ZIMBABWE - GENERAL

2/8/81 - 31/12/81
WE'RE UNBIASED!

Tribune Reporter

THE Press in Zimbabwe was as liberated as the country itself, the Zimbabwean Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, said last week.

Mr Nyoka, a jovial extrovert in his mid-40s, became the new nation's senior information man 11 months ago.

A professional journalist who covered the Rhodesian scene for years, he decided in 1978 to throw in his lot with the ZANLA guerrillas of the new Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and became known as "Comrade Soft Guy."

In August that year Mr Nyoka disappeared from his Enkeloorn farm. The Salisbury Press corps feared he had been abducted by Mr Mugabe's men and had a whip round, collecting almost R300 for his wife Esther. But, in fact, he had joined the guerrillas.

In a telephone interview this week with the Sunday Tribune, he was adamant that "bias" had been removed from the new Zimbabwe's information ministry and radio newsroom.

"Journalists in this country take independent decisions about how they treat news about South Africa."

"Any anti-South African sentiment in the media is of their own choice. There are no government directives," Mr Nyoka said.

Director of Information in Zimbabwe, Justice Nkoye. The Press is as free as the country, he says.
Row may split Zimbabwe tobacco system

Finance Correspondent

A ROW within the Zimbabwe tobacco industry is threatening to split the growers and auction selling floors and could put the future of the traditional auction system in jeopardy.

The trouble has been caused by a squabble over the profits the sole two auction floors are allowed to make.

By agreement with the Tobacco Marketing Board, the floors have restricted themselves previously to a 2.5 per cent commission on the amount of tobacco they sell.

Last year was a very bad season and they did not earn much. But this year they have tried to recoup by putting up the commission to 3.5 per cent.

With R125-million in tobacco changing hands every day of the selling season, that represents a minor gold mine.

But the floors still have the interests of the growers at heart. They have agreed to give rebates on anything more than R24-million they earn.

One auction floor has gone so far as to give a written guarantee that it will do this. But the other, owned by the quoted group TA holdings, has said it will not go beyond a verbal assurance.

The reason is not that it might want to renge but because it claims unjustified interference by the Tobacco Marketing Board which has said it will not allow the commission to be raised, if the guarantee is not put in writing.

The TA Group does have a record to go on — it has given rebates in previous years.

The upshot is that there have been threats to close the floors. To many observers, this could lead to an ominous development. The government recently set up its own floors.

This would mean the end of the world renowned auction selling unique to the Salisbury selling floors, a system which, at the same time, has been quick and efficient.

But no matter who stepped in it would still be an event which would shake the industry to its core and affect the seller that brings in more foreign currency than any other single item, including gold.

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'A new Zimbabwean'

SALISBURY — Work has begun to create a new education curriculum designed to produce a ‘new Zimbabwean’ in the students, which has increased the class registers by millions.

Schools have expanded their classrooms and increased the number of teachers to cope, but most schools lack sufficient books or other teaching materials. — AFP.

The British colonial curriculum currently in use prevented students from appreciating their own history, culture and tradition, said Mr. Mutumbuku, who was opening a new secondary school in Singa, west of here.

"You knew more about Francis Drake and Henry VIII than about Chaminuka and Mhanya Nehanda (two spirit mediums who led the black people's first revolt against the British in 1886)," said Mr. Mutumbuku.

"We must brace ourselves for a domestication..."
SALISBURY. — The number of Zimbabwean civil servants and other Government employees has risen by 16.7% during the last year, according to figures released in Salisbury.

Since June 30, 1989, a month after the black government took over, it has taken on over 10,000 new staff members, predominantly in the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Culture, Natural Resources and Water Development.

Total authorised establishment now stands at 72,388, compared to 63,035 a year ago.

No statistics

No statistics are provided in the Government's estimates of expenditure for members of the armed forces, police or prison service.

The increase in establishment is reflected by the total wage bill, which now stands at R568-million (1979 = R397-million). Of this the army accounts for R141-million.

Allowances have risen sharply to R62-million from R4,500,000. — Sapa.
Govt 'not retaliating', say by blocking jobs in SA

Own Correspondent

The repatriation of thousands of Zimbabweans working in the country is not an act of retaliation by South Africa.

This assurance came today from a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria. Mr. Johann Oosthuizen, of the department's public relations office, confirmed that the Zimbabweans would not have their work contracts renewed when they expired.

On February 6 this year, said Mr. Oosthuizen, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, had said his Government was opposed to its nationals working in South Africa.

IN LINE

The repatriation was done to bring South Africa in line with Dr. Shamuyarira's statement. The Republic had no labour agreement with Zimbabwe, he said.

The repatriation would affect all Zimbabweans except those who had lived and worked in South Africa since before 1988. There were about 20,000 Zimbabweans in the country.

Mr. Oosthuizen said a repatriation fee was included in the money paid by employers when they registered Zimbabweans to work for them. The money would pay for the people's fares back home.

The repatriation would continue while the present relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe prevailed.

CIRCULAR

He confirmed that a circular had been sent to co-operation and development commissioners in the country, detailing the latest developments regarding Zimbabweans working in South Africa.

Should the trend continue, few Zimbabweans would be left in the country after 18 months, when most contracts would have expired.
Huge development plan in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY — A massive government investment plan involving an expenditure of more than $2,400 million in three years and requiring virtually every corner of Zimbabwe was unveiled in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Economic Planning, Mr. Bernard Chidzero.

Dr. Chidzero spent more than an hour spelling out details of the government's three-year development plan when he introduced debate on the budget, which was announced last Thursday by the Finance Minister, Mr. Evans Mbara.

Outlining the state of Zimbabwe's economy, which, despite a high growth rate, is beset by problems of excessive money supply, inflation and a shortage of foreign currency, Dr. Chidzero explained how these foreign grants and loans were to be used for the next three years.

He said Zimbabwe's economy was characterised by "non-productive" expenditure in "waste, luxury and wasteful expenditure," and also income differences between the urban and rural areas.

Dr. Chidzero stressed that the government's economic goals were to provide growth, but one with a much higher degree of equity and redistribution. He said some money would be channelled into schools, clinics, and roads.

Inflation

The Minister said his government had introduced a strong and flexible currency, but there were serious obstacles in the path of continued growth. Foreign currency was short, as government was growing at the rate of at least $300 million a year. The mining industry had not yet responded to world mineral prices, and the country's terms of trade were worsening.

He warned that inflation was estimated at 15%, and was rising. While shortages of meat, dairy products and many manufactured goods would continue, he said, record numbers of tourists were expected.

However, the manufacturing and agricultural sectors had been encouraged, and the tourist industry continued to enjoy record numbers of foreign visitors.

— Sapa.
More teachers are due in Zimbabwe

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwe is to continue recruiting foreign teachers through bilateral agreements in order to expand its secondary education.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said in an interview published yesterday that he had signed a bilateral agreement with the Canadian Government to recruit at least 100 Canadian teachers.

Most of the teachers would be posted to rural schools to teach science, mathematics and geography.

More teachers for technical subjects would be recruited from other countries as well.

"When I visited Korea some time ago I admired their teachers and there is a great probability that we will recruit Korean teachers among teachers from other countries as well," the Minister said. — Sapa.
Mugabe wants workers home

Dr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwean Minister of Labour, has ordered all Zimbabweans working in South Africa to return to their homeland because of "unemployment and living conditions in South Africa that are below the standard in Zimbabwe."

A statement issued by the Department of Manpower and Development confirmed last night that work contracts of Zimbabweans would not be renewed when they expired. The decision followed a statement in February by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that his government would not issue new passports to Zimbabweans wishing to work in South Africa. Although the decision would not prevent Zimbabweans from coming to the Republic, some individuals have sought refuge. The reason given by the South African Government for the publicity was that it was impossible to keep Zimbabweans working in South Africa without the consent of the government.

A circular explaining the new regulations had been sent to all chief commissioners in the country. Provisional Zimbabweans were on either a month or 12 month contracts. They had to return home when the agreements expired, but were allowed back into South Africa to renew the contracts.

It is understood that only those Zimbabweans who have lived and worked in South Africa since before 1980 will not be affected by the repatriation decision.

Arrest

There are fears that thousands of Zimbabweans in South Africa will go "underground" and risk arrest and deportation as "illegal" workers rather than be repatriated voluntarily to a country where there is a serious economic crisis.

According to figures given to Parliament by the Minister of Manpower and Development, Mr Piet Koornhof, earlier this year, there are just under 30,000 black Zimbabweans working in South Africa.

At least a third are believed to be in dangerous jobs in similar jobs.

Among the employers hardest hit by the new regulations are the owners of restaurants and small businesses who employ hundreds of Zimbabweans as waiters and waitresses.
Zimbabwe's hundreds
of empty rail wagons

The Star's Africa
News Service
SALISBURY — A Mozam-
bian official has claimed
his country's railways are
being greatly under-used
by Zimbabwe.

The commercial director
of CFM, Mozambique
Ports and Railways, Dr
Joao Vieira, told a semi-
nar organised by Menic
Freight Services in Salis-
bury yesterday that his
country was sending hun-
dreds of empty rail wag-
ons back to Zimbabwe
each month.

And yet its ports can
handle four times as
much cargo as Zimbab-
wean importers are using
now.

Dr Vieira said the Map-
uto line could handle
100,000 t a month to
Zimbabwe and 120,000 t
on the down route to the
port. However, between
April and June 42,000 t
a month were carried to
Zimbabwe and an average
64,000 t to Maputo.

He said the Beira line
was also being under-used
even though only one
train a day ran in each
direction. Mozambique
railways had the capacity
to increase the number of
trains on both lines and
on the Beira line CFM
had the equipment, men
and fuel to run four times
a day in each direction.

Dr Vieira dismissed se-
curity fears. He said Mo-
zambique Railways had a
better security record
than the South African
system. Mozambican offi-
cials claim the last time
there was an attack on
the Beira line was in
January.

A bomb exploded on
the Beira line in Septem-
ber last year but there
had been more attacks on
South Africa's railways, he
said.

Both Mozambique and
Zimbabwe belong to the
eight-nation Southern Afri-
caan Development Co-
ordination Conference
which has pledged to re-
duce its dependence on
South Africa, especially in
all fields of transport.

However, Dr Vieira's
statement shows that Zim-
babwe exporters still
prefer to use the South
African ports.

Presently 76 percent of
Zimbabwe's trade goes
through South Africa and
the rest through Mozam-
bique.

The figures released
here by Dr Vieira show
that Zimbabwe's depend-
ence on South Africa's
railway system could be
immediately reduced.

Mozambican railway offi-
cials find it hard to
understand why Zimbabwe
exporters prefer South
African ports when it is
cheaper to export through
Mozambique.

Because of congestion
in the South African ports
it was also faster to export
or import through Mozam-
bique — even though the
South African ports were
more efficient, the offi-
cials said.
Zimbabwe Price accepts liberation

Price of 32% for the completion of the case of foreign workers. Zimbabweans were occupied by the repair of the country, which was ready to find about their ability to find work in South Africa. Mr. K. K. M. said this could not yet estimate the change of foreign workers in South Africa. M. N. K. M. said: "We did not serve..."
SA advocate will act for Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has engaged the services of a London-based South African advocate to appear for it in a crucial case in which the country's Supreme Court will be asked to decide whether a law passed by the new Parliament is unconstitutional.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, who has practices in both London and Johannesburg, will appear on behalf of the Ministers of Finance and of Labour and Social Services, the co-respondents, when the case opens on Monday.

The civil action has been brought by a white farmer, Mr William Peter Hewlett, and asks that the court declare invalid a section of the War Victims Compensation Act of 1980 because it contravenes the constitution given to the country at the Lancaster House settlement talks.

The Act was passed by Parliament in the face of stiff opposition from white Republican Front MPs, as a replacement for the victims of Terrorism Act which was repealed soon after the new government took office.

It is understood that Mr Hewlett was awarded about £360,000 compensation under the old Act for the loss of his farm, which was burnt down by guerrillas during the war. However, this award was withdrawn when the new Act came into force.

It is the contention of Mr Hewlett's legal team, led by former Finance Minister Mr Chris Andersen, that the new Act contravenes the section of the constitution which guarantees property and compensation rights.

If the Government loses the case the way will be open for the reinstatement of the £3-million other claims in terms of the old Act.
Maclean to head Zimbabwe forces

SALISBURY — Lieutenant-General "Sandy" Maclean, commander of the Rhodesian Army during the final, most bitter stage of the bush war, was yesterday appointed head of Zimbabwe's defence forces and promoted to full general.

The surprise appointment was announced by Minister of State Mr Emerson Mnangagwa, who as Zanla military intelligence supremo was once pitted against General Maclean's troops.

The Minister announced at the same time that Zimbabwe's army was to be restructured, replacing the present joint high command with a defence force headquarters which will control army and air force.

The men over whose heads General Maclean has been promoted, former Zanla and Zipra guerrilla commanders Mr Rex Nhongo and Mr Lookout Masuku, have been appointed army commander and deputy commander with the rank of lieutenant-general.

General Maclean (49) said, he did not see South Africa as a security threat to Zimbabwe "in any size, shape or form," but pledged to protect the country from any threat "wherever it comes from."

Mr Mnangagwa said the decision to overhaul the structure of the defence forces was prompted by the successful exercise to integrate former troops of the three previously warring armies.

General MacLean has 30 years of army experience, having first joined the Rhodesian African Rifles in his late teens.

He served with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

He has also seen service in Malaya, where he was mentioned in dispatches, in Britain and the Middle East.

Zimbabwe-SA air flights cut back

The Star’s Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Because traffic has declined, South African passport holders are to have visas. Air Zimbabwe and South African Airways are to cut back on the number of scheduled flights between the two countries.

Four of the 24 weekly services between Zimbabwe and Johannesburg will be withdrawn.

An Air Zimbabwe spokesman said yesterday that on the Salisbury-Durban route, the three direct flights a week would be cut to two during October/November, February/March and June/July.

Focus on Africa

S19/81 5a

362
very few sample sizes which the theory might suggest for a highly correlated pair of variables should not be used, but should be increased to a point (Accountants might also sampling)

Example 8.6

A pop

plee household, is to be

households from the

been obtained for th

in the sample. Some

\[ \bar{x} = 2502 \]

\[ \bar{y} = 234 \]

a) From these figures

of \( \bar{x} \) using S.R

(on Yi) sampling.
b) Explain briefly the
c) What further inform

Solution

We calculate

\[ s_x^2 = \frac{1}{99} (62730 - \bar{x}^2) \]

\[ s_y^2 = \frac{1}{99} (555 - \bar{y}^2) \]

\[ r = \frac{s_x}{s_y} \]

\[ \text{Var}(\bar{x}}_{s_x} = (1-f)s_x^2 \]

\[ \text{Var}(\bar{x}}_{R} = \frac{1-f}{n(n-1)} (\bar{x}^2 - \bar{y}^2) \]

\[ \frac{(1- \frac{100}{10000})}{100/99} \]

\[ = 0.0353 \]
Mugabe chooses bush-flee over defence to head to South Africa as a security issue arises.
SALISBURY. — What is said to be the largest commercial transport depot in Africa was opened in Salisbury by Zimbabwe’s Deputy Minister of Roads, Mr Nelson Mawema. The 13,000 m² depot has been put up by Swift Transport for its increasing operations in Zimbabwe and neighbouring countries. It costing £2.4 million.
Tekere loses another post

Sunday Tribune Africa Service

SALISBURY: The fiery former Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister, Edgar Tekere, has lost his powerful post as secretary-general of the ruling Zanu-(PF) party.

Mr. Tekere, 47, who terms himself the "rough and tumble" man in the party, lost his Cabinet seat last January after his acquittal on a split decision in a sensational trial for his involvement in the killing of a white farmer.

At a packed meeting at the university of Zimbabwe yesterday afternoon he made no mention of his dismissal. But questioned by reporters on leaving the meeting, he said: "I am no longer secretary-general."

In his speech he warned of the process of decay of the revolution. It was his duty, he said, to keep the flicker of the flame still burning.

The decision may be described within Zanu-(PF) in terms of the complex variables. Once a decision is made, it is assumed that no one can write over the written decision statement. For example, the decision may be described as:

\[ z_{2}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \text{SQRT}(t) & \text{if } t \geq 0 \end{cases} \]

Records can be described as follows:

- Records may be complex, for example:
  \[ z_{2}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \text{SQRT}(t) & \text{if } t \geq 0 \end{cases} \]

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  \[ z_{2}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \text{SQRT}(t) & \text{if } t \geq 0 \end{cases} \]
CHITEPO'S BODY TO BE REBURIED IN ZIMBABWE

LUSAKA: The body of Rhodesian nationalist leader Herbert Chitepo, killed when a car bomb exploded outside his home here in March 1975, was being exhumed yesterday for a ceremonial reburial in Zimbabwe, next week, the official Zambian News Agency reported.

A foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by Zana, said the body would be flown to Salisbury tomorrow for reburial in the "Heroes' Acre" on Tuesday.

"Mr. Chitepo, 51, was chairman of the Zambian African National Union, now ZANU, the ruling party of the Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe."

An official Zambian report published a year after his death implicated members of Zani's war council and its military command. Mr. Chitepo's bodyguard and a two-year-old Zambian boy standing nearby were killed in the blast.

The report, cited sharp tribal differences within Zani and ruled out any involvement of what it termed "racist or imperial agents or counter-revolutionaries or saboteurs."

In answer to the fear that the return to the suburbs of Africans who had left would be able to give the support which their countrymen in major urban centers would get, the U.N. Appropriate Authority (UNAA) reassured the refugees that UNAA has been able to give the support which their countrymen in major urban centers would get.

However, even if the refugees are not accorded the same benefits as those in CWM, do not support CWM, the refugees are not accorded the same benefits.

This is so because of the more popular conditions of the refugees, who are to be accorded more benefits than those in CWM, which is not the case in UNAA.

The refugees are not accorded the same benefits as those in CWM, which is not the case in UNAA.

The refugees are not accorded the same benefits as those in CWM, which is not the case in UNAA.

The refugees are not accorded the same benefits as those in CWM, which is not the case in UNAA.
KOREAN TROOPS MOVE INTO ZIMBABWE...  

Tribune Africa News Service

SALISBURY: Mystery is growing over the role to be played in Zimbabwe by North Korean troops.

Though nothing has yet been said officially, 102 Korean soldiers are known to have arrived at Salisbury airport early yesterday aboard a Russian-designed TU-154 transport of the Korean Air Force.

They are believed to be en route to the Nyanga area to begin training a Zimbabwe Army brigade of about 3,000 soldiers.

The location of the training ground has given rise to speculation that the brigade will be involved in defending the area along the sensitive Mozambique border.

Both the Salisbury and Maputo governments are worried about the security situation there, as guerrillas of a group calling itself the National Resistance Movement continue to wage a low-intensity war in central Mozambique.

The daily P.M.
Korean troops to train Zimbabwans

SUNDAY EXPRESS, April 28, 1966
The President of the African National Congress, Mr. Oliver Tambo, addressed 200,000 mourners at the funeral of Mr. Joe Cope, chief representative of the ANC in Zimbabwe.

"Let the dead rest in peace. South Africa has lost one of its finest sons. Joe Cope was a great leader. He fought for freedom and justice."

By DAVID RICKETTS

Mugabe Lashes...
Mr Didymus Mutasa, Speaker of Zimbabwe's multiracial House of Assembly, told ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service that his fears about Parliament becoming a "battleground for settling old scores" had been allayed. Instead there was a pleasing atmosphere of forgiveness, seriousness and encouragement in the House.

Mr Mutasa, who has had to issue a number of warnings about the trading of insults across the House, said Press reports often gave the facts but did not reflect the spirit in Parliament.

The attitude of individual MPs was very pleasing and race relations were excellent. There were individuals who did not like one another but that was not a general feature.

Mr Mutasa said harsh remarks had been exchanged, particularly at the beginning of the last session. "But I appreciated it was the first time the two groups had met and it was healthy that they should get things off their chests," he said.

Like Mr Mutasa, a former detainee who once spent nine months in solitary confinement, the president of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makonde, spent many periods in detention during the liberation struggle.

Mr Makonde, who acts as president of Zimbabwe when the Reverend C. J. Chirwa is out of the country, said he had been surprised at the spirit of forgiveness, seriousness and encouragement he had found in the Senate. There are 10 RF senators in the 40-seat Second Chamber.

Mr Makonde said it was inevitable that when people met for the first time after a raging war there would be some exchange of "unparliamentary" language.

But the atmosphere was now extremely constructive and he believed the Senate had performed extremely well as a legislative review chamber.

Mr Makonde would, however, like to see changes in the procedure for the election of senators to give them greater identity with the people.

He has drawn up an outline of reforms which he is to submit to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Implementation would entail amendments to the constitution.
The Star Monday August

The Bill

not be hit by the section as it was then
or the section and based on the deci-

Mugabe backs ANC's revolutionary struggle t
Mugabe condemns SA at funeral of ANC man

From DAVID SAPPHIRE
SALISBURY - Salisbury's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, yesterday made a strong attack on South Africa at the funeral of the assassinated African National Congress (ANC) representative, Mr. Oldwins.

And he called on his countrymen to be vigilant against any enemy acts of aggression because there were still people in Zimbabwe who supported South Africa.

He said Mr. Oldwins' martyr death was a bitter testimony to those who might still doubt whether the enemy was in their midst.

Mr. Oldwins, the Zimbabwean representation of the banned ANC, was killed almost as he stepped onto the deck of his Fokker plane on December 15.

South Africa has denied complicity for the murder.

Several Zimbabwean cabinet ministers and government officials, members of the diplomatic corps and high-ranking ANC officials were among the 100 mourners who attended Mr. Oldwins' funeral at Warren Hills, Cemetery, near Salisbury.

His widow, Sheila, his son Mike and daughter Nonkutha were also at the graveside.

Mr. Oldwins, who served a 12-year prison sentence on Robben Island before he fled South Africa in 1978, was given a formal with full military honours.

Describing Mr. Oldwins' death as a deliberate attempt to defend the system of apartheid, Mr. Mugabe said it was obvious that those who plotted the assassination of the banned ANC could not be spared.

"Some South African 'Liberation' movements' to claim they are fighting the regime of Mr. Oldwins and the assurance of the ANC that Mr. Oldwins should not die, have been rejected."

"The murder of Mr. Oldwins proved beyond doubt in the face of the facts that if it was not being forced into a larger scale of final annihilation, the evidence of the officials that it was not being forced into a larger scale of final annihilation, the evidence of the officials that it was not being forced into a larger scale of final annihilation."

"The evidence for the official version has long been discredited by the evidence of the officials that it was not being forced into a larger scale of final annihilation."

Tshere ousted from his top ZANU position

SALISBURY - The controversial Mr Edgar Tshere, who this year survived a murder charge but lost his cabinet position, has been removed from the senior executive position in Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU party.

The Salisbury Sunday Mail reported yesterday that the prime minister's Planning and Development Minister had been dismissed as the ruling party's vice-chairman.

No announcement has been made by the party, but Mr. Tshere told the paper: "I am not leaving the party, but I have to resign the vice-chairman position."

In January Mr. Tshere was found guilty by the white high court on a charge of murdering a white farmer, but the two black assassins overruled the judge and he was acquitted.
Zimbabwe’s army gets big changes

SALISBURY – The Zimbabwe National Army, already struggling to integrate three formerly warring forces into a unified army, is now undergoing three major changes.

• A white former Rhodesian commander has been named to head the predominantly black forces,
• A group of black officers have been given new senior command posts,
• A group of North Korean military advisers is to begin training some of the Zimbabwe troops.

In a surprise move, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe appointed Alexander (Sandy) McLean, 49, former commander in the Rhodesian army, as the new commander of Zimbabwe’s armed forces and the country’s only full general.

General McLean’s appointment is seen as “reassuring” to the country’s white population, but the promotion was accompanied by an unpublicized military reorganisation that gives increased power to the army’s black officers.

Black officers have been assigned senior command posts for the first time in the young national army’s history. Eight of the 16 white commanders and deputy army commanders have been removed and replaced by black brigadiers and colonels from the former guerrilla forces that Gen McLean battled in the war.

The removed white officers are expected to be assigned administrative posts.

Another change in the army has been caused by the arrival of about 100 North Korean military advisers, who are to train some 5,000 Zimbabwean troops in the eastern Inyanga area, bordering Mozambique.

Military sources have said that the Koreans will show the Zimbabwean commanders how to use new artillery weapons delivered by the Koreans.

The British Army previously served as advisers for the integration and training of Zimbabwe’s three military forces, the former Rhodesian army, and the guerrilla forces that fought in Robert Mugabe’s Zambian army and the guerrillas who belonged to Joshua Nkomo’s Zipra force.

The North Koreans will now share the training task with the British, who still have about 160 military officers here. But the British number is expected to be cut back to about 100, who are expected to remain in Zimbabwe for another two years to help consolidate the unification of the three formerly antagonistic forces.

About 10,000 guerrillas remain to be integrated into the national army. When this is accomplished, the army will have about 65,000 troops.

But Minister of State Emmerson Mnangagwa has said that the army would be cut back to about 40,000 men.

About half the white members of the former Rhodesian army have resigned since black majority rule began in April 1980.

There are still some 2,000 white officers, who appear reassured by the appointment of Gen McLean as top commander, but worried by the appointment of the black officers to secondary command posts.

Another concern voiced by white officers was that Lt Gen Rex Nhongo would now have command over them. Mr Nhongo, in his early 30s, only had guerrilla warfare experience and, according to white officers, does not have the experience needed to head a large conventional army.

But the officers added that they would follow his orders, as long as they were reasonable and legal.

The officers have not expressed such reservations about new Deputy Commander Lookout Masuku, who has a reputation for diplomacy. But because he is from Joshua Nkomo’s minority Zipra forces and the minority Ndebele, following “the thin black line” with apartheid support.

The prosecution established that Mr Tekere led commando which shot M Adams at his home.

Mr Tekere was briefly

S THE BOOT

Edgar Tekere . . . ‘Revolution decays’

jailed in Nairobi recently after telling students: “I’m proud to have killed a white man.”

After his return here, he simply added: “I’m a controversial man.”

About two weeks ago, Mr Tekere got into hot water by criticizing members of Parliament in a newspaper although there was no mention of Mr Mugabe by name.

Known for being a man with little patience for political conventions, Mr Tekere enjoyed wide popularity among Zimbabwe’s young blacks as was evident in his speech at the university.

He was warmly applauded when he denounced the “new class of masters of the people” and the “process of decay in the revolution.”

Mr Tekere also denounced “tribalism and nepotism” and the agreement between Britain for independence for Zimbabwe as “bedridden with a lot of restrictions.”

The removal of white officers is expected to be assigned administrative posts.

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Military sources have said that the Koreans will show the Zimbabwean commanders how to use new artillery weapons delivered by the Koreans.

The British Army previously served as advisers for the integration and training of Zimbabwe’s three military forces, the former Rhodesian army, and the guerrilla forces that fought in Robert Mugabe’s Zambian army and the guerrillas who belonged to Joshua Nkomo’s Zipra force.

The North Koreans will now share the training task with the British, who still have about 160 military officers here. But the British number is expected to be cut back to about 100, who are expected to remain in Zimbabwe for another two years to help consolidate the unification of the three formerly antagonistic forces.

About 10,000 guerrillas remain to be integrated into the national army. When this is accomplished, the army will have about 65,000 troops.

But Minister of State Emmerson Mnangagwa has said that the army would be cut back to about 40,000 men.

About half the white members of the former Rhodesian army have resigned since black majority rule began in April 1980.

There are still some 2,000 white officers, who appear reassured by the appointment of Gen McLean as top commander, but worried by the appointment of the black officers to secondary command posts.

Another concern voiced by white officers was that Lt Gen Rex Nhongo would now have command over them. Mr Nhongo, in his early 30s, only had guerrilla warfare experience and, according to white officers, does not have the experience needed to head a large conventional army.

But the officers added that they would follow his orders, as long as they were reasonable and legal.

The officers have not expressed such reservations about new Deputy Commander Lookout Masuku, who has a reputation for diplomacy. But because he is from Joshua Nkomo’s minority Zipra forces and the minority Ndebele, following “the thin black line” with apartheid support.

The prosecution established that Mr Tekere led commando which shot M Adams at his home.

Mr Tekere was briefly
SALISBURY - The assassination of the ANC representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Joe Gqabi, was a desperate defence of the system of apartheid by South Africa. Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, said yesterday.

Speaking at the military funeral of Mr Gqabi, Mr Mugabe, in his strongest attack yet on South Africa, said it was obvious those who adopted an insane policy could not themselves be sane.

He said that the tragedies of Matola in Mozambique, where 12 ANC men were killed by South African forces early this year, and the assassination of Mr Gqabi, should not weigh down the courage of the South African liberation movements.

The Zimbabwean leader, members of his cabinet, diplomats, ANC President General Mr Oliver Tambo and a top-level ANC delegation were among the estimated 1,000 people at the graveside with the Gqabi family, headed by the widowed Mrs Aurelia Gqabi.

As Mr Gqabi's body, in a coffin draped in the green, black and gold of the ANC flag was lowered into the grave, a squad of Zimbabwean police fired a three-volley salute into the air and a trumpeter played the "last post."

Mr Tambo delivered a 30-minute address to the crowd. The ANC's president general may not, however, be quoted in South Africa.

In his graveside oration for Mr Gqabi, the ANC's former representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe said:

"Apartheid has over-reached itself and is thus bound to be consumed by the very forces it has stirred into action."

"Let us hope," said Mr Mugabe, "the revolutionary momentum that exists in the country continues to be maintained. The momentum can only be maintained if there are many more Joe Gqabis in the population of South Africa."

Zimbabwe and the people of South Africa had been "united" by the death of Mr Gqabi in "their common just cause."

They would remain united "until final victory."

Turning to the ANC leader, Mr Mugabe said: "Have no fear, therefore, Comrade President Tambo, that this act might deter the people of Zimbabwe from their noble duty of giving assistance to the people of South Africa."

"We are a committed people. We have fought an enemy here before and we can still continue to fight against another enemy. We are together in his struggle."

"We shall perish together and, certainly, at the end of that bitter process, there is going to be victory for the people of South Africa."
Mugabe urges ANC to fight on

IN MOURNING ... Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, with members of Mr Gqabi's family.

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday urged SA liberation movements to continue their struggle and not be weighed down by setbacks.

In a seething attack on SA at the funeral of the assassinated African National Congress official, Mr Joe Gqabi, Mr Mugabe assured the ANC that Zimbabweans would honour their duty to help their SA brothers.

Several Cabinet Ministers, foreign affairs and high-ranking ANC officials attended the funeral. Mr Gqabi, a former Robben Island prisoner who was gunned down in Salisbury 10 days ago, was buried with full military honours.

Mr Mugabe called on his countrymen to be vigilant against any enemy acts of aggression because there were still people in Zimbabwe who supported South Africa.

Describing Mr Gqabi's death as a desperate attempt to defend apartheid, Mr Mugabe said it was obvious that those who adopted an insane policy could not themselves be sane.

South Africa has denied responsibility for the murder.
Zimbabwe paper hits at SA

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail newspaper yesterday described the expulsion of an estimated 20,000 Zimbabweans from South Africa as "vindictive" and called for a new policy of co-existence between the two countries.

Handling international affairs required a certain amount of political maturity and diplomacy, the paper said in an editorial.

"But these qualities seem to be sadly lacking in South African political leadership."

The paper went on: "The South African attitude to Zimbabwe is terribly naive. South Africa is obviously intent on twisting Zimbabwe's arm with a view to forcing her to abandon her moral principles and support apartheid with its degradation and debasement of the black people in that country."

— Sapa.
Now Tekere loses top job in Mugabe’s party

BY DAVID FORRETT

SALISBURY. — Mr Edgar Tekere, Zimbabwe’s former Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, has now lost his powerful post as secretary-general of the ruling ZANU-PF Party.

Closer economic ties with China

Mall Correspondent

SALISBURY. — China is establishing close economic relations with Mr Robert Mugabe’s Government. This follows Mr Mugabe’s visit to China, which was one of the staunchest allies of the ruling ZANU-PF during the armed struggle.

The Chinese Ambassador in Salisbury, Mr Chu Qiyan, said at the weekend that China and Zimbabwe would go into joint ventures in coal mining, agriculture and light industry. The countries have agreed in principle to go ahead with the programme, which will be selected in terms of Zimbabwe’s priorities.

One of the main possibilities is the establishment of rice plantations. It seems that Chinese workers will help peasant farmers to set up the co-operative farming schemes that will be under way when the Zimbabwe Government’s resettlement programme gets under way.

Mr Chu said the emphasis in agriculture and light industries would be on commodities that would earn Zimbabwe foreign exchange.

His sacking follows last month’s warning by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that malcontents would be expelled from the party.

It is understood that ZANU-PF’s central committee met last week and decided to remove Mr Tekere from his influential post.

Mr Tekere was dropped from the Cabinet earlier this year after his acquittal on a legal technicality of murdering an elderly white farmer, Mr Gerald Adams, almost a year ago.

The latest move against Mr Tekere illustrates the political strength of Mr Mugabe, who now appears to be more willing to take action against radicals in his party.

But Mr Tekere is apparently not going down without a fight. Though no announcement has been made by the ZANU-PF Party, it was Mr Tekere himself who told reporters of his departure as the party’s third most important official.

“I am no longer the Secretary-General,” he said on Saturday after addressing a meeting to mark ZANU-PF day.

Mr Tekere, who calls himself the “rough grinding stone of the party”, said he would not tire until the “decaying” revolution had been revived.

“This country will go to waste if the present trend continues,” he said.

Mr Tekere claimed that Cabinet Ministers had become unapproachable to the masses and he attacked them for practising tribalism and nepotism in office.

Warning of a possible wave of corruption among certain government officials, Mr Tekere said:

“The problem is that most of these people have lost touch with the common man. In the field they are staying in places where they wipe and dine with the same people they financed the bullets that killed us during the war.”

Zimbabwe, SA flights trimmed

SALISBURY. — Air Zimbabwe and South African Airways are cutting back on the number of flights between South Africa and Zimbabwe from September 1, it was announced in Salisbury at the weekend.

The number of flights between Johannesburg and Salisbury, Bulawayo and Victoria Falls will be cut from a weekly total of 34 to 30. On the Salisbury-Durban route, the three direct flights a week will be reduced to two.

Daily flights would continue between Bulawayo and Salisbury and Johannesburg, an airline spokesman said in Salisbury.

Travel industry sources in Salisbury said the decline in demand for Zimbabwe-South Africa airline services was not only due to white emigration, but also to the end of international isolation which in the past forced travellers to go to Johannesburg before heading for some other destination.
Mugabe silent on Korean presence

SALISBURY. - Mystery surrounds the role of the North Korean soldiers who slipped into Salisbury airport before dawn on Saturday.

The Zimbabwean government yesterday maintained its official silence on the affair, even after disclosures in the international media that 102 North Korean soldiers were flown into Salisbury airport aboard a Russian-designed TU-134 plane.

A spokesman for Zimbabwe's Ministry of Information said that an official statement was only likely to be made today.

Their arrival signals the first operation involving military cooperation between Mr. Robert Mugabe's government and a communist country.

North Korea, which supported Mr. Mugabe's Zanu faction of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance during the armed struggle, recently offered, to help train elite units of the Zimbabwean army.

Mr. Mugabe's apparent acceptance of the offer is being seen as an attempt by him to demonstrate his country's foreign policy of non-alignment.

Up until now Britain has been the only country involved in the formation of Zimbabwe's new national army which is being forged from former armed forces.

It is believed that the North Korean soldiers will be posted to Inyanga, near the Mozambican border, to train and equip a brigade of about 5,000 Zimbabwean soldiers.

There are unconfirmed reports that the North Koreans might even be used to help wipe out the anti-Premo guerillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM), who sometimes use Zimbabwe as a sanctuary in their low-intensity bush war in southern Mozambique.

This, however, seems unlikely because Zimbabwe has already signed a military cooperation pact with Maputo and has deployed units to patrol Zimbabwe's eastern border in an attempt to flush out the Mozambican dissidents.

The likely training role of the North Koreans will not affect the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMAAT) of about 150 officers and NCOs who have been in Zimbabwe since independence.

By DAVID FORRET
Zimbabwe faces war damage suit

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY.—A South African advocate, Mr Sydney Kentridge, will appear for the Zimbabwean government today in a crucial constitutional test case involving compensation for war damage.

If today's application by a white farmer against two Cabinet Ministers is successful, the government could be liable to pay out more than R6-million for damage caused by their guerrilla forces during the Rhodesian war.

An application will be made in Zimbabwe's Appeal Court today for an order declaring invalid the act last year which took away the right to compensation for war damage.

Mr Chris Anderson, a former Rhodesian Minister who is acting for the applicant, Mr William Hewlett, said yesterday that the basis of their case was that the new legislation violated the declaration of rights in the Lancaster House Constitution.

Mr Hewlett was awarded almost R34 000 compensation by the pre-independence government for damage caused to his farm by guerrillas.

He was later notified by the government that only half the compensation would be paid.

The legislation under which Mr Hewlett made his claim, the victims of Terrorism Compensation Act, was repealed last year and replaced by the War Victims' Act, which limited claims to personal injuries — not property.

Mr Kentridge will be appearing on behalf of Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kambirai Kanga.
Ruling on Zimbabwe labour is 'vindictive'...

The Black Sash has strongly criticised the repatriation of thousands of Zimbabwean contract workers by the South African Government, calling it "petty" and "vindictive."

It was disclosed last week that all Zimbabwean migrant workers who have entered South Africa since 1938 will be repatriated on expiry of their contracts, and that further recruitment of Zimbabweans will not take place.

Mr Johann Oosthuizen, of the Department of Cooperation's public relations office, said the step had not been taken in retaliation for Zimbabwe's "hostility" to South Africa.

OPPOSED

The repatriation was to bring South Africa in line with a statement in February by Zimbabwe's Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, that his government was opposed to its nationals working in South Africa.

"This sounds exactly like retaliation," commented the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Jill Wentzel. "And it is exactly in line with our Government's shrillish attitude towards the Zimbabwean Government."

She said the Government appeared to have no sympathy for the men who have lost their livelihoods and the families they will be compelled to leave behind."
It may very well happen that the analysis of measurements collected from the process will not indicate the source of the variability of the process. In designing experiments, an attempt to provide a procedure which will either reduce the process variability or the level of the process, four steps are necessary:

1. **Ability to Resolve the Effect of Two or More Conditions on the Process.**

Suppose that the raw material is considered to be the reason for the drop in product quality, and consequently two sources of raw material are to be compared on the two machines. If the raw material on which this material comes from the two sources is the same, it could be due to the material on the second machine. If there is a real difference between the material on the second machine, it could be due to the material on the second machine. It would be impossible to determine which is the real reason for the difference.

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The procedure which must be followed is to divide the source of variability is to divide by the material source on each machine.

If $X_{Da}$ denotes the test result for Machine A using source 1, $X_{Db}$ denotes the test result for Machine A using source 2, etc., the difference between the two machines is eliminated. The difference between the two machines can be estimated by the material source.

### Table

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Since both machines were used to determine the two sources of material, and $Xa$ and $Xb$ would both be 5 units above the average, the difference between the two machines would be independent of the material source.
Zimbabwe gets R14m rail loan

BULAWAYO. — Britain yesterday signed over a R14-million loan to the State-owned National Railways of Zimbabwe to help electrify the country's rail network.

The interest-free loan will be used to electrify 460km of track between the Debulk marshalling yards, outside Gwelo, and the capital, Salisbury.

Electrification of the line, the busiest in Zimbabwe, is expected to be completed by early 1983.

Zimbabwe's trade would then be speeded up and high fuel costs for diesel locomotives reduced, according to the Railways headquarters in Bulawayo.

Yesterday's loan agreement was signed by the British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Robin Byatt, and the railways' general manager, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox.

The loan follows another signed last week between the railways and Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe for export credit arrangements of R46.5-million guaranteed by Britain.
Zimbabwe 'spirit of co-operation' in Parliament

In separate interviews with the Argus Africa News Service, both men said they were encouraged by the performance of the MPs and the improvements in the standard of debate.

Mr Dube and Mr Mutasa, Speaker of the House of Assembly and the President of the Senate, respectively, filled the gaps and brothered the chamber, according to one observer.

Mr Dube said he was pleased with the debate, which had taken place.

"We have achieved the position now where Parliament has become a forum for the nation rather than one for settling old grievances," he said.

But the atmosphere was "not without problems," and some members had "been stung" during the debate.

Mr Mutasa said that the atmosphere had been "very friendly," and there had been "very few problems."
Mugabe assumes Tekere's powers

Mail Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister and president of Zanu (PF), will assume the powers of secretary-general of the party following the dismissal Mr Edgar Tekere from the post.

He will be assisted by the deputy-president, Mr Simon Musona, as the party embarks on a restructuring exercise that will, according to the publicity secretary, Dr Eddie Zvobgo, make it a "gigantic mummery".

Dr Zvobgo said the central committee had decided 'for a variety of reasons' that Mr Tekere could not continue as secretary-general.

'Decay'

The central committee was apparently angered by Mr Tekere's criticism of the government's performance and of the party's leadership.

The controversial former Cabinet Minister has repeatedly said the 'revolution' for which Zanu (PF) stood was "in the process of decay".

The country's leading daily, The Herald, yesterday supported the decision to fire Mr Tekere. It said in an editorial: "Some of our leaders have done nothing for the people except to talk about revolution and socialism without living by the example."
Zimbabwe remembers
bush war hero Chitepo

Mail Correspondent

SALISBURY. — The remains of Zanu’s late chairman, Mr. Herbert Chitepo, were buried at Heroes Acre, Salisbury, yesterday, with full military honours. He was assassinated in Lusaka on March 16, 1975.

The funeral, on the first day of an annual two-day official holiday commemorating black activists who died in the liberation struggle, was attended by President C. G. Nkomo, the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, heads of foreign missions, and more than 4,000 mourners.

Mr. Mugabe praised Mr. Chitepo’s role in Zimbabwe’s struggle for liberation.

The Chief Justice, Mr. John Fielding, said by becoming the country’s first black lawyer, Mr. Chitepo had inspired others to take up the profession which at the time was “effectively a white monopoly.”

Yesterday was the first day of an annual two-day official holiday commemorating black activists who lost their lives in the liberation struggle, reports Sape-AP.

The “Heroes’ Days” were marked throughout the country by political rallies, parades, sporting activities.
Maputo sugar bottleneck

SALISBURY — In the current sugar milling season Zimbabwe producers have been able to sell only 60 percent of production to Maputo.

With exports last year worth more than Z$68 million, the industry is facing a "serious problem" with railways' difficulty in moving export sugar to Maputo, says Sir Ray Stockill in his chairman's review for Hippo Valley Estates, one of the two major producers.

He said 51,000 tons of sugar is already stockpiled in the lowveld.

All Zimbabwe's sugar is being exported through the industry's bulk terminal in Maputo and earlier this year, shipments had to be deferred because of a mechanical breakdown at the store. — Sapa.
Zimbabwe's guerillas train for a new war

By Rodney Pinder in Umtali

In 1979 at the end of the seven-year bush war against white rule, there were about 700 guerilla medics with sufficient medical training to be considered for the new Zimbabwe health service. Intensive courses in general health care for civilian communities were started at Umtali General Hospital and at Gweilo in the Midlands.

The young guerillas — men and women in their 20s — had a strong ideological commitment to the mass of the people, instilled during years of political education in base camps in Mozambique and Zambia. Most of them had fled Rhodesia to join the nationalist forces in their mid-teens.

"They are people who know what they are doing and what they are expected to do for the nation," said Mr Columbus Chinamano, 27, Ministry of Health liaison officer for the programme and himself a former guerilla medic. The programme and its concept of cradle-to-grave welfare is partly sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), which contributed $140,000 (US) ($133,000) for training.

It has aroused the enthusiasm of the young ex-guerillas who appear eager to spend their years, if not the rest of their lives, in lonely outposts in the bush. — Sapa-Reuters
Maputo lets sugar down

SALISBURY. - In the current sugar-milling season Zimbabwe producers have been able to rail only 80% of production to Maputo.

With exports last year worth more than Z$663-million the industry is facing a serious problem because of the railways' difficulty in moving export sugar to Maputo, says Sir Ray Stockill in his chairman's review for Hippo Valley Estates, one of the two major producers.

He says 51,000 tons of sugar is stockpiled in the Lowveld.

All Zimbabwe's sugar is being exported through the industry's bulk terminal in Maputo. Earlier this year shipments had to be deferred because of a mechanical breakdown at the terminal.

"This problem has now been temporarily overcome, but to ensure the continuity of future exports the industry, in cooperation with the Swaziland sugar industry, is financing improvements at the Maputo terminal costing Z$1.10 million," says Sir Ray.

With the first cane from the new Mkwasine Estate, which is jointly owned with Triangle, being milled this season, Hippo Valley's production target has been increased to 256,000 tons. - Sapa.
Delays hit sugar exports

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Booming sugar exports have been hit by Zimbabwe's rail transport problem.

The industry with foreign earnings of over £75 million last year, has stockpiled 51,000 tons of sugar. Only 85% of production has been railed and shipments were delayed earlier by mechanical breakdowns at the Harare terminal.

The Swaziland sugar industry is to carry out $1.5 million improvements to the terminal. The latest delays caused by lack of locomotives and tracks, came after Zimbabwe joined the International Sugar Organisation.

Last year sugar was exported to Algeria, Finland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and the United States. And Zimbabwe has orders for 25,000 tons a year from the European Economic Community.
Koreans in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY: The Zimbabwean government has announced that North Korean military advisors have arrived in Salisbury but stressed that they are here purely for training purposes and will not be deployed outside the country.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in a statement that the Koreans "had come to train a brigade of Zimbabwe's national army."

Korea would also supply vehicles, equipment, including tanks, transport vehicles, and heavy weapons which would arrive via Mozambique, he said.

Other units of the army would continue to be trained by a British military team, Mr. Mugabe said.

The paper examined the attitude towards the middle-class, and the middle-class consciousness was being formed in the world, including by the 1980s, most of Africa. Attitudes were informed not only by their previous position in the Cape Town European-dominated world, middle-class consciousness was being formed of a period of sense of identity, their class consciousness.

They could contrast them with others, and thus would their mean that they perceived the similarities in their interests, and of living, that they had a language and culture in common, the fact that the middle-class enjoyed a roughly similar standard of living.

ISSWERS, which were held to have been reflected in contemporary news was the growth of the town and which, by the late 19th century, had come to dominate the economic resources. As referring specifically to the English-speaking class in Cape Town, the term middle-class is defined.
Zimbabwe scraps
community schools

The Star's Africa News Service
SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has announced that community schools will be officially abolished from September 1.

When community schools were introduced, parents' associations bought 41 primary and eight secondary schools from the government on favourable long-term agreements. They were permitted to run the schools to cater for the children of their "community" with the sole provision that no child would be turned away on the ground of race alone.

The system was attacked by critics at home and abroad as a form of racism. A Bill to scrap the community schools had a stormy passage through parliament, drawing vociferous opposition from white MPs.
production factories, manufacture of post-war demobilisation uniforms, convict and penal system. Bodies responsible for operating on these lines, well into the 1950s. A 1956 financial statement of Mendelssohn's Company is reproduced in Exhibit 1.

Mendelssohn's only child, a son Mark, was sent to the Ben Ari Textile Polytechnic in Haifa, Israel, where he studied textile technology and graduated in 1963 with the 1973 MBA Programme at the University School of Business.

On November 11, 1981, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, given to officials to refuse extension of permits to work in the Republic to persons from Zimbabwe, if so, (a) what are the terms of such instruction and (b) how many persons are affected by it.

(2) Whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, 7/8 cents.

(1) Yes.

75 000

215

The information is not available

80 760

Note:
1. All figures in rands.
2. Bank overdraft secured by means of personal guarantee made by Mr. A. Mendelssohn to bank.
3. The land and buildings are freehold with no form of mortgage.
ZIMBABWE TOBACCO

Pushing the weed

Zimbabwe plans to increase flue-cured tobacco output by at least 37% to 96m kg in the 1981-1982 season. Announcing this in Salisbury last month, the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, which represents the country's tobacco growers, said this was a minimum figure since each grower has "an automatic right" to grow 10% more than quota.

This flexibility could therefore result in a crop of more than 100m kg as against 70m kg in 1980-1981. There are several reasons for the decision to increase the crop.

Government is keen on tobacco expansion because it is a labour-intensive crop which will create new job opportunities. The buyers and merchants are keen because so far this year they are paying 125% more for their Zimbabwean leaf than last year's seasonal average.

In the first 13 weeks of the tobacco sales in Salisbury this year, just over half the estimated crop of 70m kg (36.5m kg) was sold at a seasonal average price of Z178c/kg — as against a seasonal average of just under Z200c/kg last year.

Accordingly, with good quality leaf in short supply internationally, growers were in favour of increased production. The originally-planned 1981-1982 target was 90m kg, but this has been revised upwards, presumably in response to buoyant demand and official concern about the employment situation.

Last month the flue-cured price averaged Z197c/kg but more recently there have been signs that the price was flattening out just below the Z200c level, but this would still make for a 1981 seasonal average of around Z175c/kg — more than double last year's average.

The increase in output next season will still mean that flue-cured tobacco production at about 100m kg is less than in 1978-1980 (122.6m kg) and in 1978-1979 (111.7m kg). Furthermore, the 1981-1982 crop will be small by pre-sanctions standards when production averaged over 130m kg/year.

However, if this year's prices are anything to go by, the industry is now well placed for sustained growth. Growers, however, are anxious that production should not run too far ahead of the market as was the case last year, resulting in severely depressed prices and a great loss of confidence.

At least 200 growers are expected to return to the industry this season and there will also be scope for what the ZTA calls "a limited number of new growers," while still allowing existing growers to increase production by 25%. 
Rail traffic has grown more than 25% in the past eight months, and after a year of bumper crops Zimbabwe is not able to move its 1 Mt maize surplus, which will have to be stockpiled at least until early 1983.

At the same time that traffic has been growing, so rail transport capacity has fallen. At any one moment Zimbabwe has little more than half of the number of locomotives on the rails it needs to move all the traffic on offer. The latest figures show actual serviceable locomotives at 140 against a requirement of more than 220. This is partly the result of underinvestment in motive power capacity during the sanctions period, but largely due to the sheer physical shortage of skilled personnel to repair and maintain the locomotives.

