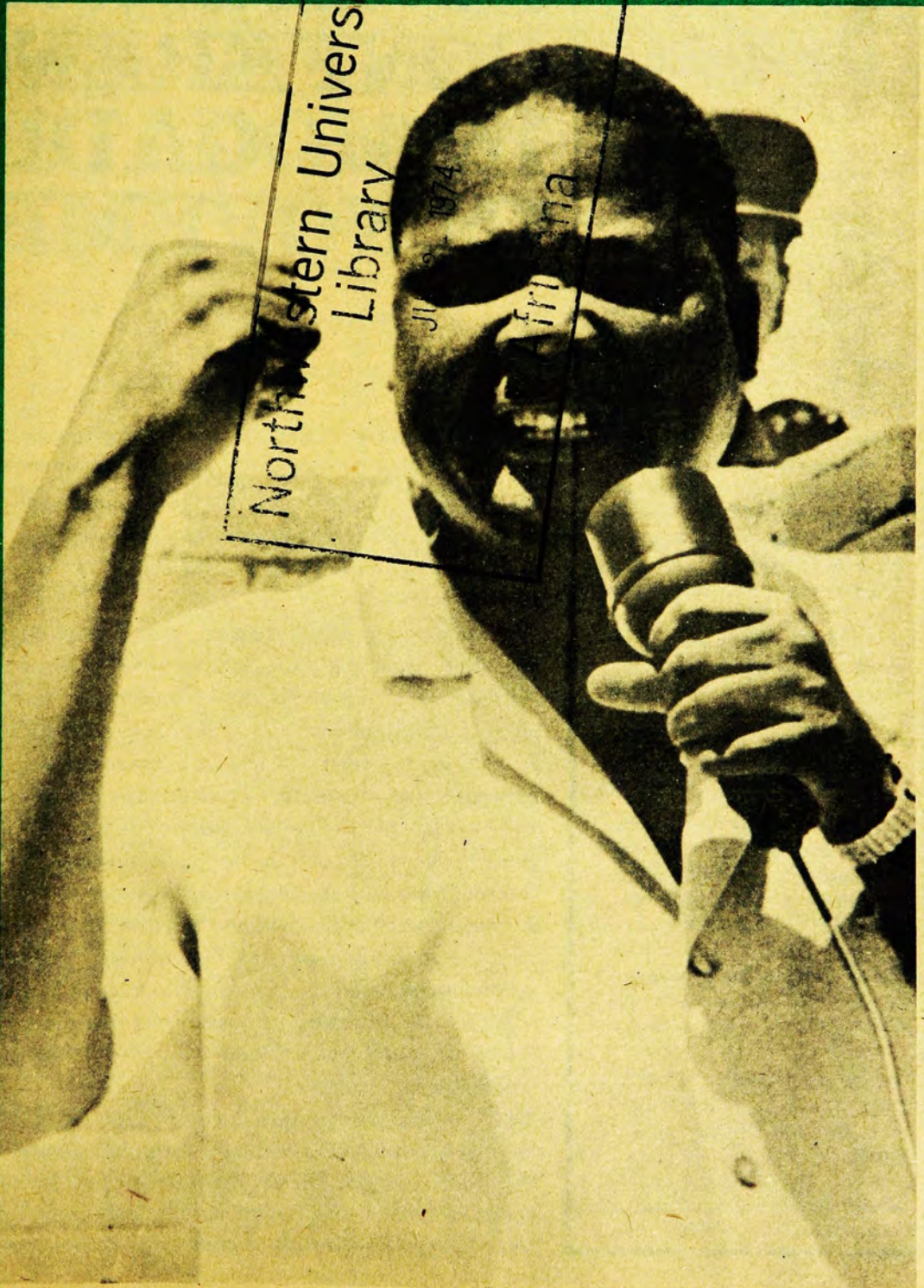


Zimbabwe Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
ZIMBABWE AFRICAN
PEOPLES UNION (ZAPU)
ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA)

Joshua Nkomo:
President
of ZAPU



Vol. 3
Quarterly
No. 2/74

Price:
20 ngwee
10 P

Zimbabwe Review

OUR VIEWS

OUR READERS:

In the next issue of the Zimbabwe Review, we shall deal with the military coup in Portugal and how it is likely to affect the Rhodesian situation. Do not miss this exciting development. Make sure you get Zimbabwe Review early from your nearest supplier.

Our Views: Page

Zimbabwe Conference in Mogadishu in November	2
Nkomo's Decade in Detention: Liberation Struggle Goes on	3
Economic Sanctions Against Rhodesia: How Ineffective They Are	6
Concentration Camps and Tribal Militia: Acts of Desperate Regime	9
Land Issue: Cause of Deep Suffering Among Africans	10
Wilson-Vorster Secret Pact Must Be Exposed	12
Smith's Cannon-Fodder Scheme:	
Boys Sent To Death	14
Settler-Farmers Lives Hazardous	15

The Zimbabwe Review is produced and published by the Publicity and Information Bureau of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union.

All inquiries should be directed to:
The Editor.

Zimbabwe Review

P. O. Box 1657
Lusaka.

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE IN MOGADISHU IN NOVEMBER

The forthcoming international conference on Zimbabwe to be held in Mogadishu, Somalia, in November is of great importance to all progressive forces throughout the world. It will be of help not only to the oppressed African masses of Zimbabwe, but to those too who wish to help with material and moral aid to free Zimbabwe from British racist rule.

The purpose of the conference, which is initiated jointly by ZAPU, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), and the host country, the Democratic Republic of Somalia, in their respective capacities as members of AAPSO, will be four-fold.

It will be to raise the level of understanding of the international community of the nature of the struggle of Zimbabwe and thus help the world to realise its requirements and obligations towards Zimbabweans; it will provide an opportunity for mobilising the international community for both material and moral support which are vital to the successful prosecution of the Zimbabwean liberation struggle; it will help put the Zimbabwean revolutionary struggle in its correct perspective to the whole world; and, last but not least, it will offer us the necessary opportunity to exchange views and experiences with progressive forces in order to help us strengthen our revolutionary strategy.

ZAPU takes this opportunity to ask all those organisations and countries whose revolutionary help has always kept the fire of the liberation struggle burning to help propagate information about the occasion whose exact date will be announced publicly towards the end of June. The month of November is, however, definite.

NKOMO'S DECADE IN DETENTION: LIBERATION STRUGGLE GOES ON



President Joshua Nkomo addressing his followers before his detention ten years ago

DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On April 16, Zimbabwe national leader, Joshua Nkomo, completed 10 painfully long years in detention at the Rhodesian fascist regime's arid and remote Gonakudzingwa camp (the name means "place of the banished") near the south-eastern tip of the Rhodesia-Mozambique border.

Joshua Nkomo is neither alone at the oppressively hot centre nor is Gonakudzingwa the only place where the Ian Smith minority dictatorship locks up its effective political opponents. The latest figures show that last January there were 351 people officially detained in the country. Some of them, like veteran freedom-fighter Daniel Madzimbamuto, had been locked up without trial for 15 years. The torrid Gonakudzingwa Camp is situated in the malarial Gona Rezhou (place of the elephants) Forest area. It had 46 freedom-fighters in January. The Wha Wha Camp near the midlands town of Gwelo had 110. Others were held in the Salisbury Prison which had about 10, in the Khami Jail of Bulawayo which had 90, in the Marandellas and the Que Que prisons which each had a share of human victims of an unpardonable denial of human rights. The 351 do not include hundreds of peasants and workers who are locked up in jails throughout the oppressed country for periods ranging from one month to two months without open trials. These are released later without either an excuse or an explanation from the fascist police. All these are callously tortured and grilled during

the detention period. Many have had permanent physical injuries.

