scourge that the mercenary system represents. We agree on the following:

Article One

Under the present Convention a "mercenary" is classified as anyone who, not a national of the state against which his actions are directed, is employed, enrolls or links himself willingly to a person, group or organisation whose aim is:

- (a) to overthrow by force of arms or by any other means the government of that member state of the Organisation of African Unity;
- (b) to undermine the independence, territorial integrity or normal working of the institutions of the said state;
- (c) to block by any means the activities of any liberation movement recognised by the Organisation of African Unity.

Article Two
offence

1. The actions of a mercenary, in the meaning of Article One of the present Convention, constitute offences considered as crimes against the peace and security of Africa and punishable as such.
2. Anyone who recruits or takes part in the recruitment of a mercenary, or in training, or in financing his activities or who gives him protection, commits a crime in the meaning of paragraph 1 of this article.

Article Three
duties of state

The Member States of the Organisation of African Unity, signatories to the present Convention, undertake to take all necessary measures to eradicate from the African continent the activities of mercenaries.

To this end, each State undertakes particularly:

- (a) to prevent their nationals or foreigners living in their territory from committing any of the offences defined in Article Two of the present Convention;
- (b) to prevent the entry to or the passage through their territory of any mercenary or equipment intended for their use;
- (c) to forbid in their territory any activity by organisations or individuals who employ mercenaries against the African States Members of the Organisation of African Unity;
- (d) to communicate to other Member States of the Organisation of African Unity any information, as soon as it comes to their knowledge, relating to the activities of mercenaries in Africa;
- (e) to forbid on their territory the recruitment, training or equipping of mercenaries or the financing of their activities;
- (f) to take as soon as possible all necessary legislative measures for the implementation of the present Convention.

Article Four
sanctions

Every contracting State undertakes to impose severe penalties for offences defined in Article Two of the present Convention.

Article Five
competence

Every contracting State undertakes to take the measures necessary to punish any individual found in its territory who has committed one of the offences defined in Article Two of the present Convention, if he does not hand himself over to the State against which the offence has been committed or would have been committed.

Article Six
offences calling for extradition

In accordance with the provisions of Article Seven of the present Convention, the offences defined in Article Two above should be considered as offences calling for extradition.

Article Seven
extradition

1. A request for extradition cannot be rejected, unless the State from which it is sought undertakes to prosecute the offender in accordance with the provisions of Article Five of the present Convention.
2. When a national is the subject of the request for extradition, the State from which it is sought must, if it refuses, undertake to prosecution of the offence committed.
3. If in accordance with sections 1 and 2 of this Article, prosecution is undertaken, the State from which the extradition is sought will notify the outcome of such prosecution to the State seeking extradition and to any other interested Member State of the Organisation of African Unity.
4. A state will be regarded as an interested party for the outcome of a prosecution as defined in section 3 of this Article if the offence has some connection with its territory or militates against its interests.

The rest of the Convention deals with formalities. This document in many respects lays the basis and serves as guide lines for international action to outlaw the crime of mercenarism.

The Luanda Convention

Four elements for defining the Crime of Mercenarism were recognised as essential by the International Commission of Inquiry on Mercenaries, sitting in Luanda in June 1976, when formulating its document to stimulate international activity. The four elements are —

He fights in a foreign country;

he does not fight as a soldier of his own country; he fights for personal profit, whether or not he also has some ideological motivation;

the purpose for which he fights is to interfere with a people's right to self-determination.

Basing itself on these elements the International Commission of Inquiry on Mercenaries presented the hereunder draft to the "bar" of world public justice.

**DRAFT CONVENTION ON
THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION
OF MERCENARISM**

Preamble

The High Contracting Parties

Seriously concerned at the use of mercenaries in armed conflicts with the aim of opposing by armed force the process of national liberation from racist colonial and neo-colonial domination;

Considering that the crime of mercenarism is part of a process of perpetuating by force of arms racist, colonial or neo-colonial domination over a people or a State;

Considering the resolutions of the United Nations (Res. 2395 -- (XX11X), 2465 (XXXXX), 2548 (XX1V) and 3103 (XXV111) of the General Assembly of the United Nations and of the Organisation of African Unity (ECM/Res. 5 -- (111), 1964; AHG Res. 49 (1V), 1967; ECM/Res. 17 (V11), 1970, and OAU Declaration on the Activities of Mercenaries in Africa CM/St. 9 (XV11), which have denounced the use in these armed conflicts of mercenaries as a criminal act, and mercenaries as criminals, and which have urged States to take forceful measures to prevent the organisation, recruitment and movement on their territory of mercenaries, and to bring justice to the authors of this crime and their accomplices;

Considering that the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU and the statements of attitude and the practice of a growing number of States are indicative of the development of new rules of international law making mercenarism an international crime;

Convinced of the need to codify in a single text and to develop progressively the rules of international law which have developed in order to prevent and suppress mercenarism, the High Contracting Parties are convinced of the following matters:

Article One
definition

The crime of mercenarism is committed by the individual, group or association, representatives of state and the State itself which, with the aim of opposing by armed violence a process of self-determination, practices the following acts:

(a) organises, finances, supplies, equips, trains, promotes, supports or employs in any way military forces consisting of or including persons who are not nationals of the country where they are going to act, for personal gain, through the payment of a salary or any other kind of material recompense;

(b) enlists, enrols or tries to enrol in the said forces;

(c) allows the activities mentioned in paragraph (a) to be carried out in any territory under its jurisdiction or in any place under its control or affords facilities for transit,

transport or other operations of the above mentioned forces.

Article Two

The fact of assuming command over mercenaries or giving orders may be considered an aggravating circumstance.

Article Three

1. When the representative of a State is responsible by virtue of the foregoing provisions for acts or omissions declared by the foregoing provisions to be criminal, he shall be punished for such an act or omission.

2. When a State is responsible by virtue of the foregoing provisions for acts or omissions declared by the foregoing provisions to be criminal, any other State may invoke such responsibility:

- (a) in its relations with the State responsible, and
- (b) before competent international organisations.

Article Four

Mercenaries are not lawful combatants. If captured they are not entitled to prisoner of war status.

Article Five

Crimes of mercenaries and other crimes for which mercenaries can be responsible.

A mercenary bears responsibility for both being a mercenary and for any other crime committed by him as such.

Article Six

Each contracting State shall enact all legislative and other measures necessary to implement fully the provisions of the present Convention.

Article Seven
jurisdiction

Each contracting State undertakes to bring to trial and to punish any individual found in its territory who has committed the crime defined in Article 1 of the present Convention, unless it hands him over to the State against which the crime had been committed or would have been committed.