It was estimated recently by Transport Minister Josiah Chirano that the NRZ was short of 170 railway artisans and, despite official opposition to the importation of expatriate labour, the railways is currently trying to recruit 260 artisans from the UK, India and Pakistan.

The most important single consequence of the rail crisis so far has been the shortage of diesel fuel. Last month, diesel users were rationed to 80% of their normal usage and the deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce warned that temporary curbs on petrol consumption might also be necessary because fuel stocks had fallen to unacceptably low levels. This is particularly worrying for the farmers who are trying to move their crops to the depots and also prepare their lands for 1981 plantings.

**Official optimism**

Officials are optimistic that the position will improve in early 1982 for three main reasons. First, the Beira to Umtali oil pipeline is scheduled to resume pumping — refined petrol products — before the end of this year. This will both reduce Zimbabwe reliance on the SA railways, who currently carry the bulk of the country's fuel imports, and release transport capacity for alternative traffic.

Secondly, Zimbabwe's programme of both buying new locomotives (using Kuwaiti aid funds) and reconditioning existing engines will increase motive power capacity.

Finally, officials are optimistic that there will be a slow improvement in the skilled labour position as expatriates are brought in to replace those white workers who are quitting Zimbabwe or shifting into better-paid positions in commerce and industry.

If these projections are accurate, transport congestion should start to ease significantly towards the end of 1981, but it is clear that transport capacity will remain a major constraint on the rate of economic growth for the next two-and-a-half years, at the very least.
AFTER being fed a diet of the negative aspects of life in Zimbabwe by the South African news media, it was a pleasant surprise to discover that this country is as 'stable' as South Africa.

It must be admitted that the country is suffering many teething problems, and is far from prosperous, but tension among the people, so prevalent in major South African cities, has almost been completely eradicated.

Many friends, I spoke to, were sceptical of my impending journey, passing comments that 'the terrorists were still running around and to be sure not to get shot up'.

Others went on about the 'tyrant' Mugabe spilling blood all over Bulawayo and engaging in tribal wars massacring his own people.

All of which I found to be devoid of truth. The country is certainly not perfect, but it is not as 'black' as it is painted to be.

'Reeling'

Coming home a fortnight later and reading that Zimbabweans were 'reeling' at the severity of the budget of the Minister of Finance, Senator Ens Nkata, caused me to exclaim in disbelief.

The writer must have been referring to white Zimbabweans far from the minority in the country, because Senator Nkata was reported to have said that his budget would only affect those who could afford to be affected. The black elite are also a minority group.

He had to juggle his books and raise costs where he saw fit in order to bring in an extra R380-million during the coming

Prime Minister's reconciliation policy.

For the people of Zimbabwe, the change in the ruling party has had a dramatic effect on their lives.

No longer are they part of the twilight world of what was then called Rhodesia, they can now play an integral part in the re-development of their country.

But this does not mean that Zimbabwe is the new Utopia of Africa.

Many citizens believe the pace of reconciliation is slowing down the Government's efforts to bring about a united Zimbabwe.

Reconciliation

The Bulawayo street battles between Zanla (Shona-speaking Zanu (PF) ex-guerrillas and Zipra (Ndebele-speaking Zapo ex-guerrillas) earlier this year showed that tribalism is just one of the problems facing Zimbabwe.

According to a Zanu (PF) official in Salisbury, tribalism has always been a dividing factor in Africa and he cope with the rising demand.

What some Zimbabweans don't want to understand is that Zimbabwe is not suffering shortages as such. It is just unable to meet the demands of a population which suddenly has more spending power,' said an Indian butcher from Bulawayo.

Minimum wage levels were raised by the Government to put more money into the pockets of the average Zimbabwean.

Basic food prices are lower than in South Africa.

The budget was passed without dissent, indicative of the fact that even members of Ian Smith's USPC (formally the Rhodesian Front) were aware of the need to generate growth.

'Not amused'

Speaking to whites about the budget, drew forth the comment that it was a bad one because they would end up paying more. And many were not amused at their holiday allowances being cut to about R750 over a two-year period.

More than a year after independence, with Robert Mugabe firmly at the helm of the ruling Zanu (PF) party, the leader of Zapi, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has become more accommodating and is openly advocating a return to the situation of an

Africa. Bread (brown and white) sells at 90c a loaf and milk costs about 35 cents a litre.

Bus fares around town cost 10c a trip and slightly more for trips to outlying areas.

Firmly behind

But for all the ills that are said to prevail in Zimbabwe, the man-in-the street appears to be firmly behind Mr Mugabe.

He has been put on a pedestal alongside reggae great Bob Marley who he invited to the independence celebrations last year.

When his car passed through the streets of Salisbury with its traffic cops scraping ahead, residents are quick to say with pride: 'Look, there goes Bob Mugabe and the Walisers.'
All dying down

Frieded nothing

16/8/36

Tecere takes it
Rebel Takeover is out on a limb.

Zimbabwe to cut oil, link with SA

The state-owned Zimbabwe Oil Refineries (ZOR) has notified the government that it will stop supplies to state-owned Zambian Petroleum Company (ZPC) from April 15.

The decision was announced by ZOR managing director Dr. Chinene Nkomo, who said the company had concluded that it was no longer viable to continue supplying ZPC.

Nkomo said the company had been operating at a loss for some time, and that the situation had worsened in recent months due to inflationary pressures and the declining value of the local currency.

He added that the company had been unable to purchase the necessary raw materials and spare parts due to the shortage of foreign exchange.

The government has been unable to guarantee foreign exchange for the company, which has resulted in a lack of funds to import essential goods.

Nkomo said the decision to cut supplies to ZPC was not taken lightly, as it would have a major impact on the Zambian economy.

He said the company would continue to operate to meet the needs of the domestic market, but that it would be unable to meet the demands of the Zambian government.

The government has been under pressure to address the situation, and has promised to work with ZOR to find a solution.

However, ZOR has been unable to receive the necessary support from the government, and has been forced to make the difficult decision to cut supplies.

Nkomo said the company would continue to operate to meet the needs of the domestic market, and that it would be working to find alternative sources of supply.
Department unaware of aid to Muzorewa

In the wider literary context, the document material provides a wealth of information. Furthermore, the Zambeshi contains a vivid description of events and experiences of a select group of blacks during the course of their education as part of the official records. Their writings give a rare insight into the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of a group of young people who were resident in the Cape Town area. The account of a visit to the Zambeshi students' dance at the Richmond Mission Field is of particular interest. The collection also contains essays published in the Anglican Missionary Periodicals, The Net, and other publications related to the work of the mission. Letters and other materials are also included, providing a rich source of information for researchers.
In a series of blasts felt 70 km away, one of Zimbabwe's largest arsenals was virtually destroyed late yesterday. A huge stockpile of war material, collected from former guerrillas, went up in smoke and flames (above). The cloud of smoke from blasts is watched by police and firemen 3 km away.

**Huge war stockpile destroyed in blast**

They are believed to have destroyed a huge stockpile of war material, collected from former guerrillas and moved in by rail within the past fortnight.

The area around Inkomoni barracks, 35 km from Salisbury, was still cordoned off by police who said that "miraculously" no one appeared to have been killed in the explosions which began at 1 pm and continued throughout the night.

Grassfires were started more than 5 km from the site as fragments of rockets, artillery shells and small-arms ammunition burft out of the inferno.

A police spokesman said he believed the heaviest blasts, which shook homes in Marandellas more than 70 km from Salisbury, were caused by 500 kg bombs exploding in the air after being thrown out of underground magazines by smaller blasts.

The fire appeared to have burned itself out by early today.

The only way army officers could get close enough to estimate damage was aboard air force helicopters.

**ESTIMATE**

Officials have so far declined to estimate the cost of the disaster but say it must run to millions.

The Inkomoni complex housed the famous Solex Scouts and is the current home of the Mounted Grey Scouts and No Parachute Battalion.

Ready into the area remained cut off by police throughout the night and warnings were broadcast for locals to avoid treading on any unexploded ammunition.
Zimbabwe will not retaliate

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will not take retaliatory action against South Africa in response to Pretoria’s decision to repatriate Zimbabwean workers.

Zimbabwe’s Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, described South Africa’s decision to end the preferential trade agreement between the two countries and the repatriation of the workers as “provocative measures taken by a bunch of racists in South Africa.”

“We are not going to resort to a similar measure because of these acts taken by the lovers of apartheid,” he said.

Mr. Kangai estimated that 8,000 Zimbabweans would return from South Africa by November. He said many of them had skills unavailable in Zimbabwe and therefore would be easily employed.
31 August 20
Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions
- ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h);
- 11(e), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13,
- 8(4), 8(5)
- lease or buy decisions
- leverage leasing

VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER

14 September 21
Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions
- ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13,
- partnerships and joint ventures (briefly)
- acquiring assets and liabilities
- acquiring shares
- interest payable on acquisition

21 September
REVISION

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
SALISBURY - New attacks on the Church under fire in Zimbabwe.

Problems

As usual, a Church official told this reporter that SAOil has not supplied fuel to its stations in Salisbury for several weeks. He said the fuel shortage was due to the current economic crisis in Zimbabwe.
Cars to the UANC claim is 'serious'

Political Reporter

ALLEGATIONS that the South African Government interfered with the elections in Zimbabwe last year in an attempt to stop Mr. Robert Mugabe's victory, had 'very serious implications', the Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, said last night.

He promised that the Progressive Federal Party would raise the matter in Parliament at the very earliest opportunity.

The Sunday Tribune newspaper alleged yesterday that the South African Government had lent Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) 400 motor vehicles — worth an estimated R3 million — to bolster his campaign.

Rusting

It was alleged that the vehicles were taken from stocks in the Government garage and were to have been returned to South Africa after the election. But many were crashed or broke down in the bush and were abandoned.

Mr Eglin said: "If the Government did not give material aid to the UANC, it should say so immediately. If, on the other hand, the allegations are substantially correct, then it is clear Mr Muzorewa's government acted improperly both in misdirecting South African taxpayers' money and in interfering in the domestic affairs of a neighbouring state."

And the Opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said he would raise the matter at a hearing of the Public Accounts Committee, of which he is a member.

But the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, responsible for the Government garage, said last night he was unaware of the allegations.
Zimbabwe's dependence on oil imported through South Africa is to end by the end of the year when all petroleum products will come through Mozambique — either through the Beira-Umtali pipeline or by rail from Indian Ocean ports.
Escape was second bid by Zimbabwe defector

The Star’s Africa News Service

SALISBURY—Mark Jeffries (21), the Zimbabwe Air Force fitter who defected to South Africa in a stolen light plane on Sunday, once before tried to take off on an unauthorized joy ride, friends said today.

On that occasion the attempt merely landed the young man they described as “mad about flying” in air force detention barracks. Though he had no powered flying licence, Corporal Jeffries was a member of the Gwelo Gliding Club and had solo sailplane experience.

Friends said he gained a solo rating for gliders about four years ago, but did not have a power plane licence.

All airforce mechanics are taught flying theory in their initial training and Corporal Jeffries had spent several years working on helicopters at the Salisbury airbase, New Sarum. Two Zimbabwe Air Force jets were scrambled on Sunday to chase the light spotting plane—a twin-engine Cessna flown by the young white technician.

The Herald in Salisbury reported today that Corporal Jeffries (21) hijacked the plane and illegally flew it from its base at Thornhill, 320 km from the South African border. The chase by two vintage British-built Hunter jet fighter-bombers, scrambled from Thornhill near Bulawayo, ended when the slower Cessna flew over the Limpopo River. It landed in the border town of Messina.

Corporal Jeffries’s defection is apparently being treated with skepticism by the South African Government.

Mr. Jimmy van der Merwe, Director General of Internal Affairs, said today no official application for asylum had yet been received and that he had called for a full report.

He said he did not know any of the circumstances surrounding the defection.

Surprise is being expressed that he did not travel south in the normal way because there are few difficulties in crossing the border.

Sunday’s defection is likely to prove embarrassing for both governments.

Observers in Salisbury say the episode cannot be seen in the same light as the recent defection to South Africa by a Mozambique pilot in a Soviet-built MiG 17.

Corporal Jeffries went to school in Gwelo.

His parents moved to Cape Town about two years ago, but he stayed on in Salisbury as an aircraft mechanic.

1. The State, but a Kadi was preferred. The Kadi acts as spokesman for the negotiator in all community matters. The Kadi is also a newspaper. (See Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, pp. 105.)

77. Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, Chapters 6 – 9.

78. Select Committee Report on the Cape Town Cemetery B


80. Cape Argus, 22nd July, 1869.

80a. Cape Argus, 11th June, 1898.

80b. The issue in dispute was carrying the dead to its latest destination.


82. Eybers, Select Constitutional Documents, pp. 73-74.

83. Cape Argus, 11th June, 1898.

84. See Marais, Cape Coloured People.

85. Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, pp. 174-180. The Constitutional Ordinance Amendment Act was nicknamed the 'Effendi Bill' by Rhodes while Hofmeyer made it clear that he supported the Bill because he could see no reason why the 'Malays' should receive special consideration. Sauer forthrightly said that he did not want the Effendi in the House.

86. Cape Argus, 19th March, 1903.

87. ibid.

88. Cape Argus, 19th March, 1903.

89. van der Ross, 'The Foundation of the African People's Organisation ...' p. 11.

90. Records of the Moslem Cemetery Board.

91. Will of Hadjje Sulaiman Shahmohammed.
**R140m to demob guerrillas**

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — The demobilisation of former guerrillas from Zimbabwe's oversized national army will cost the government as much as R140-million.

The plan is to almost halve the size of the army, a force of about 30,000 men.

Another reduction measure is to renew the contracts of some members of the former Rhodesian Army. Every former guerrilla who opts for civvy street will get about R220 a month for the next two years.

The demobilisation package also includes educational and training benefits.
Treason charges against air force chief dropped

LUSAKA. — Treason charges against suspended Zambian Air Force commander, Major-General Christopher Kabwe, were dropped yesterday.

He was released on Saturday after having been detained since October, with lawyer Mr. Edward Shamwana; former Central Bank Governor, Mr. Valentine Masakanya, and four army officers.

The charges alleged the other men tried in May 1980 to persuade Gen. Kabwe to arrange for President Kenneth Kaunda's plane to land at an unauthorized place, "so that the president would fall into the hands of an armed band who would force him at gunpoint to sign a declaration renouncing power."
Another defector flies across border

A YOUNG Zimbabwean aircraft fitter, Corporal Mark Joffe, has applied to military authorities in the Northern Transvaal town of Messina for political asylum after flying a light aircraft across the border.

A brief statement from South African Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria said last night Corporal Joffe had landed the aircraft in South Africa at the weekend and requested asylum.

It is believed Corporal Joffe, understood to be aged about 21, does not have a pilot's licence and was engaged in servicing aircraft.

The aircraft belonged to the Zimbabwean Air Force and the government of that country had been notified through diplomatic channels, the statement said. [SAPA]

Hunt goes on for clues to bomb

Malpensa, Italy: Security officials were still reaching the site of Tuesday's explosion on a tend-

Mbers were discovered by bomb experts yesterday and police officials were searching for other possible clues.

Mbers of some Workers' Union were discovered dead in the area, and police were searching for other possible clues.

Travellers to Sintra and other parts of Portugal were diverted to other routes.

Workers of army engineers and policemen at the scene were hampered by the danger of further explosions.

The only official statement so far by the Zimbabwe government has been made by the assistant minister of the ministry of defense that the "explosive" blast was caused when a gas cylinder exploded and set fire to others stored nearby.

A reliable source said security officials were investigating the possibility that the gas cylinder exploded when a·

The Inkomo barracks once housed the feared Selous Scouts, whose members became famous during the Rhodesian Bush War for their kidnap-and-destroy missions.

Road and rail routes through the area were still closed yesterday and policemen manned roadblocks to keep civilians out of the danger zone.

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SA ban on three
Zimbabwe speakers

Senator Dennis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Andre Holland, the leader of the Democratic Party, and Mr Brian Grubb, a leading businessman, were to have flown to Cape Town tomorrow.

But they were told yesterday that the South African Government regarded the visit to the university as "improper at this time" and possibly embarrassing to both countries.

They had been invited to Cape Town by the Zimbabwe Society at the university to speak to Zimbabweans abroad about conditions in their home country.

Mr Holland and Mr Grubb, a past president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, were to have spoken of a seminar on Friday on the role of whites and the role of commerce.

Senator Norman was to have addressed a dinner that evening for members of the society and invited guests on the road ahead for Zimbabwe.

But yesterday afternoon they were told individually by an official of the South African Trade Mission in Salisbury that the Department of Foreign Affairs was not in favour of the visit.

It is understood that the official made it clear that the South African Government was in fact forbidding the men to speak, but the message was couched in softer terms.

The Zimbabweans were told that the university had been informed of the decision and had accepted it.

Mr Holland told the Star's Africa News Service this morning: "I am very sorry about it. I was looking forward to meeting Zimbabwean students there and I am completely puzzled by the ban."

"Mr Holland had earlier received a letter from the principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr S J Saunders, thanking him for accepting the invitations and welcoming him."

The Zimbabweans were under the impression that the programme had been cleared with the proper authorities and that there were no objections to the visit.

Mr Grubb said he found the decision "extraordinary."

There are about 600 Zimbabweans studying at the University of Cape Town and one of the objectives was to persuade them that they had a future and a place in their home country.

Observers here see the ban as further indication of South Africa's hardening attitude towards Zimbabwe.

Senator Norman said he was saddened by the decision. "I was told politely that it was an inopportune time for the visit because relations between the two countries were a bit sensitive."

"I hope that a more opportune time will arise in the future," he added. "He believes it was always better if people could talk to each other."
There are more Zimbabweans here.

The number of Black Zimbabweans who will not be able to renew their current contracts to work in South Africa is much larger than originally thought. Only those workers who obtained a five-year "suspension of repatriation" before the recent ruling took effect would be allowed to stay here, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said today.

"In the past these had been granted to workers up registered service with several employers since January 1953 or one employer since January 1953. However, those who met one of these requirements but had failed to apply for suspended repatriation would have to return to Zimbabwe on expiry of their current 18-month contracts.

Workers who had forfeited their right to suspended repatriation — because they had been convicted of a criminal offence or had left South Africa for more than six months during their period of service — would also not be able to renew their contracts.

"If someone has been here for a long time we may be able to refer his case to a higher authority." But this would be the exception rather than the rule.
Zimbabwe’s maize in the rescue

The Star’s Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A “famine express” train, is running daily from the Zimbabwe border to the Mozambique port of Beira, carrying maize for African countries facing severe food shortages.

The 13-wagon train takes about 500 tons of Zimbabwe’s 450,000-tonne surplus of maize to the port each day.

The operation, run in co-operation with the United Nations World Food Programme, will earn Zimbabwe more than $111-million in foreign exchange, while saving thousands of people in Africa from hunger or starvation.

The director of the World Food Programme, Professor Herbert Onyiti, said here last night the good co-operation between Mozambique Railways and Zimbabwe’s Grain Marketing Board has encouraged his organisation to increase the supply of Zimbabwean maize to southern African countries.

So far the World Food Programme has sent 28,000 tons of the surplus Zimbabwe maize to Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya.

Professor Onyiti said Zimbabwe’s surplus harvest is of particular interest to the World Food Programme, which needs significant tonnages of maize to meet the needs of other countries in Africa.

Next on Hertzaq’s strategic plan came the Cape Muslim Community Band, secured coloured support for the Muslims.

As a part candidate was Neatherless, in the campaign, his members, the members, carried maize for Africa countries facing severe food shortages.

President,imate the Cape Muslim Association, therefore concluded with a pledge, was for him a power of the Cape

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Controlled blasts may follow

SALISBURY. — Civilians living up to 10km from Inhona barracks might have to be evacuated so that several hundred tons of highly explosive material could be disposed of, Zimbabwe's Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, told the House of Assembly yesterday.

A board of inquiry headed by Major General Javan Maseko will investigate the cause of Sunday's explosions at the barracks, he said.

The board had been authorised to co-opt ammunition and explosive experts from two unidentified countries, he said.

The findings will be known in two weeks.

The Minister said the only casualty of Sunday's explosions had been a horse belonging to the Grey's Scouts. The damage had not yet been assessed.

But, he said, the roof of one storage building had collapsed and the explosives in the building had been exposed to high temperatures.

They could be volatile, and it might be necessary for military engineers to dispose of the explosives in a controlled explosion. Residents up to 10km from the barracks would be given ample notice to evacuate the area, he said. — Sapa.
What the SA Government wouldn’t let Holland say

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — (Unconfirmed) Mr. Andre Holland has been prevented from returning to South Africa. The government has refused to grant him a visa to return home.

The South African Government has taken the position that Mr. Andre Holland, a former leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), should not be allowed to return to the country. This decision has caused a stir in the international community, with some expressing concern about the implications for human rights and freedom of movement.

The government's stance is based on the belief that Mr. Holland's return could lead to political instability and a continuation of the struggle for liberation. The South African Government has a long history of suppressing political dissent and has faced strong criticism from human rights organizations.

Mr. Holland, who was a key figure in the fight against apartheid, has been living in exile for many years. His return to South Africa would be a significant development in the country's political landscape.

The international community has urged South Africa to reconsider its decision, emphasizing the importance of respecting human rights and the rule of law.

Strained relations cause empty podiums?

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The recent political developments in Zimbabwe have caused strained relations between the countries involved.

The Zimbabwean Government has faced criticism for its handling of the country's affairs, including allegations of human rights abuses and economic mismanagement.

As a result, several political events in Zimbabwe have been postponed or canceled, leading to empty podiums at various gatherings. This has caused concern among the international community, with some expressing concern about the implications for regional stability.

The political situation in Zimbabwe is complex, with various factions vying for power. The government has been criticized for its inability to address the country's challenges effectively.

The international community has urged all parties to engage in constructive dialogue to find a peaceful resolution to the country's problems. This has become increasingly important as the situation continues to evolve.

Government prevented Zimbabwean Democratic Party leader Mr Andre Holland from delivering a speech at the University of Cape Town, it was reported by 'The Star's Africa News Service'. Formed less than three months ago, the new Democratic Party has no adherents in South Africa. It's a call to young Zimbabweans to return home to play a part in the rebuilding of their country.
Dateline Salisbury

Commerce jitter over State body

The emergence of a hitherto unknown Government foreign-investment committee in Zimbabwe has caused an attack of business jitters as commerce tries to analyse this latest instrument of economic policy.

The committee came to light when the public quoted and largest grain-milling organisation, National Foods, shelved a proposal to make a capitalisation issue of reserves.

A total of R15-million was going to be used to increase the nominal value of shares by 35c to 85c.

The company was then told of the committee's existence, which, among other functions, reviews proposals by companies with outside shareholders to restructure capital and reserves. This made National Foods drop the issue.

RECORD YEAR

This is not the only company faced with such a problem. Anglo-American's sugar producer, Hippo Valley, is proposing a capitalisation issue in the form of a two-for-one bonus issue.

Following a record year of R28-million after-tax, this has attracted wide interest and had a direct bearing on a recent dividend, 30c, urge in the price of the share.

No announcement has been made so far but it is probable that, this will have to be cut off.

The composition and workings of the committee are largely a mystery.

Several mentions have been made in parliamentary statements about the Government's 'general desire to direct foreign investment,' but specific guidelines have not been forthcoming.

Recently, the Budget spoke of a Council of Ministers but this had not yet come into being.

Attempts by commerce to find out who is on the committee have not met with any marked success.

Even senior officials are uncertain and one contacted this week said he had "no real idea" of who the members were.

It seems, however, that the committee is an interim body working on the details of investment direction and will be undertaken by the Council of Ministers.

Criticism has been directed at National Foods for its caution. Some people say this might give the impression that the business community is easily scared -- increasing the nominal value of shares is not going to alter foreign control.
Mugabe message for UCT

Staff Reporter

If Zimbabwean students at the University of Cape Town had been allowed to listen to three prominent white company men this week they would have received a message from their Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, calling on them to return home and help to build a "prosperous, harmonious and humane society".

The Zimbabweans - the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, and a leading businessman, Mr Brian Grubb - were told by South African officials on the eve of their departure that their visit was "inconvenient at this time".

They were to have been guest speakers at a "Zimbabwe Week", organized by the UCT's Zimbabwe Society, which is chaired by Mr David Coltart.

Mr Grubb was to have spoken on the new budget and prospects for graduates in Zimbabwe; Mr Holland on why he broke away from the Rhodesian Front and why he believed it was important that whites work in the new government instead of against it; and Senator Nor- man on "Zimbabwe, the Road Ahead".

Senator Norman reportedly said that just before the party's intended departure from Salisbury: "I was po- litely told (by officials of the South African trade mission) that it was an inopportune time for the visit because relations between the two countries were a bit sensitive."

The message from Mr Mugabe, which was to have been read by Senator Nor- man, is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Coltart, I am happy and encouraged to learn that Zimbabwean students at the University are ready and willing to return home on completion of their studies to serve their country.

"As you are no doubt aware, we in government intend to establish a non-racial society based on equality and the promotion of the well-being of all our people in accordance with our social principles.

"In this connection, we have adopted the policy of reconciliation, whereby our people must put aside the hatreds and animosities of the past and approach the future in a positive, constructive frame of mind, and with commitments and dedication to the all-round development of the new Zimbabwe.

"As we struggle to rebuild our country out of the destruction of the war, we look to young people like yourselves to assist us to achieve our objective of establishing a prosperous, harmonious and humane society.

"Urgent tasks"

"I call on all of you who have completed your studies to return and join us in the urgent tasks before us. I hardly need remind you that this is as much your home as it is ours. As has so often been said in identifying with, and returning to, the new Zimbabwe, you have nothing to fear but fear itself."

The Students' Representative Council president, Ms Sarah Cullinan, said this week there was extreme disappointment over the move.

"The whole idea of getting such prominent speakers for Zimbabwe Week and one of its main objectives, was to persuade Zimbabwean students at UCT that they belong in the future of their country.

"The speakers were specifically told not to talk about conditions in South Africa. The purpose of their visit was to try and make Zimbabwean students feel more positive about their country.

"I think the government is not prepared to let these people in because it doesn't like the idea of positive things being said about an independent black nation with a secure economic and political base like Zimbabwe, in contrast to the crisis here in South Africa."

No comment could be obtained from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

FUNDAMENTALS OF FOREIGN POLICY
1.3. SOURCE AND OBJECT PROGRAMS

A FORTRAN program written by the programmer represents a series of logical steps for the solution of a particular problem. This program is the source program.

A source program must be translated to machine language for a particular data processing system. Translating the FORTRAN source program to machine language is generally accomplished by a prewritten program, the FORTRAN compiler. (The compiler is furnished with the data processing system and is not the responsibility of the programer.) The output of this translation process (compilation) is the object program.

1.4. COMPILATION AND EXECUTION

The object program is processed to produce the source program deck.

(1) The source program is processed onto cards to produce the source program deck.

(2) The FORTRAN compiler translates the source program into object program instructions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
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**Note:** The table above shows the schedule for the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of a week. Each hour block is listed with the corresponding course or activity. The courses include English, Victorian Poetry, Interdepartmental, and others. The table is structured to facilitate easy reading and understanding of the weekly academic schedule.
The Star's Africa News Service

SAFETY 

Salisbury -- The newly formed Zimbabwe Student Union has decided to withdraw its representation at the Zimbabwe Union of Students' Congress (ZUSC) after the council refused to accept the new elections as valid. The decision was made at a meeting in Gwelo yesterday.

The council's case (supra) that the elections were conducted under threat of violence and that the results were not valid was taken to court. The court also ruled that the council's case was invalid. The court also ruled that the council's case was invalid.

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The council's case (supra) that the elections were conducted under threat of violence and that the results were not valid was taken to court. The court also ruled that the council's case was invalid. The court also ruled that the council's case was invalid.
Maize train problems in Zimbabwe

It's dubbed the Maize Express but to many people it is the Amazing Express. Each day a train trundles from the Zimbabwe border to Beira hauling a maximum of 500 tons of maize for distribution throughout Africa.

This is part of the World Food Programme's help to the rest of the continent. Officially much play has been made of the part Zimbabwe is taking but privately officials say it has shown up the current problems in the country.

With a surplus of one million tons it is going to take much more than 500 tons a day to move the record crop piling up throughout the country. The problem has been worsened by the diesel shortage which has meant long delays in shifting the maize from farms to depots.

And the 500 tons does not go very far towards supporting the argument that the Beira line can take much more traffic.

Calls have been made to double the amount of cargo, but understandably these have not been taken up. Maputo, also under strain, and Durban have been the main outlets.

The railway system in Zimbabwe has also been under heavy strain to move the crops around the country and the recent rail embargo has added to its woes. It was hoped that commercial road hauliers would bear some of the burden but their capacity has been limited by the fuel crisis.

As other crops have begun to be harvested so the national storage and transport facilities have been further strained. This has been reflected in heavy borrowings by the Agricultural Marketing Authority, responsible for all the major products except tobacco.

This week a tap issue of bonds was announced, carrying 8.4 percent over four years. This is a significant increase on the interest rate over previous similar issues and is an indication of how much the Authority wants the money.

This year the Authority is expected to borrow 200 million Zimbabwe dollars ($750 million) to finance its operations. It will make considerable difference to the money market in the country and the money supply will alter accordingly.

Zimbabwe's maize exports to Africa through the World Food Programme will mean nine million Zimbabwe dollars to the country. This would be much more if the transport situation was improved.

But the government is not making the situation any easier through its political ideology. To help mourners get to the state burial of guerrillas leaders recently special free trains were laid on from Umtali and Bulawayo. Not only did this mean they fed up rolling stock but it also used up valuable diesel.
Hate letter for Zim columnist

SALISBURY - A columnist for the Sunday Mail, Zimbabwe’s biggest circulating newspaper, has received threats to his life in a letter viciously attacking Zimbabwe’s government, described as a mob of cannibals and savages.

The newspaper reported yesterday that the letter, which has been handed to the Police Security department, is believed to be the work of “members of a ring operating as agents for South Africa in Zimbabwe.”

The anonymous-letter says: “This is to remind you and the rest of the cannibals and savages that we are very soon going to flood the country, and indeed the whole of the world, with all the detailed newspaper reports, photographs, etc., of the filthy, obscene acts of rape, torture, murder, cannibalism, that you and your mob inflicted on innocent men, women and children.”

It recalls various incidents from the seven-year guerrilla war.
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<tr>
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EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
pull party together
Mugabe tries hard to

The State Apart
The tax structure in South Africa has income as a revenue accrual in the taxation year as to whether the obligations imposed are deductible. The expenditure, in terms of Section 11(a), is deductible only when actually incurred and even though the courts have found that the words actually incurred do not mean actually paid see Port Elizabeth Electric Tramways' case (1936 CPD 241, 8 SATC 13) there is no general right to create a provision for expenditure yet to be incurred, Section 23(e) specifically provides to the contrary. The matching concept in terms of which the accountant brings to account both the income and the expenditure relating to a transaction in the same time period so as to arrive at the correct profit cannot normally be applied to arrive at an equitable solution to tax problems. Serious problems can result for the taxpayer. For example assume that a French contracting firm tenders in South Africa for a project with a total contract price of R50 million, budgeting for a profit of 7% or R3.5 million and, to assist with covering the risk of exchange losses, calls for a R5 million advance payment to cover plant and set up costs in South Africa. Assume further that by the end of the 1981 tax year the company has been awarded the contract and has been paid the amount of R5 million in terms thereof but has as yet incurred no expenditure; the R5 million will comprise gross income but there will be no expenses to be set-off. Without special relief the company would be taxed on R5 million in year one even though the contract profit will not reach that figure according to the budget. In strict law tax will be paid in year one and at the end of the contract there will be an assessed loss of R1.5 million which cannot be set-off against anything unless the French company is fortunate enough to obtain another contract on which sufficient profit is earned to utilise the assessed loss. Apart from the possibility of the use of a loss there is the cash flow problem of paying tax right at the start of a contract instead of towards the end where profit can be more accurately determined. This can be very serious in a case similar to the example used as instead of having R5 million available to finance the contract more than R2 million of this sum will be needed for income tax.

The problems referred to above were particularly pressing in industries where long term contracts were the order of the day, particularly the construction industry. The problems were brought to the notice of the Revenue authorities who agreed that it was necessary to provide for some relief and Section 24C was the result. In
The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) Advice was given on a proposed visit to take place in a two-day "Focus Zimbabwe" programme organized by the Zimbabwe Society of the University of Cape Town.

(a) That the proposed visit would be important at the present time.

(b) (i) Senator Dennis Norman. Minister of Agriculture.

(ii) Mr. André Holland

(iii) Mr. Brian Gubb

(c) For obvious reasons it was not considered appropriate at this stage for the future of this neighbouring country to be discussed at such a symposium in South Africa.

W. WICKETT

A devolved

Avery sophisticated attempt to intersect waters, capital and monetary interests as non-intersection of even key interest.

Interest and Prices:


L. M. HUTCHISON: A Review of Economic Doctrines (1770-1979)

T. W. HUTCHISON: A Review of Economic Doctrines: An exploratory book for a general survey of the schools which also includes some of the more profound economic concepts.

There is also a very important essay on power in economics.

W. A. R. BOWMAKER: Positive Theory of Capital (17.6. by smart)

L. WEISER: Natural Value, (1.6. by A. Minton)

W. PERETTA: Course de Economie Politique.
Kids find Gqabi's murder weapon

SALISBURY. The curiosity of two black children has led police to the weapon used in the African National Congress representative in Zimbabwe, Mr. Joe Gqabi's murder. The UZI sub-machinegun, which was fitted with a silencer, was found in a drain not far from the spot where Mr. Gqabi was gunned down outside his house in Askold Park, Salisbury, on July 31.

Ballistics
The children, Philip, 13, and Frank Mutari, 9, were playing with catapults near their house when Frank went into a ditch and spotted the muzzle of the weapon inside a drain. He called his brother, who thought it was a bicycle pump. When he pulled it out, he saw it was a gun and told his father, who contacted the police. A police spokesman said the children had earned a reward. Ballistics experts tested the firearm and found it matched with bullets and cartridges found at the scene of the shooting. — Sapa.

CHANGING DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS IN FOREIGN MARKETS

The establishment of a distributor consultation council has major issues of mutual interests. Resort where all distributors can get together and discuss such changes occurs. Meeting points or at some regional headquarters.

Invitations to distributors to visit head office and/or well planned with clearly defined objectives. Periodical visits to each distributor, such visits must be

Information sheets and/or house magazines.

Ensuring that letters are promptly answered and such
Nkomo fears takeover grab

BULAWAYO. — Mr Joshua Nkomo, junior partner in Zimbabwe's coalition government, has accused the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe of raising a special army brigade in a possible bid to impose a one-party state.

This was reported by the Chronicle in Bulawayo yesterday.

Mr Nkomo, who is Minister without portfolio, charged that the 5,000-man brigade being trained by 102 North Korean instructors in the eastern Inyangwa mountains was "obviously a separate army", the Chronicle newspaper reported.

Mr Mugabe said last week that the Fifth Brigade was being raised to crack down on domestic dissidents and to defend the country against a perceived threat from South Africa.

As conveners of the Lancaster House talks which produced the constitution for the independent Rhodesia, the British shared responsibility for Mr Mugabe's actions, the paper said in an editorial yesterday.

"It is one thing to say that the framers of this constitution cannot be held eternally accountable for its consequences and repercussions; another, and infinitely graver, to admit that they did not for a second believe that their trumpeted constitution could ever suit the Zimbabwean people.

"Viewing the prospect of a one-party state it cautioned that Mr Mugabe would first have to lock up his political adversaries, and, on discovering how this does not quell opposition, he must seek out those allies whose marginal dissonance could at present be safely accommodated."
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**VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER**

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<td>- interest payable on acquisition</td>
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**21 September**  
**REVISION**

**EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981**

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
Zim rail crisis: 'Ask SA for help'

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has been urged by RP members of Parliament to turn to South Africa for help in the current transport crisis.

Mr. Willie Irvine, a former Minister of Transport, said if the South African Government was approached by the Zimbabwe Minister of Transport, Pretoria would help.

There were shouts of "recognition" and "you are South Africa's ambassador" when Mr. Irvine urged the Minister, Mr. Joda, Chirumanza, to pursue this course.

Another RP backbench, Mr. Emond, said the Minister must swallow his pride and make the approach directly on a government-to-government basis. He said there was no alternative to going cap in hand to South Africa.

The MPs were speaking during a debate in Parliament on the deteriorating transport situation. It was adjourned before the Minister spoke.

The House was told the railways were unable to cope with the traffic because of the manpower shortage, and that the country was losing millions of dollars through delays in exports of tobacco, sugar and maize.
Mugabe warns Smith

SALISBURY—Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, yesterday warned former Rhodesian leader Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole that they were being watched and would be punished if they did not stop their "subversive" activities.

According to a report in today's Herald newspaper, Mr. Mugabe told a several thousand-strong crowd of Zanu (PF) supporters that he was giving the three Internal Settlement leaders "enough rope to hang themselves" adding that a strong army had been formed to deal with subversion.

This area, known as the Midlands province, is the heartland of the Matabeleland people who are mostly African and the Comrades' main stronghold.

However, the report adds that Zapu and the Comrades' Pele, do not support C/Mg, but are only a minority of the province's population.

The report goes on to say that the province is controlled by the Zimbabwe National Army, which has been reinforced by a large number of white South Africans who have taken over land from farmers and are now farming the land.

The report also states that the army has been involved in violent conflicts with the Matabeleland people, who are mostly farmers and have been fighting for their land rights.

In an interview with the Herald, the army's top officer, General Peter Tibbets, said that the army was ready to deal with any threats that might arise.

The report concludes that the army is well equipped and trained to deal with any possible threats.

John Maharama

THE MATABELE LAND
Queries cost of Mugabe trip

BY DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY:—While Zim- bahwean MPs were told yesterday that they should forget about parliamentary propriety and in future take African customs into account, the advice was given to them by Zimbabwe's Deputy Min-
ister of Finance, Dr. Oliver
Manyaradzi, who implied it was improper to ask for in-
formation regarding the ex-
penses of certain leaders.
He refused to divulge details of
the expenditure of the Prime
Minister, Mr. Robert Mug-
abe, whom he said should
be respected by all
Zimbabweans.

Dr. Manyaradzi was answering a question from a Republi-
can Front MP, Mr. Donald
Goddard, about the cost of Mr. Mugabe's recent visit to the Far East and how much money had been issued to each member of the
delegation.
The deputy minister did, how-
ever, disclose that the 15-day
trip to China, Japan, India and Pakistan by Mr. Mugabe
and his delegation had cost the government about
R75 000.

He said each delegate was enti-
tled to a daily business
allowance of about R100.

Dr. Manyaradzi said it was neces-
sary for the newly inde-
pendent country to establish
links with the outside world.
He said visits were not just for
pleasure, as Mr. Goddard's
questions seemed to imply.

In answer to other questions,
Dr. Manyaradzi said about
R92 million in foreign cur-
rency had been issued to pri-
vate individuals for holiday
purposes last year.
He also disclosed that about
R200 000 in foreign currency
was issued to government
Ministers and, despite for
official and personal use and
for air travel, in the first
year since independence.

Of this amount, there was a
balance of about R12 000 that
had not been spent.
Dateline Salisbury

Ministerial finger goes on Union Carbide

A ministerial finger has finally been pointed at one mining group in Zimbabwe for supposed immoral mineral-selling.

The choice of target has surprised the industry and caused further confusion about the Government's reasons for creating a state mineral-selling corporation.

American-based Union Carbide, the country's biggest chrome producer, has been guilty of selling its products to its sister company in the US with no regard to prices, says the Mines Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo.

If such companies fail to pay the agreed price on world markets they will "forfeit the right" to exclusive buying, he says.

Significantly, the previous allegation of "under-invoicing" has not been made by the Minister, which leads observers to conclude that the Government has no evidence to go on.

Several puzzling features of the accusation have been noted. The main one is why Union Carbide would even bother trying to get out a few extra dollars when Zimbabwe is such a small cog in the world organisation.

A mining source in Salisbury said that this applied to all the mining houses in the country. "In any case, the chrome market has been most depressed and the company would simply have lost money if it had sold the ore at even lower prices. The whole allegation just does not make sense."

This is the first time specific mention has been made of any company. The thinking is that the Government has come under severe pressure to back up its charges of under-invoicing. That it has done so belatedly and in such a lame manner suggests that its case does not hold much water.

Mr Nyagumbo says the mineral-selling corporation will not discriminate against any market and "will sell to any market which has paid the price." Nor is the purpose of the corporation to stop products falling into the wrong hands.

"There are no wrong hands if we are getting paid," he says.

At the same time there will be a clamp on illegal export of precious stones.
Household goods ban bitter blow to whites

By Brendan Nichelson
The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe government's recent ban on the export of the bulk of emigrants' household effects has been compared in parliament to the Nazi government's confiscation of property from Jews fleeing pre-war Germany.

While that comparison is clearly a little extravagant the fact that it was made at all — and repeated — illustrates the depth of the bitterness among white Zimbabweans at the ban announced this week by Senator Enos Nkala.

The Finance Minister's statement took most Zimbabweans completely by surprise.

ABUSES

In a statement to the Herald newspaper he announced that emigrants would no longer be allowed to remove refrigerators, deep freezes, washing machines, hi-fi equipment or lounge and dining room suites.

The subsequent attack launched by MPs of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front was one of the most bitter since Prime Minister Robert Mugabe took power.

The MPs conceded that there had been abuses of exchange control regulations by some emigrants who took excessive amounts of property with them to sell in South Africa.

But, they said, the government was merely being vindictive if it used this as an excuse to "pillage" the property of the innocent.

Mr Alex Moseley said people feared they might eventually be allowed to take nothing more than the clothing they were wearing when they left: "Then they would not be emigrants but refugees."

Mr P K van der Byl said few government actions since independence had caused so much "dismay, alarm and disenchantment."

"To pretend that this is an exercise designed to save foreign exchange is nothing short of fatalistic," he said.

Mr James Thrush described the ban as an act of brutality.

After Mr Denis Walker launched the first attack by comparing the ban to the policies of Germany's national-socialist Government, the MPs, members warned that many whites might decide to get out now while the going was good. They pointed to an editorial in Wednesday's Herald newspaper which described the new restriction as "unduly harsh."

The MPs made repeated calls for Sen Nkala, who was not in Parliament, to clarify the issue immediately to prove that the government was not merely acting punitively.

Mr Chris Anderson outlined the case of a 70-year-old man who had planned to take his caravan and pension and retire to the coast in South Africa: "Will he now have his stove and fridge torn out when he arrives at Beit Bridge?"

At this point the ruling Zanu (P) party's Chief Whip, Mr A N Mudzingwa, interjected loudly: "Yes!"

Outside Parliament the household effects ban has caused considerable alarm among thousands of whites who stayed after independence to "give it a go" and who are now asking themselves if they might not have made a mistake.

CANCELLATIONS

In a joint statement Zimbabwe's furniture, manufacturing and retailing associations warned that the ban would have an extremely bad effect on their labour-intensive industry.

It would, they said, lead to retrenchments and loss of revenue through both sales and tax.

Both organisations emphatically refuted Sen Nkala's statement that furniture was in short supply.

"Today most retailers confirmed having full warehouses. The only shortage appears to be customers."

Retailers had already reported heavy cancellations which were already being passed down the line, the statement said.
SA aims to overthrow Zimbabwe, says Mugabe

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — South Africa aimed to overthrow the Zimbabwe Government by infiltrating trained subversive elements into the country among thousands of repatriated Zimbabwean workers. Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe claimed today.

Addressing rallies in the northern Mokolo and Mrewa areas, he said the subversives were former members of the auxiliary forces loyal to Bishop Muzorewa.

Mr Mugabe threatened that if the Bishop did not change his ideas he would be detained.

The auxiliaries were among about 5,000 who fled before independence to South Africa where they were trained to overthrow his Government, said Mr Mugabe.

In one of his strongest attacks yet on Bishop Muzorewa Mr Mugabe said he had information that the Bishop had been holding secret meetings to discuss the change of government.

Calling on patriotic Zimbabweans to "be united and expose the enemy," the Prime Minister said returning workers would be screened to prevent South Africa planting them all over the country to carry out subversive activities including sabotage.

Dissent

The government would establish centres in all provinces to provide military training for children who were unable to attend a proper school, he said.

And the new Fifth National Army Battalion, being trained by Koreans, would "deal ruthlessly" with dissidents and subversive elements.

Before the Prime Minister's latest attack, Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabeni Sithole, the Zanu leader, had issued statements challenging the government to bring them before court if it was believed they were acting in a subversive manner.

Mr Mugabe had earlier accused both of them, and Mr 'an Smith, all former partners in the 1973 transitional Government, of subversive activities.

Bishop Muzorewa said the allegations could not be proved, then it could be concluded that Mr Mugabe was paving the way for a one-party State by banning opposition parties on the grounds that they were subversive.
Zimbabwe petrol panic

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Television and radio appeals urging people not to start "panic buying" petrol were made by the Zimbabwe Ministry of Trade and Commerce last night in the wake of rumours that petrol rationing was imminent.

The statements stressed there was no shortage of petrol and that panic buying could harm the economy.

The country, however, has a critical diesel shortage and rumours of petrol rationing brought large queues outside filling stations last night.

If it is known in the working world that something works, then it is easy to be recommissioned with confidence. This is a frustration experienced by everyone who has had a fall because a title has been removed and has had to work around it. No user who has had a fall can feel confident that a title has been removed and has had to work around it.

Anyway, what has been called the new crisis has been ongoing for months. Any title not used for approximately four months will certainly be lost. Fortunately, this doesn't happen often.

Backup of titles that are not often used

It's necessary for account users to have their titles backed up by the Hot Star account. However, recovering a title from the account is uncertain. It is uncertain whether the Hot Star system will be able to recover a title if the account is not used.

The account was created on the account details screen or the account details (or account details) screen. The user sometimes forgets to backup the sequence. However, it is better to backup the sequence after the sequence has been modified.

A title which has been accidentally deleted may be recoverable. It is recommended that only one backup be done, as explained earlier. However, it is recommended that a backup be done before any major changes are made to the title.

The Hot Star account is managed by the user, and the account details can be modified. However, it is recommended that a title be backed up before any major changes are made to the title.

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Zim church fears are unfounded

SALISBURY — Zim's president, the Rev. Cannaan Banana himself, has assured clergymen that fears for the future of the church in the country were unfounded.

He said he believed the government and the church could meet on an understanding that the Government would continue to extend the hand of cooperation.

President Banana, addressing the annual Methodist conference in Salisbury, said church and government must work together to develop the country.

The President quipped: "I am renowned for being a controversial churchman, but I make no apologies."

The Government's official policy is to "integrate" the church and state, a move critics say will result in a state-controlled church.

President Banana has been accused of being a controversial figure, and his policies have been criticized by some clergymen.

The President of the church is an active member of the Government and is frequently consulted on matters of state. However, some clergymen believe the Government's policies are interfering with the independence of the church.

President Banana has been known to make controversial statements, and his policies have been criticized by some clergymen. However, the President has also been praised for his efforts to develop the country.

The Government's official policy is to "integrate" the church and state, a move critics say will result in a state-controlled church. However, President Banana believes that the Government and the church should work together to develop the country.

The President quipped: "I am renowned for being a controversial churchman, but I make no apologies."
Reparations of Zimbabwean Blacks

Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any instructions have been given to officials of Administration Boards regarding the reparation of Zimbabwean Blacks presently working in the Republic; if so, what instructions;

(2) whether any such Blacks are exempted from reparation on the ground of long service; if so, what period of service?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No. Commissioners, however, will in cases where reparation costs were deposited with administration boards require that administration boards make such deposits available for reparation purposes of the Zimbabweans concerned.

(2) Yes. The instructions issued do not apply to Zimbabwean workers whose reparation was suspended on the ground of documentary proof that they were continuously employed in the Republic of South Africa by more than one employer at least since January 1952 or by one employer at least since January 1958.

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Trade creditors

Less current liabilities

Less accumulated depreciation

Net current assets

Bank

Debtors

Stock

Current assets

155 000

45 000

170 000

45 000

120 000

31.3.1981

194

AUGUST 1981

R 40 000

R 45 000

R 35 000

R 20 000

R 30 000

R 25 000

R 15 000

R 120 000

R 110 000

Fixed assets
Dan is brutal attack, say MPs

SALISBURY. — A government move to stop Zimbabwean emigrants taking their possessions with them came under heavy attack in the House of Assembly yesterday with white members describing the action as "punitive," "vindictive" and "an act of brutality."

Mr Chris Anderson (Republican Front, Mount Pleasant) urged the Finance Minister Mr Enos Nkala to say why the measures had been taken, by whom the directive had been issued, with what authority it had been issued and precisely what the directive was.

Republican Front parliamentarian Mr Alex Moreley said the measure was an attack on the white population. He said he and others had tried for two years to persuade people to stay in the country and a great number had taken the advice.

"What has happened in the last few weeks has undone everything we have accomplished," he said.

Brutality

Mr James Thrush (RF, Highlands) said: "To punish everyone for the sake of those who abused the emigration formalities was "plainly malignant and spiteful."

Mr P K Van der Byl (RF, Grabooms Harley) said few things done by the government recently had caused so much dismay, alarm and disenchantment.

"To pretend that this is an exercise designed to save foreign exchange is nothing short of fatuous," he said.

The Finance Minister Mr Enos Nkala said the ban was aimed at easing shortages in the prohibited articles and saving the foreign exchange required to replace exported goods.

British firm in new deal

SALISBURY. — A local and a British company have reached agreement to cooperate in future large-scale farming and energy development in Zimbabwe.

They are Monex Africa (Zimbabwe) Ltd and Tate and Lyle of Britain. Monex-Africa's managing director, Mr Luxmore Chivers, and Tate and Lyle technical services senior official, Mr C A Johnson, said at a Salisbury Show yesterday that the two parties, working in close cooperation, would be in a position to negotiate with developed countries for aid to implement large-scale agricultural and rural development projects.

The two companies also pledged to work closely with the government in reconstruction programmes.

rail system. "We are not getting our goods out of the country," he said in an interview.

"It is one thing for our farmers to produce record crops, as they have done in the last season, but at the rate we are exporting them now it will take us about five years to export the present maize crop."

