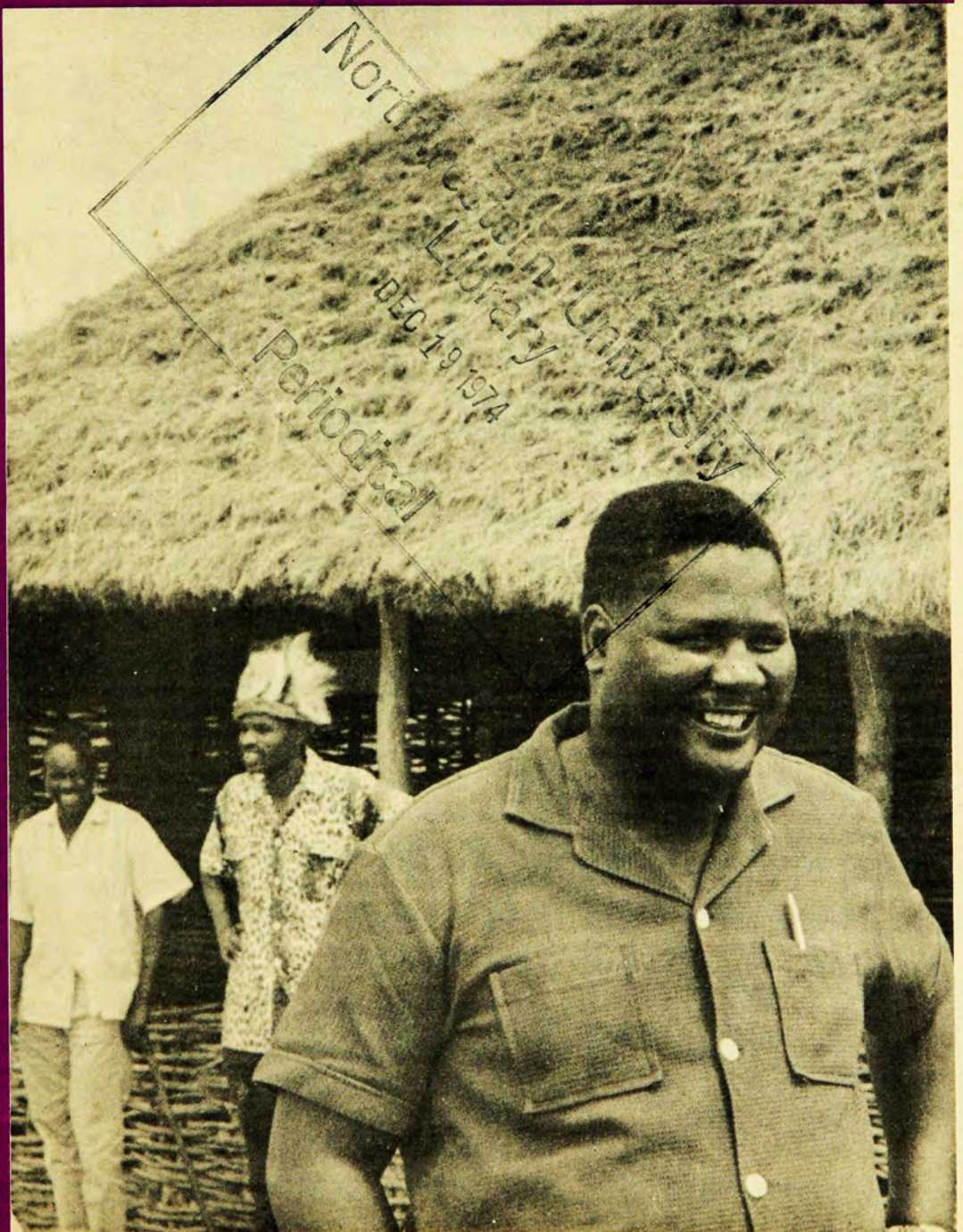


Zimbabwe Review

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

Mogadishu Special Number - November 1974

Mr. Joshua Nkomo:
President
of ZAPU



Zimbabwe Review

NOTICE TO OUR READERS:

We extend our thanks to the hundreds of readers of The Zimbabwe Review who have expressed their appreciation of the material that was ventilated in the columns of our previous issues.

We hope to be able to continue providing revealing information on the Rhodesian situation.