Article Eight
extradition

1. Any state in whose territory the crime of mercenarism has been committed or of which the persons accused of the crimes defined in Article 1 are nationals, can make a request for extradition to the State holding the person accused.

2. The crimes defined in Article 1 being deemed to be common crimes, they are not covered by national legislation excluding extradition for political offences.

3. When a request for extradition is made by any of the

States referred to in paragraph 1, the State from which the extradition is sought must, if it refuses, undertake the prosecution of the offence committed.

4. If, in accordance with paragraphs 1-3 of this Article, prosecution is undertaken, the State in which it takes place shall notify the outcome of such prosecution to the State which had sought or granted extradition.

Article Nine
judicial guarantees

Every person or group brought to trial for the crime set out in Article 1 is entitled to all the essential guarantees of a fair and proper trial. These guarantees include:

The right of the defendant to get acquainted in his native language with all the materials of the criminal case initiated against him, the right to participate in the preliminary investigation of the evidence and during the trial in his native language, the right to have the services of an advocate, or defend himself if he prefers, the right to give by himself or through an advocate testimony in his defence, to demand that his witnesses be summoned and participate in their investigation as well as in the investigation of witnesses for the prosecution.

Article Ten
mutual assistance for criminal proceedings

The Contracting Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of any of the crimes defined in Article 1 of this Convention.

Article Eleven
duty of states to ensure effective punishment

Each contracting State shall take all administrative and judicial measures necessary to establish effective criminal punishment for persons and groups guilty of crimes set out in Article 1 of this Convention. In particular, the

State where the trial takes place shall ensure that effective and adequate punishment shall be meted out to the guilty.

Article Twelve
settlement of disputes

Any disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be settled either by negotiation or by any International Tribunal or Arbitrator accepted by all Parties concerned.

Conclusion

Let no-one underestimate those forces which are backing and recruiting mercenaries for the continuation of imperialist aggression and plunder. They are truly formidable and have vast resources at their disposal. It is certainly not just a coincidence nor bravado that in August last year British citizen M. Tomkins, who was a mercenary in Angola, publicly boasted, "If I was approached and asked to recruit men to fight against Communism, I would do it — regardless of the law. If necessary I would willingly work outside the law. To hell with it." And let us not forget that it was only January when mercenary recruiter John Banks met high ranking Tories in the House of Commons. On the other hand let us not forget nor underestimate our own strength. It is the united strength of the world's anti-imperialist forces which are limitless and invincible. Our cause — the cause of peace, national and social liberation is the cause of mankind's triumph for the construction of a new world free from wars and exploitation. It is the flag of the near future when all mankind will live together as brothers and sisters for the well-being of all.

And surely it was in this spirit that at the end of the sitting of the International Commission of Inquiry on Mercenaries, Lopo do Nascimento, Prime Minister of the Peoples' Republic of Angola, called for a determined fight so that "mercenaries — the despicable enemy of humanity, the reserve weapon of imperialism be liquidated for ever."



Zimbabwe

**must
be free!**

A CONTRIBUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF MERCENARIES FOR THE PLENARY SESSION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

from Derek Roebuck/Australia,/Professor of Law, Executive Member, International Commission of Inquiry on Mercenarism, author with Wilfred Burchett of white book on Mercenaries.

I want to draw your attention to a new and special threat to peace: the growing use of mercenaries. In Angola last year thirteen men were tried and punished by the People's Revolutionary Court. They were just a few of the hundreds of British and U.S. mercenaries who fought in Angola with the forces supported by Zaire and South Africa. They had been recruited with money provided by the U.S. government, in direct contravention of the U.S. Congress's prohibition of financial support for military activity of any kind in Angola. There is ample evidence of the collusion of the U.S. and British governments in the recruiting and dispatch of the mercenaries to Angola and more recently to the army of the Smith regime in Zimbabwe, now largely made up of mercenaries from all over the world. French mercenaries now assist Mobuto in Zaire. British mercenaries fight in the Arabian Gulf against those who seek to be free of oppressive governments there. The most disgusting hired killer in the Lebanon is Australian. Why has there been this new growth in the use of mercenaries? They have, of course, been used by tyrants

for centuries. Tyrants are afraid of arming their own people. But the reason for their present popularity is different. Direct intervention by governments traditionally interested in holding on to their economic advantages wherever they are threatened in former or present colonies is no longer possible.

The Korean war was the last in which the capitalist countries could raise an international expeditionary force. The U.S. tried to do this in Vietnam, but managed only to raise a facade with the help of a few client governments. The people of Vietnam made it impossible for the same tactics to be used again in Africa. The U.S. government dared not and dares not now send U.S. troops to Africa. They know that the American people would not stand for it.

Therefore it became necessary to tell the British and American recruiters, then busy recruiting for Smith in Zimbabwe, to send their recruits instead to Zaire to join the forces of Holden Roberto or to Jonas Savimbi in the South.

The people of Angola did not only defeat the forces supported by foreign powers and win their freedom and independence. They also showed, by the trial and punishment of the mercenaries, their commitment to wiping out this scourge as far as it lay in their power. It is important that builders of peace throughout the world recognise the particu-

lar and immediate need to outlaw mercenarism. Lawyers have a special responsibility to make sure that not only their national laws but binding international law totally prohibit the use of mercenaries. In the struggles which are bound to ensue in the coming years, as the people of Southern Africa win freedom from colonialism and exploitation, we must not let mercenaries affect the outcome or delay peace.

Mercenaries are just hired killers. They are used by governments which can not rely on the people to support them. They kill for money. Not for a cause, not from passion, but for loot. Men are driven to this job by unemployment, by alienation, by the moral poverty of their lives. In the office of Colonel Brown, an American recruiter, appears a poster with the words:

BECOME A MERCENARY
TRAVEL TO DISTANT LANDS
MEET INTERESTING PEOPLE
AND KILL THEM!

The mercenary, his recruiter and the forces of reaction which pay them are the antithesis of the builder of peace, the pacifactor. The struggle continues in Africa and elsewhere. Victory will go to the builders of peace.

Peace and power to the people!

NATO COUNTRIES BREAK THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

For a decade of years, the Smith clique in Salisbury has pursued a militant racist policy which heavily damaged the economy of Southern Rhodesia and brought poverty to the masses of the African people. The total military build-up of Southern Rhodesia may be clearly demonstrated by the accelerated increase in "expenditures on security".