"We have so many other agricultural commodities which can earn us a great deal of money, such as tobacco. And there are our minerals. They are waiting in line for transport. But the transport facilities are now becoming more and more remote."

"The movement of goods has developed such a logjam that before long people are not going to have the basic necessities of life."

Mr Smith said he "reluctantly" had to tell the truth and paint a gloomy picture of Zimbabwe's economic position.

"I have to say that this is the position in the hope that it will help in bringing the government to its senses."

White members of Parliament said on Wednesday in a special debate on the transport problems that the current crisis could ruin the country.

The main problem was the shortage of diesel locomotives and men to repair the country's fleet, they said. — UPI.

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White MPs 'Ask SA' call jeered

BY DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwean government was urged yesterday to approach South Africa for help to overcome the country's transport crisis.

Calls were made by two white Zimbabwean parliamentarians amidst loud interjections from their angry black colleagues.

Mr Bill Irvine, a former Rhodesian Cabinet Minister who is a front bencher for Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF) party, said that Zimbabwe was to avoid "total chaos" the government had to be pragmatic.

Introducing a motion expressing concern over Zimbabwe's deteriorating transport position, Mr Irvine said it was in the national interest for the government to approach South Africa for help.

"Let me make it clear that I am not an ambassador for South Africa," he countered as black MPs shouted "Did they tell you that?" "Recognition" and "Go to South Africa".

Mr Irvine said Zimbabwe was at crisis point as far as transport was concerned and unless steps were taken to rectify the matter, the food of many of all people in the country would decline at an ever increasing rate.

Mr Irvine said that apart from slowing down imports, hundreds of millions of rand worth of foreign exchange was "not coming into the country expeditiously" because of Zimbabwe's inability to transport its goods.

He cited sugar, maize, tobacco and steel exports that were being affected.

He also said the diesel fuel shortage was hampering production in factories and the ability of farmers to prepare their land for next year's crops.

The main reason for the transport problem was a shortage of locomotives, rolling stock and artisans.

Mr Irvine pointed out that during the war only two rail links had been maintained through South Africa, yet there was only rarely serious congestion. But now with four routes open, the position was entirely changed.

He blamed the shortage of diesel fuel on the inability of Zimbabwe's national railways to transport fuel already in the country to consumer centres.

Mr Irvine said he understood that a shortage of locomotives had resulted from the non-renewal of the agreement with South Africa for the lease of the stock.

He was sure that the South African Government was approached by the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Josiah Chiramamulo, who would be prepared to loan the locomotives again.

He warned that there was only one alternative if the government did not want the "crisis of expectations" in Zimbabwe to get out of hand.

Mr Micklem said that he understood the government's reluctance to go "cap in hand" to South Africa, but he appealed to the Minister to "swallow his pride" and act in the long-term interest of Zimbabwe.

The only other speaker in the debate was Mr T A Taderera, who said the "uncredited pair of South African ambassadors" should not try to appease "a war with strings about 500 miles away from us."

Guerrillas fill MPs' shoes

SALISBURY. — The Patriotic Front has chosen two prominent white nationalists to fill parliamentary vacancies caused by the deaths of the Minister of Roads, Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr "TG" Silondika, and Matebeleland South MP, Mr Beyron Nqungu.

They are former guerrillas, Mr Sikhewi Moyou and the founder and first commander of ZAPU's army, Mr Akim Ndlovu. They were chosen by the PF's central committee in Salisbury last weekend.

Economy sliding daily — Smith

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's economy is 16 months after independence under black majority rule was in a "very serious condition and deteriorating daily" former Prime Minister Ian Smith said yesterday.

Mr Smith pinpointed "breakdown" in the economy.
Zimbabwe GNP rises 13.9% - SALISBURY. - Zimbabwe's gross national product rose by 13.9% in 1980 — more than three times the official estimate of 4%.

The Government's monthly Digest of Statistics shows the GNP at constant 1965 prices is back to the same levels recorded in the boom in 1974.


The principal contributory factor behind last year's growth was a 35% leap in the retail-trade index, supported by a 30% increase in consumer spending.

Top buyers' lists were clothing, footwear and household goods, up by 50%. The motor trade was busy, as were department stores.

But the boom could not have been sustained without a rapid and inflationary rise in money supply. Notes and coins in circulation leapt by 46% in 1980, and 'money' supply was up by 23.7% for January 1 to May 23 this year.

Earnings were also up by a quarter — from Z$1 000-million to Z$1 311-million. Employment crept back over a million, although there were falls in the number of farm labourers, public administration and domestic staff. — Sapa.
Traditionally in this country it is usual for the company to declare an interim dividend which is in most cases smaller than the final one. There are no cases here where the dividends are paid out more than twice a year except in the case of a liquidating dividend.

In general looking at the figures yet not doing any definitive studies I found out these facts (Unsubstantiated):

1) Management is more likely to raise dividends in times of confidence than to cut them in times of downturn.
2) Earnings seem to fluctuate more than dividends.
3) Prices of shares do not seem to rise sharply just before dividend announcement but gradually and that the price of the share does not always drop by the amount of the dividend when it goes ex div and in fact if it does it normally makes a strong recovery in the next few days, depending on the condition of the market as a whole.
4) Sectors with high asset investment and thus high depreciation such as manufacturing have a more stable dividend policy.
ZIMBABWE OIL

Change of route

Zimbabwe will take a major step towards reduced economic dependence on SA at the end of this year when all oil imports will be routed through Mozambique.

Oil Procurement Consortium chairman Jerry Musson of Shell, says the Beira-Umtali pipeline, closed since 1966, will reopen in December with an annual capacity of 1 Mt of oil a year.

The Lomho-owned pipeline, originally constructed to pump crude to Feruka refinery, will instead pump refined petrol products as there are signs that the refinery, also closed for 15 years, may not be re-opened.

Zimbabwe now imports all its liquid fuels by rail, either from SA or Maputo. Officials refuse to give a breakdown of the figures, but stress that the volume coming through Maputo has increased significantly this year.

When the pipeline comes on stream, it will carry diesel fuel for 10 days a month and refined petrol for the remaining 20.

The Maputo railway line will handle aviation spirit and other liquid fuel imports.

Zimbabwe is to spend $33.8m on depot storage facilities at the Feruka refinery and a further $3650 000 will be spent on installations at Beira.

The need for enhanced transport facilities has been dramatically underlined in Zimbabwe by two developments this year.

First, the economy is critically short of diesel fuel. At the weekend, farmers in different parts of the country were warning that unless diesel supplies were improved soon, the 1981/82 crop would suffer. Some farmers are reportedly down to three or four days diesel stocks at a time when they are preparing lands for 1981 plantings.

The second piece of evidence of a critical transport situation is also in agriculture. Notwithstanding the latest African export deal, Zimbabwe will go into the 1981/1982 season with a huge stockpile which will impose a severe financial burden at a time when liquidity is tightening in the money markets. Cotton earnings are also being jeopardised by inadequate transport.

Informed sources say the oil refinery is unlikely to be reopened because it is no longer a viable proposition in the much-changed oil market situation. It was constructed in the early Sixties to serve Zambia and Zimbabwe at a time when Zimbabwe was using Iranian crude and was far less reliant on diesel. These conditions have now changed and industry sources believe the pipeline may not be revamped and re-opened.
A RECORD total of more than 1,500 white Zimbabweans emigrated to South Africa in May, according to latest immigration figures issued by the Department of Statistics — and it means Zimbabwe's white population has fallen below 200,000.

The May figures strengthen the forecast of more than 20,000 new settlers by the end of the year if present trends continue.

The total from Britain alone could exceed 20,000 this year.

Of 3,095 immigrants in May, 1,500 came from Zimbabwe and 1,004 from Britain.

The strong inflow from Britain is expected to continue as long as the British economy remains beset down by the Conservative government's tough economic policy, and its determination not to buy its way out of recession by creating more inflation.

Flood

Recently the Department of Internal Affairs sent staff reinforcements to its immigration offices in London and Glasgow to cope with the unprecedented flood of applications from would-be immigrants.

Yesterday's figures show that during the first five months of this year, 10,619 people settled in South Africa, mostly emigrants from Zimbabwe and Britain.

This figure is nearly 7,000 up on the total for the comparable five-month period last year.

Net gain during the five-month period was 12,000 compared to 4,385 in 1989.
Zimbabwe 'bans' Smith

The Zimbabwean Government yesterday gazetted regulations banning the sale or wearing of items bearing the word "Rhodesia" or the names of two former Prime Ministers, Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The order, which takes effect from September 1, is described as "The prohibition of objectionable souvenirs" and is enacted under the emergency powers regulations.

It forbids anyone from importing, manufacturing, selling, using or wearing in a public place a wide range of articles of termed "Rhodesians". — Sapa.
New shock for whites who want to leave Zimbabwe

By DAVID FORREST: Salisbury

WHITE Zimbabweans are reeling under tough economic measures imposed by the Mugabe government, as well as a rapidly rising inflation rate.

The shock came this week when the export of certain household goods by expatriates was banned in a bid to ease shortages and save foreign exchange.

Hundreds of whites on the verge of leaving Zimbabwe have been seriously affected by the new measure, which restricts them to taking out only their basic furniture requirements to start a new life elsewhere.

Expensive

Like many of the 75,000 whites who left the country in the 1980s, many of those who are leaving have been caught in the middle.

Expatriates and those with money to spend are in line for the biggest pinch, with some prices up by as much as 120%.

The items include refrigerators, deep freezes, washing machines, 24-carat gold and jewelry.

Mr Ian Smith’s Republican Front has attacked the measures, describing them as “punitive and vindictive”.

“People will get out but not as expatriates but as refugees,” an angry RF MP, Mr Alex Moseley, told Parliament.

Another MP, Mr Denis Welsh, quoted the latest figures that 13,000 whites had left through the year.

Economists’ largest daily newspaper, the “Daily News”, has condemned the measure as “ridiculous”.

The newspaper said the measure was bound to make life very difficult for expatriates in their new homes.

Dissatisfied

The combination of all the restrictions now applied to emigrants could have the effect of bringing to an end the policy of encouraging whites to leave.

Mr Moseley said the restrictions had been implemented as a punitive measure against the white population — which had been hardest hit by extra tax and a move effectively to halve the holiday season between R400 and R500 a year.

But the policy of the Minister of Finance, Senator Edward Nkomo, is to soak the rich to help the poor — and this is bound to erode the high standards of living previously enjoyed by whites in Rhodesia.

Measures that will eat into the profits and pockets of the pros.

Ludicrous

But the most ludicrous clause exists in the motor vehicle market, where used cars were old for up to 20 years more than new ones before the government stepped in to peg the price.

The situation developed because new cars were priced by the government, but demand for cars — new or used — has outstripped the supply.

In terms of the new “second-hand” car policy, prospective expatriates bought and sold for prices pegged by the state.

For example, a 1975 Datsun 1200 can now be sold for $750, while this year’s model is around $1,200.

The seller wanted $2000 for the car, but the government price was $750.

The portrait of a Selous Scout commissioned for a new book on the regiment

By JON SWIFT

A woman is war artist

A WAR artist with a difference — that’s Francis Lengani.

She has written and illustrated a children’s picture book, but her latest commission is the one demand for cars — new or used — for outstripped the supply.

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The way the mothers had been going off to fight.

"I was also intrigued by the way the boys walked around up there... tactics and vectors, long hair. The didn’t look particularly solidly.""""The interest has been harnessed both for the book and another illustration for the book.

The second will be a diary of a member of the Rhodesia Light Infantry Fire Force.

All the equipment and armaments in the paintings are authentic, copied from the real thing used by the soldiers in the book.

And the model in the Selous Scout portrait was a former lieutenant in the regiment.

"It helped a lot to have the authentic equipment to work from," she says.

But she does admit that the bored men by the Selous Scout in the picture is a bit of artistic licence.

"He wouldn’t really have worn that in the bush."

The group were introduced by Senator Picola a few weeks ago.

At the beginning of the month the government introduced a capital gains tax of a flat 20 percent on profits on sales of savings in the most popular property and a 30 percent tax on dividends paid to local shareholders.

He also announced a five percent increase in sales tax on items such as motor vehicles and furniture, and a customs surtax of five percent on most imports.

But the biggest budget shock was the massive hike in the price of petrol, which now costs more in Zimbabwe than in most other countries.

At $4 a litre motorists are paying about $80 more, for their petrol than their South African counterparts.

This is bound to fuel the rate of inflation, which has already risen by 50 percent for higher income urban families in the year ending at the beginning of July.

Shortage

Rents and accommodation are cheaper than in South Africa, as are some Zimbabwean bootleggers — particularly in the shortage — which are price controlled.

But there is a shortage of imported goods because of limited foreign currency allocations, and a shortage of consumer goods such as cheese and butter.

Since independence the price of alcohol and tobacco has rocketed by 40 percent.

A bottle of whisky costs about $17, while a bottle of beer costs about $12 in a public bar.

A packet of cigarettes sells for about $25.

Electrical goods are in short supply and cost much more than in South Africa.

A shop owner said a hair-dryer that would normally cost about $8 or $12 across the border was being resold in Salisbury for about $22, while a whisking kettle sold for about $46 and a heat-regulated iron at about $19.

A 12 cubic foot fridge costs about $285 and an average three or four-room house costs around $6500 to $7000.
As mentioned above user files stored on drum are not backed up. In fact they are liable to be lost if the system has to be 'rebooted', for example after a system crash. Furthermore the operators normally run a program called REMDRUM each morning. This program deletes user files from the drum without making a backup copy.

Recovery of files or elements of files

The Computing Service will, as available, copy any file lost if a suitable program is run to 'roll it back'. Any run tries to assign it. This can be a demand run - see the section on demand runs. If it cannot be 'rolled back' the file is lost.

Users can request the recovery of files if extraordinary circumstances. A file which has been corrupted by a user can be recovered if a request is made before the user realises the mistake. A demand or batch run can be initiated to recover the file. However RESCUE can only be done only in the late afternoon and evening.

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Files frequently corrupt files. Recovering the file since the backup copy (or the accidentally corrupted file) is not necessary. However RESCUE can only be done only in the late afternoon and evening.

Backup of files that are not used

User files which are not used by the Computing Service and the users will certainly be lost.

Any user who has had a file deleted or corrupted by a user can request that it be recovered. However RESCUE can only be done only in the late afternoon and evening.

If it is known that a file will be infrequently used the user should arrange his own backup on tape. This is particularly important in the case of programs developed or bought for a department rather than an individual. Such programs tend to be forgotten about for long periods.

Tapes can be purchased from the Computing Service Reception. They are available in three sizes: 600 foot, 1200 foot and 2400 foot and cost from R13 upwards (cash or order) - prices are published in a Bulletin from time to time. Users' tapes can be stored by the Computing Service or by the users.
Zapu man withdraws

Former Zapu spokesman, Mr. Willie Musarurwa, has withdrawn from today's SA Institute of International Affairs conference in Johannesburg.

His withdrawal appears to follow a 'set pattern of black Zimbabweans turning down invitations to speak in this country.

Mr. Musarurwa is editor of the Sunday Mail in Salisbury, after having been publicity secretary for Zapu for about 16 years. He was due to have addressed the conference tomorrow.

His place will be taken by Mr. Eddie Cross, the white president of the Zimbabwe Institute of International Affairs.
Word processing at UCT is now as easy on the UNIVAC for beginners with no previous computing experience, as it is for seasoned users of the computing facility. (Do I hear departmental heads picking up their ears?) But what is word processing?

The secret to this new delight is the availability of a high-quality, high-quality, high-quality, high-quality... (repeat as necessary) of the Computing Service, as well as a high-quality output. It requires a high-quality instrument, in your case, a terminal. The terminal can be hooked up to a high-quality printer, and the printer can be hooked up to a high-quality paper. The printer will produce high-quality output, high-quality output, high-quality output... (repeat as necessary) of the Computing Service.

The other magical instrument needed is the high-quality typewriter, which is the standard paper size. But the computer can produce high-quality output, high-quality output, high-quality output... (repeat as necessary) of the Computing Service. Again for your convenience, details about the Computing Service can be found in bulletin No. 18/07, issued in December 1960.

But be who hesitates is lost, so why not make use of these facilities now!
There's a crisis, says gloomy Smith

LONDON. — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said yesterday Zimbabwe was in danger of economic chaos and accused some black politicians of abusing and insulating whites.

In a gloomy BBC radio interview, Mr. Smith accused the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of "mismanaging" the economy, particularly the "breakdown" in the transport system.

"I believe we are very near the point where the situation could become quite chaotic," he said.

"The movement of goods has developed such a logjam that before long, people are not going to have the basic necessities of life. The position is serious.

Mr. Smith, 62, described life as "tough" for Zimbabwe's remaining 200,000 whites 16 months after independence.

"Very clearly there are members of Mr. Mugabe's government who do not go along with his declared philosophy of reconciliation. They go out of their way to hurt, abuse and insult at the white people. They live in the past and stir up bitterness about what happened in the war years. That is not reconciliation. That is not forgetting the past," he said.

Mr. Smith said deteriorating standards of social services, including health and education, had contributed to the "mass exodus" of whites. On the recent ban on emigrants taking most household goods, he noted: "It is obviously the action of small, petty-minded people this smacks of vindictiveness.

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Blast munition to be cleared

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwean Army will mount a clearing operation on Tuesday to destroy unstable munitions flung for the last two hours before the first "controlled detonation" at Inkomo.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said last night that everyone within a 10km radius of the devastated military camp would be evacuated at least two hours before the first "controlled detonation" at Inkomo.

After the initial blast army clearing parties would scour the area for any unexploded munitions or munitions, the spokesman said.

When the ammunition dumps blew up on August 16, pieces of rock and weaponry were flung several kilometres by the force of the explosions. The noise was heard up to 100km away.

The spokesman said Tuesday's controlled blast would be "pretty heavy" and advised people living or working in buildings within a 25km radius to open all doors and windows as "an outside precaution".

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation has warned pilots of light aircraft to keep at least 15 nautical miles from Inkomo barracks between dusk and dawn on Tuesday.

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Mugabe wants 'soldier' children

SALISBURY. — Military training would be given to Zimbabwean children if places could not be found for them in schools, says the Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe.

He told a meeting at Mrena that training would be given "to prepare the children to defend the country if and when the need arises".

Training would take place "at youth centres where children would also be trained in creative as well as productive occupations, including farming, he said.

Mr Mugabe said the proposed military training, which would probably only apply to black children, would not be compulsory. It would be carried out with the consent of the parents and the children themselves.

Children, however, would not be allowed to keep guns or move about with them in their possession.

"They might be tempted to pop their guns at their elders and we wouldn't want that," he added.

The children would be allowed to handle guns and weapons only during training.

He said military training for children was already practiced by other countries.

Mr Mugabe, currently making a tour of tribal areas, promised support for his ZANU (PF) and up to 20,000 children in or out of school allowed to join the party.

Young wings of political parties all over the world included children who were in or out of school, he said.

His call came at a time of an official disowning of ZANU (PF) and strongly denied rumors that he intends forming a new party.

He told a local news agency that the "malicious gossip" was being spread by people with fertile imaginations.

Mr. Tekere, who was earlier relieved of his Cabinet post, after being acquitted of a charge of murdering a white farmer, said he was going through a period of reflection.

He said no suggestion had been made to him to form a new party and added: "Even if they do, they will still find it difficult to get me to listen." He scolded at the explanation that he was relieved of his posts because he needed a rest.

"When I need a rest, I shall ask for one. I do not want it offered to me."

Mr Tekere opposes the formation of a one-party state.

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Tekere: I'm not forming new party

BY TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA

SALISBURY. — Mr. Edgar Tekere, who was recently moved from the powerful post of secretary-general of ZANU (PF), has strongly denied rumors that he intends forming a new party.

He told a local news agency that "these malicious gossip" were being spread by people with fertile imaginations.

Mr. Tekere, who was earlier relieved of his Cabinet post, after being acquitted of a charge of murdering a white farmer, said he was going through a period of reflection.

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Mr Tekere opposes the formation of a one-party state.
Zimbabwe prefers to use SA ports

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — South African ports handled R20-million of Zimbabwe's tobacco bound for the Communist People's Republic of China early this year but Mozambican railway officials in Salisbury do not smile at the irony of the operation.

They regard it as yet another defeat in their attempts to convince Zimbabwe's exporters to use Mozambique's railways and ports.

Two years after the end of sanctions against the former Rhodesia, only 24 percent of Zimbabwe's trade goes through Mozambique and the country's railways officials complain openly about the underuse of their country's transport system by Zimbabwe.

They claim that their country has the capacity to increase the number of trains in both lines to Zimbabwe (Beira and Maputo) but cannot do so because the present trains are travelling with hundreds of empty wagons to Zimbabwe each month.

They do not attack Mr Robert Mugabe's government for this situation.

Instead they blame it on some of Zimbabwe's private companies which, they say, have economic links with South Africa and tend to favour their white counterparts in the south.

The Zimbabwe Government cannot force private companies to use Mozambique ports," said one official, who then argued about the advantages of the State controlling the economy.

According to the same sources, Zimbabwe's companies expressing fears about using Mozambique are the ones that have never used the Mozambican transport system since the end of sanctions and which have strong links with South Africa.

Mozambique openly acknowledges that its ports and railways are not as efficient as South Africa's.

A poor system of radio and telephone communications, shortage of skilled staff and lack of modern equipment are some of the causes of lower productivity.

However, the authorities point out that in the last two years huge investment have been made to improve this situation.

The country has bought 72 locomotives from the United States, Brazil and Romania at the cost of R54-million in the last two years. It also spent millions of rand on forklifts, cranes, tractors and other port equipment, investments that so far have not been compensated with the expected increase of rail traffic to the ports.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation, which uses Mozambique for 80 percent of its exports, said that the company was "astonished with the improvements" registered in the last few months. However, he said there are many things still to be done in the Mozambican ports.

The Mozambicans say that the shorter distance between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican ports, as well as the lower rates charged in Mozambique, should be enough reasons to cover any inefficiency.

Because of congestion in South African ports it is also claimed to be faster to export or import through Mozambique.
### Table 21: Categories of Mined

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### Table 23: Categories of Angle

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By David Britten, Chief Reporter:

In a powerful attack on the stance of the country, Mr. Cross said that South Africa is doing little to help South Africans who are suffering from the economic crisis. He called for a more active role by the South African government in addressing the needs of the people. Mr. Cross compared the stance of the South African government to that of Zimbabwe, which has stood by in silence as the situation deteriorates. The conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs, where Mr. Cross addressed the audience, was attended by many delegates from South Africa and Zimbabwe, and many of the discussions centered around the situation in Zimbabwe and the future of the country.
Zimbabwe presses to buy farmland

SALISBURY. — Farmers and landowners in Zimbabwe who want to sell their land must give first refusal to the government.

Lands Minister Sydney Sereramayi said such land could be used for resettlement schemes, at present severely hampered by buyers acquiring land out of "self-interest".

"We demand that all farmers or landowners who decide to sell should — and must — make the first offer to the government through my ministry," he said in a policy statement.

If the government turned down the offer, the land could be sold privately.

The Minister, visiting North Korea, did not say how the new ruling would be enforced.

UNUSED

The government has promised a massive programme to move blacks from overcrowded reserves to land once owned by whites.

Official figures show only about 1,400 families have been resettled. The government hopes to resettle another 18,000 families in a $50-million programme, partly financed by Britain, in the next three years.

Dr Sereramayi says the government has bought about 400,000ha and another 2,5 million are under contract.

Zimbabwe's 5,500 white farmers own most of the country's 4.7-million hectares of good land. About 86% of the seven-million blacks live on reserves totalling about 16-million hectares. — Sapa-Rotor
Deadline today for guns and Smithy mugs

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe police are empowered from today to mount a drive against gunsmuggling with hearing arms and rifles who flout provisions of their seven-year war against white farmers in power.

Midnight last night was the deadline for a six-month amnesty for illegally holding arms from the war.

A Government Gazette notice banned the sale, making or display of munitions reflecting the last 14 years of white domination.

Terrorist forces numbered 20,000 men — including mercenaries, rocketers, mortars, rifles and pistols — had been handed over after the amnesty.

Police said they suspected 10 times that number were being monted, with the guns being handed over because of former guilt.

Now, today, people who illegally hold arms can be imprisoned for five years.

Savages, which found popularities among whites during the war, are no longer in the magazine notice, ordered by

Dangerman shakes his shadow

The Star's Africa Service

ACCRA — Ghana's High Court has ruled that "dangerous man" Captain Kojo Tetteh, on whom a 24-hour surveillance had been mounted, should be left alone.

Mr Justice Roger Kosiah said the retired army officer was entitled to the fundamental human rights enshrined in the Constitution.

He ruled that until compelling reasons for the shadowing were given, he could not sanction such an act.

Security agencies must act within the parameters of the law, he said, because the individual looked to them for protection of his rights and liberties.

Captain Tetteh had sued the director of military intelligence and 14 offices for damages for unlawful interference with his rights to freedom and liberty.

The action was regarded as a test case in Ghana, which recently returned to civilian rule after a decade of military

Zim Govt to get top-quality land

SALISBURY — Farmers and landowners wishing to sell their land must first offer it to the Government for reparation before the scheme, the Lands and Resettlement Minister, Dr Simon Sereremayi, said in a statement.

Dr Sereremayi said yesterday that the resettlement programme was being seriously hampered by farmers acquiring land out of self-interest.

He therefore demanded that all those farmers or landowners who decide to sell their land should first make the first offer to the Government through the Ministry.

If the Government turned down the offer, the land could be sold privately.

The Minister, who is on an official visit to North Korea, did not say how the new ruling would be enforced.

The Government has promised a massive land resettlement programme, moving blacks from over-crowded reserves to land previously owned by whites.

The most recent official figures show only about 700 families resettled so far. The Government hopes for another 1,000 families to be resettled in a 105 million programme, the Minister said.

Dr Sereremayi said another 23 million hectares are being cleared.

He said in the statement that most blacks feel land owned by whites should simply be expropriated since it has been "forcibly grabbed by the white pioneers."

Expropriation without compensation, he cited under the 1970 Lancaster House agreement, which ended the war.

Zimbabwe's 200 white farmers own most of the country's top-quality land, while about 60 percent of the 200 million hectares on "black" fertile land is held by about 15 million blacks.

— Sapa-Press
An arms blitz in Zimbabwe

(SALISBURY) — Zimbabwe police have been empowered from today to mount a blitz against ex-guerrillas still bearing arms — and against whites who flaunt souvenirs of their seven-year war against black nationalist guerrillas now in power.

Last night was the deadline for a two-month amnesty for people illegally holding arms from the war.

And today is the date set by a Government Gazette notice for the handing in of the sale, wearing or display of memorabilia reflecting the last 14 years of white domination.

By yesterday less than 2,000 weapons — including machine-guns, rockets, mortars, rifles and pistols — had been handed in to police under the amnesty.

Police said suspect 10 times that amount were probably being hoarded by former guerrillas. — Sapa.
SA Govt trying to sabotage Mugabe claim

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE South African Government was deliberately sabotaging Zimbabwe economy as part of a wider campaign to destabilise neighbouring black states, Zimbabwe businessman Mr Eddie Cross claimed in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at the "Southern Africa in the World" conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Mr Cross said South Africa's actions against Mr Robert Mugabe's government included the ending of the trade agreement, tourist visa requirements, the withdrawal of diesel locomotives on lease to Zimbabwe and South African support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement.

Mr Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwe Dairy Marketing Board, said his suspicions had been confirmed by recent talks with senior businessmen and officials in South Africa. He warned that the apparent attempt to force his government to moderate its political stance would backfire.

Since independence Zimbabwean importers had diversiﬁed away from South Africa because they found cheaper markets elsewhere. There had also been tremendous growth in various sectors of the Zimbabwe economy.

On the question of a one-party state, Mr Cross said it could have advantages. The Zimbabwe Government needed to be secure for about 10 years to make changes to promote a sound economy. These could include massive price rises in basic commodities.

The important question was how a one-party system could be implemented. A prerequisite was that it be acceptable to the other major political groups, excluding the whites — who no longer counted.

'Good model'

A French strategic analyst and director of the French Institute of International Affairs, Professor Thierry de Montbrial, told the conference the South African Government's envisaged constellation of states could become a reality — but only after apartheid was scrapped.

The constellation idea was a good model and highly meaningful in a purely economic sense, but it would not work because the Government's present policies did not give it the necessary meaning or legitimacy.

There would probably be a radicalisation of South Africa's neighbours, who would strive to lessen their economic dependence on this country and apply for foreign aid to do so.

If the "liberal approach" prevailed in South Africa and there was some sort of power sharing among all races without revolution, it would be one of the most positive developments of our time and would have major consequences throughout the world, he said.

If this approach failed, South Africa was headed towards inevitable revolution.
Use of Borrowed Funds

(i) Net profit before tax and interest
(ii) Net profit before tax to shareholders
Net profit after tax to shareholders

Note: Although the return on total capital funds on which the rate of return the return on shareholders' investment shows the net return on shareholders.

Other Profitability Ratios Relative to S.

(i) Gross Profit Margin
This indicates that although sale sales have increased even more, manufacture or a reduction in sel

(ii) Net Profit Margin
This indicates an increased return (Rand amount), with satisfactory

(iii) Expenses to sales

(iv) Net Profit before interest to sa

Relative to (i) investment on total ass

(ii) Stock turnover

The business appears to be making less employed is down. This is probably due increasing stocks in expectation of an

Full benefit will probably be reaped in
Zimbabwe economy slowing

Work

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — As Zimbabwe’s planners back in mutual self-congratulation over the economic performance of the first post-independence year, there are ominous signs that the national output this year will fall far short of 1980.

Certainly, a 14 percent real growth rate last year was something to be proud of. This was caused mainly by the rise in agricultural and manufacturing output.

Manufacturing accounts for a quarter of gross domestic product, and just what its output will depend in part on South Africa.

Rail transport delays are getting worse, and an increasing amount of wagons are having to be used to shift diesel, stocks of which are down to less than a week’s supply.

Political differences are not helping, with little prospect of extra locomotives forthcoming from South Africa.

Imported raw materials are also running down because new supplies have to wait their turn in the rail queue while fuel takes priority.

Adding to the burden is the stockpiling of exports.

Sugar is the prime example. At the moment, there are 50,000 tons waiting to be railed, and by the end of the year this will have risen to 100,000 tons.

At a time of a depressed world market, it is vital the industry gets rid of this, but instead the pile is mounting up and producer losses this year will run into millions of rands.

But possibly the most disappointing sector will be agriculture.

The old system of guaranteeing farmers a pre-planting price is being done away with, and will mean greater cautiousness on the part of foodcrop growers.

And unending political statements on the redistribution of commercial land are having their effect on farmers wanting to expand — why expand when the government might take it away?

Ironically, observers note that the share of production of the white-owned farms is as high as ever.

Reconciliation of squatters and peasant farmers is not going to improve agricultural yields, it has been pointed out to the Government, and Zimbabwe could end up a food importer in a few years’ time.

(i) Gross Profit Margin

This indicates that although sales (Rand amount) have increased, cost of sales have increased even more. This could be due to rise in costs of manufacture or a reduction in selling prices.

(ii) Net Profit Margin

This indicates an increased return due to increased gross profit (Rand amount), with satisfactory control over indirect expense.

(iii) Expenses to sales

21.4% 17.1%

(iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

3.6% 4.8%

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or earnings power)

13.6% 10%

(ii) Stock turnover

10 8.5

The business appears to be making less use of funds available. Turnover on assets employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.
Squatting: Zimbabwe farmers unhappy

By Howard Barrell
The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — "I propose a motion of no-confidence in the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development for his inadequate dealing with the squatter problem," said the burly white farmer from Zimbabwe's western border district.

His fellow delegates to the annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) sat in stunned silence.

Was he mad? Did he think he was still in Rhodesia?

But Mr Mike Collin stuck to his guns.

There sat the relevant Cabinet member on the podium, Dr Sydney Sekeranayi, and they were going to have it out.

Dr Sekeranayi did not flinch.

He sat impassive, heard Mr Collinout, listened as CPU president Mr Jim Sinclair skillfully steered the motion from debate, and then replied - equally forthrightly.

Dr Sekeranayi had been called on to address himself to what is possibly Zimbabwe's most explosive political issue, the defusing of which seems to demand the expenditure of millions more dollars than this 16-month-old state can presently afford.

The issue is land, and its immediate representation is the dispute between the 9000 white commercial farmers, who own more than 40 percent of agricultural land, and about 70,000 land-starved peasants now squatting illegally on white farms.

LIBERATION

White farmers should realise, said Dr Sekeranayi, that the bitter seven-year guerilla war had as one of its primary objectives the repossessing of the land by Zimbabwe's black majority.

They should know that, for many squatters, their occupation of white farmers' land was perceived as the "liberation of the land."

White farmers should accept the brutal removal of the squatters was regarded as no solution to what was essentially an historical and political problem.

Stories of confrontations between farmers and squatters before and since the CPU conference have been numerous.

And police have been issued instructions to deal with the issue with discretion, i.e., police, acting short-handed. The Decis.

Dr Sekeranayi has said he will allow three kinds of squatters to stay where they are pending resettlement.

They are: people who moved on to vacant or abandoned farms during the guerilla war, farm workers who were abandoned by their employers during the war, and returning refugees who happened "haphazardly" or otherwise to land on somebody's farm because communal areas (formerly the Tribal Trust lands) were overcrowded or were nowhere else to go.

Two categories of squatters would not be tolerated - the families of urban-based breadwinners who left their kin on farms they had chosen to "occupy," and people who left their lands in the communal areas to squat on neighbouring farms.

Dr Sekeranayi sees the solution to the problem in an accelerated pace of resettlement of squatters and in landowners bringing all land into "conspicuous, meaningful and effective production."
Dr. Shand, Minister of Tourism, South Africa. In the view of many South Africans, this is not the way to improve the tourist appeal of South Africa. It is clear that if the issue of the Namibian whites is not handled with care, the result will be a negative image of South Africa. When this happens, many foreign tourists who come to South Africa will leave the country without visiting the Namibian areas. It is in the interest of South Africa to resolve these problems and improve the image of the country.
"We want tourists"

Minister makes his point on visa issue

By Jasper Mortimer

Salisbury — Among the foreign press here, Nathan Shamuyarira has the reputation of being a Zimbabwean African National Union (ZANU) (PF) hardliner, if not an extremist.

He is known for his comments on South Africa and urging journalists to be committed to the "ideology of SA was the first..."

The South African Government was the first to call for visas for travel between South Africa and Zimbabwe. The Min-

Yet when one meets him, one finds he has a heavy but quiet presence. He receives his interviewer exactly on time, does not raise his voice and does not use Marxist jargon.

The son of a Methodist preacher, Shamuyarira taught at a Pumtree High School before becoming the first editor of the African Daily News in 1956. He joined Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) in 1962 but left it to help found Zanu in 1963. He went to the United States the next year to take a degree in politics at Princeton University and subsequently worked as a lecturer at Dar-es-Salaam University in Tanzania.

He speaks about visas and SA-Zimbabwe relations:

"There are two points I want to make. First, the Zimbabwean Government left its trade mission in Johannesburg as a demonstration of our desire to continue trade with SA, and that includes tourism.

"The subsequent disruption has been at the insistence of the SA Government. They were the ones who informed us that the trade agreement would not be renewed. They were the ones who withdrew the locomotives which had been leased to Zimbabwe, and they also indicated they would be requiring visas as of June 1.

"Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs works on the principle of reciprocity. We do not deal with the nations they do to us.

"Second, Zimbabwe is favourably disposed to the SA people. We abhor apartheid, we think it's inhuman, and to that extent we support those people who are fighting against apartheid and want to see a just society."

Q: Do you see SA whites as the enemies of the anti-apartheid fighters?

A: No. There are many whites who are opposed to apartheid. We know that some of them are in Parliament — Helen Suzman and the Progressive Party — and there are many other whites who are completely opposed to the system.

"We are completely colour-blind in this. We see the system as a system. The evidence is clear. The majority of the population, whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds, are opposed to apartheid. It is a small minority of nationalists who are in power.

Q: In August 1980 you said SA tourists were welcome but were "security risks" and would get no "special privileges." What do you mean by that?

A: SA whites used to come here without visas although SA blacks were required to have visas, and Rhodesian whites went to SA without visas, but blacks had to have them. This privilege of whites was an extension of apartheid and so we couldn't have it.

"As to the security risk, the SA Government has been training 5,000 Mozorwe auxiliaries for sabotage work and that clearly poses a security risk to us if they were to come in as tourists.

Q: What is your evidence? Do you know where they are being trained?

A: We do know where. The Prime Minister has issued a very detailed statement on that and I wouldn't want to elaborate.

Q: There are those who say that South Africans should be welcomed to Zimbabwe as the experience would influence them against apartheid, besides providing foreign exchange. Others say Zimbabwe should isolate SA for moral reasons. Does your Government apply the first view to SA tourists and the second view to the Pretoria Government?

A: We are not putting political considerations on this. It's a question of what is in the country's best interest."

Q: Then is there no way you are going to close the door to South Africans?

A: That depends on the nature of the political quarrel. We don't take any punitive steps; it's the South Africans that have taken those steps.

Q: How do you look back on your widely-reported comment that South Africans were not welcome?

A: No, I didn't say that. I must have been misquoted. I cannot remember the context. I was merely responding to interjections in Parliament."
SA will help — but Mugabe must ask

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — South Africa is willing to help Zimbabwe overcome its current transport crisis — but Pretoria is apparently insisting on an official approach from Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

This has been reliably learnt in Salisbury, where there is strong resistance in the ruling Zanu-PF party to direct government-to-government contact with South Africa.

Despite the serious effects of the transport crisis — now costing the country more than R5-million a week — it seems unlikely that the Zimbabwe Government will do anything that could possibly be interpreted as political recognition for South Africa.

White parliamentarians of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF) have appealed to the government to "swallow its pride" and ask South Africa for help.

These calls were greeted with anger from black parliamentarians, who accused the RF front-benchers of being "unaccredited ambassadors" for South Africa.

A shortage of diesel fuel, the reduced number of serviceable locomotives in Zimbabwe and the loss of artisans to maintain them have all added to the transport problem, which was made worse in May when South Africa withdrew 24 locomotives which had been on loan.

Imports have slowed down, as well as foreign currency earnings on exports because of Zimbabwe's inability to transport its goods to the market.

And, because of the lack of diesel fuel, farm production next season is expected to be hit.

A 51 600-ton stockpile of sugar has built up in Zimbabwe and the tobacco industry — the country's largest foreign currency earner after gold — is being allocated less than half its truck requirements.

Food distribution within the country is also being hampered.
Family planning centre to close

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Family Planning Association will shut down at the end of September, throwing 450 medical and administrative staff out of work, FPA director Mr Peter Dodds said yesterday.

The Ministry of Health's financial aid to the association had been heavily cut back and it could not continue its operations any longer, Mr Dodds said.

The FPA claims responsibility for cutting the national birthrate from 3.7% to 3.5% in the past three years, making Zimbabwe the only country in Africa to slash its population growth.

Educators

Mr Dodds said the 83 medical staff, 30 administrators and 312 birth-control educators and field workers had been given notice to quit by the end of the month.

A record 54,000 women were receiving contraceptives from the FPA at the end of June, 15% more than the figure for the same period last year, he said.

At 3.7% Zimbabwe had one of the highest birth rates in the world. Government sources said there were plans to take over the FPA work but no definite decision had been made. — UPI.
ZIMBABWE  19/31

Buying State control

The ink was scarcely dry on the surprise statement from the British-controlled Zimbabwe Omnibus Company that government was seeking an equity stake in its Bulawayo-based bus operations, when PM Robert Mugabe intervened, in an obvious effort to reassure the business community. He announced that government would only participate in private enterprise after a "dialogue" with the companies themselves. Coming hard on the heels of the Zimbus affair — in which there appears to have been no clearcut private sector initiative — the PM's statement is unlikely to resolve the uncertainty that previous ministerial statements have created.

The present position is that in the past nine months the Zimbabwe government has purchased effective controlling equity shareholdings in three major listed companies: the Zimbabwe Newspapers group, Zimbank (formerly Rhobank) and Caps Holdings. In all three cases, government says the initiative came from the foreign shareholders who wished to divest, though it is known that in Zimbank's case, the previous owners (Nedbank) were, in fact, negotiating to sell to the Bank of America when government stepped in.

In all three cases, the Zimbabwe government purchased shares, at market-related prices, from external sharehold-
Suitcase syndrome

From The Star's Africa News Service

By Robin Drew

SALISBURY — The morale of white Zimbabweans, who had been ready to reach for their suitcases, has slumped after a series of events which have left more people ready to unpack. The suite case syndrome is old hat to seasoned Zimbabwe-watchers. It is an attitude which finds people mentally packing up, only too eager to escape if they can find something reassuring in the next official pronouncement.

Right now some reassurance is needed if the numbers who actually go are not to be swollen. June saw more than 2,000 officially listed as emigrants. Others just took their holiday allowance and did not come back. After allowing for immigrants, many of them returning black Zimbabweans, the official net loss was 1,270.

The latest events which have caused morale to dip appear unrelated. But they add up to a situation where whites feel they are being victimized or that their future is threatened.

Actions which have contributed to this feeling are:

- The ban on a variety of household goods which emigrants can take with them including stoves, refrigerators and dining room suites.
- The clamp on the further development of private hospitals.
- The warning by the Prime Minister that racism is still being practised in schools, hospitals and clubs and his statement that he wanted to see blacks outnumber whites at former white schools.
- The allegation that Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Mutorowa and the Reverend Ndabani Sithole are being subversive and the warning that they are being watched.
- The statement by the Minister of Justice that the constitutional right to dual nationality is dangerous and will be amended.
- The announcement that there should be privatization of the young and that youths will get military training.

In Cape Town, 2,000, 1961, Indian was in number, 1990s, Indian Muslin, is co-regionalists who has now grown groups. The had a bearing on the voluntary Indian worker to decline in numbers the Indian Relief Act, to prove a personality of 1990s, their number to be reduced.

A turned heavily
local marketing is subject to local costs, recognized by the company.

SALISBURY - Zimbabwe's Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Sima Makoni, yesterday officially conceded that the country was short of petrol and accused South Africa of deliberately holding up supplies.

His remarks, in an interview with the State-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, came after a day of panic as thousands flocked to petrol pumps all over the country, only to be allowed 20 litres of petrol or less.

Some Salisbury garage owners sold petrol stocks were running low because of panic buying a few days ago when rumours spread that petrol rationing was imminent.

Most garages stretched out stocks by imposing voluntary rationing yesterday — some allowing only 10 litres to each motorist.

But several pumps in the capital ran dry by noon yesterday. — Sapa.

The second price of the company is the only constant. It is the only constant in the market. It is not a market of any kind and no way competitive. It is a market of cartel or cartel-like companies. The second price of the company is a cartel price or cartel-like companies. The second price of the company is a cartel price or cartel-like companies. The second price of the company is a cartel price or cartel-like companies. The second price of the company is a cartel price or cartel-like companies.
Mugabe warns of 'sabotage'

SALISBURY. - The Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe is not free because factories and mines are not yet under Zimbabwean control.

He has accused foreign-owned companies of holding secret meetings to plan 'sabotage' against the economy, the semi-official Ziana news agency reported.

Mr. Mugabe told a rally this week in Enkelndorn during his "meet the people" drive that 'the enemy is still among us'.

He warned Zimbabweans against the 3,000-strong former auxiliary forces of Bishop Abel Muzorewa who, he said, would be planted among the people to commit acts of sabotage.

He urged all Zimbabweans to join his ruling Zanu-PF party to unite against 'enemy threats of destabilisation'.

Substantial progress had been made in Africanising the civil service and removing 'saboteurs'. - Sapa.
Zimbabwe's fuel problem

SALISBURY. — Zimbabweans had to tighten their petrol caps yesterday. Though there had been no official restriction on petrol supplies by lunchtime, individual petrol stations were already severely cutting down on supplies to customers. Motorists who were being allowed 20l per car early yesterday morning were later being restricted to 10l.

The owner of a major garage said some petrol stations in Salisbury had already run dry. — Sapa.
SALISBURY — Zimbabwe and Mozambique yesterday signed a health cooperation agreement.

Terms of the agreement include cooperation in training, restructuring of the pharmaceutical sector and organisation of national health services.

The two countries also agreed on ensuring medical care for border populations regardless of nationality and to exchange undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, health workers and tutors. — The Star's Africa News Service.
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EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
8.4. RETURN

Return

To return

unit that

8.5. EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS

External functions are of two types: external subprograms in FORTRAN, and basic functions. Basic functions are supplied with the processor and stored in auxiliary storage. These basic functions do not require compilation utilized by non-FORTRAN users of the processor.

8.5.1. Basic External Functions

Table 8-3 lists standard basic external functions.
at conference
Zimbabwean Hit

Relations with
SOUTH AFRICA was "sounded"
Zimbabwe to get Aussie military aid?

AUSTRALIA is considering options to provide Zimbabwe with military aid, including advisers, in a bid to counter the growing influence of North Korea.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is reliably believed to be greatly concerned over the recent introduction into Zimbabwe of more than 100 North Korean Army advisers, and the further promise of tanks and other heavy military equipment.

In Canberra, Ministers are considering an options paper setting out a range of possible Australian responses.

One solid reason for Mr Fraser's concern is his high standing with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, given the fact that Australia helped clear the way in 1979 for the elections which led to majority rule.

While Australia has had no formal request from Zimbabwe for military aid, the review is seen by political analysts as being born out of Commonwealth determination not to allow the West to be out-manoeuvred by the Communist bloc.

While the issue of aid to Zimbabwe is receiving top priority, it is not expected to be considered in detail by the Prime Minister until he returns to his office after recovering from a recent illness.

His doctors have advised him to rest for several weeks, which means he will probably not appear in public at the gathering of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Melbourne at the end of September.

Mr Fraser is expected to raise the issue of military aid with Mr Mugabe in that meeting.

Australian newspapers have headlined South Africa's raid into Angola, with almost all reporting faithfully on both sides of the story.

But General Magnus Malan's bombshell report of the capture of a Russian warrant officer, and later pictures and reports of massive supplies of recovered weapons, have thrown even the sceptics off balance.

They finally agree that perhaps the Soviets are meddling in Southern Africa.
Another swipe at SA on fuel crisis

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — There was a deliberate effort by South Africa to disrupt the flow of traffic between it and Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said last night.

In a television interview on the fuel crisis which has left some outlets without petrol and cut diesel supplies, Dr Makoni said transport difficulties within the country had contributed to this.

He said all Zimbabwe's diesel supplies came from or through South Africa but recently Zimbabwe had arranged for all its petrol to come through Mozambique and this was happening now.

Apart from Zimbabwe's internal difficulties, the Government believed "honestly and with absolute justification" that South Africa was deliberately disrupting the flow of diesel.

"It is not flowing at the rate we expected," he said.

Zimbabwe had ordered supplies for five and a half months but none of this was held up in South Africa.

"They would like us to alter our position on apartheid and the liberation struggle but this position, as had been made clear by the Prime Minister, is non-negotiable. The independence of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid are not matters we can trade off," said Dr Makoni.

He spoke of the "unsatisfactory relationships" between Zimbabwe and South Africa which had led to a reduction in the flow of traffic between the two countries.

In an editorial this morning, The Herald, Zimbabwe's main newspaper which often reflects the government line, asked what alternatives there were to negotiations with South Africa to prevent the oil pumps running dry.

It said the South African Government was forcing the seeds of provocation and conflict in all southern Africa.

But if Zimbabwe ran out of fuel the consequences would be difficult to imagine. The fabric of society would be in peril and the cornerstone of the policy of reconstruction and reconstruction would be greatly undermined.

Mugabe bodyguard jailed for robbery

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A former bodyguard and driver of the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Johannes Maxwell Ziwaya, was last week sentenced to six years in jail for armed robbery.

A Salisbury court heard that on the afternoon of February 17, Mr Ziwaya borrowed a car from a friend and drove to a petrol station on the outskirts of Salisbury.

There he produced an AR rifle which had been issued to him by office of the Prime Minister and had held up the two garage attendants.

He forced one attendant to fill the car's tank and robbed the other of $100. As he sped from the scene one of the attendants noted the car's registration number.

Mr Ziwaya was later arrested by the police and the rifle recovered from his flat.

He was identified by both attendants at an identification parade at police headquarters.

Mr Ziwaya claimed to have been visiting relatives at the time of the offence.

Thief beaten to death after murder in shop

BULAWAYO — A bandit who shot and killed the owner of a Bulawayo store during a robbery was beaten to death by members of the public who chased him.

Bulawayo police said Si-Itie Ngwara, armed with an AK rifle, entered the grocery store in Magweque West and demanded money from the shopkeeper.

He then shot the owner of the shop, Mr Justin Gumedze, in the chest and ran off with several vouchers giving chase.

They eventually caught him and, according to the police statement, beat him to death. — Sapa.
Everyone will learn to fight

SALISBURY. — Women will be included in a military-training-for-all plan outlined on Saturday by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Addressing a party rally in Que Que at the end of a four-day tour of the Midlands province, Mr Mugabe said it was necessary for everyone to learn to handle arms in defence of Zimbabwe.

Men and women would receive training in their spare time, but youths, with whom the scheme would start, would be mobilised into special centres. — Sapa.
8.2. STATEMENT FUNCTION

There are two types of statement functions: arithmetic statement function and logical statement function.

8.2.1. Arithmetic Statement Function

Function:

To define an arithmetic procedure may be used in its program unit.

\[
\text{function name}(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) = \text{ts, a list of variables}
\]

where: \text{function name} is a symbol,

the \text{a's} comprise the list of one enclosed in parentheses and set.

limited arithmetic expression is not an array element way, the statement function of the maximum value of \text{n} is defined.

Rules:

(1) An arithmetic statement function re's Roy. "If that has not gone by the end of next week I am most definitely destroying it." arithmetic expression. The actual arguments are arithmetic and type with the dummy arguments correspond in number, order, or type.