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

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L U S A K A – ZAMBIA

EDITORIAL

WHO IS AT MOGADISHU? THE WORLD IS HERE

In this brief welcome to our allies and supporters during this historic occasion, we take this liberty to announce through the pages of this special edition of our official organ, THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW, the international bodies that have representatives in the hospitable Somali capital city. The whole world is virtually here for this conference in support of the fighting people of Zimbabwe. It is here because the whole progressive mankind agrees with us on our patriotic stand against oppression and exploitation in our country and elsewhere. We are pleased to announce that the following bodies are happily represented here: –

The World Peace Council
World Federation of Democratic Youth
Pan-African Youth Movement
International Union of Students
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Council of Churches

ZIMBABWE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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STOP PRESS --- STOP PRESS --- STOP PRESS --- STOP PRESS

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DUE TO UNFORSEEN CIRCUMSTANCES THE Z I M B A B W E
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WHICH WAS TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE
IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA, FROM NOVEMBER 25th TO 27th 1974
HAS BEEN POSTPONED ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED
FROM THE OFFICE OF THE AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES SOLIDARITY
ORGANISATION'S HEADQUARTERS IN CAIRO SIGNED BY THE
CHAIRMAN MR. YOUSSEF ELSEBAI.

WE APOLOGISE TO OUR READERS AND SUPPORTERS FOR THIS
INCONVIENCE - EDITOR OF THE ZIMBABWE REVIEW -

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All-Africa Conferences of Churches
 The Cuban Solidarity Committee
 The Food and Agricultural Organisation
 The United Nations Educational and
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 All-Africa Women's Conference
 International Organisation of Journalists
 Tri-Continental Organisation
 All-Africa Students Union
 International University Exchange Fund
 International Association
 of Democratic Lawyers
 International Confederation
 of Arab Trade Unions
 Association of Arab Lawyers
 International Defence and Aid Fund
 All-Africa Trade Union Federation
 Amnesty International
 World Confederation of Trade Unions
 International Students' Movement
 for United Nations
 World Federation for the
 United Nations Association
 International Commission of Jurists
 International Labour Organisation
 The League of Arab States
 The Organisation of African Unity
 The Organisation of African
 Unity's Liberation Committee.
 The United Nations
 The UN Committee of 24
 The UN Human Rights Commission

We thank our co-organisers of this Conference –
 the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation
 and the Government and people of Somalia. In
 addition to this long list, we have, among us,
 people from all walks of life from Algeria to
 Zambia. We have allies from Latin America;
 from Asia, New Zealand and the Scandinavian
 states.

We have national leaders from far and near. To

Scientific Organisation
 The British National Union of Students
 The Anti-Apartheid Committee
 of the United Kingdom
 The Canadian Liberation Support Movement
 The Canadian Anti-Apartheid Committee
 The Dutch Angola Committee
 The Dutch Anti-Apartheid Committee
 The Belgian Union for the Defence of Peace
 The Belgian Committee on Colonialism
 The Swiss Anti-Apartheid Committee
 The German Committee
 of Anti-imperialist Solidarity (FRG)
 The German Organisation
 for Cultural Exchanges (IKA)
 The French Anti-Apartheid Committee
 The Finnish Africa Committee
 The Australian Anti-Apartheid Movement
 The American National
 Anti-imperialist Conference
 The American Peace Action Council
 The Portuguese Democratic
 Anti-fascist Patriotic Front
 The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement
 The German Democratic Republic's Journalists'
 Association (VDJ)
 The Soviet Union's Solidarity Committee
 The German Democratic Republic's
 Solidarity Committee
 The Polish Solidarity Committee
 The Czechoslovakia Solidarity Committee

all these people, we extend our very brotherly
 greetings. We thank you all for having come to
 express your support for our cause. Your pres-
 ence and active participation is not only a great
 contribution to the political and diplomatic
 success of this conference but it is also of great
 significance for our legitimate struggle. Your
 presence here proves once again that we are
 comrades in arms against racism, colonialism and
 imperialism.

LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY!

LONG LIVE THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA!

LONG LIVE PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE!

RHODESIA:

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

The Rhodesian tragedy is a typically man-made one. It is an example of naked force being used to the benefit of a bullying race at the expense of an indigenous majority. It is an unjustifiable and inexcusable crime not only against the African majority of Zimbabwe, but also against the whole free human conscience that attaches great importance and value to freedom, human rights and the dignity of man. It is an intolerable situation whose continued existence is an unacceptable set-back to human progress and universal forces of freedom. It is painfully likely to cause a racial conflagration which will cover the whole African continent and spill over to the already violently sad Middle East. How did it all begin?

It all began in 1888 when a British capitalist called Cecil John Rhodes who was based in South Africa where he had amassed immense wealth sent envoys to King Lobengula whose capital was known as Bulawayo. Through a ruthless application of a combination of threats, fraud and dishonest negotiations, Rhodes' men procured a concession from Lobengula permitting them to mine gold between the Gwelo and the Hunyani rivers. The

main condition on which this agreement was made was that Rhodes and his gold-diggers would not alienate land or any property of the people in the area. With this ill-gotten concession the capitalist clique hurried to London where Britain's Queen Victoria granted them a charter permitting the newly formed British South Africa Company (or Chartered Company) to establish itself in King Lobengula's land for the purpose of conducting business, "civilising and administering". That was what Rhodes had wanted: a royal seal to plunder and loot Lobengula's kingdom.

