

THE



Official Organ of The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
(Patriotic Front) P. O. Box 1657, Lusaka (Phone 74230), Zambia
Registered at G. P. O. as a newspaper

Duplicate

ZIMBABWE REVIEW



Vol. 7
1/78

Price: 20 Ngwee
15 Pence

THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW

CONTENTS	PAGE
EDITORIAL	2
NKOMO IS PEOPLES LEADER	4
THEY WANT NEO-COLONIALISM	5
STATEMENT BY THE ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT AT A WEEK OF SOLIDARITY	6
RACIST'S CRIMES ON CIVILIANS INCREASES	8
INCREASE YOUR POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS	9
WOMEN'S ROLE IN STRUGGLE	10
CLASS STRUGGLE IN ZIMBABWE	11
COMBAT DIARY	15
ORIGINS AND TIES	26
POET'S CORNER	29

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.

EDITORIAL

News has just come through that the Rhodesian regime is doing everything possible to prevent the Patriotic Front (ZAPU) from demonstrating its mighty strength among the masses. A rally was due in Salisbury today, Saturday 28th January. Three weeks ago the regime seemed to agree, then it came up with a demand for a financial surity of £30,000 should there be damages of property following the rally. The surity was paid. On Thursday, two days before the rally, the regime turned down the application with no explanation. The rally was to have coincided with the departure of the Vice-President, Comrade Chinamano, for the Malta talks.

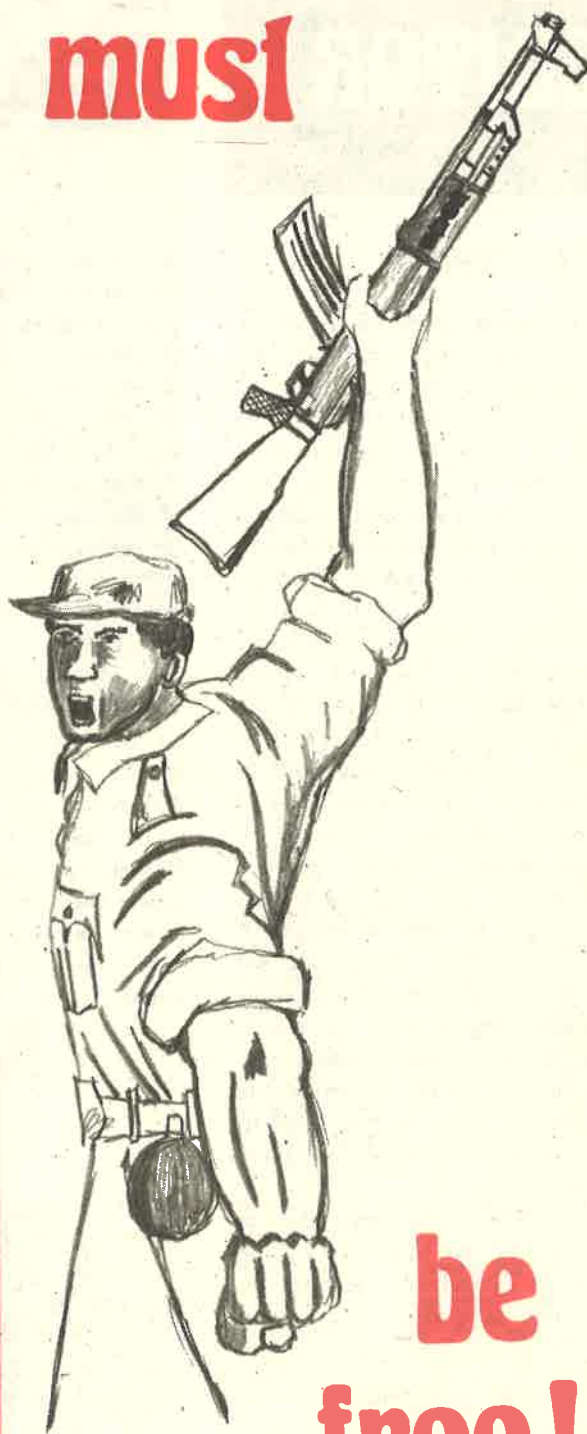
There is, of course, no surprise. We have lived with this type of fascism for decades. In these days of an intensified armed liberation struggle it would be naive to expect the fascist regime to be co-operative. We do, however, need to demonstrate constantly to the doubting Thomases and opportunists, external and internal, how the Rhodesian fascist regime is bent on frustrating popular support for the Patriotic Front in order to sustain the falsehood that it is the puppets Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau, who between them are claimed to command 85 % support within the African population. The Western propaganda media is giving great play to the falsehood that the puppets command majority support in Rhodesia. They share a complementary strategy with the Rhodesian regime. Both are serving the interests of those forces that would like to see Zimbabwe and its people exploited and oppressed permanently.

The fact of the matter is that the Patriotic Front is the most popular force in Zimbabwe today. It is the sole movement that represents the hopes of the oppressed in Zimbabwe. We must register today that the Patriotic Front will sweep any election that is held in Zimbabwe. The falsehood that the Patriotic Front wants control of the interim period because it fears losing elections in Zimbabwe in favour of Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau, is sheer malice to say the least. All the Patriotic Front is stressing is that this is not the

Zimbabwe must

period for election campaigns. It is a period of serious engagement in an armed struggle to remove the evil forces which are bent on frustrating independence for Zimbabwe and with it fair elections. We just do not accept the idea of the British and their settler kith and kin being guarantors of our independence and superintenders over our own elections. They carry dangerous and unwanted motive of trying to participate in installing the first government of an independent Zimbabwe. They know that that step ONE will guarantee them permanent influence and remote control of an independent Zimbabwe. This we cannot agree. They oppressed and exploited us for a century. Theirs is to march out and not to try to involve themselves in a strictly Zimbabwean affair.

Questions arise now that since Smith has clinched a deal with the 'treacherous gang of three', Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau is there any need to go along with the Anglo-American proposals? The position of the Patriotic Front is that what Smith is doing and the Anglo-American proposals are two sides of a single coin. The difference lies in the strategy. We are very much aware that the strategy of the British Government for the Malta talks will not be to try and remove Smith or to destroy the so-called internal talks but rather to see how the Patriotic Front could be reconciled to the results of the internal machinations. The strategy includes enstranging the Patriotic Front with the Frontline States and the O.A.U. by way of frustrating the liberation war. The grand design is to see that only people susceptible to manipulation by capitalists should take reigns of power in Rhodesia. There is no doubt, of course, that this grand strategy of the imperialists is doomed to utter failure. To suggest that an independent majority ruled Zimbabwe would be under the strings of a racist minority through an evil constitutional device of granting them a veto for ten years after a century of oppression is unthinkable. We would rather carry on the armed liberation struggle for that period in order to win genuine independence than to be willing and cooperating slaves.



be free!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NKOMO IS PEOPLE'S LEADER

By S. T. D. Katsere

The nauseating claim by the Muzorewas and the Sitholes, with Chikema aiding and abetting, that the Frontline States and the OAU are trying to impose a leader in Zimbabwe calls for comment. The target of their childish and petty attack is none other than comrade President Joshua Nkomo of ZAPU (Patriotic Front).

What these mischief-mongers forget is that comrade President Nkomo was the first African university graduate to accept the arduous task of leading a nationalist movement in Zimbabwe at a time when some of his fellow graduates preferred to receive menial salaries contemptuously paid them by the fascists rather than to lead a nationalist movement. Those self-seekers are now to be found belatedly shouting nationalist slogans from the enemy camp. Muzorewa shouts these slogans while holding on to his comfortable job. He can never be persuaded to work full time for his so-called liberation movements.

President Nkomo was elected democratically into our leadership by the people of Zimbabwe at a properly constituted congress as opposed to any imposition from the Frontline states which in any event were not organised as such at the time.

The two reverends who have shown gross irreverence to the truth, have conveniently pursued their futile attempts to wreck the liberation movement, such attempts being begotten of their own unbridled love

of power and pleasure. Sithole formed a splinter movement ZANU in 1963 but those of Zimbabwe who had gone with him later discovered he was not a suitable leader and discarded him.

Muzorewa was asked by President Nkomo as late as 1971 to take care of the nationalist movement when the leaders were in Smith's jails. He later refused to hand over the leadership to the leaders when they were released.

Both these men continue to claim they are leaders although they have no connection with the liberation armies. They can only do so for one reason and that is, they want power at any cost. At all times President Nkomo has gone to the people to renew their mandate to lead. This cannot be said of those who accuse him of being power-hungry. All they mislead is a small group of dissidents.

The people of Zimbabwe know whom they chose as leader and they reserve the right to remove him if they so wish. Where then do the frontline states come in to choose President Nkomo?

If the Frontline states and the OAU are seen to be assisting the Patriotic Front, of which Comrade President Nkomo is a joint leader, they must be doing so because it is the only movement positively committed to liberating Zimbabwe. Can anyone, in his right mind, support men, who, under the cloak of religion, tell such horrible untruths just to gain power at the expense of the true liberation of the people? The answer is clearly: "No!"

Let Sithole, Muzorewa and their ilk be known for what they really are — empty barrels making deafening noises, all to gain power for their selfish ends.





THEY WANT NEO- COLONIALISM

By Emmanuel Siziba

The so-called Zimbabwe Development Fund has a definite purpose to impose on Zimbabwe economic agreements which would strengthen foreign monopolies against us to make it impossible for Zimbabwe to choose a path of development the people want and thus compel us to take the capitalist path of development.