For example, the statement function

\[
A, V, R, G, E, (A, B, C), = 1, (A, +, B, +, C), /, 3, 0
\]

can be used with the following statement:

\[
Z_1 = \text{AVRG}(R, S, T)
\]

The value for the actual argument \text{R} is substituted for its dummy argument \text{A}, \text{S} for \text{B}, and \text{T} for \text{C}. A value is returned to the statement function reference so that the arithmetic expression \text{Y} – \text{AVRG}(R, S, T) can be evaluated and assigned to \text{Z}. The statement function reference.
'Slav cash for Zimbabwe

SALISBURY. — The Yugoslav bank, Uzuzena Beogradaka Banka, yesterday provided Zimbabwe with about RY 200,000 in credit to buy Yugoslav goods, the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency reported.

The Zimbabwe Finance Minister, Mr. Enos Nkala, and the bank president, Mr. Slobodan Milosevic, signed the agreement at a ceremony in Salisbury. Mr. Milosevic said his bank would soon open a branch in Salisbury. — Sape-AP.
Zimbabwe beef being smuggled out — claim

The Star’s Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Using an illegal bridge over the Limpopo and light planes whites are smuggling large quantities of beef and personal possessions of emigrants into South Africa, a deputy Cabinet Minister has claimed.

The beef smuggling could be costing Zimbabwe £50 000 a month, according to the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge.

He said the beef smuggling was being carried out by former Zimbabwe farmers now living in South Africa who still owned farms, mostly cattle ranches, in the Limpopo Valley and Beit Bridge areas in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mvenge said in Bulawayo that the farmers, after obtaining meat import permits in South Africa, slaughtered cattle on their Zimbabwe farms and smuggled the meat either across Beit Bridge or across temporary bridges over the Limpopo.

“We are aware there is an illegal, temporary bridge in operation 45 km west of Beit Bridge,” he said.

Mr Mvenge said the bridge was also being used to smuggle out furniture and other belongings of people leaving Zimbabwe.

Mr Mvenge said more than 150 000 kg of meat was being smuggled across the border every month.

But the chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the Commercial Farmers’ Union, Mr Rob Severs, disputed Mr Mvenge’s allegations.

“I do not believe this happens at all,” he said.

BAN

Zimbabwe Minister of Finance Senator Eno Nkasa recently banned the export of furniture, refrigerators, deep freezers, stereo sets and other possessions in a move to stop these goods being taken out by whites leaving Zimbabwe.
Signature row is throttling Zimbabwe

SALISBURY - Politics and economics have become intertwined in the latest dispute between Zimbabwe and South Africa which has left the two Governments in a strained position of benefit to neither.

At the core of the matter is a signature row.

South Africa is insisting that Zimbabwe's request to rent locomotives to transport raw materials from Mozambique should come from a Minister.

Zimbabwe is standing firm on the principle that it can have no diplomatic or political dealings with Pretoria.

INSISTING

From Salisbury's point of view the involvement of a Minister rather than an official would make the transaction a political deal.

Why then is South Africa insisting on an official approach from Mr. Mugabe's Government?

The argument goes that it is not in the interest of either country to lose face in an official deal.

Why then is South Africa insisting on an official approach from Mr. Mugabe's Government?

The argument goes that it is not in the interest of either country to lose face in an official deal.

It is claimed that the closed transport system is hitting exports, particularly of sugar and maize, and is hampering the movement of real and financial resources.

The Ministry of Finance has estimated that in delayed exports alone the cost is already R6 million a week.

The diesel shortage has disrupted assembly lines, factories, and companies, transport concerns and a host of activities.

ECONOMIC STRUGGLE

Because of the priority being given to moving diesel by rail tankers, the supply of petrol has been disrupted, bringing home the crisis to the ordinary man.

But up to now Mr. Mugabe's Government has stood firm on the principle of no political dealings with South Africa.

The signature of a Zimbabwean Minister is all that is required to relieve the transport crisis throttling that country's economy.

Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service examines the political factors which have prevented this.

He weighs the implications of the Zimbabwean crisis for both South Africa and Zimbabwe and concludes that it is in the interests of both to resolve the problem.

CONFRONTATION

It will weaken the Zimbabwean Government which is already under some strain because of strains within the ruling ZANU (PF) Party.

An unstable Zimbabwe is far more likely to fall victim to extremists who would throw caution to the winds and open the door to confrontation with South Africa through the provision of guerrilla bases.

This is something Mr. Mugabe has repeatedly warned against.

In Zimbabwe there is no such harmony in evidence. For the good of both countries it is to be hoped that a position can be found to make the impasse bearable.

One possibility is an approach through a third country to ensure that a message from the Minister. Another is to exclude Ministers concerned with economic matters from the ban on dealings with South Africa.

Or - finally - South Africa could make an exception to what it regards as customary.
Mugabe outlines radical changes

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Radical changes are to be made to Zimbabwe's educational system to bring it into line with the new social and political order in the country. The plans were outlined on Monday by the President, the Rev Camaan Banana, and the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in two separate speeches at the University of Zimbabwe.

Both advocated radical and revolutionary changes to "Africanise" Zimbabwe's seats of higher learning to produce socialist-oriented graduates.

President Banana said "critical surgery" was needed to make the radical changes in both the content of the country's education and the methods of teaching.

"The educational set-up must be brought into line with the new social and political order. It should aim at creating an atmosphere where children are not deprived of knowledge of government programmes."

President Banana said initially it would be necessary to "de-educate in order to re-educate" many of the teachers.

Individualists

Mr Mugabe also outlined his government's education policy when he opened an international conference on "The role of the University and its Future in Zimbabwe".

"Our universities will have failed us if their products turn out to be imbued with an individualistic, elitist and reactionary outlook more suited to other social environments."

"Individualists who put themselves first and society after, and would rather society served them first, are anathema to the society we wish to build," he said.

These people were a "dangerous intellectual bourgeoisie" and there were many members of "this clan" in Zimbabwe. The university could not be a copy of alien institutions but must sink its roots into African soil.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, has issued a stern warning to pupils and teachers about disobedience which appears to be creeping into Zimbabwean schools. He lashed out at undisciplined pupils as well as "unprincipled" headmasters and teachers.
IMPAUSE OVER A SIGNATURE

SALISBURY. — Politics and economics have become intertwined in the latest dispute between Zimbabwe and South Africa which has left the two governments in a stand-off position of benefit to neither.

At the core of the matter is a signature.

South Africa is insisting that Zimbabwe's request for diesel locomotives to help it over the transport crisis, which is damaging the economy and the standing of the Government, should come from a Minister.

Zimbabwe is standing firm on the principle that it can have no diplomatic or political dealings with Pretoria. For a Minister, as opposed to an official, to become involved would mean a political deal, seen by some as a sell-out.

Why then is South Africa insisting on an official request from Mr. Mugabe's Government?

The argument goes that this is customary in deals of this nature. Capital equipment worth millions of rands would be exported to a foreign country. A civil servant could not speak for his government on a matter like this.

And, it is claimed, in under-the-counter deals with many black African countries, Ministers' signatures were obtained and the confidentiality of these deals was always respected.

But agreements had to be made on a government-to-government basis.

Because of a shortage of staff and locomotives in working order, could handle only 1.5 million tons.

Sixty locomotives are on order from the United States but they will not be here until the next year. Nine diesel electric units have been hired from Mozambique and four from Zambia.

But without South African assistance, the squeeze is going to continue for many months.

The choked transport system is hitting exports, particularly of sugar and maize, is hampering the movement of coal and other minerals, and has had a devastating effect on the fuel supply position.

It has been estimated that in delayed exports alone, the cost is nearly R4 million a week.

The diesel shortage has hit farmers, bus companies, transport concerns and a host of activities, and because of the priority being given to moving diesel by road tankers, the supply of petrol has been disrupted, bringing home the crisis to the ordinary man.

But up to now Mr. Mugabe's Government has stood firm on the principle of no political dealings with South Africa.

Mr. Chirisa says: "Although diplomatic ties have been severed, economic and trading ties remain. It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept this position and recognise that their own long-term interests, as well as ours, will best be served by co-operating with us in the field of transport to the maximum extent possible."

Certainly, it cannot be to South Africa's interests to see a deteriorating economic position. It will weaken the Government which is already under some stress because of the internal strains within the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

And an unstable Zimbabwe is far more likely to fall victim to the extremist elements who would throw caution to the winds and open the door to confrontation with South Africa through the provision of guerrilla bases.

This is something which Mr. Mugabe has resisted, however powerful and in Pretoria, distasteful the rhetoric might be.
Army will seize control
smuggling to SA

The State's
Zimbabwe News Service

Sat, 27 Nov 1978 — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Senator Robert Mugabe, says his Government will use emergency powers to combat smuggling across the border to South Africa.

In an interview with the Herald newspaper, Senator Mvemba said the measures would include banning, exchanging, and other controls against aliens suspected of being involved in the racket.

Senator Mvemba's comment followed a claim made by the country's Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Ndizeye, that farmers in the Kwekwe area near the South African border were smuggling large quantities of beef and pork, among other goods, including furniture.

Police men who had resigned from the Zimbabwe police and joined the police on the other side of the border, together with bus drivers and place officials and army guards, were involved in the racket, said the Deputy Minister.

Backing Mr. Mvemba's call for the deployment of a border guard force, Senator Mwana said he would ask Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to deploy members of the Zimbabwe National Army.

Organised trips by black women to South Africa would also be clamped down on, he added, as they were being used for contacts by dissident political parties in Zimbabwe.
SOUTHERN AFRICA

Leaning on Mugabe

Pretoria is playing a tough economic and diplomatic game with Zimbabwe. This is seen most clearly in Zimbabwe's transport crisis which has led to a critical fuel shortage in that country.

Salisbury has accused SA of deliberately delaying fuel supplies in order to put pressure on the Mugabe government. Railways headquarters denies this and Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman calls the charge "inescapable."

He says that there have been discussions with Zimbabwean officials who were told that their ministers should either contact him or Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha about the problem. This, says Schoeman, was never done.

The message, as diplomatic sources confirmed to the FM this week, is quite clear. If Zimbabwe wants SA's help then it must deal with Pretoria on a government-to-government basis and not adopt the "insulting attitude" that it will only deal with the "pariah" state through lower-ranking officials.

In addition, according to one diplomatic source: "There is little point in sending fuel tankers to the border if Zimbabwe does not have the locomotives to haul them into the country."

Salisbury can justifyably reply that its locomotive shortage is partly due to SA's action in withdrawing the locomotives previously on loan and that there is no reason why SAH locomotives should not haul fuel tankers all the way to Bulawayo, or even Salisbury.

Pretoria does not see things that way.

There is little doubt that SA could help alleviate Zimbabwe's inter-related fuel and transport crises. But as long as the Mugabe government insists on treating SA as an outcast state and is even prepared to endorse sanctions -- at least in principle -- Pretoria will not go out of its way to help Zimbabwe solve its economic problems. Officials deny, however, that SA has done anything to make those problems worse.

The treatment meted out to Zimbabwe is in marked contrast to the earlier, and seemingly present, policy on Mozambique. Far from insisting on government-to-government contacts with Maputo, Pretoria allowed the SAH to help run Mozambique's railways and harbours and the mining industry to keep recruiting Mozambican workers -- although on a reduced scale.

So low-key were the contacts with Maputo that at times it seemed that railways GM Kobus Loubser was in charge of diplomatic relations with Mozambique. The major difference between the Zimbabwean and Mozambican situations is that SA needed Maputo harbour and the rail line to it to compensate for its own transport and harbour bottlenecks. And the mining industry needed the Mozambican workers -- although that reliance has been much reduced.

Ironically, Pretoria would dearly love closer economic relations with Zimbabwe, particularly to force that country into some sort of de facto membership of the proposed Constellation of States. Indeed, the present tough stance could be partially designed to try to force Zimbabwe into a closer relationship on SA's terms.

Whether the gambit will work is another matter. Kenneth Kaunda's Zambia accepted enormous economic damage rather than be seen to kow-tow to Ian Smith's Rhodesia. Whether Mugabe, by all accounts a more pragmatic man than Kaunda, will be less tough about relations with Pretoria remains to be seen.

Zimbabwe's Mugabe ... facing economic muscle
No mercy for smugglers, warns Nkala

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe might use emergency powers to clamp down on smuggling and economic sabotage, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in an interview published in Salisbury yesterday.

He said a certain group of people throughout the economy were engaged in economic sabotage, such as smuggling, gold and beef being smuggled across the border to South Africa.

The Minister said extraordinary measures would be taken against whites and blacks involved in the racket. He singled out farmers who were staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe, and black-organised groups who were constantly visiting South Africa.

Although the measures might seem to be vindictive to whites, those who were innocent had nothing to fear. "There is no question of colour here. All that we are doing is to stamp out all saboteurs," Senator Nkala said.

The measures would involve stopping exchange control for travellers to South Africa suspected of being involved in the racket.

The Minister said he would try to find out which companies were arranging tours for black women to South Africa. "I do not know who gives these women money, because no such trips have been organised to friendly countries like Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi."

The government had information that some black women were being used as contacts by dissident political parties in the country. There was a need to act fast instead of waiting until the situation got out of hand.

Farmers who were now staying in South Africa and owned land in Zimbabwe, and policemen who had resigned from the Zimbabwe Republic Police and joined the South African Police, were involved in the racket, he alleged.

Some farmers were using their private aircraft to smuggle out goods. Some highly placed public servants and people in the private sector were believed to be involved.

The axe would fall on all public servants and those in the private sector would be dealt with on an individual basis.

"My view is that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take measures to see if police at Beit Bridge are effective and loyal to the country," the Minister said.

A team of experts from the Treasury had been asked to assess the exact amount the country was losing through smuggling. Senator Nkala said he would soon meet the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in his capacity as the Minister of Defence, to ask him to deploy some members of the Zimbabwean national army to patrol the border and track down the culprits.

The Minister also disclosed what he alleged was clandestine trade between some local businessmen and South Africa. — Sapa.

Muzorewa is subverting Zimbabwe — Mugabe

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — The former Rhodesian Premier, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has been accused of collaborating with South Africa to subvert the Zimbabwean Government.

The accusation was made by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who has repeatedly warned during his current 'meet the people' tour that action would be taken against subversive elements.

He has named Bishop Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the ZAPU, and Mr Ian Smith in these warnings.

At the latest rally in the Victoria Province, Mr Mugabe said Bishop Muzorewa would have to account at some stage for his collaboration with the South African Government.

He claimed that South Africa was intent on provoking a war with Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe added that Bishop Muzorewa would have to give an explanation for an arrangement he had with Pretoria to train 3,000 of his supporters to subvert the Zimbabwean Government.

He said there were still disgruntled elements who lost last year's election and were involved in clandestine activities aimed at bringing down the government.

Mr Mugabe warned that strong force would be used to crush those who wanted to get power through the barrel of a gun.

"Some say there will be a new government... there will never be another government controlled by a party other than Zanu-PF," Mr Mugabe said.

Bishop Muzorewa said yesterday that he was not prepared to comment on Mr Mugabe's remarks at this stage.

"Of course, there is nothing to it," he said, adding that the allegations were being made by people who were losing support in the country.
Staff shortage--not SA--is causing railway crisis

Special Correspondent

Zimbabwe's economy is being hit by a severe pounding from the prolonged rail transport crisis. Not only are fuel stocks at critical levels but the supply of vital raw materials has been reduced and farmers, with almost no diesel, are being forced to delay crop plantings.

Only one source of comfort is providing hope for the future. This is the growing use of locomotive and 27 per cent of Zimbabwe's traffic is coming from its eastern neighbour.

Railway sources point out that this has been achieved since 1979 when all goods went through South Africa.

Traffic handling includes traffic for Zambia and Zimbabwe but these take up only eight percent of the total.

Politicians continue to try to pin the blame for the crisis on South Africa but they tend to ignore some of the statistics showing just how much more Zimbabweans is the only solution.

Officials are keeping quiet about the real reason for the situation but it is known they are a combination of locomotive shortages and administrative difficulty.

In an example, locomotives used a number of Zimbabwe tank cars to carry sugar. This caused not only further delays in supplies but also a lengthy cleaning operation later.

The position is not helped by fuel shortages as happened in Zimbabwe recently and noted in Parliament.

Tank cars obtained for South Africa had slogans saying "race riot" daubed on them. No fuel came and the loaders for the rail cars are in service at any one time compared with the target of 70 per cent. This is one entirely to the shortage of artisans.

The World Bank estimated a few months ago that the shortfall in artisans was 20 per cent but today it is thought to be 30 per cent.

To solve this there have been recruiting drives in Britain, with moderate success, and India and Pakistan are sending artisans to help. Training more Zimbabweans is the only solution.
Botswana victim of rail crisis

The Star's Africa News Service GABORONE — Botswana has become the victim of the political and economic standoff between Zimbabwe and South Africa, according to Botswana's Minister of Finance, Mr Peter Mminu.

The transport crisis along the railway line running through Botswana, which links South Africa and Zimbabwe, is "badly affecting Botswana," Mr Mminu said.

The carrying capacity on the line, which is critical to Botswana's economy, has been substantially cut by the problems confronting the National Railways of Zimbabwe, which still administers the railway on Botswana soil.

The NRZ is experiencing serious shortages of locomotives, diesel and skilled personnel, and Zimbabwe has accused South Africa of hampering attempts to overcome the crisis.

A Botswana source said Zimbabwe was giving priority to its own traffic which meant Botswana was being badly affected by the crisis. Mr Mminu said Botswana seemed destined to "suffer because of the conflicts in the neighborhood."

The railway line, which links up with the Zimbabwean system at Bulawayo and the South African system at Mathekeng, forms the major part of Botswana's transport infrastructure, taking in the main centres of Gaborone and Francistown, and adjoining coal and copper/nickel deposits at Morupole and Selebi Phikwe.

South Africa is insisting on a Zimbabwean ministerial request as the means to ease the railway crisis, but Zimbabwe holds that such a step would constitute an unacceptable political contact.

South Africa has agreed to allow Botswana to import sufficient quantities of petrol and diesel to fill fuel storage tanks designed to enable Botswana to cushion any short-term disruption in supplies. At present levels of consumption, the storage tanks would give Botswana about six weeks' supply of petrol.
Abercrombie & Fitch exports slip

SALISBURY. - Strong domestic demand enabled Abercrombie & Fitch, the Zimbabwe associate of Abercrombie & Fitch, to increase overall turnover by 65% and pre-tax income by 112%, says the chairman, Mr P. J. T. Herbert, in his annual report.

In the year to June 30 the company paid dividends of 14.5c.

Mr. Herbert says this year's higher tax charge and the greater dividend cover provide a base from which the company can "sustain further consistent earnings and dividend growth".

In the second six months of the year export sales declined for the first time in many years and efforts will be made this year to at least maintain the market share and develop new markets.

He emphasized Zimbabwe's role as a safe and profitable home for foreign-funded enterprise and it would welcome the Government's reconsideration of its export incentives and policies for the man.
CATTLE AND GOODS FLOW IN OVER THE LIMPOPO’S ‘INVISIBLE BRIDGE’ AS ZIMBABWE’S WHITE FARMERS BEAT EMIGRATION CURBS — AND RISK SPREADING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The actual Beit Bridge — the only legal bridge between Zimbabwe and South Africa. Smugglers cross on the “invisible bridge.”

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

IMBABWEAN farmers are muggling across South Africa’s Limpopo border — with the risk of causing a foot-and-mouth disease epidemic among South African cattle.

The white farmers are using a “called invisible bridge” across the Limpopo River to bring across pads of cattle, slaughtered beef, mining implements, furniture and racial possessions illegally.

It is believed that former Zimbabweans now living in South Africa are using the smugglers to avoid Zimbabwe’s tough curbs on removal of assets emigrants.

The gates leading between the two row of security fence, sometimes the gates are left open and the smugglers are said to move through from the Limpopo to the road.
Cordon

At the Northern Transvaal town of Moshia, 3½ kilometres from the border, the Sunday Tribune found that the existence of the "invisible bridge" at the locals have dubbed it, is common knowledge.

It appears the smugglers move with impunity through South Africa's cordon sanitaire. The cordon runs the length of the Limpopo and uninsured.

The gate has gates to give South African farmers access to the Limpopo at daylight.

The Sunday Tribune found at least half-a-dozen "planks" on a 60-kilometre stretch, where smugglers' four-wheel drive vehicles and herds of cattle can cross the dry river.

A farmer, who pointed out cattle tracks leading from the river bed to the road, said the cattle were "beered through the gate in the fence and straight into trucks."

Until recently Moshia was a foot-and-mouth area and livestock inspectors set up roadblocks to prevent local farmers from spreading the disease by taking cattle or meat into uninfected areas of South Africa.

Roadblocks

To avoid the roadblocks, the trucks take devious routes through farmland and then set course for the main centres of the Transvaal. Through sympathetic farmers, often former Zimbabweans, the cattle are marketed through the normal channels as coming from a disease-free area.

The racket is organised by white Zimbabwean farmers who own land in Zimbabwe but live most of the time in South Africa.

One Zimbabwean, who has used the route to bring out furniture, said that smugglers were helped by former Zimbabweans who have bought land on the South African side of the Limpopo.

This was denied by a former Zimbabwean, Brian du Fresne, who over the past two years has carved his Limpopo farm out of virgin bush.

"We would be foolish to get involved in any scheme to bring cattle from Zimbabwe, where foot-and-mouth is rampart," he said. "Although I don't farm with cattle, some of my neighbours do and they would hardly thank me for causing an epidemic."

A Zimbabwean businessman said: "Why should we hold financial captives in a country that has been taken away from us? It's like the Great Tyke in reverse."

The Zimbabwean government this week estimated the value of carcasses being smuggled to be R200,000 a month. It believes the smugglers also take out gold and emeralds and claim the smugglers are acting in cahoots with former Zimbabwean policemen now in the South African Police."
SA wants Zimbabwe economically dependent

THE TRAIN DRAIN

By Political Correspondent JOHN CATTERSBY in Cape Town and JENNIFER MORAN in Salisbury

THERE is growing concern in Western diplomatic circles — particularly in Britain and the United States — that South Africa is deliberately disrupting the Zimbabwean economy through its selective withdrawal of services and symbolic acts of severance.

According to diplomatic sources both countries - which have a collective commitment for more than R200 million in foreign aid to Zimbabwe — are monitoring recent developments with a mixture of concern and anger over what they see as an organised attempt by South Africa to show who is the economic boss.

"There is now sufficient evidence to believe that South Africa is deliberately using its economic muscle to show Zimbabwe who is boss," one Western diplomat told the Sunday Express.

"As recent events in Zimbabwe — such as the rail transport crisis which has led to the current fuel crisis — testify, the South African actions are having a destabilising effect on the country.

"We regard this as a very dangerous and shortsighted game which South Africa is playing and one which could have serious long-term consequences," he said.

The latest episode in the strain between the two countries — which began with the announcement in March that South Africa was scrapping the bilateral subsidies agreement between the two countries — was the withdrawal of 28 South African locomotives on hire to Zimbabwe in July, the announcement in August that 20 000 Zimbabwean nationals living in South Africa would be expelled, and the allegations in Zimbabwe last week that South Africa was deliberately delaying fuel deliveries passing through its rail network.

Another growing factor raising questions about South Africa's intentions has been repeated allegations that South Africa is supporting the anti-Freedom Mozambique Resistance Movement which has been responsible for blowing up railway lines and disrupting supplies of diesel from Mozambique to Zimbabwe.

A top-level economic commission under the auspices of the South African Foundation and led by Anglo American deputy chairman Gavin Botha, which met Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe at the end of July to discuss the deteriorating relations between the two countries and their implications for businessmen, was unable to defuse the situation.

According to diplomatic sources, the only reason why Britain and the United States have not formally expressed their displeasure at the South African role is because of the delicate stage which has been reached on the negotiations for an internationally acceptable independence settlement in South West Africa.

The US has committed itself to giving $250 million to Zimbabwe over the next three years while Britain's commitment is more than R200 million over the same period.

Both countries are optimistic about Zimbabwe's future potential and are encouraged by developments so far. They are also very anxious that the new State should be successful.

Top-level allegations that two government officials had arrived at a stand-off which could not be resolved have been made.

The officials are expected to be monitored by the government on Zimbabwe's security and the Government's presence in the ANC to ensure that the ANC remains in control.

Pretoria is understood to be concerned that the government on Zimbabwe's security and the Government's presence in the ANC to ensure that the ANC remains in control.

Pretoria is also aware that the government on Zimbabwe's security and the Government's presence in the ANC to ensure that the ANC remains in control.

Furthermore, Pretoria appears to believe that as long as Zimbabwe can be kept heavily economically dependent it will be able to keep the ANC out.

Mr Mugabe has continued to make repeated assurances that he will not allow Zimbabwe to be used as a base for military operations against South Africa and has insisted that he will not take part in sanctions against this country.

South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha holds the view that the opening of ANC offices in Salisbury would lead to Zimbabwe being used as a guerrilla springboard.

As a Western diplomat put it: "South Africa is using the same economic muscle in an attempt to manipulate Zimbabwe as it used to use in the past to force the Prime Minister to resign."

In Salisbury, the injection of money into the capital's commerce is in the form of a large number of cars and motorbikes which in turn feed into Mr Mugabe's personal coffers.

SALISBURY — With Zimbabwe still in the throes of a two-month transport and fuel crisis, one fact has emerged clearly — the Government will not pledge with South Africa any help.

Among accusations that South Africa is sabotaging the Zimbabwean economy by holding up fuel deliveries and recalling its locomotives, the official Government line is that South Africa knows what Zimbabwe needs in the field of transport and there will be no top-level begging bowl.

Since the first cut in quotas nearly two months ago after a 40-day delay in deliveries from South Africa, the situation in regard to diesel, petrol and aviation fuel has steadily declined.

Garage owners in Salisbury said that if motorists were allowed all they wanted stocks would run dry in a day.

Mr Chinamano said the Government's policy on South Africa was that although diplomatic ties had been severed, economic ties and trade links remained.

"It is to be hoped that South Africa will accept that position and recognize that they are not going to get away with it."

Zimbabwe will receive 60 new diesel electric locomotives early next year.

There are 25 on order from the United States to be delivered in the January to August period and another 25 will be ordered for early next year.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwe has hired nine units from Mozambique and four from Zambia.

Another 22 locomotives are being overhauled and should be in operation by April next year.

Eighty-seven steam locomotives which had been retired are being overhauled and 50 are already operating.

South Africa took back 35
A fuel shortage has hit the Zimbabwean economy, with overloading of rail lines through South Africa and a number of derailments in Mozambique and South Africa.

The tobacco industry has been affected, with production down by 20% and a lack of fuel availability.

Minister of Transport Mr. Josiah Chimamuntu told Parliament that the Zimbabwean Government had bought 4,000 tons of diesel but it was still not sufficient for the country.

The turnaround time of the rail tankers carrying the fuel has been slow, leading to a fuel shortage that is affecting other industries as well.

The Zimbabwean Government is working in close cooperation with South Africa to ensure fuel supplies for the country.

The problems are expected to continue until the new rail links with South Africa are operational.

In the meantime, the Government has imposed a ban on the importation of diesel electric locomotives.
Zvobgo comes to aid of DRC land

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister has come to the rescue of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr. Edisson Zvobgo, told a meeting of squatters near Fort Victoria that their settlement in the area was strictly prohibited.

Hundreds of people have settled near the famous Zimbabwe Ruins tourist site and near Lake Kyle without authority.

Dr. Zvobgo said the two farms on to which they moved were owned by the Dutch Reformed Mission church station at nearby Morgenster.
No govt approach for loan of locomotives

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY. - Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport, Mr. Joshua Chir amoran, has ruled out any possibility of a government approach to South Africa over a possible loan of locomotives.

Mr. Chir amoran said yesterday he could not understand why contact at Ministerial level was necessary in view of the agreement under which diplomatic ties with South Africa had been severed, but economic and trading ties remained.

He was commenting on remarks made last week by his South African counterpart, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, who said his country could help Zimbabwe with more locomotives if an approach was made at Ministerial level.

Mr. Chir amoran said a request for locomotives had been made through officials of the Ministry of Transport and of the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

"South Africa knows precisely what we require," he said in a statement.

He added that he hoped South Africa would recognize that these long-term interests as well as our own will be best served by co-operating with us in the field of transport in the maximum extent possible.

Anon

Mr. Chir amoran said officials from his Ministry and of the National Railways had the necessary authority to work in close cooperation with their South African counterparts.

Mr. Schoeman has been quoted as saying that contacts at Ministerial level were ruled out because of "the large amount of money involved." If The Zimbabwean Minister did not want to deal with him, he would deal with Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Dick Poliza.
Mugabe won’t ask for locos

BULAWAYO — The Zimbabwe Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, has effectively ruled out the possibility of the country approaching South Africa for a loan of locomotives.

Mr Chinamano’s South African counterpart, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said last week his country could help Zimbabwe with more locomotives — but only if an approach was made at ministerial level.

The Zimbabwe Minister said in Bulawayo at the weekend he could not understand why contact at ministerial level was necessary in view of an economic and trading agreement between the two countries.

A request for locomotives had been made through officials of the Ministry of Transport and of the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

“South Africa knows precisely what we require. I have little to add to my statement to Parliament on September 2,” Mr Schoeman said.

"Sapa."
Youths to get army training

BY DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Military training camps will be established for youths throughout Zimbabwe — particularly near the South African border.

This has been announced by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, who said young people would be given military training to help strengthen the country's defence capabilities.

He told mass rallies in the Victoria Province that the trained youths would help the regular army defend the country's independence, which was threatened by South Africa's belligerent policies.

Priority would be given to the establishment of these camps in areas that were vulnerable to "infiltration by the enemy".

He said Nuanetsi — which is about 100km from the South African border — was one possible site for a training camp.

Mr. Mugabe said it was untenable to expect youths who had never been to school to do so now.

Instead, they should have camps built for them where, in addition to military training, various agricultural and craft skills would be taught.
are buried in the
financial ratios and
mainly non-current
assets and net in-
volving these two

However, not all
and many ratios do not

The following table
calculates the EPS of American
companies that will
capitalise interest in
accordance with FA
November 1979.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>EPS</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>American Cyanol</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armco</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celanese</td>
<td>.44</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deere</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
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<td>Du Pont</td>
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<td>Hughes Tool</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.H. Macy</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merck</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Technologies</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: Lee J. Seidler - Bear, Stearns & Co.
(based on 1978 data)

A different survey carried out in the U.S.A. found that if
companies had to expense their previously capitalised
interest, the result would range from a decrease in EPS of
296.83%, to a minimum decrease of less than 1%. Obviously,
Transport crisis faces a Mugebe

Why...
Mugabe sacks editor

SALISBURY — The editor of the Umhall Post, Mrs Jean Maitland-Stuart, has lost her job after the Zimbabwe Government objected to a news article and an editorial last month about the decision to accept a North Korean offer to train a brigade of the army.

Mrs Maitland-Stuart, who has been editor of the newspaper for the past year and who first worked on the same paper 45 years ago, was told last week she must go.

The paper is owned by Zimbabwe Newspapers whose major shareholding is held by the government-appointed Mass Media Trust.

After the publication of the story, Mrs Maitland-Stuart was called to Salisbury to see the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.
Regular army to be cut to 40,000

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will have a regular army of 40,000 soldiers, it was confirmed yesterday in Parliament.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr Robert Mugabe, said his Government was doing everything in its power to reduce the army and intended to demobilise between 17,000 and 20,000 men.

He told Parliament that there were five brigades being formed and disclosed that the salaries of the 106 North Korean military instructors helping in the formation of the controversial fifth brigade are being paid by Zimbabwe.

He said the North Korean government was donating about $50,000 million in aid. He did not specify what part of this was for military equipment being supplied by North Korea.

Mr Mugabe said the role in defence matters of Minister Without Portfolio, Mr Joshua Nkomo, had fallen away with the completion of the integration of former combatants.

He again defended the creation of the fifth brigade and denied that Zimbabwe had sent army units to Mozambique to help the Frelimo government fight rebels.
Govt controls alarm mines in Zimbabwe

New marketing system attacked

THE mining industry in Zimbabwe has expressed concern at the growing degree of government controls being applied or contemplated for the mining sector. After the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, said in his Budget speech that the tax allowance on capital expenditure had been reduced to 30% from 100%, a director of a multination mining company with interests in Zimbabwe said the legislation would render 90% of new investment in mining unprofitable.

It added to the prohibitive restrictions on remittances of dividends, which some companies had complained were controlled on an arbitrary basis, and the legal requirements were inconsistent. The restrictions on remittances include a limit of 50% of earnings to be distributed as dividends; that audited accounts have to accompany any remittance application; that dividends must relate to current earnings; and a company is prevented from going into borrowings to pay dividends. All these requirements are regarded as reasonable because of a developing nation's need to limit outflows of profits, but in many cases remittance applications complying with the requirements have been turned down arbitrarily.

In some cases the rules have been relaxed in response to representations from Zimbabwean shareholders, who said they would be prejudiced by an enforced conservatism in dividend declarations.

The announcement by the Zimbabwe Government that it will set up a State-owned minerals marketing agency, the Minerals Marketing Corporation (MMC), has provoked fears of nationalisation, which the Government has tried to allay. The Government is justifiably suspicious of profits being made outside Zimbabwe, and some multinationals have the reputation of arranging shipments and billings to suit them and minimise export tax.

The formation of MMC appears to be aimed at vertically integrated multinationals, which sell a big proportion of their products to parent companies overseas, and whose export practices are difficult to monitor without direct control of the marketing function. The authorities have said that MMC will have a monitoring function over the mining industry, but its powers go far beyond this and give the Minister of Mines extensive powers over the industry.

They amount to a takeover of the entire commercial function of the mining industry by MMC.

By JOHN MULCAHY

seller and buyer of any mined product, whether copper or chrome, cobalt or ferrochrome, is delicate, involving a high degree of trust which relies on an element of personal trust between the negotiating principals, assuring at all times commercially just, but constructive relationships between buyer and seller.

Commenting on the MMC, the London Metal Bulletin agrees with the wisdom of monitoring to prevent abuses, but suggests that it should go further and take such a fundamental course of action. The Bulletin warns that there is potentially much more that can go wrong with Zimbabwe's sales of its mineral products, consequent on a change in its national sales effort of such magnitude.

"It is a plain commercial fact that very few state trading organisations make a better job of selling than do the corresponding private enterprises from whom they took over." Assuring social equity from the revenues of the national productive effort is the concern of any democratic government, but this is a different matter from sheer efficiency in getting the best overall return for the national product, which is where the MMC would be concerned.

An ominous sign is that "at least two members" of MMC's nine member marketing board should have some previous expertise in marketing. The implication that nearly 90% of the MMC will comprise bureaucrats casts doubt on the body's efficiency in negotiation.

Many marketing decisions are required to be made on the spur of the moment to close a deal, and the unwieldy size of the MMC board is likely to interfere with the marketing process.

As one SA mining man put it this week: "Committees are notorious in achieving little in a long period — it is well known that a camel is merely a horse designed by a committee." The consequences of an inferior commercial performance
Mugabe unhappy, so editor is sacked

SALISBURY. — The white editor of a weekly newspaper said yesterday she had been fired after writing an editorial on North Korean army instructors which had offended Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mrs Jean Maitland-Stewart, 60, a journalist in Zimbabwe since 1941, reported last month that more than 100 North Korean army instructors had arrived in the territory to train a 6,000-man special force.

Mrs Maitland-Stewart, editor of the Umthi Post which circulates in the east of Zimbabwe, also wrote an editorial on August 7 questioning the need for North Koreans. (Ugly)

About 150 British soldiers are training four army brigades.

**WILSON**

The government later admitted that 106 North Koreans were in the country training the Fifth Brigade of the army and Mr Mugabe said the new force was designed to crack down on ex-guerrilla dissidents and defend Zimbabwe against a threat from neighbouring South Africa.

"He wasn't very happy about it," Mrs Maitland-Stewart said.

The Prime Minister, she said, had asked what her motives had been in writing the article. Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira had accused her of "adopting a South African line".

The Umthi Post article was followed by allegations by both former Prime Minister Ian Smith and Mr Mugabe's junior coalition government partner Mr Jonas Nkomo, that the Fifth Brigade was designed to impose a one-party state in the former British colony.

Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, to which the Post belongs, is 45% owned by the government-funded Mass Media Trust, which is headed by Dr Davidson Sada. The group owns all Zimbabwe's main newspapers. — Sapa.
Mugabe bid for one party resisted

ZAPU, which is in partnership with Mr. Mugabe's party in the Government, holds five of the 26 cabinet posts. It holds 20 of the 80 black seats in the House of Assembly.

The UANC has three seats in the Assembly with the remaining 57 held by ZANU (PF). The UANC is not represented in the Government.

"When you, the people, give your consent, then we shall have it and nobody will be able to stand in the way."

However, in recent weeks Mr. Nhlobo has expressed doubts about the ruling party's promise to obtain this consent. On a number of occasions he has said that the new troublesome Fifth

Brigade of the national army is being established to help impose a one party state.

When Mr. Nkomo was criticised in the Government-supporting Herald newspaper for his remarks about the Fifth Brigade, a ZAPU statement countered with an accusation that it was Mr. Mugabe's actions which could have serious repercussions both for the national army and for the overall spirit in the country.

The ZAPU statement asked why it was necessary to talk about the brigade when at the same time the Government was trying to reduce the size of the army.

At a meeting in his home town in Bulawayo last weekend, Mr. Nkomo said his party intended to win the next election and was busy reorganising itself to mobilise the people.

At the other end of the country in Umtali, the UANC leader and former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Bishop Muzorewa, earlier this month told a party rally that minorities were being oppressed in Zimbabwe.

The local newspaper reported that the bishop drew a crowd of over 4,500. But a ZANU (PF) rally the same weekend addressed by a Deputy Minister, Dr. Ndlovu, reportedly drew fewer than 500 people.

A police spokesman reported that about 50 ZANU (PF) supporters started stoning their rivals but stopped when police intervened. At the ZAPU (PF) meeting the police were denounced for protecting people at the UANC rally.

Subsequently Mr. Mugabe accused Bishop Muzorewa of saying that the war being fought in Mozambique would soon be fought in Zimbabwe.

This follows earlier allegations of subversion and warnings by Government ministers that minority parties which did not obey the law would be banned.

The only gain in the long term by facilitating the servicing of these needs. This would solve issues such as whether to capitalize a financial lease or not. In the short term there is a political cost in respect of vested interests in standard setting bodies, however, these costs would be superceded by the benefits from satisfying users.
Zimbabwe slowing down, says bank

SALISBURY. — A Zimbabwe bank forecasts slowing industrial production over the next year, blaming increased taxation and a continuing loss of skilled white workers.

In its quarterly economic review, the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (Zimbank) said production growth had been slowed by a lack of skilled labour, a shortage of foreign exchange and rail transport bottlenecks.

A tough Budget two months ago which raised taxes across the board to pay for a 37% increase in Government spending — mainly on social services — provided little incentive to expand output, which last year reached record levels.

"The next 12 months are likely to provide a major test of economic management. The taxable capacity of the economy is nearing its limits," Zimbank says.

The departure of about 25,000 whites since the black majority Government of Mr Robert Mugabe came to power 18 months ago has drained Zimbabwe's reserves of skilled labour and dealt a severe blow to the economy.

The review is also gloomy about prospects in Zimbabwe's mining industry, noting that production volume has fallen by 7% over the first four months of 1981 compared with the same period in the previous year.

Mineral production for the first two months of the year earned $260-million compared with $272-million for the same period in 1980.

Manpower and transport problems are partly to blame for the shortfall.

"But full development of the country's undoubted potential for greatly increased metal and mineral output depends primarily upon the authorities' ability to create a favourable climate for investment," Zimbank says. Sepa.
Smith attacks 'starry-eyed' Mugabe Govt

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Western world was becoming disenchanted with Zimbabwe because of the Government's reckless spending, the leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, told Parliament yesterday.

The Speaker repeatedly had to call for order during the debate on a finance Bill as Government backbenchers shouted down Mr Smith, telling him to go to South Africa.

The RF leader said he was speaking as the representative of whites and warned that the Government was heading for serious trouble because of its socialist policies.

Socialism had failed wherever it had been tried, he said. It was a fool's paradise, because it led people to expect that the Government had a never-ending supply of money, and the result was bankruptcy.

There was a rising of protests when Mr Smith said it had been recognised at the Lancaster House Conference that the confidence of the white people had to be retained if Zimbabwe were not to go the way of other countries in Africa.

There was uproar when he said the 'starry-eyed' idealism of the leaders was leading to the suffering of the people.

He added that the Government must face the fact that South Africa was Zimbabwe's lifeline.
6.2. ELEMENTS OF READ AND WRITE

6.2.1. Logical Unit Number

The logical unit number is an identifier assigned by the system to a device so that it can be referenced in a program. It is a constant that is used in the I/O statements to specify the device. The logical unit number is an integer, and it is necessary to define the logical unit number for each device that will be used in the program. The logical unit number is a unique identifier for a device, and it is used to distinguish one device from another. For example, if a program is going to use two printers, it will need to assign two different logical unit numbers to each printer. The logical unit number is specified in the I/O statements, and it is a parameter that is used to specify the device.
Mugabe's R96-m trip

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY – Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, leaves for Sweden on Sunday for an official visit that has already been assured of financial success.

Mr Mugabe has already been promised R13-million in co-operation aid for 1981/82 and during his stay in Stockholm the Swedish International Development Authority will inform him of its plans to spend R96-million in assistance to Zimbabwe over the next five years.

When Mr Mugabe was in exile in Mozambique, the Stockholm government was already providing his ZANU liberation movement with "humanitarian" aid.

This fell in line with previous policies in several other African countries.

Praised by Third World countries and attacked by conservative Western politicians, that policy seems now to be paying off. Last month, when Sweden signed a R30-million aid programme to Mozambique, one of Frelimo's highest officials, Mr Marcelino dos-Santos, said Sweden showed that "one could be from the West without being colonial."

On the same day that SIDA announced its R96-million aid programme to Zimbabwe, SAAB, announced that it will soon start producing trucks in Zimbabwe.

Swedish exports to recently independent African countries have been constantly rising. Exports to Zimbabwe rose from R37 000 in 1979 to more than R1-million in 1980.

Angola is now Stockholm's third largest customer in Africa. It imported R51-million of Swedish goods last year.

And last year Maputo imported more than R18-million of goods from Swedish firms.
Mugabe: we had to take action

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe
Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said today that he had been disenchanted and dismayed at the abuse of the regulations allowing people to take personal effects with them when leaving the country.

He said a roaring trade had been going on in furniture taken out of the country by emigrants and the government had been forced to take action.

Mr Mugabe, answering a question at the Public Services Association annual meeting, said if the restriction had disappointed the majority of whites it pointed to a psychological situation in which the people had no confidence in the country. He said cases of extreme hardship would be considered by the Minister of Finance.

Of established posts in the public service, 58 percent were now held by blacks, Mr Mugabe said.
Zimbabwe extends racial imbalance

SALISBURY. - Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe said yesterday that Zimbabwe's civil service had almost been cleared of the racial imbalance created by the former minority government of Rhodesia.

He told an annual congress of public servants that only 500 of the 10,000 civil servants were black when his government took office 18 months ago.

Mr. Mugabe said 50% of established civil service posts were now occupied by blacks, compared with 26% a year ago.

There were now 13 black and 17 white permanent secretaries, 43 black and 41 white deputy secretaries and 49 black and 36 white undersecretaries.

"Significant progress has been made in redressing the racial imbalance and in a number of ministries the exercise has, in fact, been completed and normal promotion procedures are operating," he said.

Mr. Mugabe urged white civil servants to make up their minds to stay and fully commit themselves to the young nation or to join the 2,000 whites leaving each month.

"Loyalty surely flows in both directions and if the government is expected to act as a good employer, then civil servants must also make up their minds whether they intend to stay and serve the country," he said. - Sapa.

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Table 8.1 lists, for reference purposes, the valid forms of procedure arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Procedure Form (s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic external</td>
<td>initialise function of required variable (expression), logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic expression</td>
<td>arithmetic function of required variable (expression), logical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are explained in more detail in the applicable paragraphs.

8.1.4. Valid Forms of Arguments

Subprogram

A symbolic name used in the list of actual arguments is the name of an external information between different programs. The EXTERNAL statement identifies actual arguments of the external and returns through a function name and number the values may be transmitted to a procedure or a procedure subprogram through the
...as one gets the sack for being racist

Tribune Africa News Service

SALESBURY: One of the two remaining white newspaper editors in Zimbabwe was fired this week at the instigation of the Government.

Mrs. Jean Maitland-Stuart was dismissed from the weekly Umali Post after the Government had objected to an editorial on a North Korean offer to train and equip a brigade of the Zimbabwean army and to a news report on the presence of North Korean soldiers.

Speaking about Mrs. Maitland-Stuart's dismissal, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said in the Zimbabwean Parliament on Friday that the Government had not fired the editor but had "merely made our views known loudly and clearly".

Dr. Shamuyarira said the editorial was inaccurate and had taken a "racist and South African line" in opposing the presence of military personnel from Eastern, communist countries.

The minister said that a phrase in the editorial that assistance "leaves of all from foreigners from eastern Asia" implied that foreigners from Western Europe or America would be tolerable.

Dr. Shamuyarira was responding to a question from Parliament MP P. Butler on whether the Press was being muzzled. Mr. Butler said Mrs. Maitland-Stuart was a journalist of "the highest repute".

But Dr. Shamuyarira said the editor was due to retire at the end of the year anyway. He said "fifth columnist and rezida" had to be weeded out of the newspapers in Zimbabwe.

Of the white editors who ran the five major newspapers in the country before independence only one remains — David Walker.

Robert Mugabe
of the Sunday News in Bulawayo.

Black editors replaced the white editors of the Salisbury newspapers, the Herald and the Sunday Mail and of the Chronicle in Bulawayo shortly after the majority shareholding in the parent Zimbabwe Newspapers was taken over by the Government-appointed Main Media Trust.

Mrs. Maitland-Stuart was a veteran journalist who started at the Umali Post 40 years ago and became its editor about a year ago.

After the offending articles appeared in her paper last month, she was summoned to Salisbury for what appears to have been a dressing down by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

The news item included speculation, since disproved, that the last week Mr. Mugabe was being deployed on behalf of Mozambique against the insurgent movement that is trying to overthrow the Maputo Government.

The editorial expressed the fear that the presence in Zimbabwe of troops from communist North Korea might lead to replacing one form of colonialism with another.

Editors in Zimbabwe are believed to have been asked by the Government not to publish any reports about the North Koreans until an official statement had been issued.

Zimbabwe Newspapers is understood to have come under heavy pressure from the Government to find a new editor for the Post.

Mr. George Canovan, chairman of the group, travelled to Umali Post in September 1981 and announced that Mrs. Maitland-Stuart would be replaced.
Mugabe and Nkomo on a collision course over one-party state ideal

FOR A SCRAP

SHAPING UP

BY DAVID FORTE-SANDIN

International news developments

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981
**Boom days are over for Zimbabwe**

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — After a boom registered last year, Zimbabwe's economy is on the decline and there are no signs that the downward trend will change.

An economic review released in Salisbury by Zimbabwe, in which the government has a 61.7 percent interest, says production growth is being inhibited by inadequate foreign-exchange allocations, shortages of skilled labour and transport bottlenecks.

**DROOP**

There will be little increase in overall private sector profits and investment and the rate of real national economic growth is expected to drop from 14 percent registered in 1980 to five or six percent.

In the mining sector, both the value and volume of mineral production fell during the first four months of 1981, compared with the same period of the previous year.

"Pull development of the country's untapped potential for greatly increased metal and mineral output depends primarily upon the authorities' ability to create a favourable climate for investment," the report says.

However, it points out that the recent Budget's minimalisation of the capital expenditure and revaluation allowances "have not been well received."

The government's decision to create a mineral marketing agency might also affect the industry and in general terms "the Budget provides little incentive to expand output."

The construction and building industry is also facing harder times.

Higher interest rates, a 26 percent increase in building material costs over the first half of the year, continuing white emigration, difficulty in obtaining mortgage bonds and government plans to control rents are likely to result in lower rates of expansion.

Levels of construction activity are depending increasingly on the government's development plans and these are governed by the availability of foreign aid.

**EMIGRATION**

Zimbabwe says that continuing white emigration is affecting the public sector. It has increased at least temporarily, and as a result of the departure of many skilled workers, the government might have to change its policy of opposing the employment of expatriates.

"Filling the skills gap left by continuing emigration in time to prevent serious adverse economic repercussions could prove difficult," it says.

The country's trade balance is also bound to continue to deteriorate. Imports rose by 30 percent in value and 35 percent in volume in the first four months of the year while exports fell by 12 and 30 percent respectively.

"With world economic recovery delayed until 1982 the trade and current account positions could continue to deteriorate," the report says, adding that "move foreign borrowing and some trimming of less essential import allocations is likely."

A 37 percent rise in government expenditure in 1981/82 and a possible rise in the minimum wage are likely to cause an increase in demand and subsequent increase in consumer prices.

Basic food prices will be boosted by the government's proposed reduction in subsidies and "further moves by the authorities to administer prices along the lines of controls recently introduced on second-hand cars, can be expected."
Zimbabwe policy queried

House of Assembly. The government seemed to have changed its policy on transport relationships with neighboring states, particularly Zimbabwe, Mr Ray Swart, the chief Opposition spokesman on transport said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the railway budget, Mr Swart said that in this regard the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman's budget speech had been more noteworthy for what he had not said than for what he had said.

"Mr Schoeman's predecessor, Mr Chris Heunis, had devoted a large section of his budget speech 18 months ago to what he had termed "economic interdependence of Southern African states and the role of the South African Railways and Airways," Mr Swart asked.

What has happened to the benefits we can offer in transportation of our unique knowledge and understanding of the problems of Southern Africa? Instead of positive initiatives we see severe signs of withdrawal.

A nominated Nationalist, Dr P J Welgemoed, said it was silly to suggest that South Africa was adopting a new policy regarding transport.

The South African Railways had simply not renewed a perfectly normal business contract because of various economic and logistic reasons.

The facts of the matter were that South Africa had delivered to Zimbabwe 35 diesel locomotives for a given period of time on a contractual basis.