Fiscal year	Ministry of War	Ministry of the Interior	Police
1971/72	19.9*	9.7	16.7
1974/75	45.1	25.7	30.0
1975/76	57.0	31.2	33.3
1976/77	84.4	36.0	44.1

* in million Rhodesian dollars

In 1977, the national debt of the Smith Government amounted to 830 million Rhodesian dollars. In 1976/77, expenditures on military equipment constituted no less than 56 per cent of the ruined budget.

Taking into account that the Security Council of the United Nations Organization decided on 12 November 1965 (Resolution S/RES/216-1965) to request all countries not to recognize this unlawful racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and not to render any assistance to that illegal regime, it verges on the miraculous that the Smith regime is still able to exist economically. But there are no miracles — imperialist allies in the NATO camp and the racist Republic of South Africa are acting openly and secretly in order to keep the Southern Rhodesian "herren-mensch" above water.

Support from Washington

In 1963, foreign investments made in Rhodesia amounted to 350 million pound Sterling (250 million pound Sterling from Great Britain and 100 million pound Sterling from the Republic of South Africa). In 1973, South Africa had made investments in Southern Rhodesia to the amount of 200 million pound Sterling, in 1977 even 300 million comparable pound Sterling, according to well-founded estimates. Pretoria receives one third of Southern Rhodesian exports and has a share of 50 per cent in Smith's imports. Until 1976, Vorster even financed 50 per cent of the Smith regime's military expenditures.

Through South Africa, the USA is strongly engaged in Southern Rhodesia in a direct and indirect manner: The 'Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa', for instance, controls no less than 40 big firms in the Southern Rhodesian 'paradise of racists'; this control is being imple-

mented through its Southern Rhodesian subsidiary company AMRHO. In September 1975, the fifth attempt since the UN Resolution of 1965 has been made in Washington aimed at abrogating the Byrd-Amendment (by virtue of this amendment, it is still possible for the NATO country USA to import chromium and other strategically important raw materials from Southern Rhodesia). This attempt also failed at the instigation of the Pentagon and US armament monopolies. As to chromium, the US armament industry and that of other NATO countries is depending on imports at 99 per cent. Today, the strategic powers of the Pentagon import 11 per cent of their chromium from Southern Rhodesia; in 1975, that was 139,500 tons of chromium (melting). Quite similarly, other NATO countries also import chromium, cobalt, zinc, copper and asbestos (strategic raw materials) from Southern Rhodesia.

'North American Aviation', 'Beechcraft', 'Douglas Aircraft Corporation' and other armament suppliers represent the military and industrial complex of the USA in Southern Rhodesia.

Approximately 6,000 US firms co-operate with the South African racist state; many of them are recorded on a confidential register elaborated by the British Foreign Office; that register indicates foreign enterprises which "regularly do business with the Smith regime" through the Republic of South Africa.

Where the 'multis' are rampant

Analysing and thoroughly studying the register of "Association of Rhodesian Industries" enterprises and their monetary relations clearly shows that Southern Rhodesia is a real playground of transnational corporations in the fields of Montan, industry and banks; isn't it typical that you find the headquarters of those monopolies in the capitals of NATO countries? Here are some examples:

Lonrho Ltd., Industry Holding, London represents 62 British and seven other firms from NATO countries in Southern Rhodesia (capital investments from **France** — Comptoir de Vente des Produits Agricoles du Togo; Holt Freres et Fils, S.A.; Louis Eschenauer, S.A.; from **Portugal** Aruangua Ltda. and Social Ltda.; from the **USA** The Campbell Company Inc. and from **Belgium** Ste. Commerciale et Miniere du Congo). Lonrho alone has twenty-two subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia!

British Steel Constructions Ltd., London is amalgamated with six monopolies in NATO countries (four in the United States, one in Canada and one in France) and has the following three subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia:

Lancashire Steel Rhodesia Ltd.; The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. and United Central Africa Ltd.

British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd., London maintains financial relations with eleven NATO countries of North America and Europe; six flourishing subsidiaries exist in Southern Rhodesia. That monopoly produces FERRET armoured cars which are part of the standard equipment used by Ian Smith's killer army.

Massey-Ferguson Holding Ltd., London has a share in investments from the NATO country Canada.

Barclays Bank Ltd., London is engaged in capital investments from six NATO countries (USA, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, France); it is said to be one of the 'leading banks' in Southern Rhodesia.

National and Brindlays Bank Ltd., London represents capital owners from three NATO countries (Canada, France and FRG) and runs offices in all bigger Southern Rhodesian towns.

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Ltd., London maintains capital relations with three NATO countries (USA, FRG and the Netherlands); it controls the Southern Rhodesian capital market through its five subsidiaries British and Rhodesian Discount House Ltd., Export Credit Insurance Corporation of Rhodesia Ltd., Industrial Development Corporation of Central Africa Ltd., Industrial Promotion Corporation of Central Africa Ltd. and National Industrial Credit Corporation Rhodesia Ltd. These examples also show that transnational corporations of NATO countries for years have practically ignored the UN resolutions pertaining to the boycott of Southern Rhodesia and indicate how that has been done.

NATO 'development aid' for the clique of killers

Proof was established of the fact that until 1974, 29 million US dollar were poured into Smith's money-box under the pretext of rendering development aid (21 million dollar from the United States, one million dollar from Canada and 12,2 DM from the FRG, for instance). These dealings had been recommended by the DAC (Development Assistance Committee) of the US-controlled OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development).

Finally, the conclusion can be drawn that, without massive secret economic support given by NATO and the R.S.A., the Smith regime would have had to surrender long before.

NATO GIVES MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CHIEF RACIALIST SMITH

At present the main danger of war in Africa emerges from the military clique of Ian Smith in Salisbury. At home this leader of racials organizes the mass murder of Africans. Meanwhile thousands of people fell a victim to his massacres. In the field of foreign policy the Smith-militarists' expansion resulted during the last months in almost 200 aggressive actions and attacks of the neighbouring states like People's Republic of Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, in course of which Smith's mercenaries invaded the territory of foreign states as far as 250 kilometres and committed mass murders among the defenceless population.

Since 1968 all UN member states have been urged by the UN Security Council to take sweeping sanctions against the illegal Smith regime. Of course a strict weapon embargo is especially important in this connexion.

Now, after almost one decade, it is justified to put the question from where the ultras in Salisbury take their military strength for their policy of aggression and occupation that is contrary to the international law. Getting to the bottom of these things so one discovers a new imperialist conspiracy of the NATO against the peoples of Africa.