It is meant as an excuse and justification for interference in internal affairs of Zimbabwe. Imperialists spare no effort to split the anti-imperialist front and divide the people by playing on and fanning differences between social groups, tribes and communities.

In order to set a neo-colonialist, puppet government, they bribe those political leaders they can. Neo-colonialists also try to win over reaction-

ary sections of national or petty-bourgeoisie by offering them prospects of enriching themselves at the expense of the people.

By using ideological influence, the neo-colonialists spread bourgeois ideology with an aim of retarding growth of people's political self-consciousness. They prevent people from grasping progressive ideas. They try to whitewash colonialism, paint the disgraceful history of colonial plunder and violence in rosy colours, embellish and camouflage the exploiting mission of imperialism. The concept of anti-colonialists tries to weaken the progressive influence of communism. At the same time they extol capitalism and bourgeois order as the most suitable ideal for mankind to pursue. Propagandists of neo-colonialism thus try to persuade us that our enemy is not colonialism but communism.

We are stating here in clear terms that the ideology of capitalism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is entirely reactionary and exploitative. We do not want it in Zimbabwe.

We are fully aware that the crisis of capitalism has further revealed the reactionary nature of bourgeois ideology. Capitalists have tried several modifications of the capitalist system to survive the crisis.

Political independence by itself cannot raise living conditions, cannot provide employment for the people, cannot offer educational opportunities to all. We as democratic forces will not rest content with a new national coat-of-arms and flag in Zimbabwe but will build a new society, without exploitation of man by man, where the means of production will be owned by all the people of Zimbabwe.

The present Proposals are for a neo-colonialist government and the negotiations are to permit our defeated and exhausted enemies to gain politically and diplomatically what they are losing on the battlefield.

Winning of economic independence is the main objective of our revolution in Zimbabwe.

STATEMENT BY THE ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT AT A WEEK OF SOLIDARITY

By Simon K. Moyo

It is my most honoured task today to be personally present in revolutionary Popular Republic of Benin to convey to you all, on behalf of the militantly fighting masses of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front, revolutionary sentiments and combat greetings.

Allow me Comrade Chairman, to register special profound sentiments to His Excellency Comrade President Kerekou and the revolutionary people of Benin, from Comrades Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the Co-leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Comrade Chairman, the Zimbabwe delegation to this milestone and most significant Solidarity week in favour of fighting Africa, has come here under very abnormal political circumstances. I say abnormal, because my country, ZIMBABWE, is in a state of war and we have come here as any other people might arrive from the confusion and irregularities of a war situation.

The circumstances I am referring to, are those created by British Colonialism, supported by American imperialism in their ardent and desperate attempts to create and impose a neo-colonial solution in our country, through the collaboration of some misguided clerics, who have masqua-

raded for some time as revolutionaries.

Comrade Chairman, the Solidarity week in favour of fighting Africa has come at a most opportune time for us in the jungles and valleys of Zimbabwe. It has come at a time when the British and American imperialists are once again globe-trotting with that well known fraudulent plan aimed at strangling the throats of the fighting masses of Zimbabwe. This is the so called Anglo-American plan which is dangerous in essence and in style. Comrades, the plan is known to us all and dwelling on it at length would be attaching significance and importance to its irrelevance. Suffice to mention that the Zimbabwe People's Army under the Patriotic Front has intensified the war against the enemy throughout the country, that the racist settler troops are at the moment totally confused and fast on the retreat. To save the swollen faces of their kith and kin, the British and American imperialists now want to hoodwink the progressive world, by appearing to be in search for a peaceful solution. At the same time they continue propping the genocidal regime of their chief bandit, Ian Smith, both militarily and economically. What a shame by the so called advocates of Western civilisation. What is civilised about killing innocent people day in and day out, for no crime but for free-

dom? What is civilised about looting, raping and imprisoning thousands of people without trial? What is civilised about executing innocent patriots every Monday morning in Salisbury Maximum prison? What is civilised about being uncivilised? Comrades, can you imagine that in my own country, the length of one's hair, the shape of one's nose and the colour of one's skin are considered a Passport to fuller life. A white idiot is considered superior to a black philosopher. What an incredible situation!

Comrades, the resistance of the people of Zimbabwe from the onset, when the British military jackboots invaded Zimbabwe has been transformed by the Patriotic Front into a revolutionary armed struggle, which by now has engulfed the whole country. The music of the war has reached every Zimbabwean's ear and the fire of the revolution has been seen by every Zimbabwean's eye. The entire country is in revolutionary flames. In the face of the intensified armed struggle, the minority Rhodesian Gestapo regime is resorting to the most inhuman and barbarous massacre of our people and extending its genocidal blood covered arm to neighbouring African Sovereign States like Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana. Despite such desperate attempts, we in the

WITH LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN COTONOU BENIN – 9TH JAN. 1978.

Patriotic Front are certainly certain that Victory in 1978 is certain. Comrades, we have resorted to the warpath not because we are war mongers but because all peaceful means have been exhausted. The so called internal settlement talks going on in Salisbury at the moment between racist Ian Smith and his arowed black puppets from the pulpit are nothing but a political circus. We in the Patriotic Front consider the so-called talks an expensive joke and we don't entertain jokes in war. Those who are bent to mortgage our dear Zimbabwe, will face the people's verdict tomorrow and it won't be a wedding.

Comrades, it is in the nature of man to struggle for survival and to resist any threat to his life. Liberation struggle is man's age long occupation. Contemporary struggle is however, characterised by the quest for Socialism as a way of life.

Definition of this objective has helped to clarify the real essence and perspective of the anti-colonial struggle, giving it the necessary depth and vision to fortify itself against colonial manouvres. In this direction we are aware that Cotonou is the capital and heart of the Popular Republic of Benin. To us in the Patriotic Front, Cotonou is to Benin, what Benin is to revolutionary Africa. We emulate Benin's revolution and in Comrade President Kerekou, we see a shining

star, like the needle of a compass always pointing to the class interests of the working people.

Finally Comrade Chairman, allow me to register a word of solidarity with the struggling masses of South Africa under the banner of the African National Congress, the struggling masses of Namibia under the banner of SWAPO, the struggling masses of Palestine under the P.L.O. and the struggling masses of Western Sahara under the POLISARIO. I also extend our solidarity with all progressive forces the world – over.

In the words of our late second Vice-President, Comrade J. Z. Moyo

murdered by imperialists on January 22, 1977 "NOT A DAY WITHOUT THE STRUGGLE. NOT AN HOUR WITHOUT THE MOVEMENT. NOT A MINUTE WITHOUT THE PEOPLE."

**LONG LIVE
COMRADE PRESIDENT KEREKOU!**

**LONG LIVE
COMRADE PRESIDENT NKOMO**

LONG LIVE AFRICAN SOLIDARITY!

**LONG LIVE
SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM.**



RACISTS' CRIMES ON CIVILIANS INCREASES

By A. SOKHUNI.

The brutal crimes by the racist bandits which include the notorious Selous Scouts, perpetrated on defenceless civilians has gathered bloodier momentum in Zimbabwe. This is frequently revealed by the regime's communiques when hundreds of young and old people are massacred everyday under the pretext of "living with and assisting terrorists".

Viewed against this background, the Smith regime has devised a new method of killing innocent Zimbabweans and later announcing to the world its horrible and unpardonable crimes.

One of the shocking incidents was the massacre of seven young women recently. The racist regime is undoubtedly responsible for this massacre which was devoid of all scruples and an unpardonable violation of all norms of human rights.

The inconsiderate claim by the Rhodesia Herald Newspaper that the killed were probably "prostitutes",

reflects the inhuman thinking of the settlers within the country. This degrading claim was a futile attempt to divert the minds of the progressive people from thinking about the ethical and moral reasons behind the massacre.

Such is the general trend in the country. This incident only throws light and gives an insight into numerous atrocities committed secretly by the racist bandits.

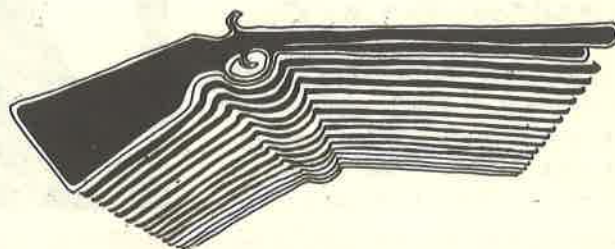
The regime has also devised another scheme of mass intimidation by killing all the people whose children and relatives are involved in the liberation struggle. In view of all these atrocities, one is bound to raise this question: "Is it what the racist major general McIntyre (Chief-of-Staff) calls military professionalism"? What kind of "expertise and professionalism" is it when the racist bandits maim, torture and murder the innocent civilians who are unarmed? It should be pointed out that McIntyre is like a jackal that shuns

the light and howls its voice out when darkness falls.

It is quite evident that these acts of mass intimidation and barbarism are aimed at breaking contact between the masses and the ZIPA Forces. This sort of violent alienation of masses from the Patriotic Front forces who are waging a struggle for independence, democracy and freedom will remain ineffective.

Such hopeless tactics are even detrimental to the very existence of a regime whose survival is based on a "reign of terror".

Contemporary history has revealed that if the masses are violently repressed, terrorised, harassed and murdered, conditions favourable to revolutionary struggle are created. Mass indignation and resistance will increase and their political awareness stimulated, and hence enabling them to join the liberation struggle. In the end, the liberation struggle will be strengthened.



Question: It seems as if there are many ideologies in the world today and I would like to know which these ideologies are. Also tell me please, what is an ideology?