In addition to these, the Rhodesian fascist regime had at least 270 life and long-term political prisoners most of whom had been tried secretly and sentenced arbitrarily (in camera) without the slightest chance of legal representation or assistance whatsoever.

From May 1973 to March 1974, the racist administration hanged at least 15 patriots for freedom-fighting incidents. Scores of innocent Africans had been killed in cold blood by Rhodesian armed forces actively helped by their bloodthirsty South African and Portuguese allies. Information about these atrocities is violently suppressed by the regime.

One such dastardly crime occurred in the northern region of the war-torn country in March after a ZAPU armed ambush of a South African military group near the Kandahar fishing camp, 12 km upstream from the scenic Victoria Falls along the Zambezi River. The Zimbabwean freedom-fighters killed four of the racists and one was later reported to be missing.

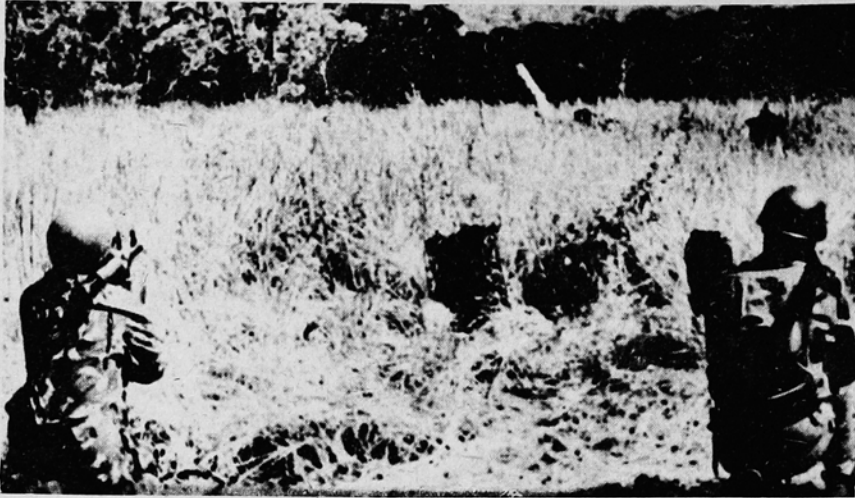
CONFISCATION OF LIVESTOCK

During a fruitless search for the patriots, South African forces snatched a baby from an African Woman's back and cut the crying baby's throat in front of the shocked mother as what they termed a lesson to her not to refuse to divulge information about freedom fighters.

The matter was later raised in Smith's so-called parliament as a motion to set up a public commission of inquiry into the incident and related country-wide crimes committed by the armed forces against the African masses. Smith's man in charge of what is called law and order refused saying establishing such a body would be a sheer waste of public funds.

The incident was one of many similar happenings in areas affected by the liberation war. It will be recalled that the Rhodesian armed forces played a major role in the massacres of several villages in Mozambique (like Wiriyamu) from October 1972 to about May 1973. In the country itself, one such village razed to the ground by the Rhodesian racist troops was called Musiyiwa, about 105 km north of Salisbury. Its crops were burned and cattle, goats and other livestock confiscated violently by the bandits in February (1974). The villagers, all 110 of them, were accused (with neither evidence nor trial) of having supported freedom-fighters.

The unbelievable murder of the baby followed the killing of the four South African armed brigands by patriots of ZAPU's military wing, the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZPRA) on March eight. The four were K. A. Swart, E. F. Strydom, Z. A. Hough, and W. J. Conradie. Their commander, J. A. Kuhn, was reported missing. The attack, which was one of many against the Rhodesian-South African racist forces by ZAPU cadres in the past two years, adversely hit the tourist industry as



Freedom Fighters ready to hit hard at the enemy

the camp was situated in a popular holiday and fishing resort. It demoralised the fascist forces deeply. Smith re-acted desperately by herding African civilians into what he wrongly calls "protected villages" where the population ranges from 1,500 to 2,000. These virtual concentration camps, lying within a high security fence guarded by armed racist troops, are imitations of the Portuguese "aldeamentos" in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, or the notorious "strategic hamlets" of the Americans in Vietnam. Both schemes proved a dismal failure. There is no reason to think that the Rhodesian pattern will neutralise or paralyse the people's revolutionary struggle against Rhodesian-based British fascism.

RESISTANCE INCREASES INSTEAD OF DECREASING

When Joshua Nkomo and other patriotic Zimbabweans were rounded up in 1964, the minority dictatorship accused them of being behind the political unrest throughout the country. The regime erroneously thought that with Nkomo and thousands of other Zimbabweans behind bars, its plans to declare Rhodesia independent would be effected without fear of effective protest or opposition. But 10 years after they were cut off from the masses, resistance is increasing both in intensity and area instead of decreasing. It has now become a nation-wide armed revolution still led effectively by Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU. Smith's response of turning the entire country into a detention area is obviously counter-productive to him. How can a people who live under lock

and key and must get permission to move in and out of pen-like enclosures support those who treat them in this inhuman, violent, criminal, unfeeling and fascist manner?

Detainees live under very appalling conditions. Those who have not developed debility diseases (like diabetes and hypertension) have contracted chronic malarial fever or one strain or another of tuberculosis. Prominent freedom-fighters like Mrs. Mushambi died of such ailments in detention. A very recent case is that of patriot Kenneth Chisango who died in the Gwelo jail on January 15 after he had lived under lock and key there for eight years. He had unsuccessfully requested to be sent to Britain for medical treatment. Another detainee whose life is in imminent danger because of inadequate medical care is Shardrack Chipanga also in the Gwelo Prison. He is slowly dying of tuberculosis. Similar cases are found everywhere.

DESPERATE MEASURES AGAINST AFRICANS

It is believed that in the past three or four years, the Smith regime has detained off and on between 15,000 and 20,000 Zimbabweans for periods ranging from one month to a year. Most of these were held in remote police camps where they were brutally treated and severely interrogated for long spells daily.

To crown its desperate measures against the Africans, the Smith regime recently announced that it would arm some African peasants with shot-guns "to protect themselves against" what it wrongly called terrorists. It is com-

mon knowledge to everybody with a bit of common sense that the Africans of Zimbabwe are fighting for protection against the Smith regime and all its vicious, murderous, dispossessing and discriminatory laws.

The people spear-heading the fighting are the gallant freedom-fighters against whom the regime erroneously thinks that it has armed the peasants. The move is one of the most glaring blunders the regime has committed against itself. It will boomerang sooner than later.

Smith has a peculiar knack for blundering. In 1971 he told the whole world that the Africans of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia to him) were the happiest in the world, and that they were in full agreement with the anti-African constitutional fraud he and Britain's then Foreign and Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, had concocted and announced to the people on November 24.



Yesterday: One Man One Vote, today: One Man One Gun

Hardly had he finished talking in the glib manner than the self-same "happiest Africans" demonstrated against the constitutional treachery throughout the country. Fourteen were shot dead instantly. The figure rose to 31 when others died of gun-shot wounds later in several hospitals in Gwelo, Salisbury and Umtali. Smith was dumb with shame.

In January 1973, he unilaterally closed the Rhodesia-Zambia border and placed his groggy armed forces along the dividing Zambesi River. He said freedom fighters' activities in Rhodesia emanated from Zambia, and that he would re-open the border-posts only after the Zambian Government had assured him that it would curb freedom-fighters' effective activities.