Due to unexpected circumstances in the Republic at the end of the contract it was no longer in the Railways' interest to renew the contract. Among the reasons was an unexpectedly cold spell, which necessitated extra coal movements, and a bumper, meager crop. SAR could simply not afford to lease the locomotives to Zimbabwe, - Sapa
Mr. S. S. Van der Merwe asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether there was any reduction recently in the staff of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration employed in (a) Zimbabwe and (b) Mozambique; if so, (i) when and (ii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.
Zimbabwe’s need of IMF loan

By Robin Brow,
of The Star’s
Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The rise in the bank rate in Zimbabwe — up three percent last week to nine percent — could be connected to moves to raise a R100 million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

There has been nothing official said about this move but it is understood that soundings have been taken in correspondence with the IMF.

OUT OF TUNE

Financial circles say that a rise in the bank rate would be in keeping with the kind of advice the IMF would give in Zimbabwe’s circumstances where the bank rate of six percent was low by world standards and out of tune with the inflation rate, expected to be about 15 percent this year.

Announcing the increase the Finance Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, said it had become clear that imbalances in the economy would take longer to resolve than had been expected.

The about-face is, because of, in no small measure, to the transport bottleneck now conservatively estimated to be costing Zimbabwe R5.5 million a week in delayed exports of maize, sugar, minerals and other products.

RESERVES LOW

Mr Nkala described the foreign-exchange position as very tight. The reserves are standing at less than R185-million. This covers only about two months’ imports.

It is believed the government is reviewing salaries of civil servants and, if recommendations are accepted, this could cost the country another R117-million.

The bank-rate increase and the cut in imports probably go along the correct road as far as the IMF is concerned. However, another requirement — to reduce government subsidies which this year will total R208-million — will be more difficult to implement, though the government has said it intends to reduce this sum.
Peasant maize farming forecast

SALISBURY.—Zimbabwe’s Minister in charge of land redistribution says a ceiling may be put on the amount of land commercial farmers—mainly whites—may work, to relieve land hunger.

Mr. Sydney Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, blamed the 1979 Lancaster House conference which led to the end of the seven-year Rhodesian bush war for the present situation.

He says Mr. Robert Mugabe’s government is compelled to buy land rather than simply expropriate it without compensation, which had been, he said, the aim of the guerrilla war.

Army coup

"Ideally, if we had come into Salisbury, fought our way into the city and effected a complete military takeover, we should have had a situation where the majority of commercial farmers would have run away," he said.

If land was re-distributed 41% of the land would be based on the communal mode of production, relying primarily on "the peasants," Mr. Sekeramayi said.

Although the country needed foreign exchange it could not rely on maize being produced by a handful of commercial farmers "who did not have maize as their staple diet." He suggested a shift towards people who depend on maize for their living "to produce most of it."
SALISBURY — Chirumbahuvo, a huge "squatter" settlement which mushroomed rapidly on the outskirts of the capital during the war, is being demolished.

The shanty town had a peak population of about 20,000 people, who lived in various dwellings, from solid brick houses to grass huts to flimsy corrugated iron and cardboard shelters.

After the war, few of the population of the "village" returned to the tribal areas from where they had come.

Some of the dwellers, in fact, made a fairly comfortable life for themselves at Chirumbahuvo, and radios and record players were in evidence in some of the houses.
"Arrogant" official trapped by angry mob

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A hapless Zimbabwean district official was still under siege in his office today, 24 hours after an angry crowd of about 500 had marched on Rusape's administrative buildings demanding his dismissal.

Residents of Rusape's former black township, Vengere, about 200 km east of Salisbury, are accusing Mr. Oliver Nemakanga, the area superintendent, of favouritism and arrogant behaviour.

The crowd vowed yesterday to continue its siege until the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr. Edisson Zvobgo, had seen to its grievances. Mr. Nemakanga has not been allowed any food, according to reports.

Police gathered in the vicinity have not taken any action, according to an official.

This is the fourth time in a week that Dr. Zvobgo has been called on to intervene in disputes between township residents and allegedly corrupt or inefficient officials.
Zimbabwe tour is aim unrealistically

Gardner

The optimum point for Zimbabwe would be 270,000 tourists a year by 1985. Mr. Gardner, chairman of the country's tourist board, says that only 56 percent of Victoria Falls capacity and thereby, complementary accommodation must be developed.

EXPENSIVE

With the accepted decline of tourism from South Africa the development of new attractions and facilities must be geared towards small highly specialised and expensive amenities to cater for the sector of the overseas market that can afford to visit Zimbabwe.

Mr. Gardner says there have been many applications from European airlines for landing rights in Salisbury, but they have been rejected because they pose an economic threat to Zimbabwe.

The Star's Africa News Service

SAFETY -- Zimbabwe's target of 1 million tourists a year by 1986 is unrealistic, say an authority on tourism.

Mr. Michael Gardner, former chairman of the country's tourist board, says that all visitors to Zimbabwe go to the Victoria Falls. As a result the country's capacity to accept tourists is determined not by how many hotels we build or how many new air services we introduce but by a rather fragile 1,000 m of pathway through the rain forest.

Mr. Gardner, in a recent address to the Executives Association, warned against future hotel development at Victoria Falls saying the area cannot cope with more than 1,000 visitors per day or 547,000 a year.

DANGEROUS

This number of visitors would constitute a dangerous level because if they all stayed one day we would be looking at approximately 27 Viscount flights per day -- a situation which the present or planned airport facility (at the Falls) would be hard pressed to handle.
Rail snags hit vital exports

BULAWAYO, Sept 20--Zimbabwe is losing up to R7 500 000 a week because of its inability to control its rail traffic, the chief traffic manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr John Avery, said yesterday.

Giving evidence to the commission of inquiry into the agricultural industry, Mr Avery said the NRZ was critically short of staff and locomotives.

Because of the shortage of locomotives, Zimbabwe was unable to fulfil its maize export commitments to neighbouring countries.

"This will force these countries to look elsewhere for grain, and this will probably be South Africa," said Mr Avery.

However, the picture was not entirely bleak: 19 locomotives had been provided by Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia to offset 23 withdrawn by South Africa, and it was hoped that 60 new locomotives from America would be in service by this time next year.

Mr Avery said more than 60 artisans had arrived from India, and more than 200 other railway tradesmen were expected in the next few weeks. -- Sapa.
MAPUTO. — Mozambique Railways believe they are being unfairly blamed for the shortage of petrol and other petroleum products in Zimbabwe, the official news agency, Aim, reported in Maputo yesterday.

The agency said officials at Maputo Harbour and Mozambique Railways reacted "with astonishment" to last week's claim by the National Railways of Zimbabwe that they were partly to blame for the shortage. The General Director of NRZ, Mr. Lee-Cox, said the reason for at least part of the crisis could be found in Mozambique's transport system.

But a Mozambican Railways spokesman said yesterday: "We have done exactly what the Zimbabwes have requested from us," Aim reported. "We could do more if NRZ would send more petrol wagons." — Sapa.

Don't blame us, says Maputo.


Ibid, paragraph 62.

Ibid, paragraph 63.

Ibid, paragraph 64.

Ibid, paragraph 65.


Arthur Young & Co: "Letter in Response to Discussion Memorandum — Accounting for Interest Cost".

Whether the South African Railways and Harbours Administration recently changed its policy with regard to (a) cooperation with, and (b) the position of rail services in, (i) Zimbabwe and (ii) Mozambique? If so, (a) why and (b) what was the nature of the change, if such case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) No.

(a) and (bb) Falls away.
SALISBURY — The winds of change have reached Salisbury's "Kremlin on the hill," as Zimbabwe's university was once dubbed by the former Rhodesian political establishment.

Attacked in the past for its alleged left-wing views, the university is now criticised for being conservative, and an instrument of foreign and cultural domination.

Last week the university organised a four-day conference during which Zimbabwean and foreign academics discussed in detail its role in the future of the country.

The problem under discussion is not a new one. Most of the recently independent third world countries had to face the reality of having universities which, in most cases, were not in touch with the realities of their respective countries.

Universities in the third world stem from Western models and most colonial powers limited the expansion and scope of higher education in their colonies.

There was generally little scientific and technological training available. In Zimbabwe's case, a beef producer and, exporter, a faculty of veterinary science could only be opened next year.

Even in the arts there was strong bias towards the European relevant curriculum, such as Greek and Latin. As Dr H H Murerwa pointed out during the conference, in West Africa no African language could be studied at university level for many years.

It is this anachronism combined with fears of political unrest, that has led Third World governments to interfere in the university's affairs.

Zimbabwe is no exception. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, clearly stated what the government expects from the university when he told the conference that any research carried out in the institution must be "socially relevant."

"Higher education is too important a business to be left entirely to deans, professors, lecturers and university administrators," he said, leaving no doubt that his government intends to have a strong say on what should be the university's priorities.

The utilitarian approach to the university taken by Mr Mugabe, according to whom the curriculum must lay emphasis on Zimbabwe's "national realities," has been seen in some quarters as the end of academic freedom.
N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980, AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS

21 September

25(98)

Mealie mountain

Zimbabwe started the 1981/1982 growing season with a maize stockpile estimated at 1.25 Mt, equivalent to two years consumption. Last year's decision to increase the maize price more than 40% led to a substantial jump in plantings. This, along with a superb growing season, resulted in total maize production in 1980/1981 of some 3 Mt. An estimated 2 Mt is currently being delivered to the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) — the balance being peasant production for own consumption and on-farm retentions by the commercial growers.

After taking a small carry-over from last year of 162 000 t into account, the GMB was left with some 2.2 Mt of maize to dispose of. Domestic consumption is expected to absorb 650 000 t. At best, the railways will manage to move a further 300 000 t to export markets, leaving a carry-over into 1981/1982 of 1.25 Mt.

Not only is the movement of this crop and its storage imposing a considerable burden on physical capacity, but the costs are frighteningly high. The stockpile itself will be worth Z$150m. This will have to be lent to the Agricultural Marketing Authority, mainly by the commercial banks whose liquidity position will be strained at a time when farmers are borrowing to plant this season's crops.

In addition, finance costs of the maize stockpile are estimated at Z$10/t/year with storage costs adding a further Z$2/t. In other words, merely storing the stockpile is going to cost a further Z$235m/year. To make matters worse, it is being estimated that it will take the national railways of Zimbabwe at least two, and possibly three, years to move such a stockpile, always assuming that export buyers can be found. The only regular is Zaire and all the other neighbouring territories (excluding SA) have serious BOP problems and rely to varying degrees on aid funds to pay for food imports.

It has been estimated that the nine SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) states consume an estimated 15 Mt of grain a year. Zimbabwe's chief current role in the SADCC is providing food security. This the maize stockpile could do, if transport capacity and funds to finance grain imports can be provided.

There had been speculation that Zimbabwe would cut the maize producer price to growers this season in an effort to avoid a further embarrassing build-up of stocks next year. But last week Agriculture Minister Denis Norman said it was policy to maintain an unchanged price for maize.

It is estimated that the area under maize will decline this season partly because farmers are switching back to tobacco following the excellent leaf prices this year and the 37% increase in the flue-cured production target to 960m kg from 700m kg last year, and partly because diesel and fertiliser shortages will result in reduced plantings.

The current estimate is that there will be at least a 10% reduction in the area under maize, from 330 000 ha last season to below 300 000 ha. At the same time, it is unlikely that yields will be as high as last year, but with a yield of 5.5 t/ha, the commercially grown crop — ignoring that produced by peasant farmers — will approximate 1.6 Mt.

After allowing for retention, this suggests that maize deliveries will be at least double consumption and that in 1982, the maize stockpile could rise by a further 500 000 t at the very least. Unless there is a dramatic improvement in the transport situation, the maize stockpile at the start of the next season looks like being even higher than it is now.

For economists, the performance of the peasant sector in 1981/1982 will be extremely important. The conservative white Zimbabwean view is that when the peasant's grain bins are full, he plants less maize. The economists' view is that if the price incentive is right — as it is at present — then the producer will, like any other businessman, seek to maximise profits by planting as much as he can. Accordingly, there is much interest, at a theoretical as well as a practical level, in the level of peasant plantings. However, these too are bound to be adversely affected by input shortages, like fuel and fertiliser.

Just how serious the financial implications of the maize stockpile will be remains to be seen. One view is that the trend towards tighter liquidity will worsen over the next few months. However, the more generally-held view is that liquidity will ease because of the recycling of the maize borrowings which are being paid out to farmers for last season's crop and which is immediately finding its way back into the system.
The February package, which includes tightening up the liquidity ratio of the merchant banks and "advising" the commercial banks to work to a 40%, rather than a 35% liquidity ratio, clearly has not worked. Latest figures show not only falling external reserves, but rising inflation (averaging 18% in the first half of this year). Growing capacity shortages are mirrored in the fact that retail sales are rising two and a half times as fast as industrial production.

Zimbabwe’s officially-held reserves have fallen 30% in the past year and stand at $150m. This is equivalent — on the June import figure of $100m — to six weeks import cover. It is likely that Zimbabwe will have a small trade deficit this year as against a trade surplus of some $250m last year. The deficit on invisibles will rise due to increased investment income outflows.

There is no sign of any measurable inflows of direct investment from abroad, though several public sector agencies are borrowing on a significant scale abroad. Aid inflows, too, should help bolster the current account position, but overall, it is clear the economy is substantially overheated.

Whether the dosage is severe enough is a moot point. Import quotas have been cut by some 10% to 15% for the final quarter, which will save a mere $25m. The authorities obviously hope the sharp upward adjustment in interest rates will work its way through to deter consumption spending, but whether it will or not is another matter. It may well deter investment spending which is not what is wanted at this stage.

The entire policy package, which includes unspecified measures to curb public and private spending (public spending was raised 37% in the budget in July) is described in an official statement by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as "corrective steps to reduce overall demand relative to available internal and external resources."

No one doubts this is necessary. What is in doubt is how effective the twist — though a savage one — to the monetary screw is likely to be if consumer demand and government spending are not to be checked by a more frontal attack.

**Official measures**

The hard fact is that government spending this year is likely to approach 40% of GDP — roughly double the levels of the early Seventies. Last year consumer spending rose 33% and wages and salaries were up 25%.

The authorities have taken several — somewhat tentative — bites at the deflationary cherry. They are pushing up interest rates and imposing curbs on credit and higher taxes on consumption. And now we have the cutback in import quotas. But, at least to date, demand has remained overly buoyant.

Supply grew rapidly with industrial output (up 18.5% in the first seven months of the year) simply failing to keep pace.

The monetary measures are probably appropriately severe.

But, at least to date, demand has remained overly buoyant. Supply grew rapidly with industrial output (up 18.5% in the first seven months of the year) simply failing to keep pace.
Zimbabwe: trains are for tobacco, not maize

DAVID FORRET
AFRICAN BUREAU

AFRICAN countries that were hoping to import adequate maize supplies from Zimbabwe will probably have to look to South Africa for grain. The main reason is that Zimbabwe— which has earmarked about 1.5 million tons of its record maize crop for export— cannot fulfill its export commitments because of a shortage of locomotives to transport the food.

This has been disclosed by the Chief Traffic Manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ), Mr John Avery, who says Zimbabwe is losing between R$1.5 million and R$2.5 million a week because it cannot control its rail traffic effectively.

The NRZ has received 19 locomotives from three neighboring countries— Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia— to offset the shortage of engines caused by the 20% cutback in its 650 locomotives on loan to Zimbabwe earlier this year. It is believed that the six locomotives from Botswana are, ironically, on loan to that country from South Africa.

Zimbabwe’s Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chiru- maso, has effectively ruled out a direct government request to South Africa for locomotives, saying that NRZ officials had the necessary authority to work in co-operation with their South African counterparts.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the South African Minister of Transport, has said that Pretoria is willing to help Zimbabwe with more locomotives, but only if an approach is made at Ministerial level.

Mr Avery has, meanwhile, told the commission of inquiry into the agricultural industry that the shortage of locomotives will not be replaced if “they start giving us problems.”

It was stated that by next year this time Zimbabwe would have an additional 90 locomotives that are on order from the United States. Explaining why Zimbabwe was unable to fulfill its export commitments because of the locomotive shortage, Mr Avery said the need for wagons to transport tobacco was about R$2,500,000.

The equivalent shipment of maize would also have been about R$2,500,000.

The same cut-back applied to the 90 wagons of maize due for Malawi and the 70,000 tons for Mozambique’s Maputo province. Mr Avery said these countries would be forced to look elsewhere for grain— “and this will probably be South Africa.”

Referring to the shortage of skilled manpower, Mr Avery said 600 artisans had arrived from India and more than 200 railway personnel in various trades were expected in the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, a top Mozambique railway official has denied that the Maputo port was partly responsible for the shortage of petrol in Zimbabwe.

He said Mozambique could help ease the shortage if the NRZ sent down more petrol wagons to the Maputo refinery.

He was referring to a claim by the General Manager of NRZ, Mr Nielson Coax, who said the present petrol shortage was caused partly by handling and loading problems at Maputo. Saying that South Africa was not involved in Zimbabwe’s petrol crisis, Mr Coax said virtually all Zimbabwe’s petrol requirements were imported in refined form from Maputo. Until June this year, Zimbabwe’s petrol was refined at Sasolburg and brought through the Beira Bridge, but the switch to Maputo was made for “strategic and cost reasons.”

Zimbabwe, which is also in short supply in Zimbabwe, still comes in from South Africa.
Sentences upheld for Zanla killers

The Star’s Africa News Service
SALISBURY — Zim- babwe’s Supreme Court has upheld death sen-
tences passed on three former Zanla guerrillas who were convicted of the murder of four whites in the Fort Vic-
toria area last March.

Gibson Mucherechedza, and John Rwizi were sentenced to death for the murder of Mr and Mrs Abraham Roux at their Victoria East farm on March 11.

Tenford Mafuma re-
cived the death sen-
tence for the slaying of Mrs Helma-
van As and her grand-
sen Philip at Mud-
spirit farm on March

16. In two judgments handed down yester-
day the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, said no extenuation existed in either case.

At their trials all the murderers claimed they were under the influence of a woman spirit medium who commanded them to kill Europeans.

They claimed to have obeyed her for fear of death or that she would not continue to minister to their spiritual needs.

Judge Fieldsend also dismissed allegations that they had acted because they believed the spirit medium had the support of the Mi-

nister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushekwumbe.

The spirit medium, Sophia Jairus, is ex-
pected to appear in court next month. She claims to be the reincarnation of revolu-
tionary spirit medium Mbuya Nehanda, who was hanged after leading an uprising in the 1890s.

Besieged official free

The Star’s Africa News Service
SALISBURY — A Zimbabwean Deputy Minister yester-
day broke the siege laid by about 500 angry people on the office of an allegedly corrupt official in Rusape, about 200 km east of Salisbury.

The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Movian Mahachi, succeeded in freeing Mr Oliver Nemakanga, an area superintendent, who had been under siege in his office without food for about 36 hours.

Police in the area had not taken any action to free Mr Nemakanga.

The angry crowd had earlier vowed to release him only when the country’s Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvoghe, had heard their grievances.
Mugabe gets Swedish aid

Own Correspondent

STOCKHOLM — Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has left Sweden with a 25-million dollar aid agreement in his pocket.

Mr. Mugabe talked at a press conference here on Thursday about his “broader agreement” with Sweden on a variety of issues, including opposition to the apartheid system in South Africa and the settlement of the SWA/Namibia question as laid down by the United Nations.

He also talked about his thoughts of introducing a one-party state in Zimbabwe, and described the present two-party system as nonsensical and absurd.

“We are one nation with one government, so why can’t we have one party?” he asked.

He said his one-party system would be “fully democratic,” catering for a wide spectrum of opinion. “It will allow for opposition,” he said. “But at the end of the day we will have one verdict.”

The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Thorbjorn Fallback, said the one-party issue was an internal matter for Zimbabwe and would not affect Sweden’s aid agreement.

Mr. Mugabe said Zimbabwe would welcome Swedish high technology in its future development. He said agriculture, mining and hydro-electric schemes were areas where Swedish firms could provide assistance.

Asked about sanctions against South Africa, he said he was in favour of them in principle, but “sanctions can have the effect of simply proving that sanctions do not work.”

Asked about the presence of North Korean military advisers in Zimbabwe, he said he had British military advisers too.

Mr. Mugabe was making his first visit to Scandinavia as Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.
Why Rowan Cronje is losing faith in Mugabe

By NORTHERN RANKPERTZ
Political Correspondent

The Zimbabwean Shift

SUNDAY EXPRESS: When I visited the country recently I was very much impressed by the changes that had taken place since my last visit. The country seemed to be moving in the right direction.

Mr. Cronje: I have changed my views over the past six weeks. The reason for my change is concern about the future of the country. I feel there are three main issues that are affecting Zimbabwe's future. These are the economic problems, the problems of the people, and the political situation.

Economic problems:

Recently, there have been reports of shortages of basic commodities. This has led to a rise in the cost of living and a reduction in the standard of living. This is a direct result of the government's policies.

People's concerns:

There is a feeling of dissatisfaction among the people. Many believe that their fundamental rights are being violated. This is a result of the government's policies.

Political situation:

The political situation in Zimbabwe is also a matter of concern. The government has been accused of repression and abuse of power. This has led to a decline in the country's economy and a rise in the cost of living.

In conclusion, I believe that the government must act quickly to address the economic problems and improve the standard of living. Only then can the country move forward.
Why the great aren't runni

The South African's Government has let slip for real reasons for putting the economy down - for being so stubborn on Zimbabwe - it wants more opportunities for the Zimbabwean Government on the track of the African National Congress in that country.

The Government's intentions were revealed in two key speeches in Parliament last week - one by Mr. William Dube, the other by Mr. Smuts. The latter confirmed a Sunday Express report of September 15 in which it was said that the real reason behind the South African Government's approach to Zimbabwe was to secure a black president who would not allow the ANC to operate from its soil.

According to sources who said that the ANC had been unhappy about what was seen as the South African Government's orchestrated withdrawal of support for the refusal of SAR to withdraw its troops from the commitment of an existing contract.

It is understood that the general manager of the SAR, Mr. K. R. L. A. Davidson - who was later to be appointed to the post of managing director of the South African Railways and Harbours Board - was concerned about the disruptive consequences that the commitment could have on the country's economy.

Mr. Mugabe reportedly told an audience in Denmark that the day when you can only have a Watergate in a democratic state and not in a one-party state is right of errors. But the only thing that you don't have it is because you don't care about the people.

The problem with a one-party state is that the elections of the government are not free and fair, so the chances of having a democratic state. It is a system that opens the door to all kinds of corruption and injustice against the Zimbabwean people, which undermines the right to freedom of association.

With his recent pronouncements on the possibility of a second election between South Africa and Mr. The South African President, Nelson Mandela, and the East African Community, to which the former leader of the Freedom Fighters, Mr. St. L. Seole, has been appointed to a cabinet position.

"The matter we must do is," he said, "the ANC in Zimbabwe, the presence of terrorist bases in that country."

"The-able mentor of the ANC, Mr. Seole, must, for the sake of his own life, and the sake of the leader of the Opposition, stop making statements that will only serve to undermine the success of the party in the next election."
SUNDAY EXPRESS September 27, 1981
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...NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT...

YOUR HOLDING THE GLASSES
THE ARMIES MAY ROUND
GENERAL...
Nkala's bid to salvage economy

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The drastic financial measures taken by the Zimbabwe Government, which include a halt to hire purchase deals pointed to the rate at which the economy has slipped into the quicksand.

For months, opposition spokesmen have been warning of the dangers of overspending and of politically inspired statements which have led to a crippling collapse of confidence among the largely white-controlled business community.

Plunging indices on the Stock Exchange have reinforced the warnings in Parliament that bankruptcy will follow unless the Government alters course.

In his Budget statement eight weeks ago, Finance Minister Ones Nkala emphasized that the country was at the crossroads and would have to tighten its belt.

His cautionary words were not backed up by the Budget proposals which saw an increase in Government expenditure of 37 percent and a promise that the interest rate structure would not be altered.

Within two months he had to change his tune. Bank rate shot up three percent and was quickly followed by a sharp increase in mortgage and lending rates and the clamp on credit for finance houses which were blocked all new hire purchase deals.

ational eyes after the UDI years of isolation.

The fall in efficiency caused by rapid Africanization in the civil service, where the number of established posts held by blacks more than doubled in a year, was coupled with an exodus of white skills in the artisan and technical spheres.

When the leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, warned of the dangers of mismanagement of the economy, which would lead to galloping inflation, he was threatened with detention or deportation by the Minister of Finance.

This kind of political reaction served only to lower confidence among the business community and among whites generally.

With foreign reserves down to two months' imports, the Government will have to look for international support to tide it over, and this on top of a Budget deficit of $822 million.

Meanwhile, Zimbabweans are counting the cost of supporting the Government's socialist policies aimed at raising the living standards of the mass of the people, and finding it a painful business. The Government needs to seek an additional $300 million from them in the current financial year.
Wankie’s profit sales slashed

REDUCED sales and production, as well as increased labour and material costs, had the effect of cutting Wankie Colliery Company’s trading profit to Z$57 000 for the year to August 31, from Z$144 000 the previous year.

Coal sales fell to 1 980 292 tons from 2 263 199 tons, and sales of coke dropped to 210 709 tons from 226 158 tons.

Wankie had expected to improve on the previous year’s performance, but the sales target was not achieved because of transport difficulties, some slackening of demand from certain customers and the loss of an export order.

Net interest and dividends receivable amounted to Z$8 890 for the year to August compared with Z$93 000 the previous year, leaving a profit at Z$7 937 000, against Z$8 800 000 for the year to August 1989. Earnings fell to 3.3c a share from 16.92c.

Negotiations on the coal price agreement with the Zimbabwe government are continuing, say the directors.

The agreement forms an integral part of the arrangements with the financial institutions providing long-term loans for the expansion of the new power station, and any alteration to the coal price agreement must be approved by the institutions.

"It is essential that these matters be resolved speedily. Inferi-
SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe security authorities are already taking measures to screen all people coming to the country from South Africa, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said today.

"We are anxious to know who they are and what they are doing," said Mr Hove.

He said the government was also looking into the matter of dual citizenship held by many whites. All Zimbabweans should have allegiance and not treat Zimbabwe as a second country, he said. Dual citizenship is enshrined in the constitution.

— Sapa.
Zimbabwe screws fuel taps tighter

SALISBURY. - Zimbabwe's chronic fuel crisis deepened yesterday with the government announcing emergency measures to cut back garage opening hours - including a complete ban on Sunday sales - and to reduce by 25% the amount of petrol delivered to retailers.

The Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, announced the new fuel conservation clampdown in a statement last night and said it had been agreed after talks with the major oil companies and with the Motor Traders' Association.

"During the past weeks our petrol reserves have dropped considerably due to transport difficulties arising from a shortage of tankers used to transport fuel," Mr Nkomo said. The conservation measures were designed to help the country replenish its reserves. - Sapa.
Credit restrictions hit Zimbabweans

BY DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabweans are now feeling the pinch of the credit squeeze that is being imposed by Mr Robert Mugabe's government in its attempts to curb inflation.

And the worst hit by the new reserve bank clampdown on credit to the private sector will be the man in the street, particularly black workers who are now getting bigger pay-packets since independence.

The latest reserve bank restrictions will effectively put a stop to new hire-purchase agreements.

Frustrate

This will particularly frustrate an increasing number of blacks who can afford to improve their lifestyles but need short-term credit to do so.

Hire-purchase loans for domestic appliances — including cars, electrical goods and furniture — are no longer being considered by some financial institutions.

Small "personal" loans are being restricted to about R2,000.

At the same time, many people who already have hire-purchase agreements face the prospect of higher interest rates following the recent three-point increase in the bank rate.

The new 9% bank rate, introduced to curb mushrooming domestic expenditure by making short-term credit more expensive, has also led to corresponding rises in lending and savings rates.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation has increased its interest rate on all existing and new short-term loans to farmers from nine to 12%, while mortgage rates have also been raised and now stand at between 12.5% and 14.75%.

Electrical, car and furniture dealers are also likely to be severely affected with fewer orders on credit which, in turn, might compel factories to reduce production and lay off staff.

Warnings

There have been warnings in financial circles that unemployment might result from the government's move to take the floating cash that is available by cutting out the man in the street.

The pro-government Herald, Zimbabwe's leading newspaper, yesterday expressed concern at the new credit restrictions, warning that they could have a bad effect on commerce and industry.

The paper said amendments to the hire-purchase regulations should be investigated to discourage impulsive spending.
Zimbabwe's tourism rebounds

SALISBURY. — The relative political and social calm that has returned to Zimbabwe in the last year has brought with it a sharp upturn in the country's important tourism industry.

And it has stimulated the interest of some of the world's major airlines in resuming scheduled flights to Salisbury.

Air Portugal has just restarted scheduled services from Lisbon to the Zimbabwe capital after a four-year suspension.

The Portuguese carrier and South African Airways were the only international airlines serving Zimbabwe, then Rhodesia, during the long period of United Nations sanctions, but it suspended its flights in 1977 in accordance with those sanctions brought against Ian Smith regime.

Now, with the service, Air Portugal becomes the seventh airline to start flights to Zimbabwe since independence; the others are British Airways, Kanya Airways, Air India, AIM of Mozambique, Royal Swazi Airline and Ethiopia Airways.

Forecast
There will be one flight weekly to and from Salisbury via Brazzaville. The resumed connection comes when Zimbabwe is looking for tourist traffic from Europe and further afield as its number of tourists from South Africa start to decline.

The official forecast is that Zimbabwe will attract 350,000 tourists this year, up more than 50% on 1980 levels, but this may turn out to be optimistic after the reduction in the number of South African tourists from mid-year.

Figures for the first half of 1981 show that tourist arrivals are more than doubled from less than 60,000 last year to 142,000 in 1981.

The new regulations requiring South African passport holders to have visas for visits to Zimbabwe only came into effect in June and the impact of this regulation will only become evident during the current half-year.

Consumer
After South Africa the main source of tourists is Zambia which provided 24% of visitors last year.

Visitors from Zambia increased 10% in the first five months of this year, hoteliers point out, however, that many, indeed most, of these are not genuine tourists but people visiting Zimbabwe to buy consumer items or even visit the dentist.

Shelved
The Zimbabwe Government is to participate in a second major hotel project in Salisbury costing £125,000 and which is to be built as part of the capital's civic centre.

Despite the boom in the statistics, two hotel developments announced earlier in the year both at the Victoria Falls which is the country's premier tourist attraction — have been shelved.

Plans to rebuild the Elephant Hills Hotel, virtually destroyed during the guerrilla war and to reopen the Rainbow Hotel, closed due to lack of customers in the war period, have been postponed indefinitely, with the owners saying that, despite the statistics, market demand simply isn't there.
Zimbabwe petrol down by quarter

SALISBURY — Because of fuel supply problems, petrol stations in Zimbabwe are to close between 6 pm and 6 am and petrol will not be sold after midday on Saturday.

Supplies to petrol stations have been cut by a quarter. Diesel users have already had their consumption cut by 20 percent.

The new measures have been introduced because petrol reserves have dropped as priority was given to importing diesel.

All petrol supplies come through Mozambique and diesel through South Africa.

An announcement said the petrol reserves had fallen considerably because of a shortage of tank cars. — The Star’s Africa News Service.

35 against SA

SALISBURY. — A group of 35 people from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia has formed an anti-apartheid organisation to support the attainment of majority rule in Namibia and South Africa.

The Southern African Anti-apartheid and Anti-racism Movement hopes to aid refugees from Namibia and South Africa with material support in the form of medicine, clothing, food and education, says the Secretary General, Mr Philomen Muzorewa. — The Star’s Africa News Service.
Militant Mugabe wades into SA

By Jean-Jacques Cornish of The Star's London Bureau

MELBOURNE — Zimbabwe's Premier Robert Mugabe today urged his Commonwealth colleagues not to close the decolonisation book after SWA/Namibia is freed.

His message to the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of 41 Commonwealth countries was clear.

South Africa is next.

In his speech to the official opening of the Commonwealth summit he tore into South Africa's policies at home and abroad.

He charged South Africa "demons of aggression" with invasion, creating border incidents, kidnapping, assassinations and destabilisation attempts in its neighbouring territories.

Mr Mugabe called for a "positive stand in condemnation of South Africa," from the summit and backing for United Nations, OAU and African Front line resolutions against apartheid.

He shot down Western attempts to make the UN settlement plan on SWA-Namibia more palatable to South Africa.

There could be no modification of Security Council Resolution 435, he said, echoing the Swapo line.

He opposed the American-inspired confidence building measures for SWA/Namibian minority groups.

Mr Mugabe said the "more sympathetic South African policy of the Reagan Administration was cause for great concern to the whole continent of Africa."

The Zimbabwean leader was one of seven invited to speak at the opening.

He was singled out for a particularly warm welcome by Australia's Premier Malcolm Fraser.

"MIRACLE"

He responded with thanks for the key role played by the Commonwealth in the "wonderful miracle" of Zimbabwe's independence.

But for Mr. Mugabe's outbursts, the firm hand of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was evident in the tone of other opening speeches.

The British Premier, reined in those leaders, including Mr. Fraser, who are calling on the summit to advance the course of SWA/Namibian independence.

The issue was in the hands of the United Nations and the Western contact group and nothing should be done to impede their efforts, she said.

Today, she blandly asked the leaders to "show the same broad spirit of cooperation and understanding of others, problems that led to our success in 1979 (in Lusaka)."

Mr Fraser and the Commonwealth Secretary General Mr Shridath Ram- pal, were restrained on the SWA/Namibia question.

Mr Fraser, however, maintained his strongly anti-South African line.

See Page 29
Mugabe's own squatter problem

Robert Mugabe faces an expose story that Prime Minister
Laudbury blocks are point out of their land
White Rhodesian settlers
Zimbabwe's coalition government strained

Nkomo not happy with new elite brigade

Disturbed: Joshua Nkomo

Salisbury — The training of an elite army brigade by North Korean military instructors is straining relations in Zimbabwe's coalition government.

The breach between premier Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) party and the Patriotic Front of his old rival, Joshua Nkomo, stems from a break with the cardinal principle in Zimbabwe's delicate military equation of assimilating their former guerrilla followers into integrated army units in equal numbers.

When more than 100 North Koreans arrived here last month to start implementing a military aid programme proposed to Mugabe in Pyongyang last year, it was understood that they would be training and equipping a 5,000-man brigade on integrated lines.

Military sources have now disclosed that the rank and file of the brigade will be made up almost exclusively of former ZANLA men loyal to Mugabe and that ZIPRA followers of Nkomo will be appointed to only a handful of senior positions.

That kind of arithmetic disturbs Nkomo, who has claimed that he was not consulted about the new unit and has voiced the fear at a PF rally that Mugabe might use it to force on the country his oft-stated desire to introduce a one-party system.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council which has three seats in Parliament, has similar fears after being the subject of public vituperation by Mugabe in recent weeks.

The Government has not improved matters by its handling of the issue. The arrival of the North Koreans went unannounced for more than a week and no statement has yet been made on the composition of the brigade, giving rise to speculation and rumour.

In the few public utterances he has made on the subject, Mugabe has described the brigade as a 'gukurahundi' — an elite unit — which would be used to crush dissidents.

Mugabe supporters made the point that there were always more ZANLA than ZIPRA guerrillas and that exclusively ZANLA units were inevitable under the Government's pledge to find every former guerrilla a place in the national army.

With the integration exercise approaching completion, 36 battalions have already been formed, the Government is addressing itself to another prob-

Field.

Mugabe told Parliament last week in a debate on the defence allocation that it was the Government's intention to shed about 20,000 soldiers in a demobilisation programme launched in July.

A directorate has been established with a brief to persuade soldiers to leave the army and train for a civilian job.

The project is in its infancy but there is no indication that former guerrillas are rushing to leave. Army life is for many a comfortable and secure alternative to the grim realities that many young blacks whose education was interrupted by the war are encountering in the outside world.

London Observer Service.
Zimbabwe faces political and economic challenges, including a power struggle between the government and opposition parties. The economy has been in crisis, with hyperinflation and sanctions imposed by the West. The country is also facing human rights abuses and violence.

The situation must be resolved through dialogue and negotiation. The International Community should exert pressure on the government to respect human rights and hold free and fair elections. The role of international organizations, such as the United Nations, is crucial in mediating the conflict and providing humanitarian assistance.

SADIBUZI: The Zimbabwean Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Hlaganwa Hove, has indicated that the government is committed to resolving the political crisis.

The following program determines whether the leaders of both sides are willing to engage in a peaceful resolution. The program involves real-time decision-making and predictive arithmetic expressions.
Protest against new corp

A group of 35 Zimbabwean military experts working in Zimbabwe were told on Sunday by a crowd of placard waving demonstrators to "go home".

Several hundred ZAPU supporters marched through Salisbury centre protesting against one party rule and the formation of the controversial Fifth Brigade being trained by North Koreans. (See page 8).

A week before about two thousand people demonstrated in support of ZANU (PF) calls for the formation of a one party state.

The organiser of Sunday's demonstration, ZAPU's secretary for Central Province, Mr Elnah Tjuma, said the demonstration was called to protest against the imposition of one party rule, military training institutions for children, the creation of the Fifth Brigade and the alleged interference of the Minister of Local Government, Housing, Dr. Eddison Zvobgo, in local administration.

Zapu's leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, is an administrator without portfolio in the coalition government led by Mr Robert Mugabe.

Recently Mr Nkomo accused Mr Mugabe of going ahead with the formation of the Fifth Brigade with the aim of using it to establish a one party state.

Mr Tjuma said that had the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, not been out of the country the demonstrators would have sought an audience with him at his official residence.

Millions in US aid for Zim's

SALISBURY - The United States yesterday signed an agreement providing for an immediate grant of $4 million 280 thousand to Zimbabwe.

The money will be used in rural reconstruction programmes, especially in the rebuilding of schools destroyed during the war for independence.

The agreement was signed by the American ambassador Mr Robert Keeley and Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Finance Dr. Oliver Mannard who described US assistance to his country as unparalleled.

Since independence the United States has provided Zimbabwe with more than $56 million in aid.

Yesterday the American Embassy also announced a contribution of $4 thousand to Zimbabwe's Adult Literacy Organisation.

Muzorewa denies force

SALISBURY - Mr. Muzorewa's UANC vigorously denied Thursday it has any connection with a force of 5,000 former Rhodesian soldiers which the Zimbabwe Government says are being
ZIMBABWE'S PRESS

More rhetoric than change

The Zimbabwe government took over the country's major newspapers. Many people predicted a rapid disintegration of the press's quality or integrity. Were they right? JENNY CARIGILL reports.

Not a month after easing himself into the editor's chair at the Salisbury-based The Herald, Albert Muruuki was called a 'stitute' by a white employer.

Who had the right to do so? Nothing, says Muruuki.

But he wrote an editorial a little while later urging the expulsion from Zimbabwe of 'career' white employers who had neither sought nor been skilled to accommodate to the post-colonial society.

That's the way it is in the Zimbabwean Press: these are picturesque rituals, but not as much change as it appears.

The old settler style has survived in the weekly tory of predominately white bureaucrats that still fills the newspaper columns and Rich Man Poor Man, which helps to keep the real-life social issues of beggarman and thieving TV.

Herald House in downtown Salisbury is as grey and civil-service-like as every other Argus edifice in South Africa.

It was Argus who sold out 45 percent holding in five Zimbabwean newspapers to the government-capitalised Mass Media Trust for £5 million in January.

But despite the hubbub that the trust meant the demise of press freedom in Zimbabwe, the trust even by Muruuki's own account, has the reputation of being toothless.

Certainly it is no match for the still-assertive Argus management, which, according to one report, posted a notice in the Herald building stating journalists not to take complaints to the Trust, which was not the administrator, only a shareholder.

The battle is not over and the media is a good illustration of the contradictions of the society. Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda lambasted imperialists and neo-colonialism in a recent Africa Day broadcast to the nation - only to be followed by an advertisement proclaiming the virtues of a major bank enabling access to the centres of world capitalism.

SWAPPING
THE SHACKLES
OF POWER

A lot is vested in Zimbabwe's ability at mass political mobilisation to counter the all-too-real structures of economic and bureaucratic power, both of which are predominantly white. Muzenda's government inherited a state structure from Smith and Munyere which is still very much intact.

The media has the arduous task of helping to break this down, even though it is tied by the same shackles.

White ethnocentrism resulted in some extent from the years of Anglo-Saxon dominance in the world media - expressed itself in allegations that Press standards and have dropped.

But according to Robin Drew, press editor of the Herald and the man largely responsible for initiating Africanisation of the paper, "The newspapers are meeting the need of informing the people.

And for one foreign journalist, declare a prohibited immigrant by Smith's government and now living in Zimbabwe "They are better than before".

For censorship aside, the RTM seemed well earned by Argus publications. As the war intensified, the newspapers increasingly gave the impression of being willing parties to rather than enforce participants in the Government propaganda campaigns.

Although Drew said to have numerous editorial battles during the days, insists the Herald was never an R [--] rag and was always in favour of a peaceful end.

PLEASE TURN OVT
The comrades and the soap operas

CONTINUED

settlement."But a war is not a time for reasonable assessment," he adds.

Today Press, radio and TV exhort the masses to work hard, to realise that the country is in a state of transition, to concede that changes take time, and to accept even the white or black who may have killed a close friend.

Radio beams a thrice weekly 15 minute spot entitled "The Struggle Against Apartheid," punctuated with the ANC equivalents of the freedom songs. Radio Mozambique carried just over a year ago for Mugabe's ZANLA forces.

But this view, common to radical black journalists in South Africa, has yet to acquire the theoretical underpinnings it needs in order to become a substantial counterculture in Zimbabwe.

Rumour has it that a few bodies from key government officials and Ministers ring when an extra-dietic story is on the editor's desk or has found its way into print.

But insists Munyuki, who himself stands accused of taking the meat out of a story after government pressure, "I've never been told by the Ministers of Information how to treat a story!"

A TWIST TO TOUCHY STORIES

On Government-owned TV there is a twist to the pressures. According to one source, it's the senior white employees who sabotage touchy stories - those with the black nationalist view of Zimbabwe's war.

Willie Munagura, a veteran of this nationalist struggle on the Nkomo wing of the Patriotic Front alliance, is known as a fierce, independent spirit. He has warned against "a stooge Press," and all accounts means what he says.

But the position of Zimbabwean editors seems more lonely than that of editors elsewhere. Munyuki, who says he is surrounded by Rhodesian Front lieutenants, adds, "Even as editor, I don't feel comfortable here!"

Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo complained bitterly that he had not been informed about the decision to create the Interim Trust. Not surprising if one report is correct.

The Trust takeover was apparently accelerated in order to stop Nkomo from buying Bulawayo's Chronicle and Sunday Mail with Libyan money.

There have been no visible signs that the three black editors appointed by the Trust are not allowed free expression of their editorial opinions. But some people, of course, are less free than others, like their South African counterparts.
The Indian business district of Shanghai.
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People power on the March
dependence of a large section of the business community in Zimbabwe is at an extremely low ebb, says the new chairman of the Stock Exchange, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts.

He said it appeared possible the Government was following a more radical socialist policy than seemed likely 12 months ago.

Mr Burdett-Coutts said if the Government did not moderate its public pronouncements and if socialist policies or developments were pursued too far the potential for the future growth of Zimbabwe might be still born.

He told The Herald he believed the Stock Market and the free enterprise system could be of tremendous assistance to the Government if the two could work together.

Foreign investment was not forthcoming despite the great interest shown in Zimbabwe since independence because uncertainty regarding Government policies did not make the investment background attractive enough. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Aggrieved

SALISBURY — Nurses at Salisbury's municipal clinics have demanded the immediate dismissal of the city's Medical Officer of Health and threatened to strike unless the Government meets their grievances.

And about 250 trainee teachers marched on Bulawayo's regional education offices this week.

They threatened to boycott classes until Zimbabwe's Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumuku, had addressed them on low wage rates. — The Star's Africa News Service.
SALISBURY—In an attempt to cope with a massive influx of new students, Zimbabwe plans to build more than 400 secondary schools before June next year.
Transport problems pinch the cord

By Rodney Pinder in Vila de Marica, Mozambique

Africa is haunted by drought and famine. An all-time record 1981-82 maize crop of three million tons is piling up, leaving a surplus of 1.8 million tons for export. But 1982's white maize was only enough to feed the hungry and the hungry are multiplying. Zambia is facing a famine and Mozambique is considering importing food to feed its growing population. The world food shortage has led to increased world prices, and the Mozambican government has been forced to increase its maize prices.

The problem is not just with food, but also with transport. The Mozambican railway system is old and dilapidated, and the country is largely dependent on its rail network to transport goods and people. However, the railway network is facing severe shortages of locomotives and personnel, and the government is struggling to keep up with the demand.

The government has recently announced plans to increase the number of locomotives and tracks, but this will take time and money. In the meantime, the government is looking for alternative ways to transport goods, such as road transport.

The issue of transport is also affecting the economy. The Mozambican economy is heavily dependent on exports, and the lack of transport options is causing delays and increasing costs. This is particularly true for the maize trade, which is the country's main export.

The government is aware of the problem and is working to improve the transport system. However, it is a complex issue that requires significant investment and coordination with other African countries.
Paper attacks Minister

LUSAKA — The Times of Zambia, in a sharply worded defence of Press freedom, has accused the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr John Banda, of intimidation and hypocrisy.

The newspaper made this attack after charges by Mr Banda in a speech at the closing of a journalism course last week that a free Press was an illusion of journalists and did not exist anywhere in the world.

"Those journalists who do not understand this will end up without jobs," he said. — Sapa-Reuters.

More aid

SALISBURY — The US Government has given the Zimbabwean Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs another R150 000 to help with the training of magistrates and other presiding officers. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Losers?

SALISBURY — The Republican Front says it is finding it difficult to urge whites to stay in Zimbabwe because of the talk of a one-party state and the recent ban on furniture exports.

The chairman of the party, Mr Geoff Klukow, told The Herald the white reaction was that those who had already left the country were the lucky ones. Those who had chosen to stay were "the losers." — The Star's Africa News Service.

Guards out

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwean Government has withdrawn the security guards allocated to the RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, and the UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, shortly after independence last year.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said the measure had been taken when it was learnt this was the practice of the former Government. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Hardware

LAGOS — Nigeria is understood to be buying a considerable amount of military hardware for the Angolan Government.

Recently the Nigerian leader, President Shehu Shagari promised "unflinching solidarity with Angola and the Frontline states."

The Angolan President, Mr José Eduardo dos Santos, recently visited Nigeria and had closed talks with the Nigerian President. — The Star's Asia News Service.

Sale fury

ACCRA — Four ships of the State-owned Black Star Line have been sold for R3 million because they apparently generated little profit.

The sale has infuriated the Ghanaian public which apparently feels that some Government officials secretly sold the vessels and pocketed the money. — The Star's Africa News Service.
ZIMBABWE IMMIGRANTS

Closing the gap

There are indications that the flow of Zimbabwean immigrants to South Africa is on the wane. And the recent South African government ban on the movement of household effects out of the country could have a lot to do with this.

In May, 1859 Zimbabweans took up residence in South Africa. In June, the figure dropped to 1380. Although figures for July and August are not yet available, officials of the Department of Statistics say they expect the trend to reflect a similar declining trend. Zimbabwean finance minister Enos Nkala's unpopular pronouncement on the exportation of household goods was made in August.

In the first year of independence, 175,000 Zimbabweans left South Africa. In June this year, a further 4,000 had entered South Africa. With an average of 1,000 Zimbabweans leaving the country each month, the white population of Zimbabwe was expected to decrease from a pre-independence figure of 5,000 to close to 1,000 over the next few years.

Growing economy

Zimbabwe's loss, in manpower terms, has been SA's gain. SA, with its growing economy, needs all the skilled manpower it can get and has absorbed the Zimbabwe immigrants. Nkala, with his unequivocal and unuttered rule on the movement of household effects out of the country, could have a lot to do with this.

What sort of Zimbabweans are currently heading for SA? An interview with the local placement agencies.

Most of the professional people and upper echelon executives have already taken the plunge. What we are getting now is a variety of administrative types, civil servants, and ex-agriculturalists, says one.

Zimbabweans have long regarded South Africa as a second home, but now, with the current economic problems Zimbabweans encounter, it is not much of a second home. Many have opted to stay in their new home, in their new country. A maximum allowance of 30,000 per family is not much of which to start a new home -- especially considering the current inflation rate. This kind of capital does not make a home of your own all but impossible.

Transnet's Olivier, head of the NMB, even it is possible for building societies to offer 80% bonds with collateral security instead of the customary 75% bonds. He says employers should offer compensation to those who can or have been offered compensation that can be put on collateral or offering some form of housing subsidy.

Naturally, opinions vary on how effective expatriate Zimbabweans are as employees, depending on individual experiences, but generally employers have a high regard for the ability of their northern neighbors.

Perhaps the comments of a local building society manager, who has eight former Zimbabweans working in his small branch office, sum it up. "They're good people to have around," he says. "Because they need their jobs to work well."

Given SA's expanding economy, jobs have been fairly easy to come by "down south." Placement agencies in Natal report on average 10-15 written or personal job applications each month from Zimbabweans. Says Ron Seymour, MD of Executive Search: "It tends to ramp up during school holidays, with people coming down on holiday and checking out the job scene while they're here." Seymour claims that Zimbabweans generally make ideal candidates. They are familiar with the work situations, have the right skills to offer and find the South African lifestyle fairly easy.

Perhaps the comments of a local building society manager, who has eight former Zimbabweans working in his small branch office, sum it up. "They're good people to have around," he says. "Because they need their jobs to work well."
week: "We don't provide statistics on trade with individual African countries."

Lamenting most trade with black Africa into an undifferentiated "phenomena" figure makes sense. Many African countries need to do business with SA but have been seen to do so. For them, guaranteed secrecy is a positive incentive to trade.

But Zimbabwe is in a different category altogether. There is no secret about its economic link with SA and the Pretoria regime government has gone far to maintain a sound commercial relationship with the south - no matter how bitter the political rhetoric becomes at times.

In addition, since August last year, Zimbabwe has started providing its own overall monthly figures on bilateral trade with SA. They lack detail and some doubt whether they are comprehensive, but they do give an idea of the extent of the trade - as well as illustrating that fact SA regards as secret are openly acknowledged by a trading partner.

**Potent weapon**

In SA terms, the trade is not large, although it is very important to Zimbabwe in sectors of its economy. And of course, it doesn't reflect items like transport routes for Zimbabwe's non-SA imports and exports, although transport is one of SA's most potent economic weapons in its disputes with Salisbury.