Dear Comrade N. M.: There are not many ideologies in the world as you seem to think. However, we will try to answer the last part of your question first. An ideology is a way of looking at the world. In politics the word "ideology" is used to mean a system of practical thinking on which the economy and the laws of a country are made. Its methods show or guide its people so that they might live and act or behave towards each other in a certain way. They also guide the country in its relations with other states.

When we talk about ideology, we should always remember one thing. People are different from animals not only because they have to work so as to find food to eat, house to live in, or clothing to wear. They also think and hold methods in their minds. But whatever ideas influence their relations with one another, these depend upon how wealth is produced within society.

Ideology, therefore, come about as a result of how people produce all the wealth or property in society and also who owns that wealth. Here we are talking about the kind of property wealth or property which can make other kinds of property, or which can bring to the owner a lot of money, usually in the form of profit. Such wealth is called means of production.

When people first led a primitive life and no-one owned the means of production, there was no ideology as such. With the rise of ownership of the means of production, a slave society followed. A few people not only owned all the slaves, but the land as well. The slave ideology allowed the slave masters to do anything they liked with their slaves. The slaves were told to hope for a life of rest and plenty after death. But the slaves fought revolutionary wars and freed themselves.

After the end of slavery and its ideology, all land or means of pro-

INCREASE YOUR POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS

**(Answers provided by
the Commissariat
Department)**

Part I

duction belonged to the kings, lords, chiefs, and some "tribal" elders. For many years people had to give to the kings and chiefs what they produced from their small plots of land — corn, cattle, sheep, and so on. This was called feudalism and the outlook of the people was called feudal ideology. Though the people were not slaves, they were still oppressed by those few who ruled them, who owned the means of production. Many African peoples were at about this stage of development when they were colonised in the 19th century. Feudal ideology was replaced by capitalist ideology.

Two ideologies are found side-by-side in the world today. Capitalist ideology and socialist ideology. The major capitalist countries are the U.S.A., Britain, France, West German, Italy, Japan and others. Capitalist ideology is also the way of life for the white settlers and a very few very rich blacks in Rhodesia.

In short, capitalist ideology says that big factories, large companies, mines, huge farms, banks, and all profits from them should belong to a few people called capitalists — white or black. With the large profits, these

few capitalists build for themselves many nice houses, send their children to the best schools, pay for the best doctors, and so on. Their life is secure. These capitalists look at life and the world in their own way. They have their own friends. They go to the same clubs where other people cannot afford. They belong to the same class in that society. Even the government of a capitalist country listens to the capitalists. It satisfies the needs of these few people first before those of the majority of the people.

The people who work all the industries, including those who cannot find work, either suffer or are not sure about what will happen to them tomorrow. If prices go up, they starve. Like the slaves in the past, unless they rise up against capitalist ideology, they will always be oppressed and there will be no good future for their children.

People all over the world do not like capitalist ideology because it causes suffering to many people. Instead, they like socialist ideology because under socialism, the means of production belong to the people. Big farms, mines, shops, public transport, banks, and all the profits are owned and shared by the working people. There are 15 socialist countries: the U.S.S.R., Mongolia, G.D.R., China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Vietnam, D.P.R. Korea, Romania and Laos. Socialist ideology says that all people must enjoy equally the good things of life. Everybody has the right to work. There is no unemployment. Under socialism, it is wrong for one man to be able to buy 20 cars while another cannot earn enough money to buy a bicycle. With free education, free medical care, and so on, this certainly is a better way of looking at one another. It is a better ideology.

There are no socialist countries in Africa. Many African countries are, however, preparing the way for socialism and its ideology by taking away the means of production and big profits from the hands of a few people for the benefit of all people.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN STRUGGLE



by Jester Nkomo: Matero Branch

For the purposes of this article the term "women" embraces both young and old.

All along the tendency has been that the liberation war of our country could only be waged by men. This view has been proved to be very wrong. Any struggle without the participation of women cannot be complete and effective. This has been evidenced by the large number of young women coming forward to join the struggle, which was not the

case in the past. This is an assurance that the birth of Zimbabwe is just round the corner. It is because women have now realised that they have a big role to perform in the struggle, particularly in the following categories:

- a) to fight alongside their menfolk
- b) to provide food for our gallant fighters
- c) to donate money towards the Liberation Fund
- d) to donate clothing and various other items.

The morale of women both in and outside Zimbabwe is very high. This is a good sign and is very favourable to the success of a proletarian revolution.

I would like to tell my fellow women about a martyr in the liberation of (a now independent and prosperous) Bulgaria. She was very dedicated to the liberation of her country and her name was Mather Tanga. She contributed a lot to the liberation of her country. This revolutionary was a mother of two young sons who were killed in the armed struggle of Bulgaria. She demonstrated her courage and determination by using her house as storage for arms for freedom fighters. When the commander of their armed forces was killed she asked for his head to be given to her. She preserved the skull until the freedom of Bulgaria was won. She then produced and contributed it for exhibition at the Mather Tanga Museum, named in honour of her contribution to the liberation struggle.

Another woman also preserved the hair of her daughter killed during the struggle and donated it to the Museum.

All these are examples of how much women are prepared to sacrifice for the freedom of their country. It also shows how much women value the struggle to free their homeland even if it means losing their lives and those of their children in return for freedom.

It gives one pride to say that the

women of Zimbabwe have also portrayed this same dash of character. They have allowed and even encouraged their children, including girls, to join their comrades in the struggle even if it might mean death.

I would like to appeal to every Zimbabwean woman wherever she might be, old or young, to rise and fight side by side with our men. Our role in our society cannot be filled by

men but by ourselves. Women, let us mobilise ourselves- let us brace ourselves for difficult times ahead, and let us fight the enemy collectively and effectively. United as we are and must always be, we shall bring about the quick downfall of the racist clique of Ian Smith. Let us pledge to play an especially weighty role in consolidating the liberation of our motherland.

Finally, I appeal to my fellow women who are readers of THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE to contribute articles to this paper. If we do so I am sure that in the end we shall be able to produce our own ZIMBABWE WOMEN'S VOICE. Let us not dream about it but act. Let us unite and show our worthiness. But to do so, our paper will need you and me.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN ZIMBABWE

by Maclay Kanyangara

I am glad to have this opportunity to The Zimbabwe Review on a topic that is vital to the understanding of the struggles against oppression and exploitation of the underprivileged peoples of the world by their common enemy — Imperialism, which manifests itself in different forms depending on the prevailing conditions, but is essentially the same all over. I do not promise to do justice to the topic since it is so vast that all I can do is but highlight the most important fundamentals.

I am not in favour of defining the word "Class" as I might give a narrow definition that will exclude some of the subtle manifestations of classes. As a starter, I might say a class is a group of people with certain interests to protect that are in contradiction to the interests of other people — the most common interests being economic, political or social status.

We publish in series this article on class struggle in Zimbabwe. The views expressed herewith do not necessarily reflect those of the Party. More such articles are however invited.

the Editor.

To gain a clear insight into the dimensions and nature of class struggles, I have to dwell very briefly on the origin of classes and how it came about that they are opposed to each other. A very long time ago (Historians will probably be able to tell you the actual dates), there existed a period in which all land and the means of production all belonged to the community, i.e. there was communal ownership. Although land was allocated to people they were not

free to do with it as they liked since it all belonged to the community. In this epoch, one can say with confidence that Man was well on the road to communism. By a process of historical evolution, and in particular as people began to pursue different political and economic interests, we see the beginnings of societal stratification involving the division of people into ranks (or classes) according as to who was or were able to obtain control of the monopoly of the use of the force, who were able to gain control of the means of production and so on. It was here that the concepts of feudalism, serfdom etc. emerged — hence classes of rulers, ordinary citizens, slaves and the like.

The development of industries and trade further accentuated the differences in the interests of these classes, with the monopolists of the use of force and means of production, oppressing and exploiting the others. We see here the beginnings of the struggles of the oppressed to overth-

row their oppressors and from then on, Man's history has been made up of such struggles that assume wider dimensions as man develops. The struggles developed to a point whereby society had split up into irreconcilable opposites due to the insoluble contradictions of class interests. To prevent these classes from consuming themselves and society, it became necessary to have a power that would seemingly stand above society that would exert a moderating influence on the conflict and keep it within "bounds" — the State. For this purpose, the state had to establish special bodies of armed men, police, prisons and apparatus of coercion of all kinds at its command. These powers are created to serve the interests of the exploiters and not the exploited. They exist to protect private property, and private ownership of the means of production — that is the monopolies of the exploiters. We often hear that the state exists to ensure "freedom", but this freedom is only confined to the political sphere and has no relevance to economic matters. (If you allow me to digress a bit on this point, this is precisely the policy of Imperialists on Southern Africa. Recently Andrew Young — Imperialist agent who pretends to talk our language — was saying the solution he conceives of is that whereby the Blacks have political power and the Whites have the economical power! This is dangerous in that it will land us squarely in the jaws of neocolonialism, and in fact we will have moved a step backward in our socialist revolution. Lest there be any misunderstanding, I must emphasise that our struggle is not a race one but a struggle against Imperialism.) That the state is an organ of class repression and exploitation is evidenced by the fact that its only members of the exploited class that are impounded by the state repressive powers in Capitalist societies. Admittedly a very tiny and grossly disproportionate number from the exploiting class are to be found in prisons etc. This special state power grows stronger as class contradictions become more acute, and can get to a level where it threa-

tens to devour the whole society and even the state itself — the C.I.A. being an example. To maintain this power, taxes and state loans are required — (for instance at home you pay tax on your dogs, cows etc. and even yourself, implying that you owe your very existence to the state!). Special laws are enacted proclaiming the sanctity and inviolability of the officials.