Armoured vehicles from Great Britain

The Southern Rhodesian army disposes of the military forces army and Air Force as well as of a "Security Police" trained and equipped in the para-military field. In 1977 the

*By our Military
Special
Correspondent*



Smith clique had also established an inland navy which operates with high-speed motor-boats equipped with machine-guns on the Kariba Lake (200 kilometres long and as many as 45 kilometres broad) against Zambia and the ZPRA (Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army). At present, however, this inland navy still consists of members of the army and the police on detached duty. The army some 110,000 strong consists of active officers, soldiers and white mercenaries who are quickly enlisted abroad. They are equipped with infantry weapons coming from old British, new South African as well as latest Israelite stocks. So the airborne troops, e.g., use Israelite machine-guns of the type UZZI which are produced by the Israel Military Industry (IMI). In addition to that another 10,000 men can be mobilized for the territorial units (reserves, class A). Furthermore there are 8,000 men of the so-called British South Africa Police (BSAP) and the latter's 35,000 men civil war militia (reserves, class B). The army disposes of 130 armoured vehicles of the British types FERRET MK 4 and FOX as well as armoured FERRET-scout cars with 25-pound-guns and 105-mm-armour piercing howitzers. Beyond that there are several special units, so e.g., three brigades of paratroops, two engineer battalions, one artillery battalion and one special squadron of the Air Force. So the English armament combine British Leyland Motor Corporation supplied the basic equipment of the FERRET-armoured vehicles and the six-cylinder engines of the type B 60 come from Rolls-Royce Ltd.



NATO gives Military Assistance to Chief Racist Smith

stop press · stop press · stop press · stop

PRESIDENT A. NETO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA LUANDA

I have learnt with great shock the barbarous and unwarranted invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by racist South African murderous troops last Thursday Stop Such unwarranted aggression by fascism on the peace loving people of Angola under the dynamic leadership of you, Comrade President and the MPLA deserves the greatest condemnation from all progressive forces Stop On behalf of the struggling masses of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front and indeed on my own behalf, I send to you Comrade President our deepest condolences on this naked act, perpetrated against innocent refugees and resulting in the destruction of Angolan treasured property Stop May the dead rest in eternal peace and the injured speedily regain revolutionary confidence and staying power, for the defence of Angolan sovereignty, peace and independence Stop

Joshua M. Nkomo
President ZAPU Patriotic Front

War-planes from four NATO countries

The military assistance by the NATO is especially much in evidence with Smith's Air Force: Southern Rhodesia has no war-plane production of her own. With a strict observance of the weapon embargo the older types of military planes would have been out of work for a long time because of shortage of replacement parts and thus Smith's Air Force a scrap-heap. In reality, however, the number of planes has doubled in the racialis't regime: now a total number of 90 war-planes is in anti-African operation (50 of them are tactical aircrafts).

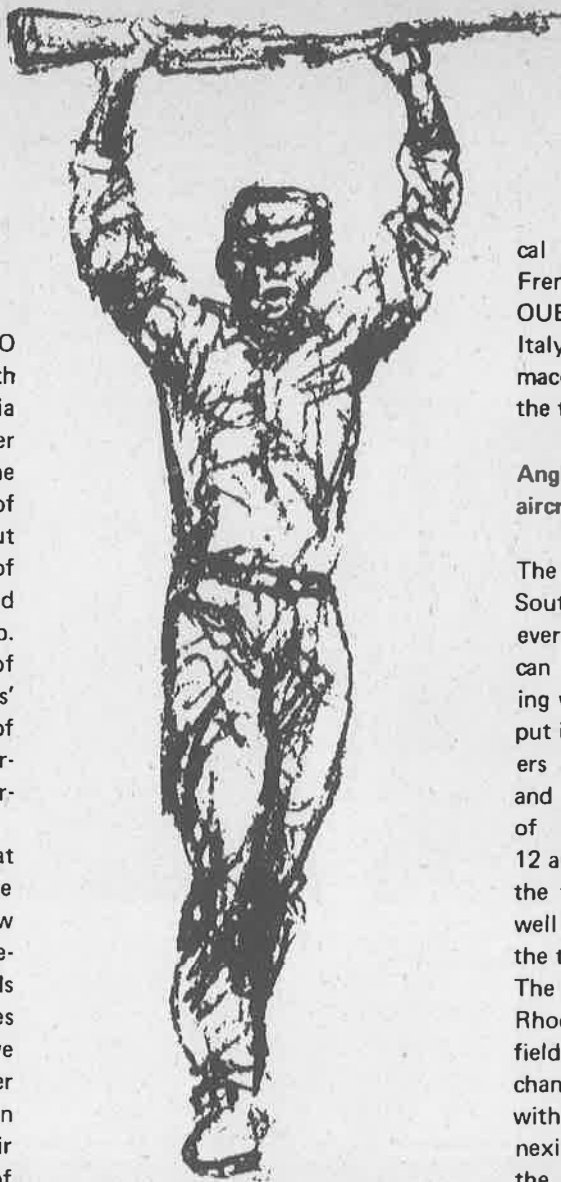
Besides that many racist great landowners began to arm their private planes with machine-guns. New Sarum is the main base of the Rhodesian Air Force (RAF), here one finds the majority of reconnaissance planes and transport aircraft while the five bomber, earth fighting and helicopter squadrons are mainly stationed in Thornhill in Gwelo. Now the Air Force employs a basic staff of 1,800 men. According to their types the war-planes originate from

- Great Britain (50 per cent);
- France (22 per cent);
- the U.S.A. (17 per cent) and
- Italy (11 per cent).

The president of Malawi, Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, had already warned of the dangerous aerial warfare tactics of the Smith clique in the newspaper "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" of November 12th, 1965: "The Rhodesian Air Force is able to raze all towns of Central and East Africa within 24 hours." At that time the NATO powers had not started to enlarge the RAF.

Armament combines hindered boycott

Among the suppliers of war-planes are the military-industry-combines of such NATO states as Great Britain



(British Aircraft; Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd.; English Electric Ltd.; De Havilland), the U.S.A. (North American Aviation; Douglas Aircraft Corporation; Beechcraft) and Italy (Aermacchi). According to records of the Ministry of Defence in Maputo tactical aircrafts of the type MIRAGE III were watched for the first time in December 1977 in the frontier province Manica during the bombings of settlements in Mocimboa. Aircrafts of this type can only originate from the original producer, the French Dassault Avions, the latter's licensed production in the racist Republic of South Africa or from Israel. In any case, however, it is a matter of fact that Smith's tacti-

cal helicopter squadron consists of French planes of the type AL-OUETTE III MK 3.

Italy supplied Salisbury with Aermacchi — troop carrier aircrafts of the type AL-60F5.