The company recruited brigands in both South Africa and Britain and on September 12, 1890 hoisted the Union Jack (British Flag) at Harare kopje which they christened Fort Salisbury in honour of Lord Salisbury who was then Britain's colonial secretary, and through whose influence and trickery the royal charter had been procured with very unbecoming haste. In 1893 the BSAC bandits attacked King Lobengula's headquarters. The King fled northwards.

The invaders then proceeded to grab the land from the Africans and to consolidate their grip on the country

as a whole. Each bandit who had taken part in the war against Lobengula was allowed to peg off 6,000 acres of land anywhere he chose. In addition to this, each white settler was granted 20 mining claims in the country. The misery this caused to the Africans is easily imagined, but it has to be seen to be believed. The settlers seized not only land but livestock from the Africans on the false explanation that the livestock had belonged to King Lobengula and that nobody else had possessed livestock before the 1893 patriotic war.

Such a state of affairs could not be tolerated. The people decided to free themselves in 1896 when a virtually country-wide armed onslaught against the white robbers was launched. So bitter was it from the north to the south of the country that the whites clamoured for military help from both South Africa and the United Kingdom. Boer volunteers came from South Africa while the British Government sent 1,000 armed men known as the Imperial Troops. In spite of all this help, the liberation war went strongly against the settler fascists whose boss, Cecil John Rhodes, then sued for peace. He met and arranged it with



Homeless Africans after their villages were bull-dozed by the Rhodesian regime

people's leaders in the Matopo Hills, a few miles outside Bulawayo, where freedom fighters had dug in for several months.

Following the truce, the settlers quickly seized the lull to entrench themselves by sheer naked force and terroristic actions. The British Government actively helped by sending large numbers of immigrants and generous financial doses in the form of aid or investments. The BSAC had by then noticed that there was no mineral bonanza as speculators and prospectors had anticipated. So, emphasis was shifted from mining to agriculture. This necessitated more land. It was got by displacing thousands of Africans from arable and fertile areas and sending them to arid and inhospitable regions at gun-point.

Geographically Rhodesia lies between Zambia and Mozambique on the north and east respectively, and Botswana and South Africa on the west and south. It has three distinct physical features. These are the high veld where the climatic conditions are most favourable and mineral wealth abounds; the middle veld which is especially good for both pastoral and agricultural farming, and the low veld which is dry and oppressively hot. It is in the low veld that Africans were pushed at gun-point by the white racists who had grabbed large chunks of land in the temperate high and middle velds.