Because the state arose out of a need to keep class antagonisms in check, it is a state of the most powerful and economically dominant class, which through the apparatus it creates acquires new means of repressing and exploiting the oppressed class. There are a numerous examples of this from home: The land Tenure Act, Job reservation, Vagrancy Laws and the many state emergencies that we all know too well.

The Socialist revolution strives to destroy this state coercion apparatus and replace it with one that will serve the interests of the exploited by suppression of the exploiters and transforming the means of production into state property. This is what is termed the dictatorship of the proletariat — a component stage in the development of Socialism.

The growth of industry, production and World Markets is leading more and more to the splitting up of society into two great classes directly opposing each other — Proletariat and Bourgeoisie with the latter openly exploiting the former under the guise of free trade. Private ownership of the means of production and so on, converting all into wage labourers.

All the other classes, the lower middle class for instance, even though they fight the bourgeoisie, they do so in order to save from extinction their existence as fractions of middle class. They are more often reactionary as they strive to roll back the wheel of history. However as the struggle progresses, their essential end-product is the proletariat. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their impending transfer into the proletariat, thus they defend their future and not their present interests.

The pattern of life in Zimbabwe and most of Africa was essentially communalist until the impact of Colonialism and Imperialism that these socio-economic patterns began to collapse. There were however elements of feudalism and slavery depending on which tribe was militarily stronger to take members of other tribes as slaves, serfs etc. We find that in other areas, there existed traditional landowners who leased their land. The means of production that existed then were mainly the land's natural resources, hence we can say these traditional land owners were monopolists of the means of production.

Colonialism introduced capitalism, individualism and tendencies to private ownership. This led to the linking of the economies of the colonies with the world capitalist markets. With the appropriation of land by capitalists, the Africans had become lease-holders on lands considered not fertile enough for the White farmers — i.e. the creation of Tribal Trust Lands and White reservations with the aid of the Land TENURE Act. Subsistence agriculture was gradually destroyed and the Africans were forced to sell their labour power to the capitalists. This was achieved by cramming the Africans into infertile lands where they could not produce enough to survive, thus compelling them to go and look for jobs in the towns, mines, farms and plantations. To halt growth of a dangerously large urban proletariat, various vagrancy laws were introduced that would force the Africans into mines and the farms. In these circumstances, classes were divided along colour lines, with white exploiting Blacks. To facilitate their exploitation, capitalist social relationships and mode of production were introduced, leading to the emergence of African petty bourgeoisies, beaurocrates and reactionary intellectuals to serve the needs of colonial administration. Examples are the Africans recruited into the police force and armed force who actually mete out the colonialist and imperialist repression measures — the constable who will come to your

home and tell you against all reasonable logic you might give him: "Murungu ati . . ." There are also the reactionary African intellectuals who are recruited into imperialist multinational corporations to carry out repressive and exploitative measures on their fellow African workers whilst the exploiters sit in their offices and rarely enter the shop floor. Then there are those recruited into the clergy to preach the pie-in-the-sky doctrine and by systematic brainwashing blunt the people's awareness of their oppression and exploitation by telling them to forgive and love their enemy, to turn the other cheek and other dangerous doctrines. They soften the people's minds and render them less likely to indulge in revolutionary activities — thus facilitating the exploitation of the people by the capitalists. It is thus very difficult to overemphasise the importance of recognising and exposing the most potent class enemy of the people — the — indigeneous bourgeoisie and reactionary intellectuals — as it is easy to overlook them and regard the foreign capitalists as the sole class enemy of the people, which is true to quite a large extent.

Abolition of classes is essential for the ending of inequality. The division between those who plan, organise and manage, and those who actually do the manual work continually recreates the class system, and individuals often find it difficult if not impossible to break out of the sphere of life into which they are born. Thus if your parents are rural labourers, i.e. look after cattle in the Tribal Trust Lands, your chances of becoming a doctor, lawyer or business man are very slim. Even where there is equality of opportunity, the underlying assumption of inequality remains where the purpose of opportunity is to aspire to a higher level in a stratified society. For instance in Britain there is in theory equality of opportunities — that is everyone has equal opportunities of being ambitious, but a look at the top brass of this country will reveal that a disproportionately small fraction of them comes from the lower classes.



At this stage, to obtain a white-collar job is the main ambition of most Africans aspiring to improve their prospects and social status. Manual work is considered beneath the dignity of anyone with even the most rudimentary degree of education — except when they are here! I would appreciate if some could tell me why, apart from scarcity of white-collar jobs and good pay for manual work, this is so.

Certain social habits, dress and institutions are associated with different classes. It is thus possible to place a person in a particular class, by simply observing the way he or she dresses, behaves or their general appearance. Someone walking in town bare-footed or with canvas shoes belongs to a lower class than someone putting on a Harrods suit. We find that each class has its institutions and organisations even mashabhini!

The African bourgeoisie, anxious to

copy European middle-class attitudes and ideologies, often confuse race with class. They find it difficult to differentiate between European classes as they are not familiar with the subtle differences in speech, dress etc. between them. Members of the European working class i.e. the lowest of the low, live as bourgeois at home, they own several cars, servants etc. and their class origin is only known by their own people. By copying them the African bourgeoisie imitates a race and not a class. Frequent references to people being as smart as the white-man, eating their food requiring appointments before being visited and generally absorbing the characteristics of the whites even imitating their vices! are used to show that someone belongs to a class as high as that of the whiteman.

continued in the next issue

FOREWORD

The national liberation war we are waging in Zimbabwe is the armed struggle of oppressed colonial people. Our objective is national independence. Our war has expanded so that it is also being fought against international imperialism, that is Britain and the United States which are coming in to assist militarily and to consolidate the colonialist regime.

From a historical point of view armed clashes before there was any ownership of the means of production and before the division of society into classes were not the same kind of war such as we are fighting. In the epoch of imperialism bourgeois politics in colonial situations have a class character which, in turn, determine the class nature of anti-colonial war. This is due to the fact that politics is the struggle of the classes in society for the control of state power by a given class. Whether just or unjust, war is the continuation of the politics of a definite class (or states) by violent means.

In Zimbabwe, while our struggle at the moment is to end colonialism, as a system of imperialism, colonialism also has a class basis — the oppressed colonial people and the oppressing colonialists. In our country, a new revolutionary stage is already being set which calls, not only for the revolutionary destruction of colonialism by armed force, but for the socialist reconstruction of the Zimbabwe society.

Our Party has taken upon itself the armed struggle as the only means to liquidate colonialism. The armed struggle is the chief means, the specific element of the war in Zimbabwe because it now involves the entire activity of the people. In our pitched struggle against the regime, we are quickly approaching a stage described by V. I. Lenin as "... that point in the class struggle when clashes, battles, economic and political, repeating themselves, growing, broadening, become acute, turn into an armed struggle of one class against another".

The cause of the war in Zimbabwe is colonial oppression open violence and brigandage which the Rhodesian regime inflicts daily upon the masses of Zimbabwe. Analysis of the "ZIPA-ZPRA Combat Diary" throughout 1977 shows, however, that the forces of ZAPU in the Patriotic Front are dealing heavy blows on the enemy. The colonialist, fascist military machine has been thoroughly pinned down on its own ground. As a result, the masses are extremely active in the country-side; there is "armed" tension in the urban areas. It is, therefore, no wonder that international

imperialist forces are busy with their own military plans to rescue the Rhodesian regime.

The ZIPA-ZPRA military operational record in the last quarter of 1977 since the publication of the last "Combat Diary" is most impressive as it shows that the Rhodesian army has already lost its back. A total of 658 enemy soldiers were killed; 1062 were wounded; 75 trucks were completely destroyed. ZIPA-ZPRA forces also destroyed three bridges, shot down 3 enemy aircraft. In separate operations, 4 locomotives and 20 wagons of railway traffic were put out of action. Our forces captured enemy weapons including 135 assorted rifles and large quantities of ammunition. We raided and destroyed 13 enemy bases and camps; rendered non-functional 20 enemy strategic and economic installations. From our bases inside Zimbabwe, 12 enemy patrol and speed boats were sunk.

The year 1977 ends with impressive military victories on our side. We have guerrillas everywhere fighting a revolutionary war and as we advance the armed struggle to higher military levels, it is possible as in 1896 to expect an "armed uprising" of all the people which would correspond with our Party's strategy to realise independence, to usher in revolutionary conditions to change the capitalist imperialist system towards socialism.

The year 1978 must find us more than ever before on the constant guard against international imperialist reaction which uses reactionary political rejects to impose a neo-colonialist solution upon our people. We must all be abreast of the vanguard role of our Party, ZAPU in the Patriotic Front as the rallying forces uniting the revolutionary sentiments of the masses. It is our Party which expresses the genuine interests of the masses and determines their activity in the anti-colonial war by ideologically uniting all patriotic forces, in seeking and consolidating all-round international solidarity and support along the revolutionary principles of proletarian internationalism. In this task every member and cadre of the Party has an equal duty and role to play; that through conscientious perusal of our military successes in the "Combat Diary" will raise our understanding of contradictions which this war seeks to resolve and the socialist society the Party is determined to establish.

Comrade Combatants, fellow compatriots, we soldiers of the people, we are the flowers of the great nation. Never forget that in our present struggle we are carrying forward

the very best traditions of the freedom-fighters of the past enriched by their experience and valour.