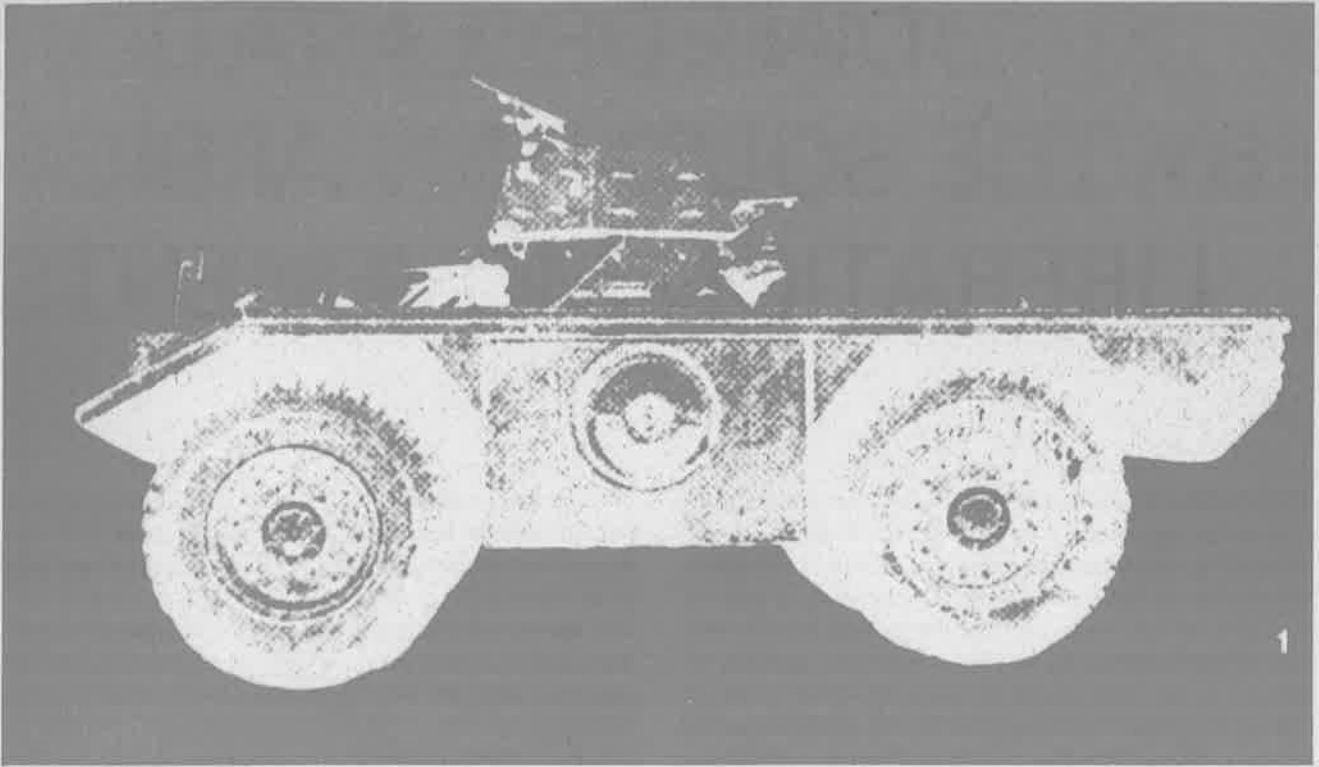
Anglo-American Tactical aircrafts

The greater part of imports for the South Rhodesian Air Force, however, comes from the Anglo-American area. (67 per cent). The following war-planes from Great Britain are put into action by the RAF: 9 bombers CANBERRA (of the types B-2 and t-4), 12 ground tactical aircrafts of the type HUNTER-FGA-9, 12 armed reconnaissance planes of the type JET-PROVOST TMK-52 as well as 7 ground tactical aircrafts of the type VAMPIRE-FB-9.

The civilian airways company "Air Rhodesia" is prepared in the military field so that its planes can be changed into "temporary bombers" within only 24 hours. In this connexion it might be interesting that the FRG airways company "Deutsche Lufthansa" supplied the RAF with three planes of the type BOEING 707 despite of the UN sanctions. This way the RAF got planes from the U.S.A. via another NATO country. Directly from the U.S.A. the RAF got DAKOTA bombers (DC-3), one BEECH 55 "BARON" and, as can be best proved for the time being, half a dozen of the fighter bomber T-28.

What do TAC experts do in Salisbury?

In August 1964 the Pentagon engaged in a provocative way the North American Aviation's war-planes of the type T-28 for bombing towns and villages of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam near the frontier to Laos and thus for starting the U.S.A. imperialists' aerial warfare against the Vietnamese people. Are



The „fighter-armoured vehicles“ of the type FERRET are among the equipment of Smith's army. They were produced by the NATO armament plants in Great Britain

the "Counter-Insurgency Aircraft T-28" which were tested in course of the aggression against the Vietnamese people intended for fulfilling the same function in the case of Mozambique and Zambia? It is a fact, however, that the Tactical Air Command (TAC) of the U.S. Air Force had already founded a "Special Air Warfare Center" in England (U.S.A.) in 1962. Since then this centre has operated branches in Africa, Latin America and South East Asia. They face the task to investigate and test methods for the aerial fighting against national liberation movements. Certainly it is no accident that both the TAC and the ill-reputed CIA have their headquarters in Langley near Washington and that experts of these two imperialist organs of subversion travel Southern Rhodesia to an increasing extent. The reference-book "Who's Who in CIA" quotes under the headword "Rhodesia" the names of nine CIA agents, though.

Backing from Bonn

Nazi colonialist and ideologist of the FRG "Deutsche Afrika Gesellschaft" (German Africa Society) in Bonn, Werner Schmidt, says in his paper

"Rhodesia" in 1970: "It is a fact that both the white and the black (corrupted – the editors) contingents (of the Smith soldiery – the editors) have strengthened and that, excluding the Republic of South Africa (Vorster's South Africa – the editors), there is no state in the close or distant neighbourhood the armed forces of which could compete with the Rhodesian one." (page 93)

The history of the national liberation movement in Zimbabwe and her neighbouring states' preparedness to defence, however, prove the contrary. Among other things the Smith regime applies also the Nazi tactics of "scorched earth" and Hitler's conception of "fighting against partisans". Both variants, however, meet with more and more resistance and sustain more and more losses. In this situation the FRG top politician and military expert of the CDU, Dr Alfred Dregger, paid in November 1977 a visit to the Smith regime which is already isolated by many countries in the world. Between 1939 and 1945, that is the whole period of the Second World War, Dregger served in the Hitler-Wehrmacht (Hitler's armed forces) under the swastika. When the anti-Hitler-coalition gained the victory in 1945 he was 25 years old

and captain of the Nazi army. So it tells its own tale that just such a war experienced Wehrmacht officer even in 1977 sides with the anachronistic Smith regime!