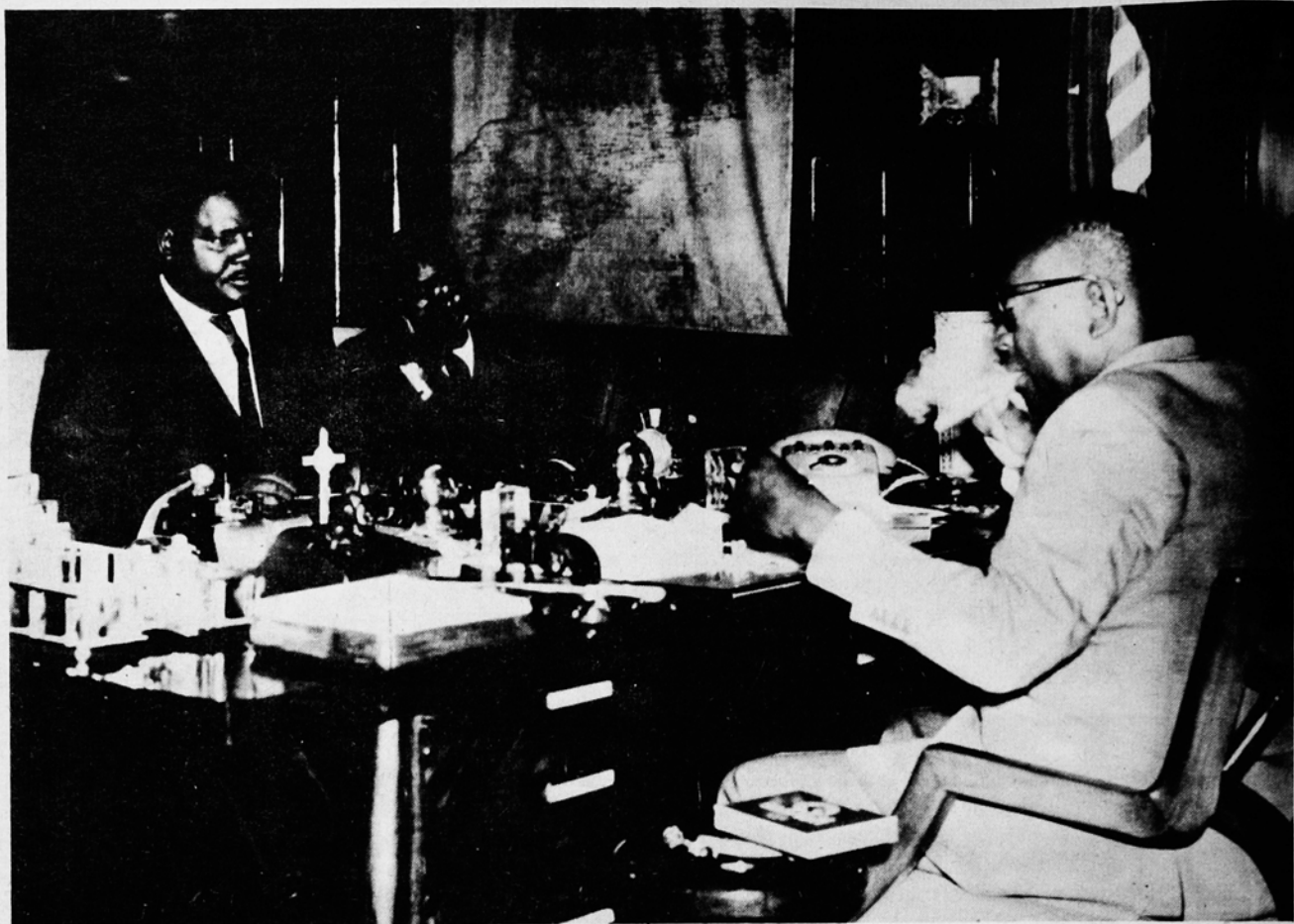
To facilitate and accelerate this displacement and dispossession the settlers passed the Land Apportionment Act in 1930 which divided the country into white-owned and African-occupied portions. This absolutely fascist law is now called the Land Tenure Act. It is by the Land Tenure Act that the Rhodesian white settlers have allocated 47 per cent of the land to themselves despite the fact that they comprise only four and half per cent of the country's population. Another six per cent of the land is known as national land. It is in effect set aside for recreational purposes of the racists. The Africans have been ruthlessly driven at gun-point to eke out a miserable subsistence living in the malarial-infested and dry low veld which is hundreds of miles away from the railway line. The Africans are not permitted by law to possess more than a stipulated number of livestock. It is never more than 10 cattle. Five goats or sheep are regarded as being the equivalent of one cow or ox. The number of beasts permitted differs from area to area. White farmers may own as many as they can procure by hook or crook from the Africans. Whereas the law governing the allocation of land is known as the Land Tenure Act (formerly the Land Apportionment Act), that stipulating the maximum number of cattle Africans may own is called the Native Land Husbandry Act of 1951. It is a section

of this that deals with African-owned livestock. There had been earlier legislation, of course, dealing with the same issue.

Assuming that of the 47 per cent of the country's 150,333 square miles allocated to the five and half million Africans every acre is arable, each African would have about nine acres. On the European side, each person would possess at least 164 acres. But as the African portion is unlivable, millions of Africans are starving and have to seek employment in the urban areas. It is exactly this situation the white settlers want to prevail for ever. The less land and livestock the Africans have, the more they become available as cheap labour and the quicker the capitalist settlers accumulate wealth through agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT:

African workers in Rhodesia do not have the right to bargain or declare a dispute between trade unions and employers. From 1901 up to 1959 Rhodesian African workers were governed by the Masters and Servants Act. This law defined an employee as "any person engaged by an employer to perform work . . . but shall not include a native." By a "native" it is meant an African. This act was



Shortly before his detention, Joshua Nkomo visited Liberia, here he is seen in discussion with the late President William Tubman

slightly reduced in utility by the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1959 which recognised African trade unions under certain conditions. One condition stated that trade unions must, if they wanted to take part in industrial councils, register with the registrar of trade unions who has the discretion to refuse registration to a union on the ground that it is not "a responsible body" or that the union is no longer against public interests. The registrar may withdraw recognition on the claim that the union is no longer representative, or that it is engaged in politics. Trade unions are not allowed by this act to receive funds from international labour organisations like the World Federation of Trade Unions and others.

De-recognition of unions between 1964 and 1967 decreased the number of registered unions from 60 to 53. It is also important to point out that in 1972 there were 73 trade unions in Rhodesia of which 50 were registered. The Industrial Conciliation Act is openly and strongly aligned against the

African worker by its voting system. Section 47 of this law states: "The membership of the union is graded on the basis of skills and the voting rights are similarly apportioned. The skilled workers may have three votes; the semi-skilled two votes; and the unskilled one vote"

There is also another portion of the act which states that in the event of a preponderance of the unskilled over the skilled, the votes of the unskilled must never count for more than one third of the skilled members' votes. As Africans form the obvious majority of unskilled workers, they fall under the vicious hammer of this act. We shall see how Africans comprise the bulk of unskilled workers. While the Masters and Servants Act points out that any African worker who "breaks his contract, or gets drunk, or is disobedient, or is abusive or negligent is guilty of a criminal offence," the Industrial Conciliation Act has no provision for farm workers, African employees of the public services and domestic servants. This means that a very large number of

African workers cannot join trade unions. It is estimated that whereas 75 per cent of the Rhodesian white workers are favourably covered by the Act, only about 38 per cent of the African workers fall under its provisions. This leaves a big number of African workers under the invidious Masters and Servants Act.