We are servants of the people, we have been given the great task of liberating Zimbabwe. Let us undertake to complete this task without flinching, without fear, and without doubting even for a moment the rightness of our cause. We have a destiny to fulfil. There can be no peace in our hearts and minds until the enemy is completely demolished.

So, as genuine Zimbabwe revolutionaries, let us march into battle fully prepared to make every sacrifice, to meet every challenge, and to destroy everything which stands in the way of our mission – our nation's progress.

DEATH TO IMPERIALISM!

VICTORY IN THE BATTLEFIELD!

COMBAT DIARY

OPERATION IN NORTHERN AREAS

1. September 26, 1977

Urungwe

- a) An enemy troop carrier detonated a land mine killing six and wounding several others.
- b) In a follow up operation by the enemy reinforcement unit, our forces killed two soldiers in Chief Chindusa area.

2. September 28, 1977

Urungwe 28, 1977

An enemy troop carrier detonated a land mine, 15 of the occupants were killed and the truck was completely destroyed.

3. October 10, 1977

Urungwe

Enemy land rover detonated a land mine. Four of the occupants died, three were injured and the vehicle was a complete wreck.

4. October 16, 1977

Sipolilo

- a) One enemy soldier was shot dead in a clash with our fighters, and several others wounded seriously.

Kachuta – Sipolilo

The Zimbabwe peoples gallant fighters overan an enemy observation post killing eight.

5. October 25, 1977

Angwa – Sipolilo

Our gallant fighters ambushed and killed six police reservists in the Dande Tribal Trust Land.

6. October 27, 1977

Sinoia

Two enemy soldiers were killed and several others seriously wounded when they clashed with the people's liberation forces.

7. *October 29, 1977*

Chewore – Nanja

A police reservists was shot dead at his farm homestead by our forces.

8. *November 4, 1977*

Urungwe

A police reservists house was shelled by our gallant fighters. The house owner and his wife were both killed in the incident.

9. *November 9, 1977*

Sinoia

In an encounter with the enemy our forces shot and killed four enemy soldiers and wounded several others.

10. *November 10, 1977*

Centenary

A farm homestead belonging to an enemy soldier was raided by the Zimbabwe people's revolutionary forces. The house was set ablaze and the two district assistant on guard shot dead.

11. *November 11, 1977*

Sinoia

Our forces gutted a homestead used as any enemy patrol unit base. Five enemy soldiers were annihilated.

12. *November 13, 1977*

Urungwe

Our fighters killed four (4) enemy soldiers and wounded several others in a clash.

13. *November 15, 1977*

Kanyemba

An enemy patrol boat was ambushed and destroyed. Five (5) enemy soldiers in the boat were killed and the boat was sunk.

14. *November 17, 1977*

Kanyemba – West Camp

Five (5) enemy soldiers posing as fishermen were destroyed together with their boat when they tried to check on the sunk boat by our forces.

15. *November 22, 1977*

Centenary – Rungo

A land rover transporting district assistants was blown up by a land mine killing four on the spot.

Kanyemba Camp – West

In an encounter with the enemy our forces shot and

killed sixteen (16) enemy soldiers and wounded several others. The enemy suffered heavy losses on material.

Mushika

At 0900 hours, our forces ambushed and sunk an enemy patrol boat annihilating all its six occupants.

16. *November 26, 1977*

Urungwe

A farm home stead belonging to an enemy soldier was raided by the Zimbabwe peoples revolutionary forces. The house roof and windows were blown off. A car parked near the house was destroyed and three dogs killed.

17. *November 29, 1977*

Sinoia

An enemy unit of 15, providing security to a road department headquarters in Sipolilo was attacked by our fighters, annihilating 10 and seriously wounding three (3). The following equipment was destroyed:

- a) three graders
- b) two catepillars
- c) one water tank
- d) one tractor

Mangula

An enemy follow up unit was ambushed by our forces. Nine (9) enemy soldiers were shot and killed and several others were seriously injured.

18. *November 30, 1977*

Mount Darwin

The Zimbabwe peoples forces in a clash with enemy forces killed three and seriously wounding several others.

19. *December 4 1977*

Doma – Rukute

A bridge over Rukute was blown off by explosives laid by the Zimbabwe peoples liberation forces.

20. *December 10, 1977*

Urungwe

Our gallant fighters raided an enemy bush base killing (8) enemy soldiers seriously injuring several others and captured five FN rifles.

21. *December 14, 1977*

Centenary – Nyaruswiswi

In an encounter our forces killed three district assistants capturing their weapons.

Lomagundi

An enemy troop-carrier transporting supplies detonated a land mine killing the driver and his assistant.

22. December 17, 1977

Mount Darwin

In a raid on an enemy day observation post our forces killed five enemy soldiers.

24. December 18, 1977

Miami

In a contact with a section of ten soldiers our forces killed seven (7) enemy soldiers.

Mana Pools – Urungwe

A troop-carrier detonated a land mine killing three on the spot and seriously wounding four others.

25. December 21, 1977

Kanyemba

An enemy troop-carrier was destroyed when it detonated a land mine in the Kanyemba tribal trust land.

24. December 23, 1977

Mushika – Chief Chindusa –

In a clash with enemy forces our forces killed six enemy soldiers and injuring several others.

OPERATIONS IN THE SALISBURY AREA

1. October 10, 1977

ZHOMBE – Que Que

A police reservist car was ambushed by our forces. The police reservist and his car were destroyed.

2. October 26, 1977

Grane-Borne Barracks

An explosive device laid by our urban fighters exploded and seriously injured one member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

Kariba

In a raid on an enemy observation post our forces killed four enemy soldiers.

3. October 29, 1977

Chirundu

An enemy land rover detonated a land mine killing two enemy soldiers on the spot.

4. November 9, 1977

Kariba

An enemy section of 11 soldiers was ambushed and annihilated by our combattants.

5. November 15, 1977

Makuti

A police patrol unit was ambushed by our forces killing two members of the patrol.

Karoi

Four police reservists guarding an installation were gunned down by our gallant combattants.



OPERATION IN THE MIDLANDS

1. October 20, 1977

Gokwe

An enemy troop-carrier transporting enemy soldiers detonated a land mine killing six and wounding several others.

2. October 29, 1977

Gokwe South

Four enemy soldiers were killed in a clash with our revolutionary forces.

Mafungabusi

In a clash with unit of district assistants our forces killed three and injured two others.

3. October 30, 1977

Copper Queen

Muperi bridge – Umniati – river was destroyed by our gallant engineers.

4. November 4, 1977

Gatooma

Our gallant fighters gutted a farm homestead used as a supply dump for the police reservists.

5. Gokwe – East

Two District assistants on patrol were ambushed by the Zimbabwe peoples liberation forces.

5. November 7, 1977

Gokwe

A dipping team of six was killed when the land rover they were travelling in was blasted by a land mine.

6. November 16, 1977

Silobela – Gokwe

A district assistant was ambushed by our commandos when he was on patrol.

7. November 18, 1977

In a clash with enemy forces, our forces inflicted heavy casualties in personnel in Umvukwesi area.

8. November 28, 1977

Mbembesi – Bulawayo East

An enemy police vehicle was ambushed and completely destroyed by our gallant fighters along the Bulawayo – Salisbury main road. Four enemy police reservists died in the incident.

Shangani

The peoples armed forces shot and killed a police reservist who was guarding the Shangani mine.

9. November 29, 1977

Gatooma

A member of the guard force died in a clash with our forces and his weapon and ammo was captured.

10. November 30, 1977

Umvukwesi

A corporal, Adam Tennant of Salisbury was shot and killed by our forces in a clash with the enemy.



11. December 6, 1977

Gokwe – Kadoma

A police observation post was overrun by our forces killing three.

Piriwiri Tribal Trust Land – Gokwe

In a clash with enemy forces, our forces killed four Selous Scouts who had murdered a staunch supporter of our combattants.

12. December 23, 1977

Gokwe

ZIPA-ZPRA forces raided a so-called security forces base camp killing nine counted enemy soldiers. Shelter and transport means were demolished by explosives.

13. December 25, 1977

Gokwe

An enemy troop-carrier detonated a land mine killing all the eight occupants.

14. December 26, 1977

Gokwe – Kadoma

Our forces clashed with enemy forces killing five who were on hot-pursuit after the 25th incident.

OPERATIONS IN VICTORIA AREAS

1. October 9, 1977

Chiredzi

Four enemy soldiers died when the land rover in which

they were travelling detonated a land mine laid by ZIPA-ZPRA combattants. The truck was damaged beyond repair.

2. October 16, 1977

Chiredzi

In a clash with our revolutionary combattants, one enemy soldier was shot dead and another one seriously injured.

3. October 19, 1977

Nuanetsi

Our revolutionary combattants gunned down seven (7) enemy soldiers in a clash.

4. October 28, 1977

Maranda

A land rover detonated a land mine killing six Police anti-terrorists-unit members.

5. November 5, 1977

Maranda

The Zimbabwe gallant fighters ambushed and destroyed an enemy convoy of four troop-carriers. 25 enemy soldiers died and all the trucks were left in ablaze.

6. November 12, 1977

Chiredzi

In a clash with a grey scout unit of six our forces killed three enemy scouts and three horses.

7. November 14, 1977

Danga

Our combattants raided an enemy bush base and completely destroyed it. Eight enemy soldiers were killed in the raid.

