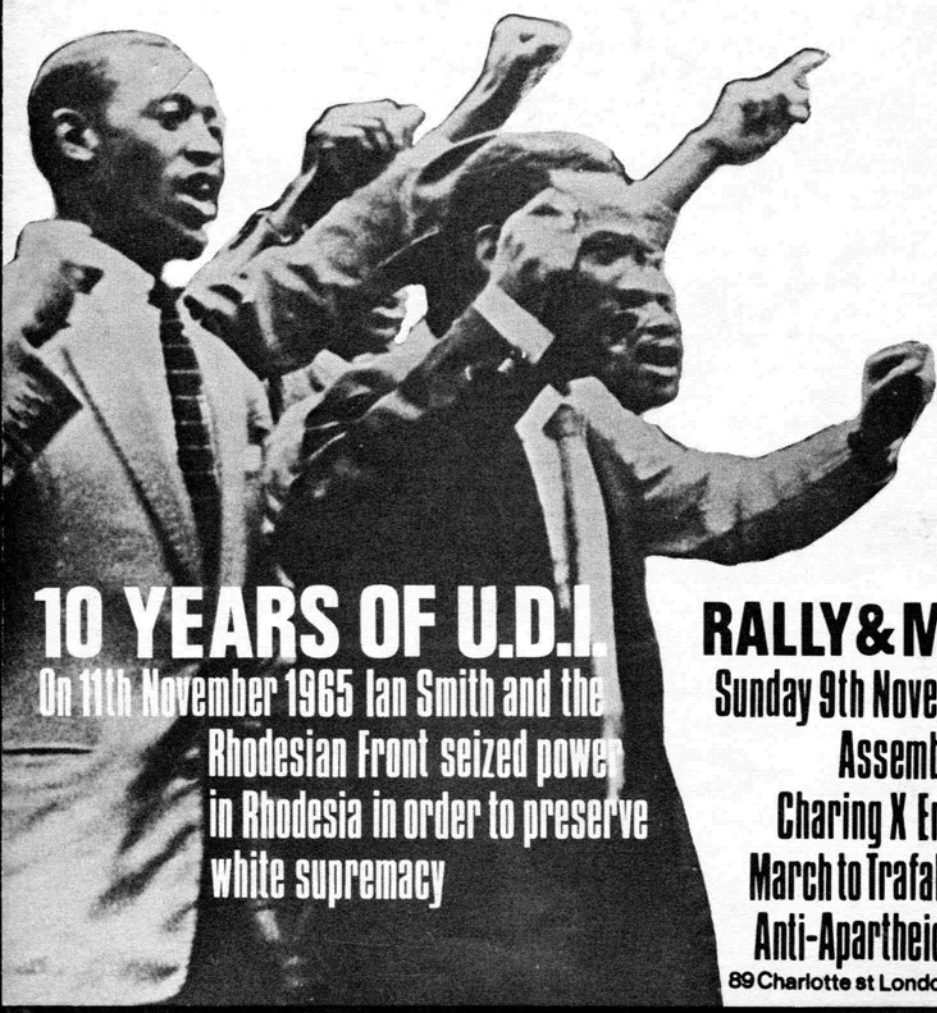


**stop all hangings in zimbabwe  
support the zimbabwe  
liberation struggle  
MAJORITY  
RULE NOW**



**10 YEARS OF U.D.I.**

On 11th November 1965 Ian Smith and the Rhodesian Front seized power in Rhodesia in order to preserve white supremacy

**RALLY & MARCH**

Sunday 9th November 1975

Assemble 2.30pm

Charing X Embankment

March to Trafalgar Square

Anti-Apartheid Movement

89 Charlotte st London w1.580-5311

On 11 November 1965 the Smith regime declared UDI in Rhodesia. Its purpose? To preserve, forever, the domination of the white-settler minority. This act of rebellion set the seal on 75 years of colonialist rule in Central Africa - three-quarters of a century in which the Africans were denied their freedom, deprived of their land and have become outcasts in their own country.

For many years the white settlers - though barely 5% of the population - enjoyed the tacit support of successive British governments. Many blatantly discriminatory laws, like the Land Apportionment Act, were passed with Whitehall's approval. Though still a colony, Rhodesia participated in Commonwealth Conferences. But the decolonisation of Africa and the mounting resistance of the African majority within Rhodesia was forcing Britain to change its policies.

So the Rhodesian Front chose UDI and thus Rhodesia became an outcast - still, to this day, unrecognised by any other government in the world. To insist on white minority rule in the post-colonial world was to invite international isolation. But the British Government of 1965 was not prepared to stand by the African majority, nor was it prepared effectively to confront the Smith regime. It introduced economic sanctions by degrees - slowly, reluctantly - giving Smith valuable time in which to prepare evasive action. It condemned the racist rebellion - but looked askance at the armed resistance struggle of the African majority led by ZANU and ZAPU.

A new 'Unholy Alliance' between the Smith regime, apartheid South Africa and Portuguese colonialism emerged in Southern Africa, providing strong economic backing and later military help to the Rhodesian racists. And with help from powerful Western countries which flouted sanctions, Smith turned down the 'settlement' proposals put forward by the Wilson Government. Confident of getting still better terms from a Conservative Government, he waited, and struck a better bargain with Sir Alec Douglas Home in 1971-2.

### **AFRICAN PEOPLE SAY: 'NO SELL OUT'**

Despite the failure of Britain to fulfil its responsibilities, the African people mounted a determined campaign under the leadership of the African National Council and a massive NO! was declared. The Pearce Commission had no alternative but to record that the proposals were 'unacceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole'.

### **ZIMBABWEANS PAY THE PRICE**

The price of Smith's racist rebellion, and of Britain's failure to end it has been paid by the people of Zimbabwe. With all constitutional channels of progress blocked, they have been forced to declare war on the illegal regime - something no British government has had the will to do. The liberation struggle has already cost the lives of nearly 1,000 freedom fighters, and countless others whose only crime was to support the demand for basic democratic rights - for MAJORITY RULE.

In response to the growing successes of the liberation struggle, thousands of men, women and children have been herded into virtual concentration camps in the north-east - the so-called protected villages. Many others have been subjected to horrible tortures and brutalities - amply proved by the testimony of leading churchmen and others.

Worst of all, at least 33 Africans have been executed for political offences since UDI. These cold-blooded murders began in 1968. The outcry then was so great that no hangings took place for a few years. But in 1973 they started again. At least 28 Africans have been hanged in the past 3 years. This not only reflects the higher level of popular resistance. It also reveals the desperation of the Smith regime and its readiness to exploit Britain's do-nothing policy.



*THERE WILL BE NO MAJORITY RULE  
IN MY LIFETIME*



*SANCTIONS WILL END THE REBELLION  
WITHIN A MATTER OF WEEKS RATHER  
THAN MONTHS (January '66)*

**THE BRITISH DILEMMA: TIGER 1966; FEARLESS 1968; PEARCE 1971/2**

Three attempts to restore Smith to legality - three failures. British policy has long been paralysed by its traditional support for the colonialist and racist regimes of Southern Africa, and by the powerful vested economic interests British business has both in Rhodesia and in Southern Africa as a whole.

Unwilling to face an economic confrontation with Vorster's regime, opposed to immediate majority rule in Rhodesia, Britain has left Zambia to

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