Africans who have trade unions under the Industrial Conciliation Act find themselves helpless as their votes are only a third of those of skilled workers. In Rhodesia, Africans were not allowed to join apprenticeship till 1959 when the Apprenticeship Act was passed. But the minimum academic qualifications required were Junior Certificate. This means that one should have had nine to 10 years of education. Only a few hundred Africans ever get as far as that academic level. This is because in Rhodesia education for Africans is neither free nor compulsory. The racists spend about £ 10 (20 Rhodesian dollars) per year on each African child compared with about £102 per child per annum

for whites. In addition to this fact, education is compulsory for white children up to Junior Certificate level. It was because of this that at the end of 1971 the country's apprenticeship figures stood as follows: —

EURO-PEANS	ASIANS AND COLOUREDS	AFRI-CANS
1,974	148	59

In a bid to ensure that Africans should never acquire skills, the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith closed down African technical schools. The existence of technical schools catering for Africans could have increased the number of non-white skilled workers, albeit at a snail's pace compared with the rapid production of the white schools which were more.

The gap between European wages and African slavery wages is very great in

Rhodesia. African trade unionists have battled tooth and nail to get equal pay for equal work, but the wage differentials grow wider rather than narrower. For its sordid part, the regime does not leave any stone unturned in its attempt to silence African trade unions. Led by the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions, we find that in November 1967, there were 168 African trade unionists in detention and restriction in Rhodesia. Hampered by the Land Tenure Act which classifies every urban area as white where no African can organise or hold meetings, the Masters and Servants Act with all its archaic stipulations, and the Industrial Conciliation Act with all its racialistic bias in a violent favour of the white workers and employers, the Rhodesian African trade unionist is in a quandary. The figures below show how far above white settlers are from the indigenous people of Zimbabwe: —

It is easy to see from the above why there are extremely few skilled African workers in Smith's Rhodesia. They are denied the basic means by which to acquire skills either through apprenticeship or through formal education. The former is done through normal racialist statutes while the latter is realised through a painfully anti-African wages system. The Rhodesian regime has claimed many a time that Africans are better in that country than in neighbouring Zambia economically. This comparison is naive, untutored and intolerable in that its aim is to avoid comparing what the people of Rhodesia earn inside their own country but compares them with a nation where wages are not based on racial or ethnic origin. The comparison should be among the five and half million Africans and the quarter of a million whites. Supposing, however, the comparison were not frivolous, how factually correct would it be? It is not true that Africans in oppressed Rhodesia are better economically than those in free Zambia. According to international figures for 1970, the gross national product (in millions of United States dollars) for Zambia and Rhodesia and per capita income were as follows: —

RHODESIAN AVERAGE (YEARLY) EARNINGS FROM 1965 TO 1971
(IN RHOD. \$)

YEAR	EUROPEAN	AFRICAN	GAP
1965	2,576	246	2,330
1966	2,664	255	2,409
1967	2,722	262	2,460
1968	2,836	272	2,564
1969	2,971	280	2,691
1970	3,112	298	2,814
1971	3,387	315	3,072

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	PER CAPITA INCOME
ZAMBIA	1,682 (mill. US \$)	405 (US \$)
RHODESIA	1,427 (mill. US \$)	296 (US \$)

A break-down of the wages structure per sector shows that mining and agriculture (excluding domestic services) have the highest exploitation. This is because initially the settlers hoped to make quick turn-overs through these two sectors. To make sure that there is a constant supply of cheap labour for these industries, foreign labourers are recruited from Malawi and Mozambique. It is hoped, however, that the

FRELIMO revolutionary government will reverse this scheme which had been arranged and worked by Lisbon and Salisbury before the Portuguese coup of April 25, 1974. Other workers are Zambians and Tanzanians who have been in Rhodesia for a long time not as a result of government-to-government agreement but on their own. The following table indicates the sector per sector break-down: —

(The exchange value of the United States dollar at the time the above data were collated was the same for both the Zambian kwacha and the Rhodesian dollar at one dollar to 0,714 kwacha and Rhodesian dollar).

SECTOR	EUROPEAN WAGES	AFRICAN WAGES	RATIO
Public Service	261 (Rhod. \$ per month)	34 per month	8:1
Agriculture	203 (Rhod. \$ per month)	13 per month	16:1
Mining	371	29	13:1
Construction	273	36	8:1
Manufacturing	300	40	7.5:1

From the above figures, we see that the Zambian was 136 US dollars better off than a person on the southern side of the Zambesi River. This is notwithstanding the fact that the comparison of the Rhodesian racists between the exploited African in Rhodesia and the free worker in Zambia is as unscientific as it is baseless.