8. December 3, 1977

Nyajena – Fort Victoria

Truck belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs detonated a land mine killing six occupants.

9. December 4, 1977

Victoria South

Two members of the grey scouts were shot dead by our revolutionary combattants.

10. December 17, 1977

Gokomere Mission

In a clash with enemy forces, our forces killed three and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH WEST

1. October 4, 1977

Wankie

A Rhodesian soldier and his wife, travelling in a private car from Wankie to Dett were ambushed by our forces.

2. October 5, 1977

Wankie – Pandamatenga

A member of Police Anti Terrorist Unit was ambushed, shot and killed by our gallant fighters.

3. October 12, 1977

Tjolutjo

In a booby-trap laid by our revolutionary forces, two constables were killed and a district commissioner and his assistant were seriously injured.

Tjolutjo – Magama Mission

Three constables, Muchema, Ndebele and Lindani were shot and killed and two others were seriously injured by our forces.

Nyamandhlovu

Two constables were shot dead by our gallant fighters when they were on patrol.

4. October 13, 1977

Nchete – Binga

One member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry was shot and killed by our commandos.



5. October 17, 1977

Wankie – Matetsi

An enemy land rover detonated a land mine resulting in the death of three policemen and a complete wreck of the vehicle.

Tjolutjo

Two enemy informers, a headman and his messenger were shot and killed for selling out the Zimbabwe peoples fighters to the enemy.

6. October 18, 1977

Nkai – Dakamela

In a clash with the enemy our forces shot and killed seven (7) and wounded several others of the enemy soldiers.

Matshokotsha – Lupane

In a clash with the enemy troops, our gallant fighters shot and killed 10 enemy soldiers.

7. October 19, 1977

Dongamuzi – Lupane

The Zimbabwe Revolutionary Forces ambushed an enemy convoy of three trucks inflicting heavy losses in personnel and combat means.

Manjolo – Lupane

Our forces shot dead three enemy soldiers in a clash, capturing large quantities of war material.

8. October 20, 1977

Mbungu – Lupane

Two enemy trucks and all their occupants were completely destroyed in an ambush by the peoples revolutionary forces. Estimated dead troops is 35 men.

St. Pauls – Lupane

Two district assistants on investigation mission were shot and killed by the Zimbabwe Liberation forces.

Mzola – Lupane

In two separate contacts with the enemy forces our forces killed seven RLI soldiers of the 1st Independent Company.

9. October 23, 1977

Wankie – Lukozi

In an ambush of an enemy patrol unit, our forces annihilated three on the spot and seriously wounded three others.

10. October 24, 1977

Wankie – Matetsi

An enemy land rover detonated a land mine resulting in the death of three policemen and a complete wreck of the vehicle.

Lukozi – Wankie

ZIPA-ZPRA forces ambushed and killed four enemy soldiers on patrol

Wankie Matetsi

The peoples gallant fighters ambushed and killed two trackers and captured one who was interrogated and shot dead – north-east of Wankie.



Wankie – Between Wankie and Victoria Falls

A south bound train was derailed when it detonated an explosive device laid by the people's sappers. The driver and his assistant died on the spot. The locomotive was extensively damaged.

Nkai – Ndandanda

In a raid of a Rhodesian National Timber Company, our gallant commandos destroyed the following property –

- a) A saw mill
- b) An office building
- c) Two cottages
- d) Five heavy vehicles.

11. October 25, 1977

Nkai

The Zimbabwe Peoples Patriots ambushed an enemy convoy destroying four troop-carriers, one scout land rover and killing 21 enemy forces.

12. October 26, 1977

Lupane

In a raid on a night patrol post of 10 enemy Selous Scouts our forces killed 8 Selous Scouts, captured two for interrogation and later killed them. Communication means and weapons were captured.

13. October 27, 1977

Wankie – Ntuta

Our forces shot and killed three enemy soldiers and a trekker in the south of Wankie.

Chizarira

A national park vehicle detonated a land mine and was wrecked. Three occupants died on the spot and several others seriously injured.

Kariba – Charara

An enemy vehicle detonated a land mine laid by our forces. Several of its occupants were seriously injured and the vehicle was damaged beyond repair.

Binga

The Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Forces sabotaged a bridge over Masume River, halting traffic four for days.

14. October 28, 1977

Kariba – Mbira

An enemy troop-carrier detonated a land mine laid by Zimbabwe Armed Forces. The truck and all its occupants were destroyed.

15. October 29, 1977

Lupane – Tshongokwe

Four Selous Scouts were shot dead by the Zimbabwe Armed Forces when harrassing the masses.

16. October 31, 1977

Lupane – Bubu

In an ambush of the enemy convoy our forces inflicted heavy losses in personnel and combat means.

17. November 2, 1977

Victoria Falls

The Elephant Hotel was gutted by fire caused by



rockets fired by our special artillery sub-unit. The repairs are estimated to cost \$75,000 (Rhodesian) and to take 9 months to rebuild. 40 tourists are believed to have died in the hotel.

Jambezi-Wankie

In a clash with the enemy forces, our forces killed four and wounded several others.

18. November 3, 1977

Wankie – West

A troop-carrier detonated a land mine and eight enemy soldiers died and several others seriously injured. The truck was damaged beyond repair.

19. November 4, 1977

Dett

The Zimbabwe Armed Forces ambushed and destroyed an enemy troop-carrier. All occupants died on the spot instantly.

Sibankwazi

The Zimbabwe peoples forces shot dead four enemy soldiers and an informer running away and actively assisting the racist forces.

20. November 7, 1977

Matetsi

An enemy bush base camp was raided by our forces using

mortars, rockets, machine guns and small arms. Several enemy soldiers were killed.

21. November 11, 1977

A national park vehicle transporting Selous Scouts and district assistants, detonated a land mine, resulting in the death of four occupants on the spot. Several others of the gang were seriously injured.

22. November 15, 1977

Nkai – Gwelutshena

Five enemy soldiers were ambushed, shot and killed by our gallant fighters operating in the same area.

Binga – Siabuwa

A police anti-terrorist unit was completely destroyed when it detonated a land mine expertly laid by Zimbabwe revolutionary sappers. All six occupants were annihilated.

23. November 16, 1977

An enemy land rover detonated a land mine laid by our fighters, killing four occupants and completely destroying the truck.

24. November 17, 1977

Victoria Falls – Jambezi

Two district assistants were killed by our vigilant revolutionary forces operating in the area.

25. November 19, 1977

Wankie – Sibankwazi

An enemy patrol boat was exploded by the Zimbabwe gallant fighters. The boat was sunk.

Lupane

An ex-police man who was now a police reservist was shot and killed by our fighters.

26. November 21, 1977

Tjolotjo

Our forces destroyed a water-supply means to Tjolotjo Rural Council and completely destroying the water-pump.

Wankie National Park

One member of the grey scout unit was shot and killed together with his horse by our commandos.

27. November 24, 1977

Wankie:

Trooper Frans Jacobus Nel was killed by our gallant fighters in an ambush.

Wankie – National Park

Two members of the South African Army and one woman on holiday in the Wankie National Park were seriously injured in an ambush by our forces.

28. November 26, 1977

Mzola – Lupane

An enemy agent was shot and killed by the peoples fighters in the Lupane Tribal Trust Land.

29. December 5, 1977

Dett

Two members of the support unit were shot and killed by our forces in an ambush.

Binga

In an attack on an enemy base camp, our forces inflicted heavy losses in personnel and combat means.

30. December 12, 1977

Lupane – Ndandanda

In an ambush of the Internal Affairs dipping team our forces killed two veterinary-surgeons in the incident.

31. December 18, 1977

Binga – Siabuwa

ZIPA – ZPRA forces shot and killed two police reservists and captured their weapons and ammunition.

32. December 19, 1977

Binga – Sebungwe

In an ambush of enemy dumper along Sebungwe river six enemy soldiers of the RAR were killed by our forces.

Victoria Falls

Victoria Falls tourist centre was bombarded by our forces using artillery pieces, mortars, rockets, machine guns and small arms demaging the following:

- a) Casino Hotel
 - b) Town Council Office
 - c) Vehicles parked near the hotel and town council office.
- In the ensuing gun battle our forces killed eight enemy soldiers guarding the hotel.

Nkai

A land rover belonging to a chief was burnt down to ashes by the peoples gallant fighters. Passengers and the driver were set free.

Lupane

A head man police was ambushed and killed by our forces operating in the area.

Lupane

In an ambush our forces killed two police constables four kilometres from Fatima Mission.

Nkai

An enemy para-trooper was shot and killed by our forces in a clash.

Mlibizi

A speed-boat fitted with a radar apparatus was sunk by our combattants. Four Selous Scouts on board were killed.

33. December 20, 1977

Binga

A police reservist by the name of Wilson number 1368 was killed in an ambush by our gallant combattants.

Lupane-Ndandanda

Six police reservists were ambushed by the Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Forces.

Binga

A boat fitted with night vision device was sunk by our forces in the Sebungwe estuary. Two enemy soldiers were killed in the incident.

34. December 21, 1977

Tjolutjo

In a clash with the enemy our forces annihilated four counted enemy soldiers and injured several others.

Nkai – Sikhobokobo

Our combattants killed six Selous Scouts responsible for burning down a store belonging to one of our strong supporters.

Nkai – Inyathi

Four Inyathi district assistants and five others were killed by our forces in an ambush. Our forces left the vehicle-land rover they were travelling in, in flames.

35. December 22, 1977

Nkai

An internal affairs administrative centre in the Nkai rural area serving as an office for the dip tax collectors was demolished by our engineering team south of Nkai.