According to Zimbabwean figures, SA exported about R2.5bn worth of goods in the first five months of the year, and imported goods worth about R1.5bn. Zimbabwean figures also imply that Zimbabwean imports from SA are increasing while exports from SA are falling. But without information on seasonal variations it is not possible to assess the trend.

What the figures do show is that the first five months of the year Zimbabwean exports to SA were about R1.5bn higher than in the same period of last year. Exports to Zimbabwe fell by about R1.5bn. The fall in Zimbabwean exports from SA, as a result of the cooler climate, etc., is the first indicator of the trend towards reduced imports from SA.

**Country's import controls, Whitaker said, were reduced.** There were more times when SA producers had trouble meeting competition from Zimbabwean imports.

More recently, complaints from federation members about unfair competition had fallen off. Whitaker said, possibly because escalating wages in Zimbabwe had made the imported products less competitive.

However, because of government secrecy, he was unable to give any figures on the volume of Zimbabwean clothing imports. "Government won't make any statistics available."

Indications are that last year, at any rate, there were substantial textile and clothing imports from Zimbabwe. According to the Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics, import of "textiles and textile articles" from the whole of Africa amounted to more than R100m in 1990.

On the assumption that "textiles articles" includes clothing and, on the basis of known import sources, it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of this supply came from Zimbabwe. Similarly it is a reasonable assumption that a large part of the R1bn cited in footware imports came from there.
When Zimbabwe Finance Minister Enos Nkala presented his 1981 budget, he told Parliament that, in his view, an increase in taxes could not be held to be inflationary. But financial commentators predicted that it would immediately add 4%-6% to the consumer price index.

They attributed the anticipated rise to the one-third hike in the price of petrol, a rise in sales tax from 10% to 12%, a 5% tax on certain consumer durables and a 6% customs surcharge on imported goods. As a result of the budget — along with other inflationary factors in the economy — the cpi rose more than 4% in August, taking the year-on-year inflation rate to 12.5% and the average rate for the January to August period to 10.7%.

The official forecast for the year is that inflation will average 15%. But these latest indicators suggest that Zimbabwe will be lucky to get away with anything below 16%. And there is little to suggest that inflation will slacken in the first half of 1982. It has been estimated that real wages have been falling in the last six to nine months because inflation has risen faster than average money wages. That being so, the pressure on government to agree to another substantial rise in minimum wages can be expected to increase. Indeed, in the forefront of calls for higher wages is Albert Mugabe, PM Robert Mugabe's brother and probably the most powerful trade unionist in the country.

Just how long government can postpone action on the wages front is unclear. But the consensus view among Zimbabwean businessmen is that the minimum wage will be raised again before the end of the year or in January 1982. The big question now is what sort of wage increase will be awarded.

The Riddell Commission on incomes and prices recommended that government increase wages over the next three years to bring them virtually up to poverty datum line levels by mid-1984. It has been calculated that if this were to be done — with inflation averaging 15% a year — industrial wages would have to rise 30% annually and agricultural wages some 60% a year. With prices having risen more than 12% since the last wage hike was granted (in January), clearly a further upward adjustment must be imminent.

The wage award, when it comes, will possibly be part of a broader package — being suggested by the Ministry of Finance — that would involve the gradual phasing out of subsidies on food over a period of years. This, too, will give the inflationary spiral another cruel twist.

The signs are that year-on-year inflation in Zimbabwe will push above the 20% level in 1982 unless government takes tougher and more effective steps to cool the economy. Wider and tighter application of price controls is also being widely canvassed, but therein lies no lasting solution.
SALISBURY. — A project to build more than 440 secondary schools before June next year was well under way, the deputy Minister of Works, Mr. Geoffrey Ziyenge, said in an interview published in Salisbury yesterday.
Zimbabwe
township
demos
over
nepotism

By DAVID FORRET
Salisbury

WIDESPREAD allegations of administrative malpractices — ranging from nepotism and tribalism, to favouritism in the allocation of houses — have surfaced in Zimbabwe’s black-run townships.

Disgruntled township residents have discovered a novel way of rooting out the evil — by staging demonstrations against local government officials who are suspected of being involved in the malpractices.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr. Edison Zvobgo, has intervened by dismissing one administration officer pending an investigation.

He has promised to probe the activities of even more officers who have angered local residents.

But the success of the protests has now led to fears that local government officials could be victimised if the “mob rule” gets out of hand.

Editorial

Zimbabwe’s leading newspaper, The Herald, warned in an editorial this week that “a dangerous precedent” was being set by people who thought demonstrations were a novel way of solving their problems.

“The personal intervention of Dr. Zvobgo has probably prevented violence so far, but that is no guarantee that future demonstrations will be peaceful.

“Nor is there any guarantee that, encouraged by their ‘victories’, residents will not turn against the Ministry of Local Government itself whenever they think they have a case against it,” the editorial said.
SALISBURY — Zim-babwe's President, Reverend Canaan Banana, has attacked proposals for the construction of three private hospitals.

Opening the Cancer Association fund-raising fete in Salisbury yesterday, President Banana said such plans were contrary to the government's aim of establishing a national health service. "Machines and drugs would be imported not for the good of all but for the benefit of a few. Our limited medical personnel would cater to the demands of the rich rather than to the needs of the many," he said, adding that the plans aimed "to divide sufferers on the basis of wealth."

Last month, plans to build private hospitals were also attacked by the Minister of Health, Dr. Ushewokunze, who described them as "a luxury."
Astles charged with murder of fisherman

**AFRICA BRIEFS**

**Fuel problem**

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Minister of Finance, Mr. Josiah Chinamano, told parliament last week that he had heard there had been cases of sabotage on fuel transporters from South Africa.

Mr. Chinamano said he had heard rumours of petrol tankers coming empty to Zimbabwe from South Africa or returning to South Africa without their fuel being offloaded.

He said this could be the result of retaliation by South African officials after seeing “racial South Africa” written on some of the tankers by unknown people.

Mr. Chinamano reaffirmed that it was his government’s intention to transport all the country’s rail traffic through Mozambique.

He said not only was this route politically more acceptable to reduce Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa, but it was also a shorter route to the sea.

He told parliament that the Mozambican authorities had improved the quality of their services and that the export and import traffic from Zimbabwe now amounted to an average of about 23 percent through Mozambique.

— The Star’s Africa News Service.

**Stay calm plea**

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe’s Minister of Education, Mr. Dzingai Mutumbuka, has reassured white parents about their children’s education following the announcement of plans to close two of Salisbury’s formerly exclusive white schools.

Mr. Mutumbuka said in a statement that the government was not motivated by “small minded revenge” but that whites could not expect facilities and privileges at the expense of blacks.

Mr. Mutumbuka denied that the education of white children would be adversely affected in any way by the closure of the Allen Wilson High School, which is to be turned into a teacher-training college, or the Marlborough High School, which will become a sixth form college.

He said he wished to state “unequivocally that the government’s policy of providing a high standard of education for all children means that white children will not be discriminated against in any way.”

— Sapa.

**Tensions up**

SALISBURY — Tensions between the black coalition partners in the Zimbabwe Government sur-

pton and Zupu, which had five ministers in the 26-seat cabinet, of under-

mining the government.

He said if they could not work with the govern-

ment they should quit it.

He claimed Zupa mem-

bers were busy campaigning for the next election.

In the meantime, he said, Mr. Nkomo’s party had attacked Zupu (PF) for a one-party state which it said it opposed.

It said the warning came from Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Richard Moyo, that he might have to replace the republic’s controlling meetings and demonstrations negated the fundamental principles for which the people had struggled.

— The Star’s Africa News Service.

**No support**

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government has denounced two anti-apartheid bodies for last weekend.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also warned Zimbabwean involvement with the two organisations whose driving force is Mr. Philemon Muzorewa, son of former Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The organisations are the Southern African Anti-Apartheid Anti-Racism Movement and the Southern Africa Charitable Rehabilitation and Refugee Fund.

— The Star’s Africa News Service.
Zimbabwe may get more aid from UK

LONDON — More aid for Zimbabwe to carry out a controversial scheme to buy white farmland has been recommended in a report by a Commons all-party committee of MPs.

The foreign affairs select committee said the pledge of £127.5-million given by the British Government in 1977 should be increased.

The Zimbabwe Government plans to resettle about 35,000 families on about 2-million ha of land over the next three years. Although the scheme falls short of the political expectations of the pre-independence period, the committee said it was substantial by any international standards — The Star Bureau.

Blacked

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe’s black bosses are rude, inefficient and poor payers, according to a poll among African domestic workers conducted by the Sunday Mail last week.

But black employers accused their servants of being bone-idle and shoddy, said the paper yesterday.

Job agencies said there was a marked reluctance by servants to work for Africans. Even out-of-work servants refused to be employed by blacks. — Saga.

Sea help

GENEVA — A major programme is being launched to protect and preserve the seas of eight East African and Indian Ocean countries threatened by oil pollution and by fishing with dynamite and poison.

Planned by the UN Environment Programme (Unep), the project will cover a vast coastal and marine area stretching from Somalia in the Horn of Africa and down past Kenya and Tanzania to Mozambique and including the islands of Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Comoros. This is the sixth of 12 regional ocean protection schemes to get under way and programmes are already operating in the Mediterranean, Kuwait region, West and Central Africa, Caribbean and East Asia while others are planned for the south-east Pacific, Red Sea and south-western Pacific. — Own correspondent.
Growth eroded by cost spiral

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's economy is increasingly running into problems but will still expand strongly, by more than 20%, this year, the Standard Bank group predicted yesterday in its quarterly economic bulletin.

However, inflation would double to about 4% and real growth in 1981 would be halved to between 6% and 8% compared with last year, it said.

The bank said the main boost to growth would come from agriculture, with output rising by about 40% to about R568-million, largely due to a 533% increase in the value of maize deliveries to R358-million and to higher tobacco and cotton earnings.

But the bank added that mining production was falling, damaging the country's balance of payments position. Last year's surplus of R14-million was likely to turn into a deficit this year.

Zimbabwe also suffered from foreign exchange shortages, a lack of skilled labour due to white emigration and transport problems caused mainly by poor relations with South Africa.

The bank said the challenge to economic policy-makers in 1981-82 would focus on increasing the productive capacity by investment in transport and skills with the assistance of foreign loans, while preventing domestic demand pushing inflation to unacceptably high levels. — Sapa-Reuters.
Policy shift

Economy-watchers in Zimbabwe are asking whether they can determine a slight shift in government policy towards private enterprise and foreign investment.

The most concrete aspect of the incipient shift towards a more benign stance came in a weekend speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who emphatically ruled out nationalisation as a policy option.

It is true that the pledge was made in an address to businessmen and true also that he has made similar remarks on several previous occasions. But the thrust of his comments was well-received by the business community which in recent months has been inclined to take an increasingly bleak view of official policy towards the private sector.

The Mugabe pledge made no reference to state control over strategic industries, though it is believed that this remains official policy. But it was rapidly followed by a softer line from the hitherto hard-line Minister of Mines, Maurice Nyagumbo.

Nyagumbo is in the forefront of those pushing for the establishment of a state-owned minerals marketing corporation. There is no change in this plan in that Nyagumbo promised that legislation to establish such an agency which would market all the countries' minerals and metals would be put before Parliament early next year. But he did promise a highly qualified staff, competent to manage the corporation, and did stress the need for the closest cooperation with the privately-owned producer mines. This was a decided softer line and it was underpinned by his comments on the need to attract new private sector investment from abroad into the Zimbabwean mining sector.

Other major policy decisions that government must take include the new strategy in respect of prices, subsidies and wages. The Heddle report, released in mid-year, urged the government to accept a three-year strategy of linking wage minima to poverty datum line levels in different sectors, but as yet no action has been taken. The same report also advocated the phasing out of food subsidies and this has won enthusiastic support in the Treasury, though not apparently in some more "political" ministries concerned about the impact on the price level of sharply higher prices for bread, milk and maize meal.

The recently published Standard Bank Economic Bulletin concluded that real wages in Zimbabwe have been falling this year as rapid inflation (forecast at 16% for the year) has overtaken rising wages. Mugabe has promised a policy statement on wage policy soon and the general expectation is of a significant increase in wage minima from January 1982 which is likely to further exacerbate inflationary pressures at work in the economy.

Above all, there is the need for more rapid progress in respect of land resettlement. The current official programme aims at settling 50,000 families over the next three years, after less than 5,000 in the first 18 months of independence.
Inflation threat to Zimbabwe growth

SALISBURY — While it is clear that 1981 will be another year of above-average growth, the doubling of the inflation will keep real growth within the range of 6% to 8%, says the October economic bulletin of the Standard Bank in Zimbabwe.

The main growth impetus this year came from agriculture where output is forecast to grow by 40%, mainly because of a 233% increase in the value of maize deliveries and higher cotton and tobacco earnings.

The bulletin says there are signs that growth in manufacturing will slacken. About 12% growth was achieved in the first seven months of this year, but this will fall towards the end of the year because of physical capacity constraints, raw materials and skills shortages and some weakening in consumer demand for durables and non-essentials.

Retail sales by volume increased 33% in the first four months of this year and it is likely growth will be little different from last year’s 24.5%.

The value of mining production will fall about 10% because of lower gold prices and lower output volumes for almost all minerals, predicts the bulletin.

Inflation is a serious problem. By August the year-on-year inflation rate had risen from its trough of 6.6% a year ago to nearly 19%, and the average inflation rate for the first eight months of the year is approaching 14%.

While the official forecast is 15%, this could be optimistic and a rate of 16 to 17% is more likely. The seriousness of the transport situation cannot be underestimated, says the bulletin. Inability to move exports and vital inputs — such as fuel — into Zimbabwe is having adverse repercussions on the balance of payments and on inflation and production. — Sapa.
Inflation battle in Zimbabwe

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About 12 percent was achieved in the first seven months but this would fall towards the end of the year because of physical capacity constraints, raw materials and skills shortages and some weakening in consumer demand for durables and non-essentials.

Retail sales by volume increased 25 percent in the first four months and it was likely growth would be little different from last year's 24.5 percent.

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The official forecast was 15 percent but 16 to 17 percent was more likely.

The seriousness of the transport situation could not be underestimated, says the bulletin. — Sapa.
Mr Mugabe’s “friend of the people” is being pulled together — with the help of Britain and North Korea. But the special Fifth Brigade is providing food for thought.

The framework of the army is derived from the British system, and this, according to General Palmer, was one reason why the British Government was asked to help.

Two months ago a 106-strong North Korean military team arrived with the specific task of training a new trouble-shooting Fifth Brigade. The Korean military presence and Zimbabwe’s acceptance of its offer to equip a brigade reinforces the Government’s claim to be non-aligned.

But the establishment of a brigade singled out for special treatment has led to some unease about its possible political role in the light of reports that it will be made up essentially of former Zanla members.

The Fifth Brigade aside, the formation of a national army is generally regarded as having gone remarkably smoothly since the fighting in February in Matabeleland between Zanla and ZIPRA elements which claimed 200 lives.

General Palmer, quoted in a special supplement on the army in The Herald, said the initial mistrust and suspicion had given way to acceptance of the purpose of creating a united army.

“I am sure that as it becomes harder to identify which army people originally came from, and as it becomes less irrelevant, then I think there will be an even greater sense of unity,” he said.

The army is commanded by Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, a former Zanla leader and member of the ZANU (PF) central committee. His deputy is a ZIPRA military commander, Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku.

Above them is the commander, combined operations, General “Sandy” Maclean, the former Rhodesian Army commander.

General Nhongo said that on the training side he felt it was essential for the country eventually to have all its own instructors.

Plans to implement this were going ahead.

On day-to-day problems, he said, “We are dealing with human beings, not a system that can be switched on and off. If there are five people, there are five problems. But I am satisfied things are going well.”

General Palmer said the smaller army of the future would become more efficient, but a considerable amount of training was necessary.

So far the exercise has cost the British Government £5.5 million.
Loco stranglehold

The recent withdrawal of 25 SAR locomotives from service across the border to Zimbabwe emphasises South Africa’s stranglehold on the transport services of all southern Africa’s black countries to the north.

Zimbabwe is presently gripped by its worst transport through Dar-es-Salaam. A million tons of maize, a third of the recorded crop, grown last season, is trapped in stockpiles (along with mountains of sugar, tobacco and minerals) because the locomotive shortage is moving only three-fifths of the wagons needed.

Consequently countries like Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia which ordered maize from Zimbabwe may be forced to ask for the badly-needed staple food from South Africa. And inquiries from as far asfield as Senegal and Somalia, who have had to be shelved.

— Sapa-AP.

If there was a country which hoped that by destabilising the economy of Zimbabwe it could force the government to toe the line, it was making a very serious and sad mistake.

This view was expressed in an interview last week by a member of Mr Robert Mugabe’s government, but by the leader of the African community in Zimbabwe and former RB Cabinet Minister, Mr Rowan Cronje.

Mr Cronje is one of the breed of white Zimbabweans who hopes there is a permanent place for them. But he believes the government must act quickly to restore waning confidence, especially in the transport dispute with South Africa.

Mr Cronje, a former private secretary who graduated in classics and theology from Pretoria University, has lived in Zimbabwe for nearly 20 years. He entered politics in 1970 and from 1974 until last year he held Cabinet posts. He is still in Parliament occupying one of the 20 white reserved seats.

Mr Cronje says he is deeply concerned at recent events and the decline in the economy which has left many whites depressed and uncertain about their future.

Whites have a definite part to play in Zimbabwe, says a leader of the African community and former Cabinet Minister. By Robin Drew of The Star’s Africa News Service.

"Stay on' call to whites

But he believes the essential need for whites who intend to stay is to try to understand the values and priorities of an African Government.

"The whites who want to stay must commit themselves, knowing that they have a contribution to make in a whole different situation.

"If they are not prepared to do this, to adapt themselves, then they should leave, for this country is not worth contributing to, if it is not worth living in," he said.

"It is lack of understanding, he says, which might lead some to think that destabilisation of the economy would force change. But not a person who lives in Africa.

"The African approach is totally different. Zimbabwe and Mozambique are examples. They are prepared to suffer whereas a country like Britain cannot. We know this is not a mean the overthrow of the government."
Record sale of tobacco

SAFEBURY.—A record 67,256,107 kg. of tobacco was sold at 182.76¢ a kilogram compared with 70¢ last year, by the close of this season’s flue-cured tobacco sales on Monday. It was announced yesterday.

The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association president, Mr. Bert Palmer, said the 1981 season’s success marked the country’s acceptance into world markets and reflected the industry’s stability.

Emphasis is now on the Government to recognise that the commercial farmer has his part to play in the future of Zimbabwew, said Mr. Palmer.

"The second, post-sanctions season has done much to encourage growers back into the industry, and there has been a 34 percent increase in grower registration."

Sapa.
Zimbabwe tobacco record

SALISBURY. — A total of 67,686,102 kg of tobacco was sold at £333,762, a kg. compared with £323,756 at the close of last year by the close of this season’s five-cured tobacco sales on Monday, it was announced yesterday.

The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association president, Mr. Bert Palmer, said the 1981 season’s success marked Zimbabwe’s acceptance into world markets and reflected the industry’s stability.

“Emphasis is now on the Government to recognize that the commercial farmer has his part to play in the future of Zimbabwe,” said Mr. Palmer.

“The second post-sanctions season has done much to encourage growers back into the industry. There has been a 14% increase in grower registration.”

— Sapa.
Anglo bids for Shangani

By JOHN MULGAND

ANGLO American’s Bindura Nickel Corporation of Zimbabwe is making an offer of one new Bindura share for every five Shangani shares in a bid for 100% control of Shangani Mining Corporation.

In terms of the proposed scheme of arrangement announced in Salisbury yesterday Shangani’s present shareholders — Johannesburg Consolidated Investments has 48.7% — will hold 17.6% of Bindura’s share capital, with JCI holding 82%.

If the scheme is accepted, Shangani’s mining assets, certain mining claims and Shangani’s current assets and liabilities will be acquired by Trojan Nickel Mines from Shangani.

Shangani will then be sold back to JCI and Anglo American Corporation of Zimbabwe (Amzim) “at a nominal price”.

Shangani’s sole asset will then be a loan of Z$15 600 000 to Bindura, with liabilities of Z$12 500 000 for loans from third parties and the existing loans of Z$6-million and Z$13 500 000 from Amzim and JCI respectively.

In recent years full provision has been made in JCI’s accounts in respect of its investments in, and loans to, Shangani. Because of the provisions, the proposed scheme will have no material impact on JCI’s net asset value and earnings a share in the current year.

Shangani and Bindura share the use of the large nickel refinery near Bindura, and both companies have felt the adverse effects of the depressed metal markets.

In the half-year to December 1986 Shangani reported a loss of Z$328 000 compared with a profit of Z$30 000 in the comparable period the previous year.

Production at that stage was reported to have been below forecast because of the low head grade, and this combined with increased working costs and weakening in the nickel market to depress earnings.

The unfavourable factors were still evident this year, although a JCI spokesman said some weeks ago that underground development was continuing at Shangani after the phasing out of open-pit operations.

Bindura’s taxed profit last year was Z$9 250 000, but forecasts for this year are in the Z$39-million range.
8. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black Zimbabwe workers have been repatriated to date;

(2) whether Administration Board officials and immigration officials in his Department were informed of the exemptions to be granted in the cases of such Blacks who had been employed in the Republic since 1953 or by one employer since 1958; if not, why not; if so, how many suspensions of repatriation have been granted in respect of such Blacks to date?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) 140.

(2) Yes, 1462 suspensions of repatriation.
Picking up the tone

By Robin Drew,
The Star’s Africa News Service

SALEM — Since the departure from the public gaze of Mr. Edgar Tekere, Zimbabwe’s theatrical health minister, Dr. Herbert Ushewokumze, has emerged as the main defender of the revolution.

Mr. Tekere, who was outspokenly critical of the failure of the government to keep the fire of the revolutionary spirit burning, was sacked from his post as secretary-general of the ruling ZANU (PF) in August.

Since then, little has been seen or heard of him. Now Ushewokumze has become most vocal in his pleas for the continuation of the socialist revolution. In two major speeches within four days, the Durban-trained medical practitioner has presented himself to his audience as a revolutionary. Dr. Ushewokumze said that the people who had fought for the revolution had done so to bring about socialism. But the government had learnt since independence that the road to socialism was not an easy one. The politics of peace were more muddy than the politics of war.

The people’s enemies believed that the water of capitalism could wear away the stone of socialism. But let me inform them,” he said, “that our socialism is the bedrock of our country. It is as secure as a rock, no matter how gently in
Deeds not words

Robert Mugabe says he wants to be judged not by his government's words so much as by its actions. It is worth keeping this in mind when assessing his tough-line international statements — especially on Namibia — and also some of the policy statements on developments at home.

Tough statements on SA are one thing, but reduced reliance on SA’s transport system is still a long way off. Some Melbourne reports have suggested Zimbabwe is making far greater use of Maputo and Beira than the locally-published information suggests.

The reality is that Zimbabwe is still tied to SA by the umbilical cord of the transport system. Officials estimated that no more than 30% (at best) of Zimbabwe's total traffic is using the Mozambique ports. The strain on the transport system, even with access to SA, is illustrated by the fact that the sugar stockpile at Hippo Valley Estates alone is approaching 106 000 t, while Zisco Steel has more than 150 000 t of steel stockpiled near Que Que in the Midlands. On the import side, both diesel and petrol supplies to consumers are restricted because of the inability of the transport system to move the traffic on offer. Another indicator of the seriousness of the transport problem is the fact that it is expected to take at least three years to move the maize stockpile. It seems
**Economic problems**

After an "exceptional" year in 1980, the Zimbabwe economy is increasingly running up against serious foreign exchange, transport and skilled labour constraints. According to the Standard Bank (Zimbabwe) October Economic Bulletin, the strength of consumer spending, an estimated 37% rise in government expenditure, a record agricultural season, rising investment, further strong expansion in manufacturing and "another powerfully-favourable" terms of trade boost will, between them, ensure economic growth at current prices comfortably in excess of 20% for the second successive year.

But the inflation rate will double to around 15%, mining production is down for the first time since 1963, the BoP position is deteriorating and government is implementing policies designed to cool an overheating economy. As a result, the real growth will fall from a phenomenal 14% in 1980 to 6%-8% in 1981.

The Standard believes inflation is a more serious problem than at any time since the early Fifties. The year-on-year inflation rate has nearly trebled from 6.6% in August 1980 to 19% a year later. The bank believes the average rate for the year — currently running at 13.6% — will exceed the officially forecast 15% though much will depend on government’s use of price controls and the timing of the next round of wage hikes.

Commenting on economic policy, the Standard sees little evidence to suggest that consumer spending has peaked out and estimates that the volume of retail sales rose by a third in the first four months of the year. It says government must intensify its efforts to curb public spending and switch the emphasis away from defence and public administration towards economic outlays. It points out that in the mid-Seventies state spending represented 23% of gnp, but this has now risen to an estimated 40% for the current year. While at 10.7% of gnp, the budget deficit is far too high for comfort.

It says that the fact that back rate has doubled from 4.5% early in 1981 to 9% still does not mean the achievement of positive real interest rates. At the short end of
Nkala lashes the ‘prophets of doom’

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe’s Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday lashed out at foreign newsmen for giving prominence to “wild statements” made by the country’s “prophets of doom.”

He said he was seriously concerned about the “unholy alliance” that appeared to have been established between locally-based foreign correspondents, Mr Ian Smith’s Republican Front (RF) and black minority “puppet parties.”

Mr Nkala, who has already accused the RF of trying to sabotage the economy, has just returned from international finance conferences in Britain, the United States and the Bahamas.

“Foreign correspondents continue to file reports which too often exaggerate, misrepresent and sometimes simply sensationalise events and developments in this country.”

Citing reports on the recent control on emigrants taking out furniture and cars, Mr Nkala said some news items overseas had been sensationalised to the point of being “mischievous.”

Outrageous

“Sometimes outrageous statements by people such as Ian Smith and others who are set to undermine the economy are given prominence without checking the facts.”

The Minister was particularly incensed by a remark reportedly made by Mr Smith that Zimbabwe’s economy was on the road to disaster.

“Whatever action government takes, it is seen as vindictive and intended to victimise whites to the detriment of the economy.”

Mr Nkala said the government had done everything possible to demonstrate that it did not want to live in the past and that reconciliation was the order of the day.

“Not one single white man has been victimised for past performances”, he said.

“The classical example is that Ian Smith is allowed to make all the irresponsible noise he is making without being detained, imprisoned, abducted or disappearing from society.”

He said what concerned the government more than Mr Smith’s “wild predictions” was the fact that they were given prominence overseas and could influence potential foreign investors.

Mr Nkala also had a word of warning for a top official of the Salisbury stock exchange — apparently the former chairman, Mr Tony Quevat — whom he said had criticized state participation in private enterprise.

“I would advise him to review his ideas or get out of our country and go elsewhere.”

Mr Nkala said the problems facing the government and its achievements since independence were not being highlighted by the international Press.
Nkala: Press irresponsible

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday accused foreign journalists of deliberately distorting reports of events in the country.

Senator Nkala accused them of having entered into an "unholy alliance" with the Mr. Ian Smith Republican Front and other small opposition parties to create an unfavourable image of the country's economy.

He said foreign journalists gave prominence to "irresponsible utterances" and accused Mr. Smith of making "wild statements and predictions."

"What bothers us is that such wild reports are given prominence in the world press and therefore tend to give wrong impressions to those who have not been here," he said.

Senator Nkala complained about the coverage of recent statements made by the Republican Front members, who said taxes were aimed at victimising whites.

He said his government remained loyal to the policy of reconciliation and that the measures taken by the government are used worldwide to control the economy.

"Not one single white has been victimised," he said. His government had done "everything possible to show that we don't want to live in the past." Reports on the country's rate of inflation had been exaggerated. He criticized the former chairman of the stock exchange, Mr. Tony Quenet, for saying that a destabilizing factor in the market was the manner in which the government had acquired control of certain companies.

Senator Nkala said if Mr. Quenet was concerned about government participation in industry, he should revise his ideas or get out of our country."
Disease threat to Salisbury

SALISBURY. — Salisbury could face a serious health hazard unless the government takes swift action to solve the growing Epworth Mission squatter problem before the onset of the summer rains, the Sunday Mail reported at the weekend.

Epworth community leaders said the 15,000 squatters were causing a health hazard.

The mission is situated in a catchment area of the Henyani river at Lake McIwaine, the main source of the city's water supply. The houses are haphazardly placed and wells for drinking water are dug immediately below or next to toilets.

'Sewer water permeating toilet walls or flowing out during the coming rainy season will contaminate the wells, causing pollution, disease and suffering,' community leaders said.

They said: "If the houses are not removed, typhoid, cholera and other water-borne diseases could break out. When that happens, if (the government) will have to assume full responsibility. Salisbury is in danger."

Last week the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr. Edisson Zvobgo, said the Methodist Church should consider handing over a large part of the farm for the government to develop as a township. — Sapa.
Scaly earnings

SALISBURY — The Rhodesian Government plans to go into extensive crocodile farming within the next few years, says the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Mika.

The crocodiles would be bred in selected rivers and their skins exported to earn valuable foreign exchange.—Sapa.
Zimbabwe fuel crisis solved

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's fuel supply crisis has been overcome and the transport system should soon be able to meet all important traffic demands, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Josiah Chinamano, said in an interview published in Salisbury yesterday.

The Minister denied there was a dispute between the national railways of Zimbabwe and the Mozambican authorities, according to the semi-official news agency Zana.

He said joint action had resulted in Zimbabwe's petrol reserve more than doubling from three days' supply last week to seven days' supply by Monday. He said the client shortage had already been overcome.

Zimbabwe was determined to decrease its dependence on South African routes and use Mozambican outlets instead.

He pledged that by next June, the railways would be able to meet all essential demands.

The arrival of more than 300 Indian technicians — with more due from Pakistan and Britain soon — would mean that more locomotives, rolling stock and signals equipment would be kept in working order. — Sapa
Highest in 30 years
Zimbabwe's inflation rate

The Star, Monday, October 12, 1981.
By DAVE FORRET

SALISBURY.—Zimbabwe's controversial Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has been summarily dismissed from Mr Robert Mugabe's cabinet.

The announcement was made last night in a news bulletin by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC), which quoted a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office as saying that Dr Ushewokunze was being removed from office.

His deputy, Dr Simon Mazorodze, will take over his portfolio with immediate effect.

Dr Ushewokunze's sacking comes only hours after the return of Mr Mugabe from a three-week overseas visit.

The move was immediately welcomed by whites, who have been incensed by the "radical" statements made by Dr Ushewokunze.

The only other cabinet minister who has been dropped by Mr Mugabe in the 18 months since independence is Mr Edgar Tzekere, the ex-Manpower Minister, who was equally unpopular among whites.

Blamed

Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front (RF) has repeatedly blamed Dr Ushewokunze for breaking down the country's health services, forcing whites to leave Zimbabwe.

But it was not clear last night whether Mr Mugabe's decision was taken to boost the sagging morale among whites, or whether he had had enough of Dr Ushewokunze.

The two men have already clashed and Mr Mugabe publicly warned Dr Ushewokunze three months ago for being "highly irresponsible".

The Prime Minister rebuked Dr Ushewokunze after he had criticized the Public Service Commission (PSC) — which falls under Mr Mugabe's portfolio — for hampering the radical changes he was trying to implement in the country's health services.

Despite that warning, Dr Ushewokunze brought up the subject again while Mr Mugabe was in Scandinavia a couple of weeks ago.

Mr Geoff Kueckow, chairman of the RF, last night welcomed Dr Ushewokunze's removal as "a step in the right direction".

He said the move would go a long way to restore white confidence because the government now seemed to realize the deterioration in health services was "driving the whites out of the country".

Dr Ushewokunze has angered whites, particularly medical staff, with his statements and xenophobia aimed at stamping out alleged racism in the country's hospitals.

He has also warned repeatedly that "white privilege" in hospital services will have to end.

He has attacked private medical practice and is known to be against the establishment of private hospitals.
German firms invest in Zimbabwe

BY DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — West German industrialists are taking a keen interest in Zimbabwe and a number of firms are considering substantial investments in the country.

Many of them would particularly like to take part in joint mining and electrical ventures, according to the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr. Richard Ellerkmann.

He disclosed that 12 West German firms had opened offices in Salisbury and three were already engaged in joint ventures.

Trade

In an interview with a local newspaper, Dr. Ellerkmann said efforts were being made to improve trade between his country and Zimbabwe.

Last year West Germany imported goods worth about H15-million from Zimbabwe, including tobacco, cotton, copper and chrome. Zimbabwe's imports from West Germany amounted to about H10-million and included machinery, chemical products, pharmaceutical and electrical appliances.

West Germany has earmarked almost E28-million this year for Zimbabwe's reconstruction and resettlement projects.
Mugabe sacks controversial health chief

SALISBURY. - Zimbabwe's controversial Health Minister, Dr Herbert Usheuwokumwe, has been sacked.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office yesterday said that Dr Usheuwokumwe had been "removed from office" and gave no reason for the move.

He said the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorouze, would take over the post today.

The sacking has been long expected in government circles, and Dr Usheuwokumwe himself has told colleagues in recent weeks that he did not expect to hold his post for long.

He has been an outspoken critic of Zimbabwe's colonial era and has launched scathing attacks on white health administrators and other medical staff in Zimbabwe. - Sapa.
Zimbabwe plans clampdown on political gatherings

SALISBURY — Tough new measures controlling political meetings are expected to be announced in Zimbabwe this week.

An upsurge in political activity has led to warnings by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, that parties must keep within the law or face banning.

It is understood the Cabinet has agreed that all public meetings or gatherings will have to be approved by Mr Hove. Organisers will have to give one week's notice of any meetings and to agree to allow the police to record the proceedings on tape.

Ministerial approval will also be needed for demonstrations or marches of which there have been a spate in recent weeks. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Controversial Minister out as Mugabe cracks down

By Robin Drew

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has again shown that he is boss with the dismissal of Health Minister Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze.

On his first day back in office after visits to Scandinavia and Australia, Mr. Mugabe called in the controversial Health Minister and sacked him.

A one-sentence announcement on radio and television said he would be replaced today by the Deputy Health Minister, Dr. Simon Muzenda.

Dr. Ushewokunze said last night he was shocked by his dismissal. "At this stage I feel so low that I cannot afford the dangerous luxury of commenting. I do not know what I will be doing next," he said.

He said he was a "whipping boy" and whipping boys did not complain.

Dr. Ushewokunze denied the Prime Minister, while Mr. Mugabe was in Australia, by attacking the Public Service Commission for allegedly blocking black advancement, a subject he had been publicly warned by Mr. Mugabe to leave alone.

When Dr. Ushewokunze's highly critical remarks were reported to the Prime Minister, he was said to have been extremely angry.

In recent days Dr. Ushewokunze has spoken out against the "spirit of the socialist revolution" by living in big houses and building up "fat bank balances."

His dismissal has caused wide spread concern.

But his arbitrary actions, his failure to consult senior personnel in the Ministry, and his sharp tongue, which was often aimed at whites, made him a highly controversial Minister in a particularly sensitive area.

But there is no doubt that among the younger, more volatile, members of the ruling party and among hacks generally Dr. Ushewokunze's dismissal will be viewed with dismay.
Five who fled to SA held

The Star's African News Service

SALISBURY — Five Zimbabweans who sought asylum in South Africa have appeared in court after being handbilled back to Zimbabwe.

All five pleaded guilty to contravening the Immigration Act and have been remanded in custody. They are: Abbie Hoffman, Kenneth Carrick, Robert James Carrick, Paul Steven Heymans and Edward Reginald Stevens.

They were arrested by South African immigration authorities and returned.
ZIMBABWE

Biting the hand

Political doublespeak is not the prerogative of black Africa. Most nations, SA prominent among them, have endured it for years.

But such verbal machinations are usually designed to achieve political ends. So what possible profit can there be in the purposeless and racist invective employed by Robert Mugabe at a rally of 40 000 followers in Zimbabwe last week?

Quote: "From today I give you my permission to hit everyone who calls you a kaffir."

Hurtful "kaffir" slurs understandably cause deep resentment among black citizens and should be punishable by law, as indeed they are — even in SA. But for a prime minister to extend such a public invitation to illicit violence is an appalling misuse of office which flies in the face of civilised norms. Yet PM Mugabe wasn't finished.

Quote: "It is the blood and sweat of the workers that has made these (business) people millionaires. They have sucked the blood of the workers like vampires so that they could board expensive aeroplanes and go for long holidays."

The reference was plainly to whites — and it came from a man who has sacked two Cabinet ministers, at least partly for their anti-white sentiments.

Such immoderation is thus surprising. Mugabe, after all, is rightfully credited with holding Zimbabweans together through the critical formative days by a policy of pragmatism and reconciliation.

Yet it is even more surprising that he should be swinging so crudely at the investment sector at a time when he needs it most. Foreign eyes are on Zimbabwe, and behind them are men with money to spend. Mugabe needs it to maintain the credibility of his reformist policies at home and to encourage further commitments from abroad.

But purse strings will remain tightly drawn, one suspects, if the major distributors of Western largess detect a further tilt to the Left in Zimbabwe economic thinking.

Regrettably, that process is in motion. Mugabe has not yet learnt history's lesson that the poor cannot be enriched by impoverishing the wealthy.

Company tax stands at well over 50% and the fiscus is now creaming off still more on capital gains, estate duty and non-resident interest.

The Riddell Commission, whose recommendations the government has approved in principle — at least tacitly — speaks of freezing real incomes of 2420 000 or more and closing the wage differentials by revaluing lower income jobs.

It's not the stuff of which investor confidence is made. Zimbabwe, like SA and all under-developed nations, needs to address itself to the opportunity gap rather than the wage gap. It needs to place in the hands of the masses the skills and expertise for the creation of wealth.

Redistribution of income will do no more than shoo off fixed capital from abroad and put Zimbabwe on the rocky road to beggar nation status which already prevails among its neighbours to the north and east.

Hopefully it won't come to that. But the sounds now emanating from Salisbury are far from encouraging.

Part of the problem appears to be growing personal paranoia. Analysts perceive a morbid physical fear of SA in the Mugabe makeup. They say he genuinely believes the story that a 5 000-man hit force is being trained in the Republic to overthrow him.

There are still those, of course, who believe that Mugabe has one message for the workers and peasants and another — the real one — for the business community which must shoulder the major burden of achieving national goals.

The facts tend to suggest otherwise. In the euphoria of reconciliation many have tended to forget that Mugabe is a committed Marxist.

The one-party state is on its way, the major newspapers are in Zanu hands and the party brass no longer bother to deny that official press control is a national priority.

Government is set on gaining senior partner status in major industries, particularly in mining. It already controls some of them, like Central African Pharmaceuticals, and Zimbabwe is effectively nationalised.

Now Mugabe wants more blacks on company boards — irrespective of merit, one suspects — and is suggesting that worker committees should get together with management to decide how profits should be divvied out.

"If this is communism," he says, "then forward with communism." That was in May. But, keeping all options open, a month later he was saying:

"To try to destroy it (the capitalist infrastructure) is to destroy the basis on which our country can survive."

The confusion in business is thus understandable. The danger is that by looking for the best of both worlds, Mugabe will get neither.

But what are his true colours? The answer will surely decide the future of one of Africa's most promising young nations. His initial responses suggested that he was going to make the most of the opportunity.

It will be a tragedy for all if he blows it now.
Sydney Harbour Airport is a proposed airport located at the southern end of Sydney Harbour. The airport is intended to serve as a hub for domestic and international flights, providing an alternative to Sydney Airport, which is currently the primary airport serving the city. The airport is expected to be operational by 2030 and will feature state-of-the-art facilities, including a new runway, terminal, and a new control tower. The airport will also include a new rail link to the city, providing a fast and convenient mode of transport for passengers. The airport is a key component of the NSW government's masterplan to improve the region's transport infrastructure.
German eyes

on Zimbabwe trade

Salisbury Bureau

WEST German industrialists are taking a keen interest in Zimbabwe and a number of firms are considering substantial investments in the country.

Many of them would particularly like to take part in joint mining and electrical ventures, according to the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr. Richard Ellerkmann.

He disclosed that 12 West German firms had opened offices in Salisbury and three were already engaged in joint ventures with local companies and individuals.

In an interview with a local newspaper, Dr. Ellerkmann said efforts were being made to improve trade between his country and Zimbabwe.

The political situation in Zimbabwe was favourable enough for foreign investment, he said, and the potential for economic and industrial growth would be utilised by German businessmen.
Zimbabweans Face Delay in Pensions
6 asylum seekers sent back home

By CHRIS OLCKER

SIX white Zimbabweans, including a teenage girl, who tempted death by swimming across the crocodile-infested Limpopo River to seek asylum in South Africa, had their hopes dashed when they were arrested near Messina earlier this month.

They were returned to Zimbabwe.

Yesterday the five men, Abner Hoffman, brothers Kenneth and Robert Carrick, Paul Heyman and Edward Stevens, all of Bulawayo, appeared in the Beit Bridge Magistrate's Court where they pleaded guilty to a charge of leaving Zimbabwe illegally.

The 16-year-old girl was not charged but was still being held in custody.

An official of the South African Department of the Interior confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that the six people had crossed the dangerous river and that they had been detained by immigration officials.

He did not know the exact date the incident took place but he believed it was at the beginning of last week.

He said the runaways were returned to Zimbabwe because they had entered South Africa illegally.

Zimbabwean sources said the six were arrested on October 3 soon after crossing the Limpopo River, near Messina.

They also said some of the men were wanted for questioning in connection with several criminal charges. The men will appear again on October 19.
Opposition political leaders have campaigned strongly against the introduction of the new law and have expressed concerns about its potential impact on the economy and the rights of the people. The opposition has accused the government of using the law to suppress dissent and has called for international condemnation.

The law has also prompted concerns about the erosion of democratic freedoms and the judiciary's independence. The opposition has called for a constitutional review to address these concerns.

The government has defended the law, emphasizing the need for a strong defense mechanism to protect national interests. They argue that the new law is necessary to combat foreign interference and to ensure national security.

The opposition has invited the international community to monitor the implementation of the law and to hold the government accountable for its actions. They have called for international support in upholding democratic values and human rights.

The government has responded by highlighting its commitment to upholding the rule of law and to protecting the nation's sovereignty. They have called on the international community to respect the country's sovereign right to self-defense.

The situation remains tense, with both sides continuing to engage in heated debates and to seek support from international allies. The outcome of this dispute will likely have significant implications for the region and for international relations.
Milk is going to be short

SALISBURY. — The general manager of Zimbabwe's Dairy Marketing Board, Mr. Eddie Cross, fears that dairy products might be rationed by February unless supplies of skim milk powder and butter oil are obtained soon from the European Economic Community.

In a television interview, he said the DMB and government experts had drawn up a 10-year plan that would enable farmers to meet an ever-increasing demand for dairy products.

"If overseas supplies don't arrive on time, I'm afraid we'll have to start rationing liquid products by February.

"We'll try to avoid that if we can. It takes up to three months to get supplies from Europe, and although we started working on this in June, we still don't have a final decision."

Mr. Cross listed the factors which had led to increased consumption of dairy products, as the broadening of the consumer market by the accessibility of rural areas in peace time, minimum wages which had increased the buying power of low-income workers, and rapid economic growth over the past 18 months.

"As a result of all these changes, the consumption of dairy products is rising faster than we can keep pace. We started at independence not only self-sufficient, in all dairy products, but were exporting milk and other products to neighbouring states."

— Sapa
Blame Mugabe if I die — Muzorewa

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, has attacked Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for alleging he is in cahoots with the South African Government.

The bishop, first black Prime Minister of what was Rhodesia, said Mr Mugabe was telling a “heap of groundless lies”, and hinted for the first time that he believed Mr Mugabe’s government intended taking “physical” action against him.

Asked if he would leave the country, he replied: “I plan to stay in the country and die here.”

Bishop Muzorewa said that if he was to “disappear or die or something else of the sort” it would be because Zanu-PF wanted to get rid of a “real political threat”.

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly claimed that 5,000 former UANC men are in South Africa to be trained to commit sabotage in Zimbabwe.

He has also implicitly warned that he will have Bishop Muzorewa and his wife detained.

The bishop said: “Assertions that the UANC and South Africa are in league to sabotage or overthrow our government, and the accusation that we hold secret meetings, are not only false but preposterous rubbish of the highest degree.”

In one of the most scathing attacks on his successor since independence, the bishop accused the government of trying to find scapegoats for errors and failures.

“When the present government collapses — and I didn’t say ‘if’ I said ‘when’ — it will have been overthrown by its own irresponsibility, not by us,” he said.

“They must not look outside for scapegoats to justify their own failure to run a truly democratic country. The coup, if there be one, will come from within Zanu-PF.”

Bishop Muzorewa said one of the saddest facts of African leadership was that they could not accept there were parties, such as the UANC, which truly believed in democracy.

“Instead, they are more prepared to believe and imagine that there is a coup behind every word, a rebellious soldier behind every vegetable, a dissident behind every shadow, even their own.”

He claimed Mr Mugabe’s accusation was intended to destroy him politically and physically, and pave the way for a one-party state.

Bishop Muzorewa said Mr Mugabe had, in January, said there was no truth in the allegations of UANC subversion.
Minister's wife gets Zimbabwe's plum nursing job

SALISBURY. The wife of a Zimbabwean minister has been given the country's plum nursing post in a move that appears likely to spark resentment among hospital staff.

A Ministry of Health announcement said that Mrs Dorothy Shamuayiria, wife of the Information and Tourism Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyiria, had been appointed principal matron of the Parirenyatwa group of hospitals, the former ultra-modern Andrew Fleming group in central Salisbury.

Last month nurses and domestic staff from the hospital group demonstrated outside parliament against the Public Service Commission, saying they had heard Mrs. Florence Chitauro, principal matron of the group, of whom they approved, was to be replaced by a minister's wife.

Health Minister Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze appeased the demonstrators, telling them he had talked with the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, and that Mrs. Chitauro would remain in her post.

However, Mrs. Chitauro has since lost her job and been given time to decide on an alternative job in the ministry, the statement added.

Mrs. Chitauro, who last week claimed civil servants and politicians were demanding sex from single and married women in return for jobs and promotions, was not available for comment.

Mr. Mugabe dismissed Dr. Ushewokunze as Health Minister earlier this week, accusing him of continually criticizing the Public Service Commission and of organizing the staff demonstration. — Sapa-AF.
Come back plea to skilled Zimbabweans

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwean Government has issued a world-wide appeal to skilled Zimbabweans living abroad to return to their homeland.

The Manpower Planning and Development Minister, Mr. Frederick Shava, this week launched the campaign by visiting neighbouring Zambia, home for thousands of Zimbabweans ranging from company managers to coal miners, the Herald newspaper reported yesterday.

In Lusaka, Mr. Shava told a news conference Zimbabwe faced serious shortages of skills — particularly in agriculture, health and engineering.

In four years, he said, Zimbabwe had lost 4,000 qualified artisans mainly through emigration of whites.

At least 1,000 whites have quit the territory each month since independence. Quoting official figures, Mr. Shava noted that 88% of aircraft apprentices were whites. So were 94% of apprentices in electrical industries and 69% in the motor trade.

In an interview later with the State-owned Zimbabwe Radio, Mr. Shava said the country had about 3,000 mainly black students abroad — but only 200 of them are training as engineers — even these should return.

Sapa.
Mugabe clamps down on party politics

SALISBURY. — Political meetings are to be restricted in Zimbabwe to reduce tension.

The Zimbabwe Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Richard Hove, said yesterday he was re-applying provisions of the Law and Order Maintenance Act which was relaxed by the government in July last year.

He said political parties wishing to hold meetings or processions would now have to apply for police permission seven days in advance — a restriction first introduced by the former white Rhodesian governments to control rising black nationalist activity.

For the past 18 months political parties were required to tell police two days in advance when they intended holding meetings or marches.

Full details of date, place and speakers would now be necessary. "So I can use my discretion whether any particular meeting should not be held," Mr. Hove said.

Ministers performing official business would not be affected.

Rights

Mr. Hove said the government believed in free political activity. "We have no intention of cutting down on the democratic rights of the people of Zimbabwe."

But he said the police had been stretched to the limit by the number of political meetings held outside the country recently. 17 in August, 67 last month, and 43 so far this month.

Mr. Hove said there was "an alarming prevalence of inflammatory and sometimes even near-subversive" statements by irresponsible elements which he did not identify. He said some meetings erupted in violence but gave no examples.

The country was behaving as though there was going to be an election tomorrow when it should be concentrating on building itself up and improving its economy, he said.

Sapa-Reuter
this week of Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze has gone a long way to lifting, at least temporarily, sagging spirits.

The hardline politician's statements and often bizarre actions have done more to antagonise the now less than 200,000 whites than anything else since the Tzetere affair. Attacks on "parasite" private medicine, threats to stop the construction of private facilities, and personal abuse of senior staff at government hospitals have also led to doctors deciding their services will be better appreciated elsewhere in the world.

Whether the resulting mood of mild euphoria will last for long depends not only on the stance taken by his successor, Deputy Minister Dr Simon Mazorodze, but also on the attitude of PM Robert Mugabe.

Much has been made of Ushewokunze's public clashes with the Prime Minister. Most notable of these was an accusation that the Public Service Commission, responsible for appointing civil servants, was blocking appointments. The PM later rebuked him for his criticism.

But the disgraced Minister has also been cited in a witchcraft murder trial - a spirit medium is on trial for allegedly inciting the killings of four whites and it has been charged that Ushewokunze was consulted.

Mugabe's actions have probably stemmed from his dislike of Ushewokunze's extra-political activities, while not necessarily implying criticism of the aim of nationalising among Mugabe's ZANU (PF) party during the guerrilla war when he secretly attended to wounded guerrillas, operating from his private practice in Fort Victoria. The impression he has given so far of being low-key is purely because he has had to take a back seat to his controversial senior.

The medical profession and the white community have breathed a sigh of relief over the end of a reign which saw such a loss of trained staff that, for example, the intensive care unit at Salisbury's Central Hospital is now able to cater for only two patients at a time. Originally it catered for five.

It is doubtful the change will lead to renewed faith in the government as far as whites are concerned. Fears over the long-term policies towards health and its twin, education, are too strong to be outweighed by any temporary morale booster.