On the way to fight to free Zimbabwe



Zimbabwe youth in support of the Zimbabwe Revolutionary Army

BIRTH CONTROL FOR ZIMBABWEANS A MILLION WHITE IMMIGRANTS

While he was busy making his threatening noises, freedom-fighters struck deep behind his armed troops. They proved, if proof was needed, that they were in Rhodesia and not emanating from Zambia. Smith was agape with ambarassment. He re-opened the border posts on February four as unilaterally as he had closed them. Fortunately for the liberation struggle, Zambia refused to re-open her side and decided to stop using the Rhodesian railway line for her copper exports to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques. By the end of the year, the railway had lost £ 5,5 million solely because of Smith's blunderous action.

Meanwhile, the liberation struggle gained momentum in Zimbabwe. At the beginning of the year, Smith announced that he wanted to recruit a million white immigrants, particularly from west European Countries which were then adversely affected by the Arab oil embargo. Smith stated that Rhodesia was a sunny and peaceful land awaiting human resources for development purposes. At the same time, he mounted an intensive birth-control scheme among the five and half million Africans.

Smith's peaceful Rhodesia proved not peaceful enough for settlers in the northern, north-western and north-eastern sectors where freedom-fighters played havoc. On February 18, three settler farmers (two men and a women) were killed by patriots, only a few weeks after the massive immigrant scheme was begun.

While Smith's agents abroad were busy buying newspaper space to advertise the unrealistic scheme, his military officials in Rhodesia mounted a country-wide recruitment exercise for young men who must be sent to the areas where patriots are highly active. Unhappiness could be seen clearly on the faces of the young whites who queued to be enlisted to fight for an obviously lost cause in Bulawayo on February 21.

As one reporter of the Bulawayo Chronicle wrote about these poor boys; "The day dawned grey and miserable, with an east wind bringing fitful spells of guti to dampen the spirits. For the 338 men of INTAKE 137, who were reporting to the Llewelin Barracks, near Bulawayo, for their national service, it must have seemed a fitting start to what most of them were sure was going to be a year of hardship..."

It is not mere coincidence that military recruitment in Rhodesia is occurring (as it is still on) simultaneously with immigrant recruitment abroad. Smith is desperately in need of military personnel to use as cannon fodder in his hopeless war against guerilla patriots of ZPRA. Commenting on the matter unwittingly, Rifleman P. Hosgood of Salisbury stated on March nine, "... but we don't know what is going to happen, and I hear that the graze is no good."

Smith's plan to cheat a million Europeans to leave their own lands and settle in Rhodesia this year will mislead only the most uninformed people. Those who know that according to the 1969 Rhodesian statistics, only 15 per cent of the country's Europeans of more than 15 years of age had been

born there will dismiss Smith's claim about Rhodesia being a prosperous and peaceful country for what is is—a blatant lie.

According to the same figures, only 62,250 whites in Rhodesia had been born there as of 1969. The growth of the European population in Zimbabwe is given below as from 1893, three years after the British-sponsored brigands led by arch-capitalist Cecil John Rhodes forcefully established themselves in the now embattled country.

1893	3,000
1899	13,365
1901	11,100
1902	11,600
1905	13,100
1911	23,700
1919	31,500
1920	32,600
1921	33,800
1922	34,800
1923	35,900
1963	220,000
1969	249,000

There was a big increase of the white polulation in the country in 1899 as a result of the 1899-1900 Anglo-Boer War in South Africa which caused London to have a reservoir of personnel in neighbouring Rhodesia, and also as a result of an exodus of settlers from the war-torn country. Rhodesia at that time offered them comparative peace and safety.

When a British Liberal Party Government created the Union of South Africa under Boer hegemony in 1910, hundreds of English-speaking whites left the country for Rhodesia, hence the steep rise from the 1905 total to the 1911 figure. Emotions were still pretty high between the boers and the

English at the time for the latter to feel safe under the former.

Another rather big jump occurred between 1923 and 1963. One cause of this was the Second World War and all its displacing and disillusioning factors. Another was the creation of independent states in Asia and Africa where formerly a large number of whites had lived under the metropolitan powers' administrative and military protection. After independence, the whites quit for areas where the future of white regimes appeared assured. Rhodesia seemed to be one of those areas.

STATUS REMAIN SHAKY AND VIOLENTLY UNTENABLE

But what is factually the future of white minority rule in Rhodesia? It is bleak and hopeless. For as long as the racist regime denies the African majority full, free and fair participation in the country's destiny at all levels of the people's political, economic and social life, so long shall the regime's statutes remain shaky and violently untenable. The obvious sine qua non to the country's political stability, economic prosperity and social pro-

gress is majority rule, not concentration camps or hangmen's nooses.

Writing from Gonakudzingwa in 1964, Joshua Nkomo stated. "... To us majority rule means the extension of political rights to all people so that they are able to elect a government of their own choice irrespective of race, colour or creed of the individuals forming such a government..." Nkomo's view is the exact opposite of Smith's notorious "no majority rule in my life-time" assertion made soon after he had pushed out Winston Field from the Rhodesian Front's top leadership in 1964. One statement is clearly national, while the other is deplorably racial. It was because he wished to realise his dream that Smith locked up Nkomo and other Zimbabweans.

Referring to the attempt to entrench white minority rule in Zimbabwe through a unilateral declaration of independence, Joshua Nkomo said the same year: "... Imposition of independence by such a minority will not change us even by one iota in our determined struggle against minority domination. Instead, there will be perpetual resistance and rebellion against arbitrary action..."

The present situation is a true reflec-

tion of the above words which were said more than a year before Smith's unilateral declaration of independence. All available signs show that "resistance and rebellion" are fast developing into a full-fledged armed revolution which will be felt far away from Rhodesia's borders. The Rhodesian whites had better take serious note of this and accept the simple fact that their future as people (and not as privileged rulers) depends wholly on the freedom, happiness and justice enjoyed by the African majority in their own land. The whites should differentiate between the unrepresentative white racist regime and themselves and realise that their security and future safety are inextricably tied up with the realisation of the aspirations of the African masses. They cannot live freely if the Africans are not free.

In his memorandum to the 1972 Pearce Commission, Nkomo said: "... We for our part are prepared to work resolutely for a settlement that will give peace and security to all citizens of our country irrespective of colour."

He wrote that from the closely guarded high security fence of the unbearable Gonakudzingwa Detention Camp - Place of the banished.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA HOW INEFFECTIVE THEY ARE

In January 1966, two months after the Rhodesian white settler regime had made its unilateral declaration of independence, the British Labour Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, told Commonwealth leaders in Nigeria that economic sanctions would bring down the regime in weeks rather than months. Many credulous people took him seriously and waited for the downfall of the Smith dictatorship. It is still in power today, eight years after the baseless statement was made.

ZAPU argued strongly all the time before the regime's UDI that economic sanctions against Rhodesia could never bring down the regime because of its

close association with South Africa and Mozambique economically and industrially. Our argument was ignored by Britain not because it was without supportable facts, but because it was too correct to be taken into favourable consideration. It adversely affected British interests in Southern Africa.

We stated that economic sanctions against Rhodesian settlers could work only if they were applied also against South Africa and Mozambique. This has proved true because it is mainly through these two countries that Rhodesia sends out its exports and receives its imports.

We also pointed out that there were

three main ways in which sanctions could hit Rhodesia. The effect could be only within a period of one to two years after UDI, we observed. The three main ways were:

- By inducing a reduction in the overall demand for Rhodesian products leading to what is known as demand deficiency unemployment;

- By causing a fall in the overall supply of Rhodesian produced goods and, therefore, also a fall in employment because of lack of means of production and finance;

• By causing a reduction in the availability of consumer foods to the Rhodesians because of a contraction of imports due to lack of foreign exchange, or of denial by traditional sources of supply.