Nkai – Bubu

A rest camp for the so-called security forces was destroyed by our gallant fighters.

36. December 23, 1977

Lupane – Shangani Bridge

The Shangani bridge spanning the river was demolished by our gallant engineers.

37. December 24, 1977

Lupane

Zinapi dip was completely razed to the ground including the storage room, causing damage worth \$1.000 (Rhodesian).

Victoria Falls

ZIPA – ZPRA forces pounded the tourist centre on the Christmas Eve with artillery guns, mortars, rockets and machine gun fire. During the bombardment the panic stricken tourists could be seen running leaving their cars behind

- a) Fourteen enemy soldiers were killed
- b) two hotel buildings were extensively damaged by artillery fire
- c) Several shops set on fire
- d) Cars parked by the hotel set ablaze.

38. December 25, 1977

Binga

In an ambush our forces, sunk a patrol boat fitted with a radar system. The crews were shot dead.

Wankie

Our forces ambushed a tourist bus travelling from Wankie to Bulawayo killing four tourists.

Nkai

Six PATU members were killed by our forces when they were harrassing the masses in the area for supporting the liberation war.

Deka

An enemy truck detonated a land mine killing five (5) of occupants.

Nkana

A Selous Scout land rover detonated a land mine along Mbuma Mission road. The vehicle was a complete wreck.

39. December 26, 1977

Lupane

Two police reservists on leave were shot dead in north of Lupane whilst posing as guerillas. The following materials were captured, one radio, two FN30 rifles, 800, rounds of ammunition.

Tjolutjo

An internal affairs dipping team of 8 was ambushed by our forces killing all the eight. Captured material included four 303 rifles, 2 FN30 rifles, 200 rounds for 303 rifles and 400 rounds of FN30 rifles. Material destroyed ranged from – registers, land rover and equipment.

Nkai

In a raid on a night listening police post our forces killed five enemy soldiers who were manning the post.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH WEST AREAS

1. October 3, 1977

Bhala Bhala – (Training Ground)

A troop-carrier detonated a land mine expertly laid by the Zimbabwe gallant sappers. Three enemy soldiers died instantly and several others were seriously injured and the troop-carrier was damaged beyond repair.

2. October 4, 1977

Toporo – Gwanda

The Zimbabwe liberation forces burnt down an enemy rest camp (Toporo) to ashes. The property destroyed in this camp –

- a) Store room and equipment
- b) ADF truck
- c) A tractor.

Matshutshuta – Gwanda

Five enemy soldiers were killed by a land mine blast laid by the people's sappers.

Filabusi

A district assistant on a reconnaissance mission was ambushed and shot dead by our forces operating in the area.

3. October 8, 1977

Bulawayo – Njube Township

In an engagement with the enemy forces, our forces killed three and fatally wounded several others (members of the special branch).

4. October 12, 1977

Filabusi

An enemy land rover detonated a land mine killing four and seriously wounding 8 of the occupants, the truck was wrecked.

5. October 13, 1977

Bulawayo – Tshabalala Township

Two police reservists were shot dead in an ambush on patrol by the peoples gallant fighters.

6. October 16, 1977

Bulawayo – Mpopoma Township

A police reservist was shot and killed while on patrol by the peoples revolutionary forces.

Essexvale – Bulawayo

Our gallant fighters shot dead two enemy solidiers in an ambush in the Mlungwana Shasha area.

7. October 18, 1977

Belingwe – Makwekwe

Five enemy soldiers were shot and killed in an engagement with our gallant commandos.

8. October 21, 1977

Beit bridge

Four district assistants were shot dead when they clashed with our commandos.

Bulawayo – Minyela Township

Three members of the special branch were killed by a grenade expertly launched by the people's fighters.

9. October 31, 1977

Gwanda Shilukwe

In an encounter with enemy forces, our fighters killed two and seriously wounded several others.

10. November 8, 1977

Gwanda

A regime lance corporal, Cephass Sibanda, was shot and killed in a clash with our commandos.

11. November 10, 1977

West Nicholson – Makodo

A convoy of three commercial vehicles were ambushed. The three vehicles were set ablaze and their drivers killed.

12. November 12, 1977

Dibilishaba –

Eight enemy soldiers died when their land rover detonated a land mine planted by the peoples revolutionary sappers.

Pambuka – Plumtree

An enemy patrol unit was ambushed and completely wiped out by the peoples revolutionary forces.

13. November 22, 1977

Plumtree

Six enemy soldiers were shot and killed in an ambush by our revolutionary forces.

14. November 23, 1977

Plumtree

An enemy district messenger was shot dead in an ambush by our gallant fighters in the Dombolefu area.

Plumtree — Mpimbila Area

Two informers, a headman and his messenger, were shot dead by our gallant fighters for giving to the enemy information about the peoples liberation forces operating in the Mpimbila area.

15. November 24, 1977

Plumtree — Madlambudzi

Four (4) district assistants were ambushed, shot and killed by the people's gallant fighters. The truck in which they were travelling was burnt.

Plumtree — Mpimbila

Four police reservists harboured in a store were seriously injured when one of our commandos threw a grenade into a room where they were staying.

16. November 29, 1977

Beit bridge

Two enemy soldiers were seriously injured when our forces fired at a canteen at a caravan park. Six cars parked in the park were set ablaze.

17. December 8, 1977

Bulawayo

Our gallant fighters ambushed and killed second lieutenant Albany Charles Brickley.

18. December 9, 1977

West Nicholson

A ZIPA — ZPRA commando unit shot and killed a district assistant Aaron Mpofu.

Essexvale

In a clash with enemy forces our forces shot and killed six enemy soldiers and several others were seriously injured.

19. December 21, 1977

Matopo

Our forces killed five enemy soldiers based at a farm homestead capturing the weapons. The following means were destroyed — six tents, five land rovers, and two troop-carriers.

ANNEX TO COMBAT DIARY OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH WEST AREAS

1. December 27, 1977

Binga

Police Reservist land rover detonated a land mine killing field reservist 24,950 T G. Davison, constable Moyo



23,292 and constable Sibanda 23,107. The land rover was shattered by the mine blast.

Wankie

Six South African soldiers on holiday were killed in an ambush by our revolutionary combattants in the Wankie National Park.

2. December 29, 1977

Binga

A mine detecting vehicle was destroyed when it detonated a land mine killing its crew of three.

Lupane

a) Daluka Rural Council in Lupane was attacked by our forces killing four district assistants. The following buildings were destroyed:

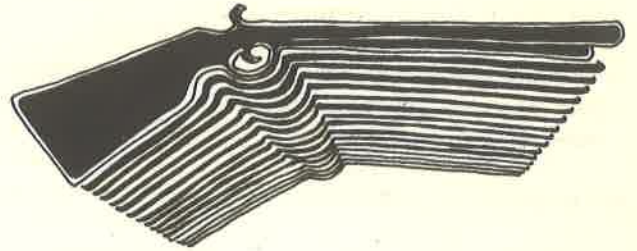
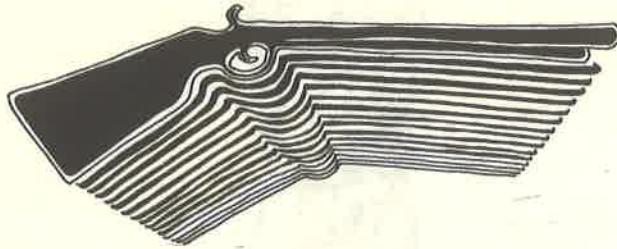
- a) Office Building
 - b) Beer hall
 - c) Two heavy duty trucks
- b) In a separate incident our combattants ambushed four district assistants, killing three and capturing one, Mitsho Sibanda for interrogation.

Gokwe
Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Forces demolished a

dipping centre in the Nkana Tribal Trust land by explosives.

VICTORIA AREA (Victoria – East)

In an ambush of an enemy troop carrier, our forces killed six members of Rhodesian African Rifles. The truck was left ablaze.



RHODESIA'S CAPITALIST ECONOMY:

ORIGINS AND TIES (3)

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS OF CAPITALIST ECONOMY

As the capitalist economy of colonial Rhodesia attained a higher stage in its development it ruined peasantry economy. By ruining peasantry economic it has exposed the peasant and migrant workers to acute poverty and social insecurity. It ruined peasantry economy by causing land shortage. Land shortage among the peasants is the result of

land expropriation by the colonial state so as to further the interests of the international and settler bourgeoisie. Because of land shortage African peasants are forced to intensify exploitation of the soil; and this has led to the qualitative destruction of the soil; as a matter of fact, the land allotted to African peasants is of poor quality (granite-sand) technically known as Class III. With the intensification of the use of this land, this has made the soil lose its fertility, and the result has been a decline in agricultural production. Land shortage has not only led to a decline

in agricultural production, but in the 1940s made the settler government to destock the African livestock. Destocking of the African livestock and a decline in the yields have reinforced each other to produce a situation of acute poverty and social insecurity among the African peasants. In concrete terms, this acute poverty reflects itself in malnutrition and starvation; in the inability of African peasants to buy such things as clothes for themselves and their children; as well as in the inability to replace already worn out agricultural implements, and in their

imperialist countries is demonstrated by the fact that despite the United National Economic Sanctions against colonial Rhodesia, the production and export of these two minerals to the imperialist world continues to grow. These two minerals are the most important alloying elements in making different types of steel. Steel is the backbone of economic and military establishments of central capitalism. It is used for the production of all capital goods (e.g. machinery), military hardware and some durable goods. In short, there is no branch of economy which does not use steel. Chrome and nickel besides being of industrial importance are also strategically important to the imperialist world. Chrome is used for making jet engine blades and rocket engines. Nickel is used in the manufacture of submarines. All these are in defence of the international imperialist system against the expansion of socialism, that is, against social development for the promotion of economic, political and social human rights, and world peace.