Mercenaries from five NATO states

For all these reasons it is no wonder that, in addition to mercenaries from South Africa, the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, also many hirelings from the FRG are members of the killer-units of the Southern Rhodesian racist army. Especially high, however, is the number of colonial officers and officials of the PIDE Secret Service coming from the NATO state Portugal who, being afraid of the people's anger in Mozambique and Angola, fled to the Smith-soldiery and continue there to commit murders of the African population. Ian Smith emphasized repeatedly that the racials would under no circumstances separate from their "armed security forces". Nevertheless one can predict already at present: the people of Zimbabwe will gain the victory because also the Smith-racials and their NATO allies march in the light of history already on the road of losers!

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

The United Nations Organization and other international bodies amongst them the International Organization of Journalists, have proclaimed the year 1978 as The International Year of Struggle Against Apartheid. It is also the first year of the second half of the Decade Against Racism. All democratic and anti-racist forces are working together for the liberation of the oppressed masses in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. In this struggle the IOJ declares its firm stand on the side of those people fighting to create a democratic and non-racial society in all countries of southern Africa.

In 1977 there have been several international conferences at which actions against Apartheid have been planned and where the IOJ has actively participated. The most important meetings were the International Conference Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa held in Lisbon and the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid held in Lagos.

The IOJ and all progressive and democratic journalists throughout the world reaffirm the call for all links and collaboration with the Apartheid regimes to be cut, be these governmental, diplomatic, business, organizational, individual, military, economic, nuclear, technological, educational, cultural, sporting or otherwise.

We, the representatives of the journalists' organizations of the African National Congress of South Africa, the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union /Patriotic Front/ and the South West African Peoples' Organization of Namibia and the representatives of the Secretariat General of the International Organization of Journalists declare that

— It is the duty of all democratic journalists on all continents to use all their power and their journalistic weapons to expose the cruel Apartheid system in order to get rid of this shame of our century, and bring about genuine freedom for all who live in southern Africa, a cause to which all democratic journalists are wholeheartedly committed.

— It is the duty of all democratic journalists on all continents to continue fighting for the right of peoples to live in peace and in freedom and to gain respect for the dignity of man against all forms of racial, social or religious discrimination.

— It is the duty of all democratic journalists on all continents to fulfil the decisions of the IOJ Congress in order to support the colleagues in the developing countries to denounce the imperialist system of information and to help the journalists of these countries to work in the inter-

ests of their peoples and their democratic development and to enlarge and increase solidarity actions with the struggle of all progressive journalists for national and social liberation.

We, the representatives of the journalists' organizations of the Liberation Movements of southern Africa and the representatives of the Secretariat General of the IOJ declare, that:

Apartheid stands condemned by the international community as a crime against humanity. It is further condemned by the United Nations as constituting a threat to peace and international security. It emanates from colonial domination and manifests itself as an institutionalized racism used as a weapon for ruthless plunder, exploitation and unparalleled social deprivation of the people to the benefit of the minority ruling class and international imperialism.

It is for that reason that we fully endorse and hail the ANC position reflected in the Freedom Charter which declares that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the majority of the people and that the primary task of national liberation is the liberation of the most oppressed sections as represented by the African masses of South Africa.

It is on this basis that we reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle for the overthrow of the apartheid regimes and the seizure of power by the majority of the people, a position recently adopted by the United Nations. We consider the struggle for a democratic state in South Africa in which the birth right of all individuals and national groups will be secured, as a just struggle which demands full and unswerving support by all justice and peaceloving forces the world over.

We express our full support of the role played by the Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and progressive African countries, in assisting in the defence of the frontline states and call for the redoubling of such efforts as part of progressive mankind's internationalist duty to help crush fascism wherever it raises its head.

We reaffirm that zionism and apartheid are twin forces of racism. And we pledge to wage a world-wide campaign for the ever increasing financial and material support for the African National Congress, as well as its recognition as the sole authentic representative of the South African masses. We declare that South Africa's illegal occupation of

AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOURNALISTS

Namibia, in blatant defiance of the express wishes of the Namibian people and the broadest section of international opinion, constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. We are convinced that SWAPO is the only true and authentic Liberation Movement in Namibia and that all material, political and moral support should be given to it. All states are under moral and legal obligation to assist in bringing about Namibia's true and complete national independence and territorial integrity in the shortest possible time.

We strongly condemn the imperialist powers which continue to provide the Vorster regime with genocidal weapons, including nuclear capability, and its attempts to test such weapons on Namibian soil.

We consider that the armed liberation struggle as waged by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe is the surest method of eliminating racism and colonialism in Zimbabwe. We therefore give full support to the Patriotic Front as the sole and genuine representative of the struggling people of Zimbabwe. To this end we call upon all national and international forces opposed to Apartheid, racism and colonialism in Southern Africa to give full moral and political support to the Patriotic Front.

We, the representatives of journalists' organizations of the Liberation Movements of Southern Africa and the representatives of the International Organization of Journalists, in paying glowing tribute to the unparalleled heroism of the oppressed people of Southern Africa, accept the revolutionary call on us to avenge those world martyrs by ensuring that their sacrifice is not in vain.

In accordance with our professional obligations we call upon the whole world family of democratic journalists

– to ensure in co-operation with the United Nations, Organization of African Unity and liberation movements the widest possible dissemination of information of the struggle for liberation in Southern Africa and on the situation in the countries with racist regimes,

– to encourage and assist information media to contribute effectively in the international campaign against

racist regimes, in accordance with the positions adopted by the liberation movements,

– to organize trips of the delegations of the liberation movements with a view to enlightening public opinion by holding rallies, seminars, etc.,

– to provide broadcasting and publication facilities to Southern African liberation movements,

– to undertake all necessary measures against the operations of propaganda organizations of the racist regimes and of private organizations that support them, in particular to strive towards the closure of the Rhodesian information centres and all representations, information and tourist offices of the fascist Vorster regime,

– to give full support to the efforts of creating special news agencies for the developing countries, including the provision of these facilities to the liberation movements through the UN as recommended by the Lisbon Continuation Conference/London, March, 1978/,

– to support the U.N. Declaration to make 1979 International Children's Year and recommend to Women and Youth Organizations, Anti-Apartheid and other democratic movements to support and promote all solidarity actions for the children of Southern Africa,

– to observe annually the following Days of Solidarity:

- 17 March – Zimbabwe day
- 21 March – International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 16 June – SOWETO Martyrs Day
- 26 June – South Africa Freedom Day
- 26 August – Namibia Day
- 11 October – Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners –

– to encourage non-governmental organizations to create information Groups, for the purpose of studying in depth all aspects of the struggles of the liberation movements in Southern Africa. These information groups could act as resources for the solidarity movements and the mass media in their countries.