ZIMBABWE FM 14 18

A little surgery

Good cheer is a sentiment which has become markedly absent among the white community in Zimbabwe. But the sacking

Sacked Minister Ushewokunze... overall policy remains
SALESBURY — About 57,000 squatters are now illegally occupying commercial farming land in Zimbabwe, according to figures given in the latest issue of the weekly magazine, The Farmer, the official organ of the Commercial Farmers’ Union. The worst-hit area is Matcaland on the country’s eastern border which has seen an influx of 45,000 squatters.
Zimbabwe curbs political meetings

By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Government is to clamp down on the number of political meetings and processions being held in the country, Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Richard Hove, announced yesterday.

From today, when the emergency regulations come into operation, the Minister himself will have the final say about whether or not a meeting may go ahead. Applications to hold meetings or processions will have to be lodged at least seven days before they are to be held.

Convenors of meetings will have to conform to a set of rules, which include allowing police to record the proceedings. A total ban on the hiring of buses to transport supporters to distant meetings will also take effect today.

Explaining the Government's move, Mr. Hove said that in the past three months political parties in Zimbabwe had been acting as though an election was imminent. In August, 14 political meetings had been held, while in September the figure climbed to 67.

This month already there had been a total of 43 meetings and processions of a political nature, he said.

At some of these meetings violence had erupted between opposing political parties, the Minister added, although he would not elaborate or give a breakdown of the parties involved in the incidents.

It was his intention to cut down on the number of meetings so that adequate protection could be provided by police for those present and those ordinary citizens attempting to carry out their daily business.

Mr. Hove stressed that the Government believed in democracy and freedom of expression and would consider lifting the restrictions if political parties behaved responsibly.

The regulations will not apply to those Government Ministers who address meetings in the course of Government business, he added.
White MP calls for reconciliation

ZIMBABWE'S former Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, who was fired this week, was probably responsible for more unhappiness among whites than any other Cabinet Minister, commented Mr Rowan Cronje, a former member of Mr Ian Smith's Cabinet.

After independence Mr Mugabe had appealed to the nation to follow a path of reconciliation, saying there was no point in bitter recriminations, but not all Ministers had agreed.

Mr Cronje's speech echoed Mr Mugabe's wish for reconciliation in Zimbabwe and although Zimbabwe had opened up relations with socialist countries like Yugoslavia and Romania, it could hardly be called a Marxist state.

"Too many members of the government are not Marxist for it to be a Marxist state," Mr Cronje said.

While the government accepted the reality of capitalism and free enterprise it also had socialist-orientated programmes, Mr Cronje said.

He also said he did not know a single person who was forced out of the army, air force or police service — apart from maybe the medical service — because they were white.

One of the big problems was the departure of white artisans who were not so tied as farmers and businessmen, and this was one of the factors leading to breakdowns in the transport system.
SALISBURY: Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is sitting on an inherited time bomb primed by his victory at the country's pre-independence poll: land hunger.

A million Zimbabwean peasants need to be resettled on more land as soon as possible if they are to be able to support themselves, according to a recent Zimbabwean economic document, the Riddell Commission Report.

More than 50,000 land-starved peasants are squatting on white-owned commercial farming land creating a situation which continues to ignite confrontations between farmers and squatters continually threatening to ignite.

The Zimbabwe Government has ambitious plans to resettle people over the next 10 years, details of which are not yet clear, but the problem is an immediate one.

There are signs of restiveness among some rural peasant farmers. The slow pace and resettlement and the mass evictions and resettlement and squatters angrily claim they are being driven off their land by the ravages wrought on their farms by squatters.

The police response to the problem has been to treat it with kid gloves. And the Zimbabwe cabinet minister charged with implementing the resettlement programme, Minister of Land, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, told the recent congress of the Commercial Farmers Union (CFC) that any farmer against squatters could result in a burnt-down homestead.

Land hunger is one of the major political threats to his government and continued peace and stability in the country.

According to Dr Sekeramayi, many so-called squatters moved on to deserted white farms during the country's bitter seven-year civil war genuinely believing they were 'liberating their own piece of land'.

But now, in terms of laws enforced by the government, they put in power and which they call their own, these landless peasants are still defined as illegal squatters on farms owned by white farmers who have returned with post-independence stability and peace. However, the government has pledged not to move squatters in this category.

A major aspect of the guerrilla war rhetoric employed by Zanla and ZAPU forces was the repossession of the land by the African majority. But 18 months after independence some 500 white commercial farmers still own more than 40 percent of Zimbabwe's agricultural land.

The Zimbabwe Government has so far bought more than 435,000 hectares of farmland for its massive resettlement programme and the eventual figure is likely to be millions of hectares.

Over the next three years R143 million has been earmarked for the purchase of land and basic infrastructure development necessary for resettlement.

But fewer than 3 percent of people have so far been resettled.

The government has now set about trying to accelerate the process. But a major problem it faces is...
Mugabe on time bomb

By Howard Barrell, Tribune Africa News Service

There is a shortage of the skills needed to prepare the land for resettlement: surveyors, planners, and borehole drillers.

Well-informed World Bank projections of the programme reveal Zimbabwe intends settling about 20,000 families (about 120,000 people) over the next three years on about 1.2 million hectares, and a further 70,000 families on 4.5 million hectares together with another 50,000 families on irrigated land by 1990.

Mr. Mugabe's government is clearly treating the land hunger problem as a major priority.

But there is another set of interests his government has been at pains to satisfy. Those 8,000 white commercial farmers are responsible for most agricultural production. As such, they largely feed the nation, and earn the country much of the foreign exchange so vital to finance Zimbabwe's ambitious development projects.

Hence, Mr. Mugabe has to steer a difficult course between satisfying his constituency and protecting the security and viability of commercial farmers.

Failure to satisfy either could lead to disruption of his economic principle "growth with equity," and his pledge to ensure that all Zimbabweans will have bread or meals during the process of radical economic transformation.

So far, his government has been able to buy enough farm land on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis. This means it has not had to disturb white farmers' security through expropriation, not satisfy the awkward foreign exchange requirements of the Lancaster House agreement which hold that payment for expropriated land must be available to the seller in the currency of his choice.

Dr. Sekeramayi told parliament recently enough farms were on offer to the government at this stage.

The leader of Zanu, Joshua Nkomo, recently told a party rally that colonial structures established over 30 years could not be changed in 18 months.

But Zimbabwe's "black masses," as they are referred to here, are looking to the immediate future to satisfy the shortages of today, not the past to explain those shortages.
land, who had about 150 people illegally on his farm, said their farming methods were ruinous, and that in some cases the land would take years to recover. Theft is a major problem.

Farmers fear that unless the Government takes firm, drastic action soon, vast areas of national park and farming country will become unproductive "tribal trust land." They also doubt that the latest moves will have any serious effect on squatters who seem set to stay.

(c) Argus Co. 1981.

Laden with thatch grass, women head back towards a squatter settlement near Lake Kyle. Conservationists fear that squatters may strip the area of vegetation.

Primitive farming methods used by squatters are leading to an ecological disaster.
By Brendan Sceryn, The Star’s Africa News Service

FORT VICTORIA — The ZimbabweRuins—now known officially as Great Zimbabwe—and the area around Lake Kyle are to be fenced to protect them from squatters.

But some people in the lake area are not convinced that this will be enough to prevent the zone becoming, as one hotelier put it, "one national monument surrounded by miles and miles of desert."

Changes in the lush woodland around the dam have been startling in just the last three months when the squatter invasion increased in tempo.

Before, driving along the narrow tarred road to the magnificent ruins at Great Zimbabwe, a motorist could see monkeys, small buck and even kudu bounding across the road.

Now, as one nears the ruins, a pall of smoke from burning grass and hundreds of cooking fires hangs over the road. There is still life along the road, but now it is different — children, goats, dogs and cattle roam about in the ruins.

Most shocking to people who know the area is the destruction of the trees. On both sides of the road, squatters have chopped down hundreds of the old, indigenous trees. Thickly forested areas have now been turned into fields of blackened grass and tree stumps.

"The National Park surrounding portions of the lake has also suffered. Illegal fishing has risen dramatically since the beginning of the year, and for the last few months a ban on commercial fishing on Lake Kyle has been in force. Animals in the park and the surrounding commercial farming areas have fallen victim to wire snares."

The Government’s stated intention is to develop the area of Great Zimbabwe as a tourist attraction, while still preserving its natural beauty.

The museum at Great Zimbabwe has been renovated and was recently reopened to the public by President Canaan Banana. The area, considered the spiritual heart of the nation, has been shown off proudly by the government to visiting heads of state and dignitaries.

Until about three months ago, there was practically no problem.

But when the Dutch Reformed Church mission at Morgenster donated large tracts of its land to the government’s resettlement programme, this land was adjacent to other farming land and to the National Park.

Before this land could be allocated for resettlement, tribepople from the surrounding areas moved in and set up house. They quickly spilled over into the park and on to both deserted farms and operating farms around the lake.

The core of the squatter problem around Kyle is the same as it is throughout Zimbabwe — land hunger. The tribal area around Fort Victoria is the second most densely populated zone in the country and the people there have always strongly supported Prime Minister Robert Mugabe’s ruling Zanu (PF) party.

A large proportion of the Cabinet Ministers, including the Local Government and Housing Minister, Dr Edisson Zvobgo, come from this area. "This has made moving the squatters something of a political hot potato, and despite repeated appeals from groups of ministers over the past few weeks, the people have refused to shift."

As added factor is the tribal rivalry, which local people say may have accelerated the influx. The land around Great Zimbabwe traditionally belongs to the people of Charumbira, who descended from Chief Namasard who, according to legend, was one of those who developed the area.

Just after the
Banana’s apartheid war call

LONDON — The Reverend Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, has suggested churches around the world declare total war on apartheid.

Preaching to a Methodist congregation of 600 in London on Sunday, he claimed:
• South Africa used the name of God in vain.
• Security police were becoming murderers.
• A “huge sorrowsum” was being created in the homelands.

He was in London for a three-day Methodist seminar on Christian heritage in government and felt yesterday for America.

‘Integrity’

He recalled the recent South African raid into Angola and said most South African whites who claimed to be Christians were unable to react against their “so-called Christian Government and leaders”.

“In their definition of national reality, the Christian element will not let them doubt the integrity of their leaders and the civilised standards of their country,” he said.

“Are we going to let South Africa continue using the name of God in vain while their prisons are bursting, their legal system is a mockery of justice and their security police are turning into a bunch of murderers?”

However, there was a “bright side” in South Africa — the growing activity of guerrillas and the concerted action of workers, women and students were, he said, a clear resonance of the voice from Robben Island.

Action has also been co-ordinated among the Frontline states to advance the struggle for the complete overthrow of apartheid and racist domination.”

He said there would be hope when churches in South Africa and around the world accepted the invitation that victims of apartheid addressed to them.

‘Disobedience’

“Would it not be possible for all the Christian churches to declare a total war on apartheid?”

This may entail a campaign of civil disobedience and unqualified support to the struggling masses of South Africa.

The churches would then be seen as leading the ivory tower, the pulpit, the altar and the pews and joining the progressive forces of the country.

He ended by telling the congregation that those who bought South African goods were in an “unholy alliance with apartheid.” — Sapa
Clashes in Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Hundreds of supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF) and the Rev Ntabanying Sithole's Zanu have clashed violently. Five people were injured.

Two political rallies in Mbozo township at the midlands town of Que Que were disrupted by yelling, stone-throwing youths.

A Zanu official at one point fired a revolver into the air in an attempt to bring order.

A police support unit was sent to help the outnumbered local police.

The clashes came within days of a Government restriction on the holding of political rallies.
Mugabe 'meets the people'

By DAVID FORRETT

SALISBURY - Zimbabwean Premier Mr Robert Mugabe yesterday started an extensive seven-day tour of Matabeleland as part of his "meet the people" campaign.

His week-long visit to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Ndebele stronghold is likely to be the most testing part of his campaign, which began early last month.

During his "meet the people" tour — which was interrupted for three weeks when Mr Mugabe visited Scandinavia and attended the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne — the Prime Minister has strongly advocated the establishment of a one-party state.

This has been coolly received by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapa) and supporters and observers are interested to see how the Prime Minister is received in the heartland of the Ndebele.

He will visit a number of outlying districts before climaxing his tour with a mass rally in Bulawayo on Saturday. He will also meet trade and commerce representatives there.

It has not yet been announced whether Mr Nkomo will join the touring party.

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RN 21/01/89
Zimbabwe independence — a moral boost to Indians

Asian bliss up north

SALISBURY — The Indian businessman was adamant. "I will never leave this country. I am a Zimbabwean, why should I leave?"

In the air conditioned office above his large clothes store in Manica Road, central Salisbury, Mr. R. Dhaya seems to reflect the view of the estimated 15,000 members of the Indian community in Zimbabwe, the majority of whom were locally born.

Apprehension that followed Mr Robert Mugabe's sweeping victory in the 1980 general elections has given place to "hope that business will be allowed to go on as usual," one said.

Mr Dhaya said he never feared for his future and was "one of the most happy men in Salisbury" when the results were announced. In the early 1960s he was a member of the National Democratic Party and tried to fight legally against the white-rulled government until the party was banned.

For him majority rule meant the end of discrimination.

"We were classified as whites for tax purposes but we were discriminated against," Mr Dhaya said. Somewhat surprisingly he laughs when he recalls his experiences with racism.

"In 1964 after negotiating for a place in First Street shopping centre I was told I couldn't have it because I was Indian," he said.

The end of racial discrimination was the most important aspect of majority rule, most Indians I talked to told me.

"Now I feel I am a citizen of this country. I can move anywhere, buy a house anywhere I like," Mr K. G. Patel, another businessman said.

Earlier this year Mr Patel handed the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, a cheque for R20,000, a first anniversary-of-independence gift from Salisbury's Asian business community.

Mr Patel said that since independence his business has improved because "there is more money going around", an opinion shared by other Asian businessmen.

However, some of them said they were concerned about religious freedom not being affected by the new order and the Islamic community is now building a new mosque next to the Madressa, in the grounds of the Islamic Cultural Institute where Qari Diwan lives.

He told me there had never been problems with the country's 125 mosques which cater for the country's 6,000 Indians and 60,000 Blacks who adhere to the Muslim religion.

"Now I feel I am a citizen" by SANS

A visit to the calm Ridgeview suburb where most of Salisbury's Asians live shows that majority rule and the concern about the future have not changed the life style of the community.

The only signs of change are the Cuban and North Korean embassies which occupy two large houses in a small street not far from Ganges Avenue. There are no empty houses to indicate a sudden departure and gardens in large homes are well kept by servants.

At the Hindu religious and cultural institute I was told that there are no Asian welfare societies "because there are no poor Indians," a statement confirmed by a Muslim Asian.

Every afternoon 260 students attend the Hindu school where they are taught religion and Gujarati, one of the many Indian dialects.

Two hundred and eighty students are also taught at the Islamic Madressa (Arabic for school) every afternoon. Its headmaster, Qari Abdullah Diwan, who is also president of the Council of Imams, the highest Islamic religious authority in the country, told me the students are taught Arabic, Urdu and also Gujarati.

Many members of the Asian community consider that what happened in Zimbabwe should be an example to South Africa.

"I had been told the blacks would ruin everything and now I find we can sit down and discuss problems," a young teacher told me.

"Mugabe must define socialism" by SANS

"The fears the whites have in South Africa are based on prejudices which they must abandon," he added.

Mr Dhaya was more direct in his advice.

"I feel terrible when I think that change will have to be brought by the guns. They must look into our country. Guns never solved anything." — SANS
Inflation sky-high, hundreds emigrate

SALISBURY — Inflation soared in Zimbabwe during August and the exodus of emigrants continued unabated.

The monthly digest of statistics released by the central statistical office in Salisbury yesterday showed an average of the all-items consumer index of 117 points, the largest points' leap ever recorded in a single month.

The treasury recently announced a two percent hike in the bank rate in an attempt to control inflation, which officials estimate may exceed 46 percent this year.

Meanwhile, after July's record exodus figure of 731, the total rose again in August to 1,138, with 1,065 people leaving Zimbabwe and 730 arriving.

Since a breakdown by race is no longer given in Zimbabwe migration statistics, it is not clear exactly how many of the emigrants were whites and how many of the immigrants were diplomatic personnel or blacks returning from training overseas.

The gross emigration total for the first eight months of this year is now over 14,000 compared with 10,000 for the same period last year.
Zimbabwe BoP in the red

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's balance of payments for the half-year to July fell Z$27,600,000 into the red. There was a surplus of Z$94-million for the corresponding period in 1980.

The Digest of Statistics also shows that, if immigrants' and emigrants' effects were excluded, the visible deficit would be Z$40,500,000 (1980: Z$70,500,000 surplus).

Emigrants accounted for Z$22-million.

Until June, imports more or less balanced exports. However, a hefty petrol and diesel bill of Z$35,700,000 tipped the scales.

Petroleum and allied products accounted for Z$55,600,000 of the Z$475,600,000 Import bill from January to the end of June.

Tobacco continued to be Zimbabwe's prime source of foreign exchange, earning Z$85,500,000, followed by ferrosilicon (Z$61-million), asbestos (Z$29-million), raw sugar (Z$26-million), nickel (Z$23-million) and cotton lint (Z$22-million).

South Africa continued to be the dominant trading partner in exports and imports.
Mugabe gives
his
word

By DAVID FORRET
PLUMTREE, — Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mu
gabe, yesterday promised Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front
(Zanu) supporters that their party
would be accommodated in a
future one-party state.
He told about 1,500 people in
the border village of Plumtree,
in the heart of Mr Nkomo's Nde
bete stronghold, that a one-party
state would not be forced on
Zimbabweans.
Mr Mugabe and his entourage
received a lukewarm reception
from some and curious Plum-
tree residents — most of whom
are staunch supporters of Mr
Nkomo's minority government
party — on the third day of his
"Meet the people tour" in
Matabeleland.
Making a strong plea for
national unity, Mr Mugabe said:
"Some people suspect that be-
cause I have talked about a one-
party state that their party must
die.

Join hands
"That is not what I have said," Mr Mugabe told his audience.
"There are only two parties in
Zimbabwe and if we join hands
by agreement we will have a
one-party state."

He claimed that the minority
parties led by Bishop Abel Mu
zarewa, the Rev Ntabazangi
Sithole and Mr James Chiker-
ena "do not matter anymore".
He said there should no longer
be a Zanu or a Zapr; the two
organisations "which fought for
Zimbabwe's independence".

"We have achieved the same
objective and we should have the
same objective now — unity;"
He said this unity was demon-
strated at the highest level of
government where there were
both ZAPU-PF and PF (Zanu)
Cabinet Ministers.

"We will not force anything on
the people if they don't want it.
"If they don't want a one-party
state, the government will con-
tinue as we are in the hope that
the people will change," he said.
SALISBURY - Striking nurses at Salisbury's Harare Hospital, whose walkout has prompted more than three days of strike action by black medical staff all over Zimbabwe, returned to work at the weekend.

Harare Hospital's hundreds of nurses and medical orderlies began their strike last Tuesday, demanding higher pay and better working conditions. They refused to negotiate until the Health Minister, Dr Simon Mazorodze, met them.

However, the chairman of the Mass Media Trust, Dr David Sadza, negotiated an end to the impasse, and persuaded the nurses to return. Dr Sadza, who is also a Salisbury medical practitioner, read them a letter from the Minister promising improved salaries and conditions of service as soon as possible.

Dr Sadza explained that the Minister had been unable to meet the nurses personally because of a Cabinet ruling earlier this week that Ministers were not to address "unapproved organisations."

Dr Mazorodze's letter read: "I am appealing to you all to go back on duty at one o'clock. Government has looked into your grievances and improved conditions of service and salaries will be announced, as indicated by the Prime Minister, as soon as possible." — Sima
MUGABE CALLS FOR UNITY

Prime Minister Mugabe tells 12,000 at stronghold of ZANU-PF rally

By Brian Barber


SOWETO MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1981
be pleads for one party state

BY DAVID FORRETT

BULAWAYO. — A merger between Zimbabwe's two major political parties — the Zanu and Zapu former guerrilla allies of the Patriotic Front — is the way that will bring about a one-party state.

This has emerged from the conciliatory statements made by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who has taken his campaign for a one-party state into the politically hostile territory of Matebeleland.

But while he has wooed Mr Joshua Nkomo's Ndebele supporters, Mr Mugabe has repeated warnings to Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabeniingi Sithole not to take part in anti-government activities.

He dismissed the Shona-based minority parties — such as Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) and Rev Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) — as "inconsequential".

Coalition

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe's "only two parties" — his ruling Zanu-PF, which is backed by the majority Shona tribal grouping, and his junior coalition partner in government, Mr Nkomo's Ndebele-based Zapu — should come together to form a one-party state by "agreement".

"When we say, let us have a one-party state, we are saying that that should come about after we have demonstrated to you how the government of unity operates," he said in Bulawayo at the weekend.

Addressing a rally at Barbour Fields Stadium on Saturday, the Prime Minister said the co-operation between the two parties in the government of unity should be extended to the party level.

The 13,000 people who braved the weather to attend the rally, gave Mr Mugabe and his entourage a rousing welcome.

Most appeared to be Shona-speaking residents of Bulawayo, which is controlled by Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (Zapu).

It was the first time that Mr Mugabe has personally held a rally in Bulawayo, although he has attended previous rallies in the city for two visiting heads of state.

Suspicions

Officials belonging to Mr Nkomo's party fear that their interests could be eroded if they were bypassed in a straight test of opinion in a referendum.

This has fuelled Ndebele suspicions that a one-party state could be used by the majority Shona tribal grouping to subjugate them.

But Mr Mugabe has insisted that no tribe is superior to any other in Zimbabwe, and has assured the Ndebele that a one-party system will not be forced on them against their wishes.

On Saturday Mr Mugabe also addressed a rally at Nkabinde, where he accused Bishop Muzorewa of continuing to work underground to subvert the government.

"Muzorewa has 5,000 men being trained for sabotage in South Africa,"

Bishop Muzorewa has denied Mr Mugabe's allegations.
End of the SA connection

Zimbabwe in search of new markets

Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwean exporters are looking for new markets to match their South African sales which are expected to dry up in March.

The search for the substitute markets follows South Africa's decision to scrap the 17-year-old preferential trade agreement that Mr. Robert Mugabe's Government inherited from the Rhodesian regime.

Pretoria gave Zimbabwe a year's notice of termination of the agreement which allows Zimbabwean goods preferential treatment in South Africa.

In terms of the agreement, Zimbabwean exports carry only a 5% duty in South Africa instead of the normal 30%.

Scraping of the pact will make Zimbabwean goods less competitive in South Africa.

Worst hit will be exporters of footwear, furniture, textiles and electronics.

"There are markets for these goods to the north of us, but those countries have trouble in paying for them," said Mr. Cyril De-whurst, vice-president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

The "traditional" export market to South Africa would be badly hit.

Companies were busy searching for new markets overseas.

One Bulawayo textile firm is phasing out exports to South Africa and trying to offset the loss by increasing domestic sales.

Exports to the south used to account for about 35% of the company's production, but this will fall to a mere 4% by March.

Mr. Tony Chancy, marketing manager of a Gwelo shoe company, said: "We'll have to see if SA customers will stand for this. We won't know the full effect until the end of the trade agreement."

He said more than 90% of his company's annual exports — worth about R10 million — went to South Africa.

Mr. Brian Smith, general manager of a Bulawayo furniture firm, said: "If we lose our South African market and don't make them up elsewhere we might as well close up shop and go home."

"We've been told already that we're losing most of our contracts," he said, pointing out that more than half of his production is sold in South Africa. This brought in about R100,000 a month in foreign currency.
I will use knobkarrries if required.

— Mugabe

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has threatened to use knobkarrries to knock sense into the heads of dissidents opposed to unity.

Continuing his tour of Matabeleland where he has addressed thousands of the need for a unified nation, Mr. Mugabe asked what these people who were against unity wanted.

"If it means fist-fighting, I know how to use my fists. If it is knobkarrries, I also know how to use them. And if it comes to guns, I have too many of them."

"We now have one national army, one government and one Prime Minister, not two," he said.

The ZAPU leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who did not accompany Mr. Mugabe on his tour, draws his support from Matabeleland.

Mr. Mugabe told one rally a one-party state could come about if his party and ZAPU could come together.

"The other parties of Muzorewa and Sithole are of no consequence," he said.

Mr. Mugabe said: "When we call for a one-party state we are saying that should come about after we have demonstrated to you how the government of unity operates."

ZAPU has five Ministers in the 26-man Cabinet but little is heard these days of Mr. Nkomo, who holds the position of Minister Without Portfolio. But, one of the key Ministries, Transport, is handled by Mr. Nkomo's deputy, Mr. Josiah Chinamano.
Firms warned

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe
firms which practised racial discrimination in housing and job opportunities would be nationalised, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert
Mugabe, said last week.

He told a rally of more than 10,000 people at
Wankie where he was on a tour of Matabeleland:
"We do not want to do it but if a company does not
obey the will of the people and serves foreign
interests, we will nationalise it."

Mr Mugabe, whose words are likely to have
an unsettling effect on the business community,
said the Government's role was to look after the
interests of the workers and the peasants.

The Prime Minister also announced that a plan for
new wage structures and conditions of service
would be published next month. — The Star's
Africa News Service.
ZIMBABWE firms which practised racial discrimination in housing and job opportunities would be nationalised, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, stated at the weekend. (WANGA 24/10/87)

He told a rally of more than 10,000 people at Wankie where he was on a tour of Matabeleland: “We do not want to do it but if a company does not obey the will of the people and serves foreign interests, we will nationalise it.”

Mr Mugabe, whose words are likely to have an unsettling effect on the business community, said the Government’s role was to look after the interests of the workers and the peasants.

Any company that maltreated workers risked Government intervention. — SANS.
Zimbabwe’s two-toed bush people coaxed to settle down

The Star’s Africa News Service

Their bushcraft is so good that it is said they disappear behind trees when approached. They can run like the wind and shin up trees with ease. And some of them have only two toes.

These are the shy Dema people who live in a remote area of the Zambezi Valley, about 300 km north of Salisbury.

Now the Zimbabwe government is trying to persuade them to put aside their primitive ways and settle down and create a better life for themselves and their children.

At the weekend a government delegation travelled to the area to hand out food, clothes and promises of assistance.

They want to persuade the tribespeople to come down from the mountains to the escarpment where they live in caves and rough shelters and build homes in the valley.

The Dema people live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruits, honey and roots.

No one knows how many there are. Recently about 300 had gathered at the home of a chief who had made several journeys on foot into their hilly terrain to pass the word around that peace had returned to Zimbabwe and that the government of Robert Mugabe wanted to help them.

A reporter who travelled with the government team said that naked men, women and children of a shy and timid nature queued to receive gifts of maize meal, dried fish, beans and salt.

They told a deputy minister, Mr George Ruthanhire, that they would begin building homes and preparing lands for the coming growing season.

They originally moved into the area from Mozambique many years ago. They speak a language similar to the Korekore people of the Shona-speaking group of Zimbabweans.

The two-toed feet of some of the people excited the interest of anthropologists when reports were published in the 1960s.

The deformity is thought to be the result of the isolation of a mutant gene.

The Dema people are said to be extremely shy. They took to the mountains after a war broke out in the area and have very little contact with strangers.

Attention was drawn to them earlier this month when a group of PANSIP(PP) Members of Parliament called on the Government to launch a programme of aid.

Senator Freddie Moyo said there were people in parts of the Zambezi Valley who still did not know their government was in power.
ZIMBABWE's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has returned to Salisbury
from a week-long provincial tour with considerable confidence after a poten-
tially bruising week for his 18-month-old admin-
istration.

He has successfully over-
come the first major public
sector challenge to his Gov-
ernment by quelling an
outbreak of strikes by
teachers and nurses seek-
ing more pay and better
working conditions.

He forced them back to
their schools and hospitals
with a combination of tough
action — arrests and dismis-
alls — and public shaming.

He also made his first
tour of the south-western
province of Matabeleland,
power-base of his arch-
ival, Mr Joshua Nkomo,
since faction fighting in
Bulawayo threatened the
stability of the State in
February.

The visit passed with
incident and Mr Mugabe
was given a polite, if
undehisneristic, reception
by the warrior Ndebele
people whose 'king,' Mr
Nkomo, he sounded defeat-
ed in last year's Independ-
ence election.

'I feel gratified, very hap-
p,' Mr Mugabe told report-
ers at a remote bush village
north of Bulawayo on Satu-
day. 'We have made pro-
des progress. We have laid
the basis for an even great-
der peace than we have now.'

Mr Mugabe's message was
one of unity, hard work and
discipline. He stressed the
points again at Bungo,
Victoria Falls, Wankie,
Plumtree and Bulawayo,
capital of Matabeleland
and home of the Ndebele.

Descendants of South Af-
rica's Zulus, the Ndebele
form 15 percent of Zim-
babwe's population of
about seven million. Al-
though fewer in number
than the majority Shona,
who voted Mr Mugabe into
power, they dominated
their more peaceable
neighbours for centuries
through military prowess.

Mr Mugabe on the tour of
his homeland. He told re-
porters in Salisbury he be-
lieved the Prime Minister
was on political-party, not
government, business and
that as much as he had no role
to play. Mr Mugabe told
meetings Mr Nkomo had
been too busy to come.

Mr Nkomo has told re-
porters he was suspicious
of Mr Mugabe's frequently
expressed desire to set up a
one-party state in
Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe has
said he would never force
this on an unwilling people
but scepticism remains in
Matabeleland.

'Mugabe says in
Masaholand that everyone
should join ZANU-PF (the
Prime Minister's party),
said a middle-aged black
businessman in the
Graphswzi suburb of
Plumtree. He preferred not
to be named.

He says he has told
Zanu-PF and ZAPU (the
previous name of Mr Nkomo's
party) must join together. People
see the difference and won-
ter, he said.

Mr Mugabe's message was
harsh for other parties. Only
ZANU-PF and Mr
Nkomo's Patriotic Front
(PF) party existed, he said.

The parties of Bishop Abel
Muzorewa and the Rev
Ndabaningi Sithole were
inconsequential, he added.

He made no mention of
the all-white Republican, for-
merly Rhodesia, Front of
the ex-Prime Minister, Mr
Ian Smith.

Four parties are rep-
resented in Zimbabwe's 100-
seat House of Assembly —
ZANU-PF with 57 seats, the
PF and the Republican
Front with 20 each and the
United African National
Congress (UANC) of Bishop
Muzorewa with three. Un-
der the constitution, a one-
party state can be
introduced before 1990 only
by a 100 percent vote in
Parliament.

Bishop Muzorewa, Mr
Sithole and Mr Smith have
all strongly criticised Gov-
ernment's recent policy. They
say ZANU-PF is fast losing
support because of rising
prices and fuel shortages.

Two weeks ago the Gov-
ernment reintroduced leg-
islation to curb political
activity, laws last en-
forced by former white re-
grimes seeking to quell
black nationalism. More
than 1,000 striking teachers
and nurses were arrested
and held briefly last week
under these provisions.

The strikers had all re-
turned to work by the end
of the week after Mr
Mugabe said they would be
dismissed or banished to
the bush. The Government
promised to look at their
grievances but only in the
general context of a
national review of wages
and conditions.

Political analysts said Mr
Mugabe appeared to have
won a convincing victory,
but some wondered about
the long-term cost to Gov-
ernment popularity. Some
blacks expressed disgust
at the sight of black police
herding black teachers and
nurses into armoured riot
vehicles.

Mr Mugabe made his po-
sition perfectly plain. He
accused nurses and teach-
ers of neglect of our duty
disloyalty to the nation.

'We would rather stay
from scratch than make
do with people like these,' he
said at Mptomoro High
School. — (Gape-Neue)
Zimbabwe aid Bill is through US Senate

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A conservative attempt to block $75 million in United States economic aid to Zimbabwe has been defeated in the Senate.

When the Senate considered the Foreign Aid Bill yesterday, conservatives led by Senator Jesse Helms proposed an amendment that would have denied Zimbabwe this aid as long as North Korean military advisors remained in that country.

The money is part of a $225 million aid package the Reagan Administration promised Zimbabwe.

Mr Helms was backed by Senator Harry Byrd, who pushed through the Byrd Amendment in 1981 ending the embargo on strategic metals imports from Rhodesia.

AFRICAN POLICY

Opposition came from Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the Senate Africa sub-committee, who claimed in the Senate that the Helms amendment suggested that the Reagan Administration's southern African policy was a fraud.

She warned that a vote against the aid programme for Zimbabwe would amount to a vote of no confidence in the President.

In any case there were three times as many British military advisers in Zimbabwe as North Koreans, she said.

When the issue was brought to the vote, Senator Helms amendment by 61 votes to 14.

Senators voted 66 to 99 in favour of the repeal of the Clark Amendment, the 1975 provision which prohibited the United States from covert or overt military involvement in Angola.

The House of Representatives is examining its version of the Foreign Aid Bill.

Both versions will go to a conference of representatives of the two houses.

Whatever they can agree on will go to the President for signature and will then become law...

The house, still controlled by Democrats, is unlikely to agree to the repeal of the Clark Amendment but will support the aid for Zimbabwe.
Mugabe comes out fighting mad

SALISBURY - The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe has threatened to use a knobkerrie to knock sense into the head of dissidents who are opposed to unity.

Continuing his tour of Matabeleland where he has addressed thousands of people on the need for a unified nation, Mr Mugabe asked what those people who were against unity wanted.

"If it means fist-fighting, I know how to use my fists. If it is knobkers, I also know how to use them. And if it comes to guns, I have too many of them.

"We now have one national army, one Government and one Prime Minister, not two," he said.

The ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who did not accompany Mr Mugabe on his tour draws his support from Matabeleland.

Mr Mugabe told one rally that a one party state could come about if his party and ZAPU could come together.

"The other parties of Muzorewa and Sithole are of no consequence," he said.

Mr Mugabe said: "When we call for a one party state we are saying that it should come about after we have demonstrated to you how the Government of unity operates."

ZAPU has five ministers in the 26-man cabinet but little is heard these days of Mr Nkomo who holds the position of Minister Without Portfolio. But one of the key ministries, transport, is handled by Mr Mosiah Chinamano."
Five who swam to SA jailed

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Cases of people trying to cross into South Africa from Zimbabwe without completing the proper formalities were prevalent, a Beitbridge magistrate said yesterday.

Mr Neil Brown was speaking when jailing five unemployed white Zimbabweans who swam across the Limpopo to South Africa.

Paul Heymans, Edward Reginald Stevens, Bie Hoffman and Robert James Carrick were each jailed for an effective two months. Kenneth Carrick was jailed for an effective three months.

They were handed back to the Zimbabwean police by the South African authorities.
R213m US aid is allocated to Zimbabwe.

SALISBURY. — Talks between Zimbabwe and America yesterday resulted in $213 million in aid being allocated to Zimbabwe.

The aid will come from the United States Agency for International Development.

Aid targets would be the raising of agricultural productivity and the training of Zimbabwe’s manpower.

The director of the agency’s office in Salisbury, Mr. Roy Stacy, said the American government was impressed with the manner and the efficiency with which Zimbabwe was administering aid it received.

He said Zimbabwe was the largest African recipient of US economic assistance. — Sapa.
Socialism—
‘How far do we go’?

Zimbabwe is committed to socialism. Both parties in Mr Robert Mugabe’s coalition government – his own Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo’s Zapu – proclaim their fervent support for this political philosophy.

But how far and how fast along the socialist road should Zimbabwe go?

Finance Minister Enos Nkala’s return from the World Bank and IMF meetings in Washington declared that pragmatism would dictate Zimbabwe’s socialist approach. “If you want us to be outrageous capitalistic, ‘forget’ it. We are a nation, with some vision, some pride. ‘We will not be a disciple of the United States or of Moscow or of anybody. We are African. We have always been socialists because we always share whatever we have with others.’”

But there are members of government who are not that happy with the dual economy that operates here.

The debate has argued that Zimbabwe should stick to the essentials of socialism, which they regard as a more equitable sharing of the wealth. But it should not make the mistake of over-centralisation and the consequent suppression of all forms of free enterprise and personal initiative.

Other protagonists have called for a clear distinction between socialism and marxism, equating the former with a system of government based on love of one’s fellow men and a desire to eradicate exploitation, and the latter with a totalitarian system of government backed by a godless philosophy and an interpretation of history based on the class struggle.

Mr Mugabe has spoken of his hopes for a socialist state on a number of occasions, emphasising the collective aspect of ownership of the means of production. But he stops a long way short of the radical marxism by proclaiming that individuals or groups of individuals should retain ownership of what they produce.

The debate will no doubt go on. In the midst of all the theories, sight should not be lost of the fact that socialism was born out of generosity, the rejection of injustice and concern for the less fortunate.
Zimbabwe halts SA magazine imports

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — South African magazines and periodicals will cease to be imported by Zimbabwe by the end of next month, a spokesman for a firm of importers said in Bulawayo yesterday.

The number of magazines from Britain, the United States and Australia would be cut by 80 percent.

The government recently cut the foreign allocations for booksellers by 47 percent.

The foreign exchange restrictions are expected to hit business badly. A Salisbury shop, Philpot and Collins, which sells books, magazines and stationery, is to close at the end of the year because of the import cuts.
Zimbabwe mining squeeze

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Despite strong opposition from mining companies, the Zimbabwean Government intends to press ahead with the creation of a state-owned Mineral Marketing Corporation.

The Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told a local television programme this week that the company is intended to "encourage" mining companies to cooperate with the Government.

He accused them of hoarding stockpiled minerals outside the country, a move "which is unacceptable to the Government."

Multinational companies, which largely control Zimbabwe’s mining sector, had established their own external markets which, he said, could not be disclosed to the State, Mr Nyagumbo said.

The creation of the company, which will be charged with the sale of the country’s mineral production, has met with widespread opposition from the mining sector which doubts that it will be able to cope with sophisticated market operations.

Mining industrialists fear the new organisation will be too bureaucratic and therefore unable to meet the rapidly changing needs of the mineral market.

The State-owned marketing corporation is considered by the private sector as a blow to the already hard-pressed mining industry.

"According to several economic reports published in Salisbury, the value of mining production will fall this year for the first time since 1983 and the volume of output is likely to be the lowest for at least ten years."

Figures for the first seven months of this year show that the value of production fell nine percent and the volume of output by more than seven percent.

"There has been significant declines in the production of chrome, copper and coal."

The downward trend of Zimbabwe’s mining sector is reflected in the stock exchange mining share index which is going through the most severe depression since the index base was established at 100 in 1967.

The mining index level has slumped to just above 70 from 270 in March last year. It dropped below its base level for the first time in August.

The mining industry is suffering from low productivity, staff shortages, rising costs, weak international prices and transport problems.

It is unlikely that there will be a commitment to new projects at least until the function and role of the new marketing company is clearly outlined.

Investors also fear new minimum wage levels will affect their profits.

The chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Ken Vanderplank, said recently that the mining industry was being seriously affected by the drain of skills from Zimbabwe.

He said the industry was losing a number of well-trained artisans with a lot of experience who were being replaced by people who had just completed their training.

Mr Vanderplank said the lack of skilled instructors in the technical training colleges increased the difficulties.

However, the biggest problem for the industry was the rising inflation rate which is expected to reach 18 percent this year.

Mr Vanderplank said the industry was being "squeezed" by rising prices and there was a danger Zimbabwe’s minerals ceasing to be competitive in the world market.
Although the politicians preach loudly that Zimbabwe has been blessed, there is still a large group of people in the country who are struggling for their freedom and rights in the community. They are women in general, and blacks in particular, who remain very much second-class citizens in the newly-independent state, fighting discrimination in all walks of life.

Women are treated as if they are out of place in traditional Zim society, without legal rights, particularly in relation to property. All too often, a widow has no legal claim in customary law on her husband's property after his death, a situation that is usually divided among the male relatives of the deceased, some of whom may not even have been present for years. This is but one example of how women are treated in a society where a woman is discriminated against. Employment in the country is another example in which women are up in arms against discrimination. They say it is blatant chauvinism on the part of many employers.

A recent "sex for job" scandal hit the headlines of our newspapers. Mrs Florence Chitsungu, a nurse who heads the women's section in the Harare branch of the ZANU PF, is alleged to have used sex to demand promotion. She claimed that the only way the employeers were using this form of nepotism was in the marriage of both married and single women.

Chauvinism would seem to be deeply embedded in the Zimbabwean society, where a woman is merely a housekeeper and bearer of children. This is how a husband has paid his debts, or bride-price, to acquire a wife, then he leaves her in total authority over her. This thinking has not to be seen if the country is to move forward.

Amidst all the rhetoric, the woman is still the victim. Thousands of young women have fled the country, fearing for their lives, in order to escape the desperation of the country's women's liberation movement, which has been beset by conflict, ethnic violence, and political instability.

The government has recently announced a new policy of "equal rights for women," which some women are critical of. They argue that the policy does not go far enough in addressing the immediate needs of women in Zimbabwe.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the government is heavily reliant on foreign aid, which often comes with strings attached to specific conditions.

The Women's Affairs Ministry, which is responsible for implementing the government's policies on women's rights, has been criticized for its lack of effectiveness and for not doing enough to protect women's rights.

The government has also been accused of not doing enough to address the root causes of violence against women, such as poverty and gender inequality.

In the face of these challenges, women's organizations continue to struggle for their rights, calling for greater support and resources to be directed towards their cause.
Why is it that while there are textbooks and we use the books in school, many are not available or affordable? Don’t you think that’s unfair?

Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Mr. Simon Khumalo has spoken out against the position of women in customary law. He has put forward proposals to change these laws which will ensure that a woman will be treated on the same footing as a man.

These have been hailed as significant victories by the feminists, but there are still hurdles to be overcome before a woman can take her place in Zimabwean society. One of these is that Zimbabwean women are not at the top of the social scale, have developed an inferiority complex which prevents them from standing up for themselves.

In the long run, it will be up to individual women to effect change in their lives or attitudes of men.

Mrs. Khumalo put this simply when she said at a women’s meeting in June: They (women) must not think that the government will solve things because of their complaints. They must do it themselves.

BRENDAN SIEFF
in SALISBURY

At the Office

AT THE OFFICE, MISS O’REILLY SHOPS BY PHONE AND LETS US DELIVER THE GOODS RIGHT TO HER KITCHEN DOOR.
Land hunger - the core of the squatter problem

A people in search of land

Great Zimbabwe is to become a protected area once again — from people such as these.

by the Government to visiting heads of state and dignitaries.

up until about three months ago, the problem was virtually non-existent.

Things began to get more serious when the Dutch Reformed Church mission at Morgenster donated large tracts of its farming land to the government's resettlement programme. This land was adjacent to other farming land and to the National Park.

Before this land could be allocated for resettlement, the surrounding areas moved in and set up house. They quickly spread into the park and onto both deserted and

party of Mr Robert Mugabe.

Also, a large proportion of the Ministers in government, including the local government and housing minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, come from there.

This has made moving the squatters something of a political “hot potato,” and

Just after the Pioneer Column arrived in the country in 1890, the Charrumba clan clashed with the Mugabe clan who lived further south.

The British South African Company stepped in on the side of the Mugabe people, supplying them arms and the Charrumba people were defeated and moved out. The

Dali exchanges between mem-

bers of the two groups, but so far there has been no violence, although residents of the area believe it could happen.

The squatter invasion has not, however, been confined to the area around Lake Kyle. Farmers on the north eastern side of the lake, in the Victoria East farming area, were also in-

vaded about a month ago by about 3,000 squatters.

Four white members of the farming community were in-

vaded this year by armed former guerrillas of Mr Mugabe's ZANLA army, who said at their trial they were acting on the orders of Mugabe himself.

Many of them were given suspended fines of R25. For now the tension in the area appears to have subsided.

Less fortunate are farmers in the Guru area, including white Senator George Hartley, who is believed to have at least 200 squatters on his cattle ranch about 40 km from Fort Victoria.

It is the unwrapping destruc-

tion of good farming land that Mr John Borland, who had about 150 people illegally on his farm, said their methods of farming were ruinous and that in some cases, the land would take years to recover.

Their loss is a major concern.

One farmer lost thousands of dollars when the squatters stripped his citrus orchard clean.

The squatters also show regard for colour. One of the farmers hardest hit is coloured rancher Mr Abu Arab.

The general feeling of peo-

ple in the area is that unless the Government takes some firm, drastic action soon, the country will turn into unproductive "troubled land. They doubt that the latest move will have any real effect on the squatters, who seem set to stay. — SANS

FORT VICTORIA. The Zimbabwe Ruins — now known officially as Great Zimbabwe — and the area around Lake Kyle are to be fenced to protect them from squatters.

But some people in the lake area are not convinced the promised action will be enough to prevent the zone becoming a tourist attraction, while still preserving its natural beauty.

The museum at Great Zimbabwe has been reno-

vated and was recently reopened to the public by President Canaan Banana. The area, considered the spiritual heart of the nation, has been shown off greatly

The changes in the lush woodland around the dam have been startling in just the last three months, when the squatter invasion increased in tempo.

Before, driving along the narrow tarred road to the magnificent ruins at Great Zimbabwe, a motorist could see monkeys, small buck and even kudus bounding across the road.

Now, as one nears the ruins, a pall of smoke from burning grass and hundreds of cooking fires hangs over the road. There is still life along the road but now it is different — children, goats, dogs and cattle roam about in the dust.

The most shocking thing to people who know the area is destruction of the trees. On both sides of the road, the squatters have chopped down hundreds of the old, indigenous trees. Thickly forested areas have now been turned into crude fields — blackened grass and tree stumps.

The National Park surrounding portions of the lake has also suffered because of the influx. Illegal fishing has risen dramatically since the beginning of the year, and for the last few months, a ban on commercial fishing on Lake Kyle has been in force.

Wire snares are being used with increasing abandon in the area and a number of the animals in the park and in the surrounding commercial farming area have fallen victim to them.

Although the problem of squatters is not unique to the Lake Kyle area, it has grown there into a situation of national importance for a number of reasons.

The Government's stated intention is to develop the area of Great Zimbabwe as a tourist attraction, while still preserving its natural beauty.

The museum at Great Zimbabwe has been renovated and was recently reopened to the public by President Canaan Banana. The area, considered the spiritual heart of the nation, has been shown off greatly.
Trade talks with Mugabe ease tension

By Robin Drew
The Star's Africa News Service

Salisbury

Indications of an easing of the strained relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa are apparent in two developments which have come to light.

South African locomotives are to be used to take some of the pressure off Zimbabwe Railways and senior officials of the two countries have held talks in Pretoria on trade and allied matters.

The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said he is pleased with the latest move on the transport front.

"Mr Mugabe said yesterday his country's transport problems had been worsened by South Africa's decision to withdraw locomotives which had been on loan to the former government."

"Then, he added, "I am happy to say they are now considering giving 28 locomotives to us to use together with Zambia and Zaire."

"Until now South Africa has insisted that Zimbabwe must negotiate at government level for a renewal of the agreement to hire South African locomotives."

"Zimbabwe has resisted on the ground that it has no political or diplomatic relations with Pretoria."

"The stalemate has contributed to the transport crisis which is costing Zimbabwe more than $6-million a week in delayed exports."

"Zimbabwe has ordered 60 new locomotives from the United States and Canada, but these will not start arriving until next year."

Mugabe referred to his talks in Pretoria, "We operate through Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia to Zaire."

"By hauling traffic along the Zimbabwe section they would release local locomotives for use elsewhere on the system."

Trade talks

Last month the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament that his government did not want to be difficult over the supply of locomotives.

"It is believed that since that speech an official Zimbabwean delegation has had talks in Pretoria about trade and allied matters."

The trade talks team is understood to have included senior black and white officials from Zimbabwe.
Mugabe: Magazine blast was sabotage

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has confirmed that the massive explosions at Inkomo Army Base in August resulted from sabotage.

His confirmation conflicts with earlier official statements that they were accidental.

Large areas around the Inkomo garrison, which once housed the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, had to be cordoned off as fires raged out of control and experts disposed of ammunition.

Condemned

"According to the semi-official news agency, Ziana, Mr. Mugabe again condemned alleged "underground collaboration" between the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Premier, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the South African Government.

He urged people to be on their guard against the "enemy manoeuvres" which were aimed at alienating the government from the people.

He said the Inkomo garrison sabotage had been designed to put the Zimbabwe Government "in a position of weakness". — Ziana.
Zimbabwe, SA in loco loan talks

SALISBURY, South African and Zimbabwean spokesmen confirmed yesterday that negotiations over the loan of SA Railways locomotives to Zimbabwe were under way.

And the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday that Zambian's trade links with South Africa would continue even though the Pretoria Government was trying to strangle Zimbabwe economically.

Zimbabwe's Transport Minister, Mr Joshua Chinamano, said yesterday talks on the locomotives were going on between officials but "nothing has been concluded, either formally or informally." In a telephone interview with Sapa he stressed that neither Mr Mugabe nor any of his Ministers had been directly involved in discussions with South Africa over the use of its locomotives.

In Johannesburg, a spokesman from the Railways confirmed that the SAt was considering hiring locomotives to Zimbabwe.

He would not say how many were involved, but said no single neighbouring state had more than 20 of South Africa's locomotives on hire.

Transport

Mr Mugabe told white farmers in Glendale yesterday: "We know they are doing this because we have denounced their political policies but we shall not stop criticizing until they have abandoned these inhuman policies." Commenting on Zimbabwe's transport problem, Mr Mugabe said the situation was expected to improve within the next six months.

Zimbabwe had been badly hit by transport difficulties, he said, especially by the shortage of locomotives, which had affected overseas markets. — Sapa.
Maize dumping claimed

SALISBURY — The chairman of the Zimbabwe Grain Producers’ Association, Mr. Bill Francis, has accused South Africa of trying to strangle Zimbabwe economically.

Mr. Francis said in an interview that South Africa was trying to undercut Zimbabwe by selling its maize at “cheaper prices than ours.”

Mr. Francis said South Africa had taken advantage of its reliable transport system and reduced its grain export prices so that it could have more buyers than Zimbabwe.

TRANSPORT

Mr. Francis said South Africa was buying its maize from the producers at about R25 a ton and selling at R120 to export markets. This figure was highly subsidised by the South African Government, he said.

The price of Zimbabwe’s export grain is estimated at R200 and the country could not afford to reduce its prices.