The demands for chrome and nickel in the imperialist countries is bound to increase in the coming years because of two factors. (a) In readjusting their economics to the new demands, the imperialist countries are engaged in what is called the "new international division of labour". This "new international division of labour" has nothing to do with the altering of the present unequal international division of labour which is the order of the day, it only involves pushing out of the centre countries those industries which are labour intensive, as well as those which cause pollution. Having pushed out these industries, the centre countries will therefore profitably concentrate on capital intensive industries which will demand a lot of minerals like chrome, nickel, etc. This therefore will increase the importance of Rhodesia's capitalist economy within the international imperialist system. (b) Another factor that is likely to increase the demand of Rhodesia's minerals in the

imperialist world, is NATO's plan to increase its military capacity so as to meet the military demands of the 1980 in defence of the international imperialist system.

Besides economic considerations for imperialist Rhodesia occupies a strategic position in defending South Africa against South African National Liberation movements. If South Africa falls under the blows of South African revolutionary liberation movements, the economic interests of the imperialist world will be lost in South Africa, and NATO's military international strategy for defending the international imperialist system against the expansion of socialism will be disrupted. At present South Africa plays a critical role in NATO's military defence strategy. She provides NATO countries with ship repair facilities as well as with landing and overflight facilities. These facilities have a level of technical competence that cannot be obtained anywhere else on the African station.

NATO's military stations in South Africa have their operational range stretching from South Africa to North Africa, Bangladesh in Asia and South America. Linking these with those military stations of NATO in North America and Western Europe, as well with those of CENTO in the Middle East, the whole of Africa, America, Western Europe and the Middle East fall under the imperialist defence strategy.

It is for investment surplus value and strategic importance of Rhodesia that South Africa supports the settler in Rhodesia. The imperialist states also support because of value and investment surplus value, as well as with industrial and strategic minerals without them, the economic and military establishments of imperialist states will be difficult to maintain.

It would be wrong to think that as the imperialist states support Rhodesia there are no contradictions between the two. There are contradictions. The contradictions, of course, are inter-class contradictions.

These inter-class contradictions emanate from the imperialist international socio-economic strategy of defending the international imperialist system against the expansion of socialism. The imperialist international socio-economic strategy against the expansion of socialism is to resolve the war conflict in colonial Rhodesia on the basis of bourgeois liberation politics. The solution based on bourgeois liberation politics will lead to the creation of a peripheral state that will help the development of peripheral bourgeoisie, as well as promote its interests and those of the international bourgeoisie, as it is the case today in Africa. The settler bourgeoisie, especially the agrarian and commercial bourgeoisie, supported by the white working class is not in favour of this strategy because it is not aimed at protecting its interest, but those of the international and peripheral bourgeoisie. The settler bourgeoisie is in favour of the status quo, but the status quo even military establishments are approaching a breaking point due to the armed revolutionary war taking place in the country. It is estimated that the war is costing the colonial Rhodesia more than 400,000 dollars a day, approaching 400 million dollars per year. This means that the war is now consuming a large amount of surplus value which is of great importance to the imperialist countries. Furthermore, the war is diverting manpower from production to military service. This makes the economy operate at its low ebb, thus reducing the rate of production of surplus value.

The status quo which is favoured by the settler bourgeoisie helps to accelerate the development of revolutionary liberation politics that will lead to the creation of a revolutionary state which will eliminate the capitalist system in the country. The imperialist states are not interested in this development because it is against their long-term interest in the region, as well as internationally.

POET'S CORNER

A CADRE'S RUMINATIONS

BY COMRADE KAM KAM

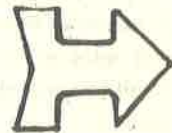
As the bullets over my head fly, brutal and lethal.
A mirror of the decayed minds of those that pull the trigger.
It is brutality and bestiality, no cause, nor justice moral, but greed.
Greed and expropriation, suppression, repression and exploitation.
Demagogues and draconian imposition my resolve cannot dampen.

There are murderous weapons of destruction wanton, mine is revolutionary tool.
Revolutionary seeds I despatch forth with speeds great.
To destroy the scourge of our people to bear forth life sacred.
To the putrid, destruction to the revolution, courage and strength.
My gun be my guide, lead me to the putrid the seeds of revolution to sow.

There is no time for complacency, there is no time to relax.
Vigilance, diligence, there is no time to rest.
I hear millions of voices wailing, calling forth: "faster, cadres, faster!
"The devil's offspring approach, good speed, cadres, and fire thy seed.
Rid us of this plague, this rapacious despatch of a breed animal.

To us all, humble and meek, bring liberty and life abundant.
For long years the hard road we have trodden without repose promise.
Our life our sweat, of all dispossessed, it is a farce so fierce.
Terror and treachery it was that warmth that turned on the heat.
When shall we with dignity labour, for our life sweat to sustain.

But lo, first things first, hold fast and good speed, the battlefield calls.



POET'S

CORNER

Good speed and into the putrifaction sow forth thy fertile seed and to us all revolutionary benediction.
Let us with that one gun gain one revolution for us all a respite.
It is choiceless choice this choice of ours, gun, it is a gamut.
Yeah! let me push forth, let me fire forth, let me the great seed of life spread.

Let from the nourishment of the blood of the fallen demon, life immortal, a new birth, shoot forth.
There is no turning back, there is no retreat, push on, demise and defeat to the foe, my gun a revolutionary
pun, it is no fun to despots, I must push forth, defeat to inflict to the foe.
My gun, my liberator, our liberator, lift off the curse of our oppressors.
To the millions of the oppressed, a new birth, Zimbabwe.

TRIBUTE TO FALLEN HEROES

BY LASTY M. SIBANDA

Comrades in Arms,
Mine tears freeze on my cheeks,
Ceased have I to utter any words,
For mine revolutionary words are boiling hot
Drenched red with thy royal blood,

Forward comrades-in-Arms
Commandantes

I am not shedding tears at all,
Lest it portrays I have lost hope,
I do not voice out the steep slope of the struggle
Lest I fail to reach the summit
And give up,

The memory of that royal blood,
That rich revolutionary blood which bids me
"Carry on, comrade, carry on!"
Like an invisible hand directs my AK
A step nearer the truth I take,
Each time I hit the target,

Commandantes
Comrades-in-Arms
We have not betrayed you
We carry on the struggle until we win.

Be informed by keeping in tune with—

**Radio
Berlin
International**

**The Voice
of the German
Democratic
Republic**



Keeps you up to date on:

Life and developments in the Socialist German state and the socialist community. Mankind's struggle for — Peace, National Liberation, Social Liberation.

Get to know the standpoint of the socialist German state by listening to Radio Berlin International.

You can receive us in: —

Africa

in English, French, Swahili on the following metre bands: 49, 25, 19, 16 and 13.

Middle East

in Arabic on the following metre bands: 49, 30, 25, 19, 16 and 13.

South East Asia

in English and Hindi on the following metre bands: 25, 19, 16 and 13.

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

GDR, 116 Berlin

The Zimbabwe Review is produced monthly. To get your copy in time and in your area currency submit your address and, subscribe to The Zimbabwe Review through the following addresses:

SOUTHERN AFRICA:

ZAPU-Offices
P.O. Box 1657
Lusaka — Zambia
Telephone: 7 42 30

WEST AFRICA:

ZAPU-Office
P.O. Box 1618
Luanda — P.R. Angola

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:

ZAPU-Office
P.O. Box 20128
Dar-es-Salaam — Tanzania
Telephones: Office 7 85 97
Home 5 03 95

THE REPRESENTATIVE

P.O. Box 352
Francistown-Botswana
Telephone: 8 86

UNITED KINGDOM:

ZAPU-Office
39 Goodge Street
London W.1.
Telephones: Office 6 36 21 43
Home 4 85 02 86

THE REPRESENTATIVE

P.O. Box 5590
Kampala — Uganda

THE REPRESENTATIVE

P.O. Box 620
Maputo-Mozambique
Telephone: 74 27 57

NORTH AMERICA AND CANADA:

ZAPU (Patriotic Front)- Office
104 East 40th Street
Suite 308 — New York
10016 N.Y. — USA

NORTH AFRICA:

ZAPU-Office
20 Rue Dirah
Hydra-Algers-Algeria
Telephone: 78 26 54

MIDDLE EAST:

ZAPU-Office
5 Almed Hishmat Street
Zamalek — Cairo — Egypt
Telephone: 81 95 43

THE REPRESENTATIVE

P.O. Box 4491
Tripoli-Libya
Telephones: 4 56 66/7/8

"THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW"

Circulation and Production Departments
G.D.R. — 108 Berlin — DDR
P.O. Box 241
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SOUTHERN AMERICA:

Zimbabwe External Mission
Apartado Postal 6951
Zona 6 PLAZA LA HABANA
CUBA Telephone: 22-49-45

*The Zimbabwe Review is produced and published by the Information and Publicity Bureau of the Zimbabwe African People's Union
P. O. Box 1657 Lusaka — Zambia
Printed by Druckerei Fortschritt, 50 Erfurt, German Democratic Republic*

Zimbabwe

must
be free!