EDUCATIONAL FIELD:

In the educational field, Rhodesian racists have constantly boasted that



Zimbabwean workers and peasants march side by side against minority rule



Vicious Alsatian police dogs are a daily feature in Rhodesia

Two Freedom-Fighters handcuffed to each other are seen being led to the Salisbury Police Station



they are doing a great deal for the Africans. The Africans rightly regard this arrogant paternalism as an insult. Why must the white racist „do something“ for the Africans educationally while they do everything (including murdering, torturing and displacing them) to suppress and deny them basic human rights acquired through universal adult franchise?

Enrolment figures for 1969 prove that meaningful education in Rhodesia is not meant for the Africans. The situation is that thousands of African pupils enrol in the first year. When they reach Form Six they are a very negligible minority. Bottle-necks are deliberately created all along the ladder so that an ineffective few can reach the top rung. The figures below prove this fact: they are for African enrolment only.

YEAR	GRADE OR FORM	NUMBER OF PUPILS
1969	SUB-STANDARD A	115,128
	SUB-STANDARD B	125,863
	STANDARD ONE	107,632
	STANDARD TWO	96,748
	STANDARD THREE	92,857
	STANDARD FOUR	57,464
	STANDARD FIVE	44,359
	STANDARD SIX	39,504
	FORM ONE	8,240
	FORM TWO	6,601
	FORM THREE	2,406
	FORM FOUR	1,967
FORM FIVE	184	
FORM SIX	180	

The above is what the Rhodesian racialists have frequently boasted about concerning African education. The six-figure Sub-Standard A enrolled in 1969 will end up as a tiny three-figure intake in 1982 when that group gets to Form Six. Other major drops occur between Standard Six and Form One, between Form Two and Form Three, and from Form Four to Forms Five and Six. Those who fall out because of lack of financial means or due to purposely tough examinations go to swell the cheap labour reservoir in the country. It should be observed

too that African education is geared towards making Africans good servants of the white settlers.

This is emphasised especially by what is known as the "New Plan" or "New Approach" by which formal learning is replaced by pseudo-learning during which pupils learn to use only those tools they have as a tradition in their respective areas. In this manner, they are debarred from using modern tools and acquiring technical know-how. At the end of their meagre education, the pupils are fit only to labour on the settlers' farms and mines, or to work as domestic servants for the privileged class. This is what is called "the Rhodesian way of life" by the fascist regime. This is what Ian Smith and his fellow-terrorists mean to perpetuate by saying they want to "maintain standards." We, for our part wish to raise instead of maintaining these sordid standards.

RHODESIA'S ECONOMY: AFFILIATIONS AND ORIENTATION

Many times the African people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) have criticised and condemned international big business for the miserable life led by African workers in Rhodesia. Many of these international and multi-national corporations are based in neighbouring South Africa or have strong ties with South African based corporations. It is because of this fact that South Africa openly refused to implement United Nations sanctions against the Smith regime. An implementation of these measures would have been a self-inflicted blow on South Africa's own economy to a considerable extent. Stating his regime's policy towards the UN sanctions against Rhodesia soon

after their introduction after Smith's November 1965 unilateral declaration of independence, the then South African prime minister, Dr. Verwoerd, said his country would maintain "normal trade" with Rhodesia. He said increasing trade between the two countries was not abnormal but a part of "normal trade."

It is a traditional fact that the Rhodesian economy has a preponderance of South African finance and affiliations. From the time of the country's seizure or occupation by Rhodes' bandits up to 1935, it was estimated that publicly listed capital investments in Rhodesia amounted to £35,993,000 (sterling). A greater portion of this total was owned by the British South Africa Company. The BSAC had under-taken various projects one of which was the railway line from Mafeking to Bulawayo completed in 1897. It reached the coal-mining town of Wankie in 1904. Private home investments were about 30 per cent of the total investments.

After the Second World War, investments from abroad increased in Rhodesia. Britain accounted for a bigger part while South African capital came second. It is believed that South African holdings in Rhodesia totalled £100 million in 1963. The United Kingdom had roughly between £200 million and £250 million as compared with about £20 million for the US in the same period. It should be emphasised that most South African finances are deeply associated with or inextricably linked with western capital. Out of a total of 475 foreign companies registered in Rhodesia in 1963, 231 were South African based and the remainder came from various parts of the capitalist world. A break-down of this list (below) shows why South Africa regards the welfare of the Rhodesian economy as vital to its own existence.