For the South African Journalists' Circle: *Andrew Mkhize*

For the Zimbabwe Journalists' Association: *Lazarus Mpofo*

Prague, April, 14, 1978

For the SWAPO Branch of Journalists: *Homateni Kaluenja*

For the International Organization of Journalists: *Jiri Kubka*

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SMITH'S HOSTAGES: POLITICAL PRISONERS IN RHODESIA

TAPERA, Tikki (phonetic)—(Where held unknown) (C)

Convicted of giving active assistance to guerillas and sentenced by a Special Court at Inyanga to 15 years in August 1976.

TAPUTSA, Benkuda—Gwelo (D)

Arrested in 1964 and sentenced to 10 years on completion of which he was detained at Gwelo. His younger brother is also in prison for his political activities. Ben Taputsa is separated from his wife and has responsibility for 3 children.

TARASANA, John Murundu—Gwelo (D)

Arrested in 1967 and sentenced to 12 years. In September 1975 he was informally discharged and detained at Gwelo. He has a large family living in a protected village.

TARAWIRA, P.—(Where held unknown)

TARUSARIRA, Amond (40)—(Where held unknown) (C)

A Kraalhead, sentenced to 5 years (4 suspended) by Special Court at Chiredzi in June 1976 for failing to report the presence of guerillas.

TARISAYI—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced at Mtoko in January 1975 for 5 years for failing to report the presence of guerillas.

TASHAYA, G.—(Where held unknown)

TAUZEN, Raimondi—Wha Wha (D)

TAVARWISA, Jonathan—(Where held unknown)

Known to have been standing trial in March 1976 on charges of undergoing or recruiting for guerilla training.

TAVENGWA, Lancelot—Khami (C)

TAVIRINGWA, Machakaire—Khami (C)

TARUVINGA, Tumayi P. (22)—(Where held unknown) (D)

Detained, awaiting trial on charges under the L&O(M) Act in February 1976.

TAZVISHAYA, George—Salisbury

TECHIRA, William—Khami (C)

TEKECHIE, Peter—(Where held unknown) (D)

TEKERE, N.M.—(Where held unknown)

TEKESHE, Charles—Gwelo (D)

Sentenced to 12 years in 1967. In September 1975 he was informally discharged and detained at Gwelo.

TEKESHE, E.S.—Wha Wha (D)

TEMBA, Mark—Gwelo (D)

Detained after serving a 12-year sentence.

TEMBO, Magayo Joseph—Fort Victoria

TENDA, Chikore—(Where held unknown) (C)

Formerly employed at 'Ma's Luck Mine' in the Urungwe TTL, sentenced by a Special Court to 4 years (2 suspended) for failing to report the presence of guerillas in September 1976.

THUSI, Moses—Wha Wha (D)

Detained since at least 1970. In 1973 he was sentenced to 90 days loss of privileges and held in solitary confinement for committing an unknown offence.

TIKA, Percy—Wha Wha (D)

TIKABVA, Elisha—(Where held unknown) (C)

A former resident of Muradzikwa Kraal, Muroma TTL, near Umtali, sentenced by a Special Court at Umtali to an unknown term of imprisonment in July 1976 for inciting guerillas to kill 2 captured police constables.

TIKABVA, Rodreck—(Sentenced to death)

A former resident of Muradzikwa Kraal, Muroma TTL, near Umtali, sentenced by a Special Court at Umtali to death in July 1976 for inciting guerillas to kill 2 captured police constables.

TINAPI, Eniad—Wha Wha (D)

TINARWE, Felix (30)—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment at a retrial in March 1976 for failing to report the presence of guerillas in the Gokwe area.

TIRIBOYI, Luckson (e23)—(Sentenced to death)

A guerilla who had been wounded and captured in an engagement with Rhodesian Security Forces, one of whom was killed, in the Shamva district in August 1975. The Rhodesian soldier was killed by a bullet fired by another guerilla but Mr. Justice Macauley drawing on the doctrine of "common purpose", found Tiriboyi to be responsible for the death as an accomplice and sentenced him to death in March 1976. His appeal was dismissed in May.

TJIKOBA, John—Khami (C)

TLOU, Ntangani—Khami (C)

Known to have been arrested at Gwanda in October 1974. No details of a trial are available but he is known to have been convicted.

TLOU, Samuel M.—Khami (C)

Arrested in 1966 and sentenced to a long term imprisonment. Married with 5 children.

TOBIAS, Kariba Herbert—(Sentenced to death)

A guerilla, sentenced to death on conviction of charges of murder, possessing arms of war and ambushing a vehicle. Appealing against the sentence in March 1975 Tobias said he had been a guerilla for only 4 days. The appeal was dismissed.

TSANZI, Moses M (21)—(Sentenced to death)

Sentenced to death in August 1976 by a Special Court in Salisbury for his involvement, with 7 others, in bomb attacks and acts of sabotage in the Greater Salisbury area.

TSATSIRE, Lazarus, Khami (C)

TSAUKE, Baya (26)—(Sentenced to death)

A former resident of Chiwota Kraal, Mount Darwin, he was captured after a 2-hour battle with Rhodesian Security Forces in the Madziwa TTL. He was sentenced to death in January 1975 on conviction of charges of murder and possessing arms of war. His appeal was dismissed in March 1975.

TSHUMA, Amos—Khami (C)

TSHUMA, Billy—Wha Wha (D)

ANC Secretary for Youth Affairs, detained in June 1976.

TSHUMA, Edward—Salisbury (D)

TSHUMA, Moffat Mazeka—Khami (C)

TSHUMA, Moses—Khami (C)

TSHUMA, Peter—Khami (C)

Sentenced to 7 (possibly 8) years in November 1975 for attempting to undergo guerilla training.

TUMBUDE, Sorerayi—Rusape

TURUZAWU, Patrick—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 7 years in May 1976 for attempting to leave the country for guerilla training.

TWALA, Edmund—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 20 years in November 1975 for receiving guerilla training and possessing arms of war. On entering Rhodesia, early in 1975, it was said that he had been instructed by ZAPU leaders not to take offensive action during the settlement talks.

TYAYISE, Joseph—(Where held unknown) (D)

Detained awaiting trial in September 1976 on charges under L&O(M) Act.