We explained that no demand deficiency unemployment could arise if imports would be reduced by the same amount as exports. What would be needed would be a simple structural re-adjustment of the economy so that resources and labour would be shifted from export industries to those producing for domestic consumption. This re-adjustment later proved unnecessary because of the gradual manner in which economic sanctions against Rhodesia were introduced and applied. South Africa and Mozambique proved as staunch supporters of the Smith regime as we had predicted. Many countries violated the measures with impunity even before the ink was dry.

Most firms of great importance in Rhodesia are subsidiaries of South Africa-based British companies. The mining industry is a typical example of this category.

These South Africa-based British companies have a duty to keep their Rhodesian subsidiaries afloat by hook or crook. They import machinery in their own name and later forward them to Rhodesia. They import Rhodesian minerals and later send them to international markets. As the South African racist regime is eagerly supporting Rhodesia by word and deed, this kind of co-operation between Rhodesian and South African mining companies is easy. It is strongly encouraged and protected.

Rhodesia also uses Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques as outlets for her exports. According to figures compiled by the United Nations last year, Rhodesian tobacco was bought by a number of countries which later claimed that it was South African. The table, below, compares what importing nations claimed to have bought from South Africa with what South Africa said she sold to the importing states. The discrepancies are in fact tonnages of commodities imported from Rhodesia. They are obtained by subtracting what South Africa said she sold from what the importer said she bought from South Africa.

Importing state	Imports from South Africa	Discrepancy
Israel (tobacco)	983,000 (metric tonnes)	983,000
Belgium (tobacco)	866,000 (metric tonnes)	866,000
Japan (chrome)	719,000 (metric tonnes)	364,200
West Germany (chrome)	273,000 (metric tonnes)	115,300
Denmark (miscellaneous)	402,000 (metric tonnes)	402,000
Norway (miscellaneous)	355,000 (metric tonnes)	355,000
Switzerland (miscellaneous)	278,000 (metric tonnes)	278,000
Austria (miscellaneous)	218,000 (metric tonnes)	218,000

The figures were compiled when the United States was openly importing Rhodesian chromium and other metals described as strategic. According to the United Kingdom, its discrepancy totalled 147 tonnes. America's resumption of chrome imports from Rhodesia was based on a purely tendentious explanation that the metal was in great demand and short supply. According to American figures circulated in 1973, USA companies imported Rhodesian chromium at six US dollars more per tonne than they paid for USSR chromium. More-over, the Rhodesian chrome imports replaced nine percent of USA needs formerly bought from Turkey before the USA Congress passed the notorious Byrd Amendment allowing for the re-importation of the Rhodesian metal.

Apart from sending exports through Mozambique and South Africa, Rhodesia has established what are now known as "letter-head" firms in South Africa. These are import-export agencies whose sole duty it is to forward and/or prepare export papers and documents for Smith's commodities sent through South Africa. The "letter-head" firms also import commodities ostensibly for South African establishments but later forward them to Rhodesia without any difficulty whatsoever.

Rhodesian minerals are also sent out to the international market by South African mining establishments which produce the same type of minerals as their Rhodesian subsidiaries. Thus, for an example, the Mesina Copper Mines have no difficulty in forwarding Rhodesian copper on behalf of the Mangula Copper Mines. Similar tactics are used by asbestos and gold mines.

It will be recalled that the British Government imposed oil sanctions against Rhodesia in December 1965. The Smith dictatorship attempted in April 1966 to break the oil embargo and the United Kingdom had to appeal to the United Nations for authorisation to use force "if necessary" to

prevent an oil tanker from discharging its cargo at Beira.

Following that step, it was felt that the measure thus adopted hitherto would topple the Smith regime. But the more the United Nations adopted economic measures against the regime, the more the regime stepped up its reliance on South Africa and Portugal. But instead of stiffening its attitude towards these fascist administrations, the British Government stiffened its attitude against the African people of Zimbabwe and those nations whose suggestions at the UN were genuinely meant to bring down the Salisbury racialists.

Harold Wilson came out in the open when he presented his nakedly racist Tiger Constitutional proposals at the end of 1966. This was to be followed by even worse suggestions aboard HMS FEARLESS in 1968. Nothing in the two documents (which were discussed by Wilson and Smith and their top aides to the entire exclusion of the Zimbabwe national leader Joshua Nkomo) could be regarded as being against political racism. To crown it all, the Conservatives came out with their November 24, 1971 Anglo-Rhodesian anti-African treachery. It was later contemptuously rejected by the masses of Zimbabwe.

In the field of communications, only 12 out of 142 UN-member states had cut off postal links with Rhodesia by November 1973. The United Kingdom was, of course, among those with strong communications links with the racists. The whole clumsily applied economic sanctions exercise is a flop because the initiator, the UK, had never wished it to succeed. It was introduced only as a sop to quieten those nations which demanded action to end the Rhodesian tyranny of Britain's kith and kin. We leave it to individual nations to decide whether or not the British Government must be allowed to get away with this blatant imperialist crime against humanity. Their individual actions will speak louder than their words, of course.

FREEDOM-FIGHTERS' SONG

by Saul Ndlovu

*We left our countries for their own good,
We vowed we would their honour redeem,
We crossed many giddy rivers and gorges,
We jumped the barbed Rhodesia-Botswana fence,
We swam to Zambia,
We paddled to Tanzania,
We went elsewhere, everywhere, anywhere, anyhow;
All for the sake of our countries!*

*We lived in the Lusaka's vigilant Matero suburb,
We visited Dar es Salaam's Kariakoo complex,
We grabbed beans from weevils,
We gulped the noxious undrinkable Kachasu/1/drops,
We studied in America,
We read in Ghana,
We imbibed medicine, biology, geology, economics;
All for the sake of our countries!*

*We talked to our enthusiastic African brothers,
We smiled at our lovely dark sisters,
We told them our wants,
We taught them about our heroic struggles,
We lectured in colleges,
We spoke in seminars,
We prepared memoranda, documents, arguments, appeals;
All for the liberation of our countries!*

*We petitioned strongly before the differing United Nations,
We begged for audiences at Commonwealth sessions,
We paced the OAU corridors,
We seized every extended free human palm,
We embraced in Algiers,
We nodded in Ouagadougou,/2/
We kissed cheeks, lips, fore-heads, tongues;
All for the liberation of our countries!*

*We demonstrated in Trafalgar Square against Smith's UDI,
We screamed in France against Johannes Vorster,/3/
We lobbied the capitalist tycoons,
We analysed the moguls' internationally spread tentacles,
We exposed their crimes,
We condemned their greed,
We denounced exploitation, deprivation, dispossession,
humiliation;
All for the love of our countries!*

*We received deaf ears in glittering Washington Dee Cee,/4/
We were given silent scorn in London,
We avoided NATO's murderous Lisbon,
We learned to identify our heartless enemy,
We detested their inhuman-ness,
We suffered need, hunger, thirst, death;
All for the love of our countries!*

*We cried for friends all over the world,
We were answered with a fatherly "DA" from Moscow,
We heard a brotherly "JA" from Berlin,
We got a happy "NA'AM" from Baghdad,
We admired humane socialism,
We feared selfish capitalism,
We touched Prague, Peking, Budapest, Sofia;
All for the freedom of our countries!*

*We read thoughts from all over the globe,
We devoured the philosophy of Karl Marx,
We perused even Adam Smith,
We praised the ideas of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin,
We analysed Francois-Marie Arouet,/5/
We sang Ernesto Guevara,
We loved Lumumba, Nehru, Nasser, Nkrumah;
All for the freedom of our countries!*