This South African presence in Rhodesia's industrial life is felt in the sharing of profits. In 1963 South African-owned enterprises received £8,955,000 (sterling) as profits compared with £12,887,000 for other foreign companies. Since then, the tendency has increased by dint of more South African investments in Rhodesia. Since UDI, a big part of the capitalist world has shunned investing in Rhodesia. But South Africa has encouraged such investments because its geographical proximity to Rhodesia plus traditional ties, let alone similarity of the two regimes' racialist policies, assure it of a constant supervision of its interests across the Limpopo River. One major multi-national company with colossal interests in Rhodesia is the Anglo-American Corporation. Its Chairman is the South African based Harry Oppenheimer. At the end of 1973 the corporation was valued at slightly more than £1,700 million.

The following list shows enterprises partially or wholly owned by Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corporation:—

Simoon Estates Limited
Rhodesian Diamond and Carbide Prdts (Ltd)
Premier Estates (Ltd)
Rhodesian Alloys (Pvt) Ltd.
RNFE (Pvt) Ltd.
Rhodesian Nickel Corporation Ltd.
Wankie Colliery Ltd.
Trojan Nickel Mines Ltd.
Consolidated Mines Holdings (Rhod) Ltd.
New Rhodesia Investments Ltd.
Overseas & Rhodesian Investment Corporation Ltd.
C. H. Perry & Co (PVT) Ltd.
Madziwa Mines Ltd.
Iron Duke Mining Company Ltd.
Mazoe Citrus Estates Ltd.
Industrial Metal Products Ltd.

Eastern Forests Estates Ltd.
Hippo Valley Estates Ltd.
Boart Drilling and Contracting.
Bindura Smelting & Refining Co.
Clay Products Ltd.

Amrho
Rand Selection Corporation
Central Reserves (Pvt) Ltd.
Prospecting Ventures.

In addition to the above, the Anglo-American Corporation has large interests in the Founders Building Society, Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Tanganyika Concessions, Rhodesian Acceptances plus others.

SECTOR	NON-SOUTH AFRICAN	SOUTH AFRICAN	TOTAL
Distribution	62	72	134
Manufacturing	75	72	147
Finance	30	22	52
Transport	19	8	27
Mining	26	16	42
Building & Construction	12	14	26
Agriculture	12	5	17
Unclassified (sectors)	8	22	30
Total	244	231	475



Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Asian and African visitors in Gonakudzingwa in 1964

Other Rhodesian companies are David Whitehead and Sons, TA Holdings, Rhodesian Breweries, Hippo Valley Estates, Freeholds Corporation, Plate Glass, Premier Portland Cement, The British American Tobacco (BAT) Co, Salisbury Portland Cement and More Wear. Of these, Rhodesian Breweries, Premier Portland Cement, Plate Glass and the Hippo Valley Estates are partially or completely owned by South African corporations. A few other companies like Johnson and Fletcher, Matebeleland Clothing Factory are locally based. The Anglo-

American Corporation is, however, a typical example of South African-based companies with large financial stakes in Rhodesia. They cannot afford to see the country's economy go down.

It is in strong recognition of this fact that ZAPU has always stated, that sanctions against Rhodesia can work only if South Africa is either cut off from the British colony, or if the land of apartheid is also covered by the sanctions. The British Government has persistently countered this our justified suggestion by using its veto power at

the UN while, strange enough, it clamours for world-wide support for its economic sanctions measures against the Smith dictatorship. The hypocrisy is too obvious to warrant any analysis.

THE FUTURE: A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT IS SOLUTION

With these above facts in mind, the Zimbabwe African People's Union has stated that only solution to the econo-

Zimbabwe's National Leader is seen here with the former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Garfield Todd, right and left is Mr. John Lentell, another

ZAPU leader is a firm believer in cultural values and traditions. In our picture he is seen presenting a prize to the leader of a dancing troupe in 1963



mic exploitation of the country's wealth and people for the benefit of a few foreign capitalists is the seizure of political power by which the people of Zimbabwe shall establish their own government based on one man, one vote. This people's government, it is clear, will make sure that the country's natural resources are exploited and utilised for the benefit of the whole nation and not of that of a racial minority.

The difficulties ahead are not minor, but they are not insurmountable at all. With the political consciousness of the African masses of Zimbabwe, coupled with international support and solidarity, we are quite certain that we shall win. The Rhodesian racists have their South African and Western allies. We, too, have our international allies whose support is not based on racial or ethnic identity, but on well defined

anti-imperialist convictions and the understanding that justice and right are unquestionably on our side. We believe that support based on racial considerations and kith and kin sentiments is bound to falter and waver when faced by the revolutionary offensive motivated by the desire of the people to change the picture of Zimbabwe politically and historically once and for all.

Zimbabwe must be free!

VICTORY TO THE FIGHTING MASSES OF ZIMBABWE!
LONG LIVE ZIMBABWE'S NATIONAL LEADER,
JOSHUA NKOMO!