“We, unlike the South Africans, have to hire our own transport to deliver the maize,” he said, adding that the country was paying heavily for transport due to the shortage of reliable transport.

The South Africans have been competing with us in selling maize to Zaire but we have been beaten because we have not got the wagons to send to Zaire,” he said.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

'A realistic appraisal'

The following is a shortened version of the questions the FM asked to the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Braulio Fourac. The reply received from his department:

"Is South African foreign policy towards its frontline neighbouring states being rethought?"

Department of Foreign Affairs: During the debate on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information vote on 17 September 1981, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information made the following remarks:

'What is required is a realistic appraisal of the dilemma in which we find ourselves. If we fail to do this, the drift towards confrontation and conflagration in southern Africa will become inevitable... and no winner will emerge from such a conflict situation... I believe the Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the people of Mozambique are tired of the turbulence of our region. If that is the case then I believe there rests an historical responsibility on all the leaders of southern Africa to get together somehow and objectively and constructively to resolve the whole situation in southern Africa. I believe the time for this is ripe... This government is prepared to do so and act in that spirit...'

The then Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, was quick to respond to this statement.

Zimbabwean businessmen claim that South African policy towards that country recently is to "destabilise" its SA being negative in any sense towards Zimbabwe and its economy, and if so, why? Is it in SA's interests to have stable, prosperous neighbouring countries, including Zimbabwe? In the face of expressions of support for the ANC and SWAPO by the Zimbabwean government, SA warned of the dangers of harbouring SA's enemies, but has always stressed its willingness to cooperate with Zimbabwe. In an interview broadcast on the television programme "Nut the News" the Minister said on August 17, 1980 that whereas the South African government had accepted Mr. Mugabe's victory it would not accept that country being used as a springboard for attacks against SA. The Minister, however, continued: "The Republic of SA stands ready to make available to Zimbabwe all its infrastructure and assistance in many other ways..." The charge that SA is following a policy to destabilise Zimbabwe was rebutted by the Minister on July 8, 1980 during an interview with SABC TV saying: "The South African government would do nothing to stir up trouble in that country..." And during an interview with ABC TV on August 26, 1980 he said: "We stand ready to be friends and allies of Africans, but the question is whether Mr. Mugabe is ready to be an ally of progress in Africa and of stability in Africa..."
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Coal talks

The recent arrival in Zimbabwe of the International Finance Corporation, main backer of Wankie’s R120m openpit mine project, represents yet another effort to resolve stalled negotiations over a coal price increase.

The terms of the loans to Wankie are based on a coal price coupled to a 12.5% return on capital, an agreement with the government which has been the subject of new negotiations since April.

Deadlock has been reached as to what would legitimately be justification for increasing the price. The chrome rail transport logjam has meant that coal cannot be moved and in theory the company could claim a price increase on the amount actually sold.

The government has balked at this and said it is unfair for one company to be allowed an automatic price increase, in effect escaping the consequences of a national problem, while all other industries have to suffer. Counter proposals submitted by the government have been rejected and the debate drags on while the colliery’s troubles deepen.

These would be only partly relieved if a price increase were to be granted immediately. It is the transport crisis that has really created the problems, with sales of coal for the year to August 31 17% down on the previous year. Coke sales were 10% less. Prospects are certainly no better this year. The number of trucks allocated by the railways are way down on demand, by as much as 46% in a month. The company’s forecast is for 2.1 Mt of coal to be sold this year and 216 000 t of coke, compared with 1.9 Mt and 230 000 t respectively last year. Even at this stage of the year, it is touch and go as to whether the target will be met.

But there are other problems. Somewhere along the line the company has to come up with Z$96m (R11.7m) in the form of a rights issue, as part of the agreement to provide funds for the openpit mine. The share price is languishing in the 60c range, way below even the nominal value of 100c, which casts doubts on the issue.

Another Z$32m (R41.6m) has to come from internally generated funds. It will have to do better than an after-tax profit of Z$837 000 (R11.2m) if it hopes to achieve this. Total transfers to capital reserves during the year were a mere Z$254 000 (R304 000), compared with Z$25m (R32.5m) the previous year.
Businessmen are beginning to wonder whether the series of prickly incidents involving SA and Zimbabwe — add up to a pattern. Whatever, in short, Pretoria has decided to turn the screws on its economically dependent Marxist neighbour because of its hardline attitude towards SA in such international forums as the OAU and the Commonwealth — and its support for the ANC. So far at least, Zimbabwe’s support for anti-apartheid insurgents has stopped short of providing bases or, as far as is known, logistical support. But, unfortunately, the indications are that matters are moving in that direction.

On both sides of the Limpopo it is agreed that tension in the subcontinent has reached unhealthy proportions. Zimbabwe’s premier Robert Mugabe has accused SA of “destabilising” his economy and the region, and SA’s Foreign Minister Pik Botha addressed himself to the question in parliament last month when he called for “a return to constructive co-operation.” Unless this was done soon, he added, “the drift towards confrontation will become irreversible, with disastrous consequences for us all.

At this stage of the game, Pretoria’s strategy appears to be to make life more difficult for the Mugabe administration, already beset by rising unemployment and an economy laboring after the post-independence surge of investment and open access to world markets. This is being done through a sequence of economic and rhetorical “signals” directed at Salisbury. An important question is whether this strategy represents a policy turnaround in the hitherto adversarial relation between the two countries.

The practical effects of this “tension diplomacy” are clear, and many instances are put forward by businesspeople in both countries. Abner Blaauw, chairman of the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce (Acco) says that trade is now subject to “obstacles which we don’t understand.” There is the marked slowdown of imports and exports transported through SA, resulting in serious losses of foreign exchange, while the ending of the preferential trade agreement has raised concern about alternative markets for Zimbabwe. Other examples include the imposition of visa controls and repatriation of Zimbabwean workers in SA.

Eddie Cross, general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board of Zimbabwe and president of its Institute for International Affairs, told the FJI: “I believe that SA has consciously decided that it would not be in its long-term interests to have stable, prosperous neighbours. In my discussions with senior officials of the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, my view was virtually ignored.”

While Cross believes that this approach concerns most or all of SA’s neighbours, he sees Zimbabwe as being the key focus. In the case of Zimbabwe, it takes the form of “dislocating our transport activity.” He elaborates: “SA support for the Mozambique Resistance Movement (which aims at overthrowing Frelimo) leads to dislocation of our road, rail and pipeline links with Mozambique ports. It is also manifested by the withdrawal of locomotives on lease to Zimbabwe, the long turn-around times for our rail wagons in SA, the artificial constraints on fuel supply to Zimbabwe, which amounts to deliberately holding us on five days’ supply, and SA’s requirement that a Cabinet minister go to Pretoria to negotiate rail connections.

But, according to the SAR, allegations of obstruction are “entirely baseless.” Transport is as free as it always was. If there is a fall in efficiency, it is on their side.

Locally, evidence of a squeeze on Zimbabwe trade comes mainly from road hauliers — although it should be borne in mind that truckers are officially discriminated against in favour of SA Railways.

One large operator reports that temporary transport permits (for specific cargoes) are no longer being issued, while the number of permanent authority permits this year is minimal. “Applications are supposed to be decided on merit. They don’t seem to be finding merit in any applications. The official excuse is that goods can go by rail. But that doesn’t hold much weight. If the transport environment has not changed, why should the number of permits issued?” The National Transport Commission receives about 160 applications a day, but will not say how many are granted.

Truckers find, too, that there is no consistent policy between different government departments, and that trucks are sometimes held back for minor irregularities leading to freight delays and loss of revenue — R60 000 in one recent case. An importer based in Cape Town says he has been told by Department of Commerce officials that no permits will be issued this year — “not if they have anything to do with it.”

A Department of Commerce and Industry spokesman said that truckers are perhaps prejudging the permits issue following the ending of the preferential trade agreement. No directive regarding Zimbabwe has been received, he explained, but, “it must be recognised that all the benefits of trade are in Zimbabwe’s favour. Like a marriage that
has broken down, you have to ask if the situation is irrevocable. We cannot be the party that is silent and criticized. We have given an indication that unless there is a change in attitude we will terminate the marriage. They have lost all affection for us. Are we to be sacrificed for the sake of businessmen?"

So, bureaucratic spokes are, it would seem, deliberately being put into the wheels of trade — with or without senior-level directives. According to an Assocom economist, there is a feeling among some MPs that SA must make Zimbabwe realize that we don't need them and that it is they who must realise which side their bread is buttered on. Another problem, he says, is that there is no government-to-government approach. All negotiation is left at civil service level, hence the danger of obstructionist bureaucrats taking policy into their own hands.

There is also the feeling, publicly expressed by some MPs, that it is Mugabe, not SA, who is destabilizing the Zimbabwean economy. Why should we stop in and help when their entire economic and political policy is opposed to us, runs the argument. In the event of a border closure — remote as that may seem at the moment — it will take place irrespective of what businessmen say, avers an Assocom spokesman.

For their part, businessmen are concerned that the channels of trade be kept open in spite of overall political tensions.

Safes's Piet Keyser explains: "SA is a part of Africa and we must live with it. If we divorce ourselves from Africa then we are part of nothing. The more business we do with Africa, the better." And Anglo American's Dennis Etheredge has said: "The states of southern Africa must distinguish between political opposition and economic reliance and put more emphasis on the latter." Deterioration in the trade environment has received the attention of Assocom, which recently said that ideological differences should not thwart business between SA and Africa.

A parallel may be drawn between the co-existence of trade and political tension between America and Russia, or between the EEC and Comecon, where cordiality exists beneath the horizon of ideology.

However, it is possible that Pretoria views the fledgling Southern African Development Coordinating Council — with Zimbabwe as its hub — as a threat to P.W. Botha's Constellation of States. SA may well have calculated that just as the "signal" inherent in the Maputo raid on ANC houses drove home the message that it will not tolerate sabotage staging posts over its borders, likewise some heavy nudging of its detractors' economies may at least moderate their anti-SA diplomacy. In short, the message is that Zimbabwe (and Africa) cannot have its cake and eat it.

Pik Botha said in Parliament last month: "We should put aside ideological differences for the time being ... right now the drift towards confrontation must be arrested before we reach the precipice. The SA government stands ready to make that decision."

The snag, of course, is that SA's willingness to do so is being predicated on the abstention of states like Zimbabwe from calls for boycotts and embargoes against SA. And this is unlikely unless internal reforms in this country are perceived as "meaningful." For the moment, inter-state tensions in southern Africa have become a fact of life. That is a reality businessmen will have to accept, like it or not.
Mugabe accuses SA of sabotage

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zim.-
hwe’s Prime Minister,
Mr. Robert Mugabe, has
blamed South African
saboteurs for blowing up
a large ammunition depot
at an army camp near
here in August.

In a weekend speech
near Bindura, about 60
km north of Salisbury, Mr
Mugabe said the Nkomo
barracks explosion, which
destroyed large quantities
of ammunition, "were the
results of attempts at
sabotage by South
Africa."

At the time of the ex-
plosions, military and po-
tice sources said they had
been caused by leaking
gas bottles at the bar-
racks.

The pro-government
Sunday Mail newspaper
reported that Mr. Mugabe
did not elaborate on the
statement and no official
comment was immediately
available today.
Mugabe reassures industry

BINDURA. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has dismissed businessmen's fears that his 18-month socialist government will nationalise industries.

"We can assure you there is no need to fear," Mr. Mugabe told mainly white businessmen in Bindura, 90 km north-east of Salisbury at the weekend.

"We will keep your industries private as long as you conform with government policy."

Mr. Mugabe said his government had inherited an efficient private enterprise system. "We found this economic system and we would like to carry on with the same system," he declared.

It was the first time he had publicly rejected nationalisation as an economic policy.

In the past Mr. Mugabe has stated the government would seek state participation in strategic industries, but terms would be negotiated first.

His government has bought interests in a bank, the country's biggest newspaper group, a Holiday Inn being built in Salisbury and a pharmaceutical manufacturing company. — Sapa-AP
SA is blamed

SALISBURY

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has blamed South African saboteurs for blowing up a large ammunition depot nearhere in August.

In a weekend speech near Bindura about 60 km north of here Mr Mugabe said the Nkomo Barracks explosions, which destroyed large quantities of ammunition were the results of attempts at sabotage by South Africa.

At the time of the explosions, military and police sources here said that the explosions had been caused by leaking gas bottles at the barracks.

Since then an official inquiry has been held but its findings have not yet been released. — SANS
ANC bases 'would give' SA entry to Zimbabwe

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The creation of ANC bases in Zimbabwe would provide South Africa with an opportunity to intervene militarily in the country, Zimbabwe's Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Simon Mlamangwana, has said.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency AIM, released last week, Mr. Mlamangwana indicated that his Government does not intend to change its position of not allowing the African National Congress to establish military bases in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's political and economic successes had been detrimental to South Africa which was now "waiting for an opportunity when Zimbabwe would have ANC bases."

OPPORTUNITY

"That would be the opportunity to invade this country as they have done in Angola," Mr. Mlamangwana said, adding that even the event of a conflict with South Africa would not change his Government's stand on the question of ANC bases.

"The Zimbabwean Government cannot say, 'Because South African troops have entered Zimbabwe we should now put ANC bases in Zimbabwe.' The decisions are separate," he said.

Mr. Mlamangwana, who is in charge of security matters, repeated allegations that South Africa is providing shelter for armed supporters of former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the so-called auxiliaries.

However, because of Zimbabwe's repeated "pronouncements" on the issue, the auxiliaries had been moved from where they were stationed near the border at Phalaborwa, into the interior of South Africa.

He said some of these auxiliaries are fighting in Namibia and others were fighting with Mozambican forces inside Mozambique.
Smith to go to our hospitals

Warned in his position, the Prime Minister, Mr. Smith, had little choice but to go along with the government's policy of not providing more funds for the hospitals. But he expressed his concern to the public about the situation and urged the government to reconsider its decision.

"We all have to work together to tackle the crisis," he said. "The government needs to listen to the people and make necessary changes in its policies."

The Prime Minister also called for a stronger sense of community and asked the people to support one another in these difficult times. He emphasized the importance of unity and cooperation in facing the challenges ahead.

"We are all in this together," he added. "Let's work towards a better future for our country."
Mugabe's message of unity — but
Strange dichotomies

Economic and social

The economy is struggling. The country has faced challenges in recent years due to a combination of factors, including corruption and political instability. The government has implemented various policies to stimulate growth, but progress has been slow. The country remains one of the poorest in the region, with high levels of poverty and unemployment.

The political landscape is also complex, with multiple parties and factions vying for power. This has led to a lack of consensus on policy decisions, which in turn has hampered economic growth.

Social issues such as discrimination and inequality are also prevalent. There are significant disparities between different regions and social groups, with the rural areas facing particular challenges.

These dichotomies highlight the need for a comprehensive approach to addressing the country's problems. The government and international organizations must work together to provide support and resources, while also fostering greater transparency and accountability.

About in Zambia

to complain
for people

There's little

The government's response to recent protests and demonstrations has been broadly criticized, with accusations of excessive force and repression. The opposition has called for greater accountability and transparency in the administration of justice.

International organizations and civil society groups have also called for an end to the violence and for dialogue to be opened with the opposition. The situation remains tense, with concerns about the potential for further unrest.

The human rights situation in Zambia remains a concern, with reports of arbitrary detention and restrictions on freedom of expression.

The international community has called for greater engagement from the government to address these issues and to work towards a more peaceful and democratic future for the country.
Counterattack claim

Conscripted claim

for the government

now the government

and the people are

fighting for their lives.

The militia of the people is the only hope for the present.

Satisfaction - The inhabitants of Free State

ARMY IS SABOTAGE

Blamed

school

keep a

fight to

WHITES

ARMY
SA may ease Zimbabwe railway crisis

By David Forret

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's transport crisis, which is costing the country about R6 500 000 a week in foreign exchange earnings, might soon be eased by South African locomotives.

Delicate negotiations are being held between Zimbabwean and South African railways officials which could effectively lead to the return of 25 locomotives that were withdrawn by Pretoria in April.

The withdrawal of the locomotives, which has severely affected the carrying capacity of the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ), came at the expiry of the previous lease agreement.

This has led to accusations that SA is best on tightening the transport screws on Zimbabwe, which has refused to have direct government dealings with Pretoria to resolve the issue.

However, despite the poor relations between the two countries, it would seem as if an agreement is being negotiated for South Africa to provide 25 locomotives to its black-ruling neighboring state.

A spokesman for the South African Railways said this week that an application for the loan of locomotives to Zimbabwe was being considered "at the highest possible level."

It was reliably learnt in Salisbury yesterday that 16 South African locomotives have now been granted in a loan agreement which was initiated by Botswana and Zambia.

SA boost

"It is understood the locomotives—six to Botswana and 10 to Zambia—will be supplied at the rate of two a week and that they have already started to arrive on the railway network of the African states.

The remaining 10 in the package are apparently still being negotiated and are earmarked for Zimbabwe, which will also benefit indirectly from the loan to Zambia and Botswana.

The arrival of the SA engines will boost Zimbabwe's hard-pressed fleet of 139 diesel locomotives and considerably improve the country's capability to move its goods.

The transport difficulties have already curtailed Zimbabwe's supply of petrol and diesel fuel.

Underlining the critical transport position is the fact that last week there were 38 days of accumulated exports waiting to be moved from Gwelo, the main railroad center in the country.

The main commodities that are being held up are steel, sugar, and coal—major Zimbabwean foreign exchange earners."
Mugabe lashes white 'racists'

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Whites who had refused to change their racial attitudes since Zimbabwe's independence came in for a tongue-lashing from the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, at the end of his latest meet-the-people tours.

Mr Mugabe told a rally at Gatooma that many whites still called their workers “kaffirs.”

"From today I give you my permission to hit anyone who calls you kaffir," he is reported as having told a crowd of 40,000 at Gatooma.

"But," he went on, "do not go beating the innocent ones, only those who ill-treat you." He said whites refused to recognise that the workers were the most important people in Zimbabwe.

His remarks, coming in the wake of warnings earlier in the week to white farmers and to the management of Marange Copper Mine to mend their ways, are bound to have a depressing effect on white morale.

They will see the Prime Minister's reported comment as an encouragement to people to take the law into their own hands.

The Democratic Party leader, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday that the Prime Minister's criticism of whites was aimed at supporters of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front.

At the rally Mr Mugabe vowed to expel all "racists who continued to insult the black majority."

"It is the blood and sweat of the workers that made these people millionaires," Mr Mugabe said of wealthy white owners of farms, factories, mines and businesses.

"They have sucked the blood and sweat of their workers like vampires so they could buy expensive aircraft and go on long holidays."

But, during his four-day tour, Mr Mugabe also assured whites that if they were prepared to change their attitude to blacks, accept the importance of the workers and pay and treat them accordingly, there would always be a place for them in Zimbabwe.

The Herald said in an editorial this morning that Mr Mugabe's underlying message was one of reassurance. Those who had accepted the new order wholeheartedly had nothing to fear.
North Korean

more than five by the police
director, saying an inquiry of 6,000 names would
take months. If the investigation points to
tampering with the record, it will be passed to the
court. North Korean officials have denied
tampering with the record.

Mugabe

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Racism

white

Lashes

Mugabe

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tampering with the record, it will be passed to the
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Zimbabwe Army parade

Trimmed down

Wages

Mr. Mugabe has ordered the army to
reduce its personnel by 25 percent
and to cut its budget by 20 percent
in order to save money for
development. The cuts are
expected to affect about 25,000
soldiers.

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allegations.
By DAVID FORRET
SALISBURY. — South Africa was yesterday accused of having "a hand in" the series of explosions which destroyed almost R20-million worth of ammunition at Zimbabwean military barracks near Salisbury in August.

The accusation was levelled by Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State in charge of Zimbabwe's security, when he released the findings of the Board of Inquiry into the massive explosions at Inkomfo barracks three months ago.

The board, under the chairmanship of Major-General Javed Maseko, found the blasts were caused by modern timing devices as part of deliberate "enemy action".

Mr Munangagwa said negligence or accidental detonation — the reason initially given for the blasts by officials — had been ruled out.

He said there was no doubt the explosions were the work of an "internally based enemy or enemy agent" and that South African nationals were involved.

"Whether it was the South African Government or not I cannot say, but if they are nationals of South Africa we blame South Africa," he said in reply to questions at a news conference.

Throughout the conference Mr Munangagwa was vague about alleged direct South African involvement in the explosions.

He said, however, that even if Zimbabwe did not expect to be attacked directly by South Africa "there are things that can happen by South African agents under the control of the Government".

Arrests

Mr Munangagwa also implied that South African military personnel and members of the "underworld" might have been involved.

The Minister said there was evidence that "an internal enemy" was used and that the security branch was now working "by the law of eliminations" to catch the culprits.

He said some of the people who had not yet been eliminated were still in the Zimbabwe National Army.

He skirted a question about whether a white army officer — recently arrested in Bulawayo on allegations of being a South African spy — was connected with the explosions.

There was no evidence to date that any Zimbabwean political parties were implicated in the explosions.

"We are in no doubt that the work was done by professionals ... professional enemies." The board heard evidence from 25 witnesses and also consulted three British and Yugoslav technical experts who had agreed the explosions were "predetermined".

• In Pretoria a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said: "The Zimbabwean authorities are well aware of the fact that South Africa had nothing to do with the explosion and they can only lose credibility by making such unfounded statements."

catch the culprits.
Sabotage may be work of ex-Rhodians

The Star Africa News Service
SALISBURY - Western diplomatic and intelligence sources in Salisbury believe that former Rhodesian soldiers have been used in sabotage operations in Mozambique.

They believe that highly trained former members of Rhodesia's Special Air Services were involved in recent blowing up of the vital Pungue River road and rail bridges outside Beira.

The bridges were blown intact on Friday by ships and barges used by ships to enter Beira harbour. Diplomatic sources in Salisbury do not yet have information on this operation but Mozambique Government officials are reported to have said it was the work of a 'highly trained commando group.'

Beira and Maputo are the two ports in Mozambique that must rely on to reduce its dependence on South Africa's ports and rail system.

Beira also handles traffic for Zaire, Zambia and Malawi but officials say that, despite the sabotaging of the bridges, the port continues to function.

In a blow that is expected to affect South Africa's ports and rail system, Mozambique has also cut off electricity to Beira.

Reliable sources in Salisbury claim the men were in fact former white Rhodesians.

In its early days the MNR was secretly backed, if not initiated, by Rhodesian intelligence. It operated from bases in Rhodesia and broadcast anti-Frelimo propaganda from a radio station inside Rhodesia.

After the creation of independent Zimbabwe under President Robert Mugabe, the MNR lost its Rhodesian bases and logistic support. But it continues to make guerrilla raids in Mozambique and to broadcast propaganda from a radio it claims is kept on the move inside Mozambique.

There has been speculation that the radio may now be broadcasting from the Northern Transvaal.

Mozambique's claim that the MNR is backed by South Africa is supported by the Zimbabwe Government which said that, up to October last year, South African aircraft had frequently violated Zimbabwean waters.

But the Zimbabwe Government has been embroiled in a bitter dispute with South Africa about the retention of its housing while the latter has supported the MNR.

Mozambique claims that South African helicopters and Hercules transports now fly directly into Mozambique from the Transvaal with supplies for the MNR.

The South African Defence Force has repeatedly denied such allegations of South African support for the MNR as blatant propaganda.

The SAS (Special Air Services) was a crack unit specialising in commando raids, sabotage and other unconventional operations.
The operation of the pipeline will be monitored and controlled from a central control room located nearby the pipeline. The pipeline will transport natural gas from the source to the destination. The pipeline will be constructed using the latest technology to ensure safety and efficiency. The pipeline will be equipped with advanced monitoring and control systems to detect any anomalies and ensure smooth operation. The pipeline will be laid in the right-of-way secured by easements and permits. The pipeline will be designed to withstand the local soil conditions and weather elements. The pipeline will be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure its integrity and longevity. The pipeline will be equipped with state-of-the-art leak detection and repair systems to minimize any potential leaks. The pipeline will be connected to the existing natural gas infrastructure to facilitate the transportation of natural gas to the market. The pipeline will be designed to comply with all applicable regulations and standards.
Some diplomatic sources suggest that he may have embarked on a campaign during his nationwide tour to appease some of his own supporters, who always find it gratifying when the former "racist colonialists" are slapped down.

But his apparent shift has been a blow to white morale, not least because of the begrudging respect he has earned in their ranks, even among the most hardline whites.

This has been worsened by the economic difficulties caused by Zimbabwe's transport crisis that many whites believe could be solved with a little less anti-apartheid rhetoric in Salisbury.

On the contrary, however, Mr Mugabe has been guilty of making some statements aimed not only against his southern neighbour on which his country economically depends, but also against his internal opponents.

Colonialists

He and some of his Cabinet Ministers have enraged many whites by accusing people in key positions of trying to undermine the country and making unsubstantiated allegations of subversion against ZANU-PF's political opponents, who are supposed to be in cabals with South Africa, to destabilise the newly-independent country.

In his forceful campaign for the establishment of a one-party state, Mr Mugabe has also implicitly threatened his predecessors, Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, with arrest for alleged subversive activities.

Mr Mugabe, who has always been considered in his remarks, has caused problems with his type of uncharacteristic politicking.

"When things get tough it is no good turning around and blaming everything on external factors and white colonialists," says Mr Rowan Creone, leader of the Afrikaners community in Zimbabwe.

"Many whites are doing their utmost to make the whole thing work, but this is their country too and they want to stay."

Denigrated

Mr Geoff Klinkow, Chairman of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, believes that most whites who could not accept the new government have already left the country.

"I believe there are some isolated (racial) incidents but these should be investigated by the appropriate authorities and the people concerned should be dealt with seriously," he added.

The way he (Mr Mugabe) denigrated us gives whites the impression that they are not liked and cannot go on like this."

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) also took Mr Mugabe to task for his remarks, which were followed by an ominous warning from the Minister of Mines, Mr Masum Nyagumbo. Mr Nyagumbo said the government would now interfere with the private sector - even if it means a breakdown in economic development - in an effort to rid the country of racism.

ROBERT MUGABE . . .

They should get out of Zimbabwe irrespective of whether they were skilled or not, he added.

The CZI said in a statement that it Zimbabwe was to avoid the downward spiral economic slope of many other independent African states, it could not afford to lose white skills.

"Put in the mildest terms, it is unfortunate that the vast majority of (white) people are condemned because of the doubtful actions of a few."

Expressing hope that the reconciliation policy would continue to be one of the government's key objectives, the CZI said Mr Mugabe's reported condonation of violence would lead to a dramatic deterioration in industrial relations.

In fact, the work-place is where most of the complaints about racism emanate.

Some employers have been accused of abusing or trying to circumvent the minimum wage levels - about $10 a month in urban areas - and also of insulting their workers.

Race relations seem reasonably good on the surface, even though there is sometimes an underlying tension that does occasionally flare into a racial incident. Many whites still feel disadvantaged by the new racial terms, mostly in private, and there are many more who offend blacks with their old paternalistic attitudes.

Like the elderly white man driving through the centre of Salisbury, a black man, seated in the back of the car; or the insulting reference to black adults as "boy" or "girl"; and the racial stereotyping which produces embarrassing incidents like a black businessman being referred to as a messenger by a white receptionist.

Blacks could quote many other humiliating examples and, whatever Mr Mugabe's motives for his hardened attitude towards whites, he is quite convinced that their racial attitudes have not changed.

Many white Zimbabweans who have adapted to the new order might still need to look at themselves again and shed some of the old supremacist habits that they were brought up with.
Nationwide Zimbabwe manhunt for SA 'spy'

The Star's Africa News Service
SALISBURY — A nationwide search has been launched in Zimbabwe for an army officer, alleged to be a South African spy, and a senior detective said to have helped him escape from Salisbury police cells.

Captain Frank Patrick Gericke escaped on Sunday after being arrested by military police in Bulawayo five weeks ago.

According to a Ministry of Home Affairs statement, Captain Gericke, believed to have served with the Zimbabwe National Army, was taken from the cells by Detective-Inspector F G N Varkevisser, "ostensibly for further inquiries.

Neither of the men, former members of the Rhodesian Army, their police who stayed on after independence, has been seen since.

Also missing are Mr Varkevisser's wife, Marissa, and the couple's two children, a boy of nine and a girl of five.

Photographs of the three adults were shown on national television last night and were splashed on the front pages of local newspapers today.

The escape came within days of a public accusation by Zimbabwe's Minister in charge of Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, that South Africa had a hand in the series of explosions that demolished a huge weapons stockpile at Inkomu garrison, near Salisbury, in August.

Mr Mnangagwa described the Inkomu barracks blasts as the result of deliberate enemy action carried out by professionals.

At the time the Minister did not provide evidence to support the allegation. Nor has the missing Captain Gericke been publicly linked to the blasts.

Police are also searching for a third man allegedly involved in the escape. This man has not yet been named.

Policemen kept watch at the abandoned Varkevisser home in Salisbury's Hillside suburb today and quizzed anyone arriving there.

Two pet dogs were still in the house and sandwiches that appeared to have been cut for the children to take to school were untouched in the kitchen.
UNEASE OVER DEMOBILISATION

SALISBURY — What is perhaps one of the most remarkable exercises in military history — the welding together of a unified force separate armies which fought each other in a bloody protracted civil war — has been completed in Zimbabwe.

Now that the integration of members of the former Rhodesian security forces and the Zululand and Zipra forces of Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo is complete, the planners are looking at the next stage — the demobilisation and assimilation into civilian life of large numbers of former fighters.

The massive exercise, which will cost the country about R300 million, got under way earlier this year.

The aim is to reduce the size of the country's standing army from about 60,000 to between 30,000 and 40,000.

Under the scheme every soldier wanting, and allowed, to stand down, will get R240 a month for up to two years while establishing himself or herself in civilian life.

The package also includes educational and training benefits.

So far the demobilisation programme has gone slowly but there are plans to speed things up now that the integration exercise is complete.

Although many people in the Government regard the demobilisation incentives as fair and also as a token of appreciation for sacrifices made during the war others in Zimbabwe have expressed unease about the scale of the payments.

Paying a man or a woman a certain amount every month for two years could rob them of the incentive to go out and establish themselves in society unless the payments are coupled with large-scale rehabilitation programmes, it is argued.

Many argue that young former guerrillas could slide into crime if job opportunities are not forthcoming. Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

ROBERT MUGABE ... keeping them off the streets.

If the practical training schemes and a job finding service for the large group of disgruntled people could become a liability, politically sneaking for the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Others argue that if job opportunities are not forthcoming for the young former guerrillas, they could possibly return to their previous footloose lives and could even slip into crime.

There are also fears that some former fighters could turn to armed banditry using weapons from buried caches around the country.

The recent announcement of a ban on over-time by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, might go some way towards creating more job opportunities, although Zimbabwe's economy generally is not capable of present, in tight monetary circumstances, of generating the necessary jobs.

Perhaps that could even be part of the reason Mr Mugabe wants to keep his army comparatively large by African standards.

Critics and observers in other countries might question the need for such a large army and speculate whether it would be used for aggression.

However, the answer could be that in keeping a reasonably large army Mr Mugabe is simply keeping a volatile and potentially dangerous segment of the population off the streets.

While many are sceptical about the chances of success of the demobilisation programme it would be as well to bear in mind that doubting Thomases abounded when the integration exercise started.

Its successful completion proved them wrong although there were many times — such as during the Entumbane disturbances earlier this year — when it seemed it would fail.

From the ashes of the Entumbane fighting, in which hundreds of former guerrillas were killed, the new Zimbabwe National Army, dubbed "the people's friend," seemed to emerge stronger and more united.

It now only remains for the demobilisation exercise to be smoothly completed to cap one of the success stories of a country emerging from the shadows of war.
The Canadian link

Since independence, a major ambition of Zimbabwe's new leaders has been to demonstrate that it can stand on its own feet economically. Furthermore, that it can fulfill a strong role in the "counter-constellation" of frontline African states opposed to SA.

The goal is a long way from realization. Indeed, if anything, Zimbabwe's dependence on SA has been brought home by the highlighting of its transport links with the "white south." The recent Zimcon conference was designed to enable the country to take a few tentative steps along the road to a more meaningful independence. Western observers will be pleased that the recent signing of several soft loan agreements with Canada indicate that Zimbabwe is prepared to utilize its links with the Commonwealth to this end.

The Canadian government is to provide loans amounting to (Canadian) $21m to Zimbabwe, specifically for the improvement of its transport system, and the purchase of railway rolling stock—a key area of weakness.

Some $3m will be provided via the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for the purchase of five locomotives and related spare parts from General Motors (Canada). Financing from other sources will enable Zimbabwe Railways to purchase a further 20 Canadian locomotives, to be delivered in the first half of 1982. This should be of particular benefit to exporters, many of whom have been groaning under recent restrictions imposed by bottlenecks and the withdrawal of railway stock by SA.

Another major problem facing the Robert

Mugabe government—one, in the medium term, of more importance than the ideal of economic independence from SA—is that of the rehabilitation of unused or abandoned land, and the resettlement of war refugees who can find no work in the cities. The Canadian link is proving useful here as well.

The CIDA is also to provide a further $15m soft loan tied to the purchase of Canadian commodities such as road graders, combine harvesters, fertilisers, veterinary supplies, rural electrification and irrigation equipment.

In order to develop or improve rural infrastructure, Canada will extend a $1m grant to pay for consulting services related to commodities purchased with the $15m CIDA loan.

This aid fulfills part of Canada's pledges at the Zimcon conference to provide Zimbabwe with at least $10m/year for five years. Canadian agricultural expertise is evidently a prime consideration in the scheduling of the aid and loans.
No way you won't hear those words in Zimbabwe

By BERND DEBUSMANN

"SO YOU are based in Kenya," a young white said to a visitor at a country club outside Salisbury. "How are your houts up there? As bad as ours?"

He squinted into the sun from his deckchair on the immaculately manicured lawn around the swimming pool and, noticing the visitor's hesitation, added helpfully: "You know, houts, munts, kaffirs, as... ours are difficult."

The statement was made a day after Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Africa's youngest nation, complained that the attitudes of whites towards blacks had not changed since white-ruled Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in February last year.

In his angriest denunciation of whites since independence, Mr Mugabe accused them of exploiting black workers and calling them abusive names. "From today, I give you my permission to hit everyone who calls you kaffir," he told a mass rally. "But don't go beating the innocent ones, only those who ill-treat you."

Resented

For a visitor back here for the first time in six years, one of the most remarkable aspects of independent Zimbabwe is how freely whites still use derogatory terms for black - at least in conversation with other whites.

While "kaffir" and "af" appear to be the most widespread expressions, "hout" and "munt" are running closely behind and are as deeply resented by Africans as "kaffir."

"Hout" is an abbreviation of the Afrikaans "houtkop" (woodhead) and "munt" is short for "muntu" which means man in Zulu and a number of other Southern African languages. The plural of muntu us bantu. The use of linguistic shorthand for blanket condemnation of a whole race is not restricted to whites. In recent speeches, black government officials have described the white community with the term "magunwu," which means boer in the widely-spoken Shona language.

Mabunu is a term of loathing whites, no matter whether they are Afrikaners or not. In Afrikaans, boer simply means farmer.

Some black Zimbabweans, taking their cue from the language of black power in the United States, now refer to members of the former white ruling class as "guruwe chena" - white pig.

To what extent the use of such phrases signifies deeply held racist beliefs is open to conjecture. But language has clearly become one of the more sensitive issues in relations between blacks and whites.

A few days after Mr Mugabe gave his black compatriots licence to use force in retaliation to terms of abuse, his Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, took up the theme in a speech to miners at a colliery west of the capital.

Singing out whites who used the word "kaffir," he said the government would make sure they left the country even if they possessed skills needed for its reconstruction.

Meikles

"If their leaving means a breakdown in our economic development, let it happen," Mr Nyagumbo was quoted as saying. Many whites here are firmly convinced that this breakdown is inevitable.

"The munts are running the place down," grumbled a businessman in the ground-floor bar of Salisbury's elegant Meikles Hotel. "They are making a mess of it, mark my words, just as they've done elsewhere in Africa. Look at what happened to Zambia."

By almost any standard, Zimbabwe has been a success so far. Pre-independence predictions of economic chaos, corruption, nepotism and tribalism - the curse of many black African states - have failed to come true.

"One of the most peculiar things about Zimbabwe whites," said a European resident here, "is that many of them seem to fervently hope that the place will disintegrate - and their own livelihood with it - just so that they are proved right."

Fears of the future and unwillingness to live under a government run by blacks have caused a steady exodus of whites, many of whom left for South Africa. The white population has shrunk from a peak of 270 000 to 180 000. On average, 1 500 per month are still leaving.

Of those who remain, roughly two thirds are racists, if you believe the leader of the white liberal Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland.

He told the national news agency, Ziana, that 40 percent of the white community supported his party. The other 60 percent, he said, supported "the old racists" in the Republican Front (formerly the Rhodesian Front).

"I don't think it's possible to quantify the problem," said a diplomat. "Some people speak of 'kaffirs' by force of habit. Are they necessarily racists? Some whites have joined Mugabe's Zanu-PF Party. How do you know they joined out of conviction rather than to protect their position and lifestyle?"

Many whites here enjoy a standard of living equalled in few other countries. In the satellite suburbs of Highlands and Borrowdale, homes with swimming pools and tennis courts are the rule rather than the exception.

Some residents of Salisbury's moneyed suburbs obviously find it hard to stomach that their previously all-white preserves are now open to blacks. In one district someone changed a road sign - Montgomery Road briefly became Montgomery Road.

Surprisingly, in a country where the ruling whites fought black nationalism not least for the preservation of privileges, Zimbabwe's wealthy whites can enjoy the luxury of their suburban homes with little fear of violence.

Guards

In similar areas of Lusaka, capital of Zambia, homes are routinely protected by 24-hour guards. In Nairobi, there is hardly a wealthy home without guards, burglar alarms, and iron bars in front of all the windows.

"The trouble here is that many whites are just not well travelled enough to realise how good they have it," observed one foreign resident. "This is anything but a cosmopolitan community."

During 15 years of international sanctions against Rhodesia, the isolation of its white population was increased by a constant barrage of propaganda by the tightly-controlled mass media which painted the world in simplistic, literally black-and-white, terms.

Some white liberals cite Rhodesian government propaganda as one of the chief reasons when a chief reasons why old attitudes tend to die hard, and why whites tend to enjoy retiring behind their fences to complain about the "munts" and tell jokes at their expense. - Sapa-Reuters
ANC killing linked to 'spy' escape

By David Forret and Val Carter-Johnson

The unexplained killing in Salisbury earlier this year of Mr Joe Gqabi, representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in Zimbabwe, has been linked with the mystery surrounding the escape from jail of alleged South African 'spy' Captain Patrick Gericke.

And as security forces in Zimbabwe intensified their hunt for the missing army captain, his mother, Mrs Georgina Gericke, who lives in a Cape Town cottage, waited anxiously for news.

She said she "knew nothing" of her son's activities and "had no idea" about whether or not he had been spying for South Africa.

"I cannot tell you anything because I know absolutely nothing," said Mrs Gericke.

Capt Gericke was "sprung" from police cells in Salisbury, allegedly by Inspector Fred Varkhiuser, and an unidentified "third man".

Questioning

The inspector went to the jail where Capt Gericke was being held and said he was wanted for questioning, say official sources in Salisbury.

This was readily agreed to because Inspector Varkhiuser was investigating the Gericke case.

Yesterday it emerged that Inspector Varkhiuser had been involved in the investigation of the murder of Mr Joe Gqabi, who was assassinated in the driveway of his Salisbury home.

At the time of the killing, officials in the Zimbabwean capital claimed it was the work of South African "spies."

Yet, two days later, Inspector Varkhiuser has also been investigating the "spying" allegations against Capt Gericke.

Inspector Varkhiuser, 31, his wife, Maree, 22, and their two children, Jason, 3, and Kelly, 5, disappeared shortly after he had read his authority to get Capt Gericke out of the police cells.

Though Zimbabwean police have refused to divulge any details of their investigation, it is...
Transport trauma

Earlier this month the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe gave a stern warning that foreign reserves cannot continue to be financed for much longer by short-term foreign borrowing. Its concern was underlined this week by the publication of figures showing a trade deficit of $379m in the first seven months of 1981. In the comparable period last year, a trade surplus of $397m was recorded.

To make matters more worrying, the deficit was incurred almost entirely in the two months of June and July when imports, which had averaged $375m a month in the first five months of 1981, rose to more than $1000m a month. Small wonder that in September a 15% reduction in imports was imposed for the final quarter of the year.

But import growth is only half the story. More serious is the fact that exports grew at a tiny 1% in the seven-month period — entirely attributable to a 20% improvement in export prices. The volume of exports, constrained by falling productivity in some sectors, transport congestion and booming domestic spending power, fell 18% in the seven-month period to its lowest levels since 1970. Fortunately, import prices were lower — down 4% — and as a result Zimbabwe’s terms of trade improved 25%, mitigating the joint effects of soaring imports and falling export volumes.

Given the worsening transport position in the second half of the year, it is virtually certain that exports in 1981 will fall short of their 1980 peak of $5908m unless, of course, the government decides to unload some of the gold it has been withholding from the market this year. Gold sales amounted to a mere $325m, but gold production for the seven-month period is valued at $668m. Present indications are that total exports will fall by some 5%-10%, approximating $3875m — at best — over the year as a whole.

Of the leading exports, only tobacco, maize and sugar are likely to be higher than last year. In all three cases exports will be substantially below capacity levels due to transport congestion. On current form, there will be substantially lower exports of gold, cotton, copper, nickel, ferro-alloys, coal, tin, cement and steel.

The deterioration in Zimbabwe’s trading position has spawned rumours in the business community of a dollar devaluation. Last week, the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Desmond Krogh, described the rumour as “nonsense.”

He said Zimbabwe was borrowing abroad in short-term markets as a “bridging operation” and at the same time had tightened exchange and import controls. Domestic spending is being restrained and priority is being given to resolving Zimbabwe’s transport problems.

The trade problem is likely to be exacerbated next April when the preferential trade agreement between Zimbabwe and SA is terminated.
Debts hit Muga party’s credit line

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe’s ruling Zanu-PF party is in dire financial straits as huge bills run up by purported party officials pour in from all over the country.

Mr Robert Mugabe’s party has slapped credit control on party officials after losing as much as $80,000 through lobbies using it for hotel accommodation, petrol and car repair costs.

The scandal was disclosed yesterday by the Zanu-PF treasurer general and Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala. He issued a public warning to businesses that if they gave credit to any party official in future it would be at their own risk — unless the customer had a written order signed by Sen Nkala himself.

In a statement to the Herald, Zimbabwe’s largest daily newspaper, Sen Nkala said the party’s new credit control system would also apply to members of its central committee — many of whom are Cabinet ministers.

The statement was being issued to forestall any court action against the party for debts incurred by its officials.

Seizure

Sen Nkala said the bills had already led to the High Court issuing a seizure order on Zanu-PF property.

“We have been taken to court for things we don’t know about. The Deputy Sheriff issued a court order saying these debts were created in the name of Zanu-PF and therefore the party must pay,” he said.

He pointed out that the High Court could now seize any Zanu-PF property, depending on the size of the debt.

Mr Nkala said the practice had been going on since party members returned from Mozambique at the time of independence last year.

“We have this thing going on all over the country, with party members — and even non-members — incurring debts and saying Zanu-PF will pay,” he said.

“Anybody who takes us to court after this statement will have himself to blame, because we will enforce this statement,” Sen Nkala warned.

Juicy

In an editorial yesterday, the Herald, which supports the ruling party, described the affair as a “juicy morsel of scandal” that could be used by opponents of a one-party state.

“If ordinary people believe that it is indeed bona fide Zanu-PF officials who have been acting with such criminal intent, imagine how they will react, the idea of a one-party state. Laying the blame on people masquerading as Zanu-PF officials, the Herald said: “The magnitude of what their action can do to the reputation of the party should be clear to all but the most dimwitted party members.”

The newspaper called on the party to track down the culprits and give them “the punishment they so richly deserve.”

“Ordinary people will become cynical if no action is seen to be taken against such party saboteurs. “And the task of convince the country at large that a Zanu-PF one-party government would be incorruptible could be made a hundred times more difficult.”
The Prime River bridge was blown up by a speeding and reckless train driver in Bulawayo, causing extensive damage to the railway and road infrastructure in the area. The incident has led to disruptions in the transport network, with the rail service between Bulawayo and Harare being affected, and additional delays and congestion on the roads. The damage to the bridge has also hindered the transport of goods and people, with many businesses and residents facing difficulties in accessing essential services and supplies.

In response to the aftermath of the incident, the government has launched an investigation to determine the cause of the accident and to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future. Various measures are being considered, including stricter enforcement of railway safety regulations and increased oversight of railway operations.

The Prime River bridge is a critical link in the transport network, connecting Bulawayo to Harare and other key cities in the region. The damage to the bridge has disrupted trade and commerce, with businesses in the area reporting significant losses due to the closure of transport routes.

The government has also announced plans to repair and rebuild the bridge as soon as possible, with the goal of restoring normal operations as quickly as possible. However, the extent of the damage and the resources required for the repair work mean that the process will take time.

In the meantime, alternative transport arrangements have been made to mitigate the impact of the closure on trade and commerce. However, these arrangements are not as efficient as the existing routes, and they may not be able to fully compensate for the loss of the Prime River bridge.

The incident serves as a reminder of the importance of railway safety and the need for regular maintenance and inspection of railway infrastructure. The government and railway authorities will need to address these issues to prevent similar incidents in the future.
sell the country's minerals exports.

PM Robert Mugabe’s government, particularly Mines Minister Maurice Ncube, does not see it that way. Accordingly, the draft Bill which is due to come to Parliament in the new year (though it may be changed before then) provides for the ultimate nationalisation of the marketing function.

In terms of the draft Bill the proposed marketing corporation could either authorise a mining house to sell its production, or it could operate as a middleman negotiating contracts on behalf of the producer, or buy the minerals itself from the mining company, then resell them.

The Bill provides for a nine-man authority made up of a chairman appointed by the Minister of Mines, a manager, a director and seven other board members. One board member would represent the mining trade unions, one would be nominated after consultation with the Chamber of Mines and would represent the producers, one would represent the transport sector, one would represent the central bank, and two other members would be appointed for their experience and expertise in the mining or commodities marketing fields.

Specific aspects of the Bill criticised by the Chamber of Mines include the fact that, in general, the corporation would not be liable for any contracts that it either authorises, negotiates, and the provision that mines be precluded from stockpiling beyond some certain maximum level.

The root problem is that the marketing function simply cannot be neatly isolated from production and financial decisions. In other words, the State’s participation in the marketing decisions of the mining industry also means that by extension government will have a greater influence on financial, production and investment decisions.

This, presumably, is what the Minister wants, but mining spokesmen warn that the legislation, if adopted in its present form, can be expected to deter new foreign investment in the industry.
on terror bomb blast

Mugabe speaks out

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

THIS DISASTER DEEPLY
Silence grips Salisbury

Shoppers stay away after bomb blasts hopes for peace

Tribune Correspondents in Salisbury

AN EERIE silence descended over central Salisbury yesterday after the massive blast which devastated Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party offices, killing six people and injuring more than 50.

The bomb has shattered all hopes of racial harmony in Zimbabwe.

Christmas shoppers stayed away from the central area in their thousands on the last Saturday before Christmas.

Scores of parking bays were available in the centre of the normally crowded town and the gaily decorated department stores were hardly ticking over.

The only people doing brisk business were newspaper vendors who by 8am had sold all copies of the local morning paper, reports Sapa.

Police denied local reports that they were holding a white man in connection with the blast.

"We have made no arrests," said a spokesman.

He denied reports that Zimbabwe had closed its borders or that there had been any serious looting.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said his government would soon show that it was ready to deal with people who rejected national reconciliation.

A grim-faced Mr Mugabe had earlier visited the injured before flying to Mozambique on a five-day visit.

A series of sinister incidents has shattered Zimbabwe's calm this year.

Although not necessarily related, the incidents have evoked suspicions that they could be the work of people determined to destabilise the delicate balance in this multiracial society.

In the latest incident, on December 12 a white MP in Mr Smith's Republican Front Party Wally Stuttaford was detained in connection with an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The day before Mr Stuttaford's detention, Mr Mugabe had said: "You'll be hearing soon about Republican Front members who have been plotting a coup."

He noted at the time: "I have much cause for concern about the white community."

Observers thought Mr Mugabe may also have been referring to white by-election victories by the Republican Front over the pragmatically liberal Democratic Party earlier this year. The RF victories were seen as a slap in the face for Mr Mugabe and his attempts at racial reconciliation.

After Friday's explosion at the ZANU (PF) headquarters, only quick police action averted a number of ugly incidents when angry blacks threatened and manhandled whites near the scene.
The Pluses and Minuses

By Robin Drew

The ups, downs and banges of 1981 in Zimbabawe

SA agents behind big blast, says Mugabe

By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe emphatically claimed South African agents were responsible for the bomb blast at the headquarters of his Zanu (PF) party on Friday in which seven people were killed and more than 120 injured.

Answering questions last night at an airport news conference on his return from an official visit to Mozambique, Mr Mugabe said: "Where is South Africa not to be found in actions like these?"

The agents of the "Pretoria regime" were those people who had refused to accept his government's stated policy of reconciliation, and who, for "filthy lucre" were prepared to "throw bombs and plan devices in our ammunition depots."

Mr Mugabe identified the "saboteurs" as people within the Republican Front of Mr Ian Smith and the UANC of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

He said his government would take "practical action very soon" against such people, who would have to repent if they wanted a place in Zimbabwe.

He added: "They can have a place provided they are isolated from the rest of the people for re-education and discipline." However, he refused to be drawn about exactly what "re-education" meant or when the government would act.

He said: "All I can say is it will be soon, very soon."

He commented that the "very people we forgave" were the ones bent on sabotage and even overthrowing his government.

Many of these people were still working for the "old order" and were used to UDL-like habitual criminals, law and order was a foreign concept to them.

He said that because the government would act against such people, it did not mean that the policy of reconciliation was dead.

Speaking about his trip to Mozambique, Mr Mugabe told newsmen that both countries had "identified in clear terms" their joint enemy as the Pretoria Government.
The photo shows a person with a gun. The text beside the photo reads: "Mugabe aims at SA agents, 362 (3962)"

The article continues: "In the system..."