*We gained thunderous experience in Jose Marti's land,
We listened to the unwavering Kim Il Sung,
We clasped hands with our Palestinian allies,
We exchanged views with our Finnish backers,
We consulted in Italy,
We knelt in the Vatican,
We addressed in Casablanca, Aden, Kampala, Accra;
All for the future of our countries!*

*We met zealous students in Ramanantsoa's Tananarive,
We greeted Africa's youngsters in Tunis,
We shared rooms with the world's youth in Alexanderplatz,
We flew flags at Africa's trade fairs,
We submitted many reports,
We heard varied comments,
We explained several queries;
All for the future of our countries!*

*We accepted food from the nations of Scandinavia,
We swallowed aspirin from motherly New Delhi,
We wore shoes from Belgrade,
We memorised the word "shukran"/6/ in Cairo,
We lauded gallant Algeria,
We liked humanist Zambia,
We thanked socialist Guinea, Tanzania, Somalia, Congo;
All for the soils of our countries!*

*We recrossed the many giddy rivers and gorges,
We fought the fascists in the bush,
We shot them on sight,
We chased the devils across muddy fields,
We spared them never,
We fought like heroes,
We attacked, ambushed, advanced, annihilated;
All for the soils of our countries!*

*We trundled over bubbling brooks and chilly glens,
We clutched our dependable freedom-spitting guns,
We searched for brutes on two legs,
We looked for justice's foes
We knew them well,
We despised them deeply,
We looked here, there, elsewhere, everywhere;
All for the dignity of our countries!*

*We lost bearings in the verdant moonless forests,
We asked for directions from the dead:
"You're on your own soils!"
We hugged our very dear motherlands,
We heard our iron-strong convictions order:
"Never surrender to injustice!"
We exalted Mondlane, Nkomo, Nujoma, Cabral, Neto, Luthuli;
All for the dignity of our countries!*

*We shared dusty burrows with stinking skunks
We ate stale ant-eaters' brains,
We drank insipid boabab-cavity water,
We imitated the hyaena's weird laughter,
We skinned the variegated long-tailed rock lizard,
We caught the iguana by the head,
We roasted tortoises, baboons, vultures, rats;
All for the liberty of our countries!*

*We fought the fiends in the northern mountains,
We pushed them to the southern plateaux,
We blew 'em up in the forests,
We shot 'em down in the valleys,
We tracked 'em across our grassy plains,
We tailed 'em over hills and dales,
We exceeded the tortoise on fours;
All for the liberty of our countries!*

*We heard the familiar deafening war sounds,
Wheee!
Mboom!
Ack! Ack! Ack! Ack!
Kakakakakaka!
Dum! Dam! Dum! Ndindi! Ndindi!
Ack! Ack! Ack! Ack!
Kreee! Kreee! Kreee!
Kookoo! Goom! Kookoo! Goom!
All for the honour of our countries!*

*We were bombed cowardly from high up yonder,
We crouched beside big boulders adown below,
We seized caves from mambas,
We guzzled the ascetic mice-eating owls,
We slept atop vipers,
We disturbed adders, cobras, pythons;
All for the honour of our countries!*

*We interned our patriots and dead adversaries,
We swore we would never give up,
We hunted the enemy aground,
We avoided his bombs from high above,
We despised his cowardice,
We licked our soils,
We sighed, grinned, frowned, marched;
All for the happiness of our countries!*

*We vowed never ever to live to surrender,
We were hanged by the capitalists' bloody friends,
We died with patriotic pride,
We solemnly immortalised our departed martyrs,
We re-loaded our AKs, /7/
We moved ever forward,
We fired high, low, near, far;
All for the happiness of our countries!*

CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND TRIBAL MILITIA: DESPERATE ACTS OF REGIME



The Regime calls them "protected villages"

Earlier this year the Smith regime announced that it had decided to arm some sections of the oppressed African people to defend themselves against what the racialists wrongly call terrorists. The regime said the Africans would be given shot-guns for this purpose. The shot-gun armed group would be referred to as tribal militia.

The whole scheme would be laughable if the Rhodesian situation were not such a serious tragedy to the whole world. One tragic aspect of this issue can be seen glaringly in Smith's concentration camps created late last year to keep the very same Africans from helping freedom-fighters. The number of inmates of these concentration camps which the regime calls "protected villages" varies from 1,500 to 2,000 per camp. The places are guarded day and night and the inmates have to get special permission to get out of the high security fence.

Africans call these unbearable places "pens" and the armed guards are regarded as the shepherds. People put in these camps are driven from their original villages at gun-point after their homes have been burnt down, and their livestock confiscated by the dictatorship. The areas heavily affected by these brutal measures are those in which freedom-fighters are actively putting the fascist troops on the run. They are in the westerly direction, north-western, northern and north-eastern areas of Zimbabwe. But as freedom-fighters are moving inexorably deeper into the country, virtually the whole land will be turned into one vast concentration camp.

Smith's attempt to arm the oppressed African masses against the freedom-fighters is one of his regular blunders whose benefit to the Africans will be felt sooner than later. It is unbelievable that Smith and his fascist henchmen really think that the African people of Zimbabwe need protection against freedom-fighters. The Africans need liberation and protection from the Smith regime and not from their own liberators. Smith will learn this objective reality by bitter experience. As for Zimbabweans, they know their enemies and oppressors and can never be misled, whether they are in concentration camps, or are armed with toy-like shot-guns. The enemy is Smith.

LAND ISSUE: CAUSE OF DEEP SUFFERING AMONG AFRICANS



Bright future for this girl and grim out look for the two Africans

In our last issue of THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW, we examined the land question in Zimbabwe. In this edition, we pursue the matter further so as to enlighten our readers about the depth of suffering caused by the mass alienation of land from the African people on the basis and strength of racially discriminatory laws.

RESERVES: A SEGREGATION POLICY

In 1898, eight years after settler occupation of Zimbabwe by Cecil John Rhodes' British South Africa Company (BSAC), the usurpers declared that they intended to separate the white race from the Africans both geographically and administratively. The statement to this effect declared: "... The British South Africa Company, having recognised this impassable barrier between the two races, in

order to avoid a social collision, has adopted a policy of segregation, whereby the natives, not directly or indirectly working for Europeans, live apart in large areas reserved for them ..."

The declaration was made at a time when the settler administrators were (administratively) uniting what they had begun to call Matabeleland with what had become known as Mashonaland. It will be recalled that so-called Native Reserves had been created in Matabeleland by the invaders in 1894 on the strength of an Order-in-Council issued by Britain. A similar document was issued for Mashonaland in 1898 also creating reserves for the indigenous people.

These areas called reserves were based on the segregational policy of the company as quoted above. To administer the reserves, the regime formed

what was termed Native Affairs Department soon after occupation. The Native Affairs Department was headed by Native Commissioners appointed for each district. They had both judicial and executive authority. They fell under the Secretary for Native Affairs who was in fact the principal executive officer in regard to the so-called native affairs. He later became known also as the Chief Native Commissioner.

The department's duties were, in brief, to control the Africans through the Native Commissioners who had the power to recommend the removal of a chief (in the NCs respective districts) who did not co-operate with the departments's orders.

A section of the law concerning chiefs and their functions pointed out very strongly that they were at the department's mercy.

The section stated: "The chief in charge of a tribe or section of a tribe shall be appointed by the administrator and shall hold office during his pleasure and contingent upon good behaviour and general fitness. He shall receive such pay and allowances as shall be fixed from time to time..." The chief's duties were given as including "responsibility for the general good conduct of the natives under his charge; the immediate notification to the native commissioner or assistant native commissioner of all crimes and offences or serious attempts at crime..."