ZAPU CONGRATULATES FRELIMO

On September 7, Comrade Jason Ziyapapa Moyo, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of FRELIMO, on the successful negotiations between FRELIMO and the Portuguese Government about the transfer of power by Lisbon to the people of Mozambique. The fraternal message read:—

"We have been following the last phases of the FRELIMO onslaught towards the final victory of the liberation of the people of Mozambique with a spirit of total comradesly involvement and the keenest interest. Today on your conclusion of all the arrangements for the complete transfer of total power to the people of Mozambique, with a firm date for independence, we cannot but share with you a sense of victory and gratification as fruits of long years of arduous struggle, sweat and blood.

"It is my honour, Comrade Machel, in the name of our President Joshua Nkomo, our movement and the entire struggling people of Zimbabwe to extend to you, FRELIMO and the victorious people of Mozambique our most profound and heartfelt congratulations for this eventful achievement

of the total liberation of Mozambique and its people.

"Zimbabwe is not only a social and cultural unit with Mozambique, but our forces have been marching side by side as comrades-in-arms, re-inforced by the mighty support of the Organisation for African Unity and the international progressive forces in our respective countries in the anti-colonial wars. "The victory of FRELIMO and the people of Mozambique is, inevitably, a source of satisfaction to Africa and the world. The security of independent Africa has been assured by your victory. Our liberation struggle in Zimbabwe has been given tremendous incentive by your victory.

"Please convey to all comrades of FRELIMO and the people of Mozambique our congratulations. Looking forward to deepening fraternal relations in the tasks lying ahead, re-inforced by the new conditions."

ZIMBABWE: MY NATURAL INHERITANCE

by Saul Ndlovu

Zimbabwe!
My natural inheritance;
Heavy are your tears of bitterness,
Long is your hour of darkness,
And many are your wars for your freedom.

Zimbabwe!
My lovely motherland;
Millions are your lives that toil;
Hard is the struggle for your soil,
And tough are the battles for your pastures.

Zimbabwe!
My only passion;
Patriotic are your calls for my sinews,
Urgent is your need of my services,
And cruel are the fights for your comforts.

Zimbabwe!
My living dream;
Murderous are the plunderers of your wealth,
Mournful is your daughter for my death,
And bloody are the conflicts for your sunshine.

Zimbabwe!
My oppressed country,
Heroic are the clashes for your history,
Approaching is the day of your victory,
And ever fertile are your stolen fields.

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Heavy fighting erupted in Zimbabwe from the Upper Kariba area to Urungwe from September 2. By October five the fighting had spread to the Wankie region and the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZPRA) had killed 49 enemy troops for the loss of four patriots. A statement by ZPRA stated that the biggest engagement occurred on October five in the Upper Kariba area when ZPRA freedom-fighters were encircled by enemy forces comprising mercenaries.

"In the battle that ensued for an hour, 15 enemy soldiers were killed and many injured. In this battle, ZPRA lost three of its gallant fighters," said ZAPU.

The previous day, ZPRA had over-run a Rhodesia Light Infantry night patrol post at Kanyambizi Camp in the Upper Kariba area and killed all 12 soldiers in the bivouac. A military truck bringing re-inforcements to the camp later struck a land-mine killing three racists and injuring another seven.

The Smith regime has appealed to the British Government about this increase in ZAPU military activities. South Africa's apartheid apostle, Balthazar Johannes Vorster, has publicly appealed to appropriate international organisations to use their influence to make Smith work towards a settlement with the African majority.

A top ZAPU official, Ethan Dube, was kidnapped by three armed Rhodesian bandits from Francistown, Botswana, on October 13. During the fierce struggle which ensued, Comrade Dube shouted for help but as the three men were armed, Botswana civilians nearby could not assist. The car in which he was driven away at top speed was found abandoned at Madziloje, near the Rhodesia-Botswana border two hours later. It was full of blood stains. ZAPU has mounted a world-wide appeal for help to get the immediate release of Comrade Dube. This is the second such incident this year involving ZAPU supporters being kidnapped from Botswana by Rhodesian bandits. In March, four ZAPU supporters, including a teacher who was employed in Botswana, were brutally attacked and dragged away at mid-night from a hut whose door had been damaged by nine armed Rhodesian brigands in Francistown. They have not been heard of since then. Two armed Rhodesian soldiers were later arrested by Botswana police inside Botswana and were tried and released after paying only 100 rand (K 100) or the equivalent of about £50 (sterling) each.

Zambia has strongly called for the return of Dube. Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga declared in Lusaka on October 15: "... The blood of Dube should not and will not be spilled in vain..." He said such criminal acts deserved the condemnation of all peace-loving people throughout the world.

ZAPU'S COMMENT: Zimbabweans shall never relax their struggle or give up. Dube's case is yet another of Smith's criminal acts which make it absolutely clear that Smith cannot be converted to human decency and justice. His mind is irretrievably criminal and his regime is fit for nothing short of complete liquidation. ZAPU will not falter, waver or retreat. Dube's blood will not, indeed, be spilled in vain, as our Zambian brother wisely put it. Zimbabwe shall be free at any and all cost.