URIRI, Wilson Kamwenda—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 20 years in March 1976 on conviction of committing an act of terrorism by pointing out "collaborators" and "informers" to guerillas. Much of the trial was taken up by an investigation into claims by the accused that they had been assaulted by the police in order to elicit statements.

USANGA, J—Umtali

USHE, Christopher Makore Duma—Salisbury (D)

An ANC local chairman, tried in October 1975 on charges under the L&O(M) Act.

of recruiting guerillas. Acquitted and detained.

VANGANA, Joseph—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 7 years in July 1975 on conviction of unknown charges under the L&O(M) Act.

VASHOO, Rosi (32)—(Where held unknown) (C)

A married woman from Devonshire Township, Umtali, convicted together with a 17-year old unnamed girl of assisting 3 girls to leave Rhodesia for guerilla training. She was sentenced to 4 years (3 suspended) in March 1976.

VERA, Simon—Khami (C)

Sentenced to death, later commuted to life imprisonment. Separated from his wife and responsible for 3 children.

VIEGA, Sydney—Khami (C)

VIRUKAI, Xaverio—Kana Mission (R)

Released in 1974 after serving 7 years in prison, and restricted at Kana Mission, Que Que.

VIVINYA, Pahlala—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 7 years by a Special Court in Chiredzi in June 1976 for failing to report the presence of guerillas.

VIIYAY, Hartson (18) (phonetic)—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 12 years by a Special Court at Umtali in September 1976 for attempting to undergo guerilla training.

VUNDHLA, N.F.—(Where held unknown)

VUNGUZA, I—Mtoko (C)

Sentenced to 10 years on an unknown date.

WADZINGENYAMA, Justin M—Wha Wha (D)

WADZOKA, Poni—Khami (C)

WANDIAWONA, Elly (21)—(Sentenced to death)

Leader of a guerilla group, sentenced to death in March 1975 on conviction of murder and firing at Rhodesian Security Forces.

WASIYA, Shadreck—Khami (C)

WATOTA, Gibson—Fort Victoria

WAYENI, Chireza (30)—(Sentenced to death)

Sentenced to death in October 1975 on conviction of taking part in a guerilla raid in North Eastern Rhodesia in October 1974. His appeal was dismissed in March 1976.

WAZALAMU, R.F.—(Where held unknown)

WISTON, Kasina—Wha Wha (D)

ZABA, Richard Sikaunda (52)—(Where held unknown) (C)

Former schoolteacher at Gala School, Plumtree with 28 years service. He was sentenced to 14 years in November 1975 on conviction of conspiring to recruit persons for guerilla training.

ZAMBARA, Simon—Wha Wha (D)

ZAMBUKO, Edward (20)—(Where held unknown) (C)

Formerly a domestic servant in Salisbury, he was wounded before capture by Rhodesian Security Forces. He was sentenced to 18 years in February 1976 on conviction of ambushing a lorry and firing at Rhodesian Security Forces.

ZARANYIKA, Alfred Belt—Wha Wha (D)

ZAVARE, Muchemwa N—Wha Wha (D)

ZENDA, Taurawi (40)—(Where held unknown) (C)

Sentenced to 5 years by a Special Court at Inyanga in July 1976 for failing to report the presence of guerillas.

ZENGEYA, E—(Where held unknown)

ZENGEZA, Charles—Khami (C)

ZEREMENDE, Godfrey—Wha Wha (D)

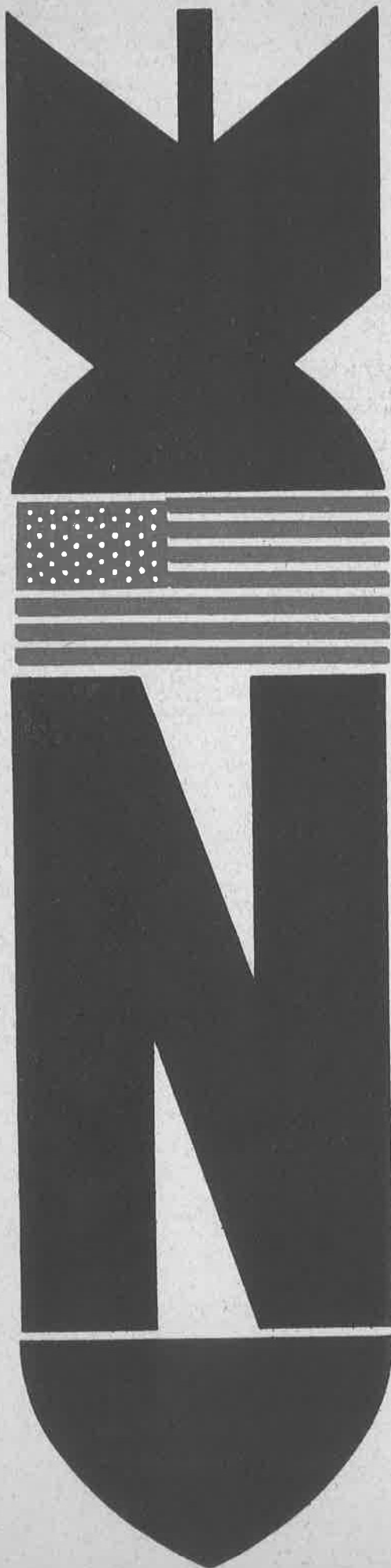
ZERF, Thomas—(Where held unknown) (C)

A Coloured member of FROLIZI, sentenced to 25 years in 1973.

ZHIZHA, Takaendesa—Marandellas

ZHOU, Betserayi—(Where held unknown)

A member of the ANC charged with under-



NO

World Peace Council- Resolution on the Neutron Bomb

This is a conference on economic development and co-operation, and its convening is possible only in a climate of peace and security.

The Conference has, therefore, shown grave concern for the plans of the US government to produce the neutron bomb and its intent to add it to the NATO military arsenal.

The Conference warns mankind and condemns this dreadful weapon of mass annihilation. Aware of its destructive force and cognisant of the aggressiveness of the imperialist states, the Conference denounces the imperialists for their intended production of the horror bomb.

In the hands of the imperialists and the sinister forces which collaborate with and support the fascist regimes in Southern Africa, Israel, Latin America, the neutron bomb will endanger world peace.

There is not a single peace-loving person who remains indifferent to this fact. Therefore, the Conference calls upon all peace-loving peoples the world over to raise their voice in protest and, in the name of mankind, to alarm public opinion and use their influence and pressure on their respective governments to refuse to condone the bomb and to demand emphatically a ban of the project for its production.

In the name of Life and the future of mankind --

BAN THE BOMB