DIVISION OF AFRICAN MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHITES

It was under such an administrative system that the Land Apportionment Act (1930) was introduced dividing

the country between the white minority settlers and the African majority. The discriminatory act put aside 44 million acres of the most wretched soil for African use in the most unhealthy parts of the country, while 36 million were reserved for the white settlers in the most arable and extremely healthy regions.

The act came into being following a recommendation by a commission headed by Morris Carter in 1925. It recorded its feelings as follows, among other observations: "... However desirable it may be that the two races must live together side by side with equal rights as regarding the holding of land, we are convinced that in practice, probably for generations to come, such a policy is not practicable nor in the best interest of the two races and that until the Native has advanced much further on the paths of civilisation, it is better that points of contact between the two races should be reduced..."

At the time of the setting up of the Carter Commission, Rhodesia had about 36,000 white settlers as compared with more than one million recorded Africans. This meant that each settler was entitled to at least 1,000 acres of land while the indigenous people had each only about 44 acres. The disparity widened up to 1969 when the Land Apportionment Act was replaced by the Land Tenure Act on whose strength more land was added to the white portion, bringing the total to a staggering 44,948,300 acres while Africans had a miserable 44,949,100 acres. The untold misery caused by this dispossession of the Africans of their natural sources of livelihood and pride has to be seen to be believed.

SETTLERS: RICH LAND-OWNERS AT EXPENSE OF AFRICAN WORKERS

Following the passing of the Land Apportionment Act, the regime had to have an administrative machinery by which it could supervise the daily use of land by the natural owners of the Zimbabwean soil. In 1926 the first

white agriculturist to supervise African land usage was appointed. He was to be helped by African agricultural demonstrators. From this beginning the Native Agricultural Department was formed. This department was to look also into the number of cattle Africans owned and see that they were constantly reduced by selling them to affluent white farmers who had large tracts of land full of wild animals. It is said that in 1944 the African people of Zimbabwe had only 1,916,000 cattle out of several millions most of which had been confiscated by the settlers after the 1893 patriotic war and also after the 1896-1897 liberation war. In 1944 a director of the Native Agricultural Department was appointed. He had 30 Europeans and 219 Africans under him. He had to work within the framework of the country's racially discriminatory system as laid down by the Land Apportionment Act. This did not, however, give him enough elbow-room to apply all the venomous policies of the racist regime. His department had to have a law passed by the minority parliament to enable him to dispossess and displace the Africans more effectively than before.

In strict pursuance of this objective, the director's report of 1947 stated, inter alia: "... to date we have only started to cope with the problem and more intensive efforts must be made to avoid disaster."

The "problem" to which the director referred in his report was the people's refusal to co-operate with measures meant to turn them into beggars and squatters in their own land. The white settlers were turning themselves into enormously rich land-owners at the violent expense of the black majority - the natural inheritors of Zimbabwe. In 1951, a law to help the native agricultural department was passed by the dictatorship. It was known as the Native Land Husbandry Act. It was couched in such sweet words that untutored and uninformed minds could be misled to believing that it was an honest attempt to protect and promote the Africans' land rights. It was based on the racialist Land Apportionment Act. It claimed to have good objectives.

The objectives were:

- To register land rights in the name of individual holders;

- To stimulate at an increased rate the adoption of improved farming methods;
- To induce a sense of responsibility in the protection and maintenance of land.

The Native Land Husbandry Act contains powers to enforce these provisions or so-called objectives by the department concerned.

It empowers the settler officials to limit and control livestock owned by the African people in the areas ostensibly reserved for their particular use. They are also authorised to depasturise communal grazing areas.

The law also empowers the agricultural officers to allocate individual farming rights "as far as possible" in what are termed economic units, and where this step is deemed impossible "due to over-population", it authorises the settlers to prevent what is described as further fragmentation of holdings, and to provide for the aggregation of fragmentary holdings into economic units. Lastly, it also provides for the power to set aside land for purposes of building towns or business centres.

The Native Land Husbandry Act does not consider the fertility or rain aspect of various areas of the country in its application. What is sometimes considered is the population density. As most (if not all) areas allegedly reserved for Africans are densely populated, small family units unable to sustain life from one reaping season to another are owned by lucky people. The majority of the Africans are landless. This is what the racist regime wants.

Without food or land, the Africans are forced to flock to the urban areas where their labour is exploited wantonly by the settler industrialists and commercial magnates most of whom are agents of British, American and South African-based firms. These South African-based firms are mostly subsidiaries of consortiums of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and a number of other capitalist states. This is what the Rhodesian fascist regime wants to perpetuate. That it is in collusion with many capitalist states is clearly shown in its trade dealings with them as shown in one of our reports in this edition.

(IN THE NEXT ISSUE WE SHALL DEAL WITH THE AFRICAN WORKERS AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH WHITE WORKERS).

WILSON - VORSTER SECRET PACT MUST BE EXPOSED

In October 1966 there was a violent armed clash between Rhodesian fascist troops and patriots of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) in the Gomoza area of Lupane, north of the city of Bulawayo. A military training camp of the freedom-fighters was later discovered by the racists who then began to terrorise the local people for not having reported the heroes' presence in the locality.

The incident caused a lot of alarm, fear and despondency to the country's minority regime. The British Government of the day, led by the present premier, Harold Wilson, did not fail to get the significance of the development, especially in view of the fact that the Rhodesian administration announced that the ZAPU training base had been functioning for three months before it was discovered.

The regime and the British Labour Government realised that Zimbabweans were determined to liberate themselves at any cost. Something had to be done to protect the Rhodesian dictatorship and Britain's settler kith and kin from Zimbabwean patriots. As the British Government could not use open force to support Smith without causing an unbearable international furor, more subtler methods had to be employed.

One of these measures was to get South African forces on Smith's side in much larger numbers than before. The South African troops would perform a protective role against freedom-fighters. Their duty was to be exactly the same as that which British soldiers would play in the country if there was what Mr. Wilson termed a break-down of law and order.

It will be recalled that Mr. Wilson had stated several times that Britain would use force only to restore law and order. That meant in simple facts that if the people of Zimbabwe were seen to be gaining an upper hand, London would intervene militarily. The Gomoza clash was obviously a beginning of a national liberation struggle by Zimbabweans. It had to be nipped in the bud.

To achieve this with a minimum uproar from the international world, Harold Wilson's administration entered into a secret agreement with South Africa's Balthazar Johannes Vorster to station more armed troops in Rhodesia.

The first batch of South African troops to enter Rhodesia as a result of this secret agreement crossed the Limpopo River (Rhodesian-South African boundary) in March 1967. The group, which numbered 525, was divided into two sections. One section — 225 — was led by Daan Pretorius. It was from Cape Town. The other which was headed by Dries Kotzenberg came from Pretoria.

Kotzenberg's men were sent to the Chirundu sector of the Rhodesia-Zambia border, while the Cape Town section was stationed in the Kariba Lake area. The 525 men remained in Rhodesia till about September when a much bigger contingent was hurried into the country to help Smith's groggy forces who had been put on the run by the famous joint ZAPU-ANC patriots in the historic Wankie, Sipolilo, Binga and Sinoia battles of August-September that year.

Since then, the presence of Vorster's

forces in Rhodesia has not only become publicly insulting, but has increased by leaps and bounds with the passage of time. Up to the time the Labour administration was replaced by the Tories in 1970, nothing had been done or said publicly to get these foreign forces from what Britain refers to as her territory. Evasive answers to demands to get them out were given by Mr. Wilson's regime while clandestine steps were being taken to entrench their presence in the country. During his tenure of office, Edward Heath never said anything worth remembering against the South Africans' occupation of Rhodesia, ostensibly a British territory. This was in strict keeping with the Vorster-Wilson secret pact to base the former's fascist forces in Zimbabwe.

It is because of this agreement that the British Government has despecably refused to take up Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda's offer to use his country as a military base to crush the Rhodesian racist regime. This factor, among others, explains why the British Government is adamantly quiet about such a blatant piece of armed aggression of Rhodesia by South Africa. The plan is a part of a much deeper conspiracy of Britain and South Africa against Zimbabweans and neighbouring free African states which are now threatened daily by these armed bandits from the land of apartheid — racial discrimination.

A few explanations were given by Wilson's regime for not using armed force to remove Smith's bandits from power. None of them were valid. They

openly evaded the real reason for Britain's pro-Smith stand at home and elsewhere (United Nations and at Commonwealth conferences.)

Those of us who wanted Britain to use force to remove Smith from power argued wrongly that London had used force in Kenya, in Cyprus, in India, in the United States during the American uprising against Britain, and in Anguila as recently as 1969. Some of us also quoted the current situation in Northern Ireland as another example of the use of armed force by the British Government against those opposed to its authority as a colonial power.

It is, of course, perfectly true that the United Kingdom used armed force in several places to re-assert or protect its presence and colonial power. But against whom was such force used? It was used against what we can generally regard as freedom-fighters and NEVER on behalf of freedom-fighters as our demand has stated.

In Kenya the British Government used force against the Mau Mau. In Cyprus it was against the EOKA. In India it was against the popular resistance movement. In the United States it was against those who wanted the colonies to rule themselves and cease being exploited sources of raw material for Britain. In Anguila, it was felt that there was a possibility of a genuine revolt by the majority of the people — who happen to be black — against the British Government. This sentiment was strengthened by a British minister who was booed and publicly humiliated by the people of Anguila when he visited the Caribbean island in the first half of 1969.

What is the situation in Rhodesia? Is Smith a freedom-fighter for Britain to use armed force against him, or does he in effect represent British colonial and other interests? Would the British Government use its armed forces to install a government in Zimbabwe, of Zimbabweans, by Zimbabweans, and for Zimbabweans? NEVER. Wherever the British Government used armed force, it was to entrench its own political force and interests. It pulled out from those areas where it had used force because it had failed to subdue the urge of the masses to be free in their own countries. It became impossible for London to rule profitably in those lands.

Harold Wilson's statement that his administration would use force in

Rhodesia only if what he termed law and order broke down was a very significant stand inasmuch as it meant that Smith's unilateral declaration of independence on November 11, 1965 was not in fact and effect a breakdown of what law and order Britain had thought to exist in the country. According to Mr. Wilson, a breakdown of law and order would occur only if the African majority was seen and felt to be gaining an upper hand over the white minority settlers. At such a stage, Whitehall would move in lock, stock and barrel to re-assert Britain's colonial authority over Zimbabwe, said the British Government.

The situation must be understood in the geographical context of Rhodesia's proximity to South Africa where Britain has very high economic stakes. If the African masses of Zimbabwe were to gain an upper hand of their situation, Britain would step in not only to protect its kith and kin plus investments, but also because if Rhodesia comes under African majority rule, the days of South Africa's racism and inhuman rule would be numbered. To ward off this likelihood, Britain had to act, and she did that through South Africa.

It is sometimes stated that what the British Government should do in Rhodesia is what the late President Charles de Gaulle did in Algeria when he pulled out French troops from that gallant African country after seven bloody years of a popular war against the French colonialists and settlers. This piece of reasoning is also faulty in that it wrongly assumes that de Gaulle ordered French armed forces to leave Algeria out of sheer love for Algeria and its people's demand for freedom. This was not the case.

De Gaulle had absolutely no alternative but to get French forces out of Algeria because they were being openly defeated by the heroic patriots of that land. They had earlier been severely humiliated by the peerless Vietnamese at Dien bien phu before they embarked upon the disastrous Algerian military adventure in which they desperately used armed helicopters against freedom-fighters for the first time in history.

There was absolutely nothing unique in de Gaulle's decision to pull out his forces from Algeria. Britain also withdrew her colonial armed oppressors from those countries where they

had been used to attempt an entrenchment of colonialism. They were withdrawn not because the British Government had become an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist regime, but because their continued presence in places like Aden (now People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) was found to be untenable. The British Government does not have an anti-colonialist concept for it to be expected to act against its own interests established by colonialism.

In Rhodesia, Ian Smith represents British interests more than an indigenous government based on one man, one vote would do. Smith's effective presence in power, therefore, is the best form of British colonialism practicable under current Zimbabwean and international circumstances. It would be diametrically against British traditions and colonial stance, aims and policies to remove a regime whose basic practices and beliefs are in conformity with those of Whitehall. London may differ with Smith or with Vorster, but it is always on the method to strengthen their regimes and not in the ways their dictatorships should be replaced by people's governments. Smith and Vorster use crude and barbaric methods to perpetuate white supremacy in Southern Africa. Harold Wilson and his ilk are for subtle ways full of hidden trickery and meaningless niceties.

That Britain is in effect more with South Africa and Rhodesia than with countries like Zambia is clearly shown by her failure to take up a visibly decisive position vis-a-vis forces of oppression and those of freedom, justice and equality. Were it not because of the secret Wilson-Vorster agreement, Whitehall would have long brought effective pressure to bear on Pretoria to withdraw its forces of aggression from Zimbabwe.

Instead of siding with forces of freedom, the United Kingdom is, however, acting protectively on Rhodesia's side at the United Nations where its vetoes against meaningful proposals to topple the unrepresentative fascist regime have adopted a monotonous routine. Since the United Kingdom claims responsibility over Rhodesia, progressives and nations sympathetic to Zimbabwean forces of freedom would be well advised to revise their attitude towards Britain.

SMITH'S CANNON-FODDER SCHEME: BOYS SENT TO DEATH



The Rhodesian regime has been recruiting young men into its groggy armed forces on a large scale recently in a desperate bid to stem the pace of the armed revolutionary struggle in Zimbabwe. White youngsters are being sent to death.

At the beginning of March, about 338 young men were conscripted into Rhodesia's demoralised army at the Bulawayo Llewellyn Barracks. They formed what was called "INTAKE 137."

Writing about the Llewellyn Barracks scheme, a reporter of the Bulawayo Chronicle newspaper began his report: "The day dawned grey and miserable, with an east bringing fitful spells of guti to dampen the spirits . . ."

Nothing could have been more apt than the above statement by a news medium known for its support of minority rule. Had it been made by a progressive organ, the reporter would have been realistic enough by describing the "grey, . . . miserable . . ." and damp spirits of the poor boys than attributing that to an abstract day. That the boys were "miserable" and

that the exercise "dampened" their spirits is obvious in the following observations by one or two of the recruiting officers.

Rifleman P. Hosgood stated: ". . . we don't know what is going to happen, and I hear the graze is no good."

We can tell Hosgood what will happen to those poor boys. They will die in the bush of Zimbabwe at the gallant



hands of the armed patriots of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army. They will die for a hopeless cause. They will not have a chance to fight back because they are demoralised, and rightly so too, because they know that Smith regards them as cannon-fodder. They are young enough to know that forces of freedom and justice are invincible and valiant.

Major R. Matkovich, officer commanding one of the companies and the man responsible for the February 21 (INTAKE 137) recruits, had this to say: ". . . The men are not allowed out of camp until they have completed six weeks' training and have passed the commanding officer's inspection . . ."

Do we have to explain why the Rhodesian fascists have such old-fashioned rules and regulations in their armed forces? If so, it is because the armed men show neither loyalty to nor support for the regime spontaneously. They have to be coerced to remain under arms.

Our honest advice to these "miserable" boys who are forcefully dragged to their untimely death is this: **YOUR MURDERERS ARE THOSE WHO RECRUIT YOU TO FIGHT FOR A VICIOUSLY INHUMAN SYSTEM WHICH IS AS OUT-DATED AS IT IS INTOLERABLE. QUIT THE BARRACKS AND DEFY THOSE WHO TRY TO COERCE YOU INTO DEATH. TURN YOUR GUNS AGAINST THEM AND SAVE YOUR LIVES. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DEFEND THE INDEFENSIBLE. YOUR FATE IS IN YOUR OWN HANDS. IF YOU DO NOT HEED THIS PIECE OF ADVICE, YOU SHALL SURELY RUE THE DAY YOU EVER TRY TO FIGHT FOR THE DAMNABLE REGIME.**

INSIDE ZIMBABWE

SETTLER-FARMERS' LIVES HAZARDOUS

FUTURE IS GLOOMY

From the end of 1972, Rhodesian settler-farmers in areas occupied by freedom-fighters have been living in daily fear of their lives. Some have been killed by Zimbabwean patriots, and others have abandoned their estates for the comparative safety of the urban areas. Yet others have quit the country completely for states where they would like to begin a new life.

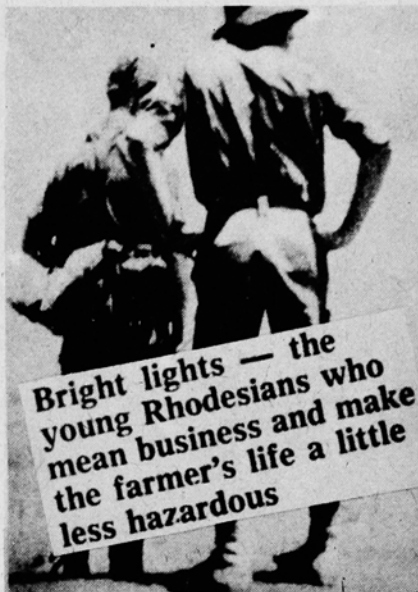
So frightened of freedom-fighters are the farmers that many, if not all, of them refuse to give interviews to visiting Pressmen. Those who do, insist on remaining anonymous so that they cannot be identified easily by the revolutionary forces.

One pair which chose to hide behind such anonymity called itself Nick and Jenny when it gave an interview to a South African women's magazine called MODERN WOMAN. In its December 1973 edition, the journal described the liberation struggle in the North-Western, Northern and north-eastern regions of Zimbabwe as "family war." Not that it was referring to the role played by Zimbabwean families in this situation, but to that of the white settlers whose sons have been turned into cannon-fodder by the Smith regime. The magazine stated that "Nick and Jenny", like many other farmers, no longer trusted even their own cooks, farm-hands or tractor-drivers (all of whom are Africans, of course). They place more trust in their dogs than in their fellow-humans.

At night, "Nick and Jenny" retreat into the false safety of their barricaded house and spend the nights in passages. Their beds are dragged back into the appropriate rooms early in the morning before the cook begins his duties. This is to avoid him seeing where the couple sleeps because, so they feel, he might inform freedom-

fighters of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army ZPRA.

In the early stages of the present phase of the armed struggle, a few foolhardy farmers tried to track down freedom-fighters. They all never returned to their farm-steads alive. One such foolish settler was 28-year-old Paul Rouse of Centenary (formerly) who attempted to play hero after an attack by patriots on a neighbour's farm. He was shot dead in the bush. Now no farmer dares step out of the barbed wire confines of his farm-stead.



After Rouse's death, the Smith regime decided to extend the "NO-GO" area to most farms in the affected regions. So fearful are the settlers that when there was a by-election in one of the localities, Smith himself could not travel by road to support his Rhodesian Front candidate. He went by helicopter. He feared that the road might have been mined by Zimbabwean patriots.

The future is obviously very gloomy for all these farmers. They are now deeply disillusioned. Many of them are former Kenyan farmers who went to Rhodesia when Kenya became independent. They felt at the time that they had a brighter and longer future

as oppressors in Rhodesia than they had had in Kenya. That hope has now been shattered.

There is no doubt whatsoever that as the armed struggle gains momentum, more settler-farmers will be adversely affected and will quit their estates in very unbecoming hurry. Those who will try to stand up and fight for an apparently lost cause will definitely lose their lives. Among such foolish people there will be those who will have fallen for Smith's current immigration scheme and left the security of their native lands to go and displace Zimbabweans. There is no doubt too that the further the ZPRA forces advance, more farm-steads will be smashed, security fences, dogs and all.

ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE IN MOGADISHU IN NOVEMBER

FREEDOM - FIGHTERS SONG - SEE PAGE 8

- 1 A very potent drink distilled domestically by peasants in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania. It is called Tototo in Zimbabwe, and Gongo in Tanzania.
- 2 Capital town of Upper Volta.
- 3 South Africa's fascist premier.
- 4 District of Columbia (D. C.)
- 5 French philosopher better known as Voltaire.
- 6 Arabic word for "thanks".
- 7 A type of gun made in the Soviet Union.

FOR CONTACTS

The Deputy National Secretary
Zimbabwe African People's Union
(ZAPU) Box 1657,
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA
Telephone: 7 48 79

or through our
Missions in various parts
of the world:

The Representative
Zimbabwe African People's Union
(ZAPU)
5, Ahmed Hishmat Street, Zamalek
CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
Telephone: 81 95 43

The Representative
Zimbabwe African People's Union
(ZAPU)
Box 20128
DARES SALAAM, TANZANIA
Telephone: 2 75 79

The Representative
Zimbabwe African People's Union
(ZAPU)
20 Rue Dirah,
Hydra, ALGIERS, ALGERIA
Telephone: 60 10 31

The Representative
Zimbabwe African People's Union
(ZAPU)
7, Countess Road,
LONDON, N. W. 5
Telephone: 0 18 37 20 99

The Representative
Zimbabwe African People's Union
(ZAPU)
Arpartado Postal 2401, Zona 4
HAVANA, CUBA
Telephones: 30 19 56, 30 47 37

The Representative
Zimbabwe African People's Union
(ZAPU)
Box 1657, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

Programme

The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union broadcasts regularly from the following radio stations in Shona, Ndebele and English. Days and times of broadcast as well as the various wavelengths are given in the table below. ZAPU will be pleased to receive reports from listeners on reception, presentation and content of the programmes. Please address your reports to: Broadcasting Section, Box 1657, Lusaka, Zambia.

DAY	CENTRAL AFRICAN TIME	WAVELENGTH (S. W.)
RADIO ZAMBIA	Monday 1915 - 2030	31 and 60 metres
	Wednesday 1915 - 2030	31 and 60 metres
	Friday 1915 - 2030	31 and 60 metres
	Sunday 0800 - 0915	16 and 41 metres
RADIO TANZANIA	Tuesday 2130 - 2145	19 metres
	Thursday 2130 - 2145	19 metres
	Saturday 2130 - 2145	19 metres
	Sunday 2130 - 2145	19 metres
RADIO CAIRO	Daily 1845 - 2015	16.93 metres
RADIO MOSCOW	Daily 1300 - 1330	13 metres
	Daily 1700 - 1730	19 and 25 metres